



ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 22 – Will and shall 2

tienganh



Will and Shall 2

TIÊN ĐOÁN TƯƠNG LAI VỚI WILL

A

Kate has her driving test next week.
Chris and Joe are talking about it.

Do you think
Kate **will pass**?

CHRIS



Yes, she's a good driver.
She'll **pass** easily.

JOE

Joe believes that Kate **will pass**
the driving test.
He is *predicting* the future.

When we predict a future
happening or situation, we use
will/won't.

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Will and Shall 2

TIÊN ĐOÁN TƯƠNG LAI VỚI WILL

A

- EX1: They've been away a long time. When they return, they'll **find** a lot of changes here.
- EX2: 'Where **will you be** this time next year?' 'I'll **be** in Japan.'
- EX3: That plate is hot. If you touch it, you'll **burn** yourself.
- EX4: Anna looks completely different now. You **won't recognise** her.
- EX5: When **will you get** your exam results?

Compare:

- EX6: I think James **is going** to the party on Friday. (= I think he has already decided to go)
- EX7: I think James **will go** to the party on Friday. (= I think he will decide to go)

We do not use **will** to say what somebody has already arranged or decided to do:

- EX8: Lisa **is working** next week. (not Lisa will work)
- EX9: **Are you going** to watch TV this evening? (not will you watch)

See Units 19–20.

We use **will** to say what we know or believe about the future (not what someone has already decided).
Chúng ta dùng “will” để nêu những gì chúng ta biết hay tin về tương lai (không phải những gì mà một người nào đó đã quyết định từ trước)

Will and Shall 2

WILL v.s HOPE

B

We often use **will ('ll)** with:

probably	I'll probably be home late tonight.
I'm sure	Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass .
I think	Do you think Sarah will like the present we bought her?
I don't think	I don't think the exam will be very difficult.
I wonder	I wonder what will happen .

After **I hope**, we generally use the present:

- EX10: I **hope** Kate **passes** the driving test.
- EX11: I **hope** it **doesn't rain** tomorrow.

Generally we use **will** to talk about the future, but **sometimes we use will to talk about now:**

- EX12: Don't phone Amy now. She'll be busy.
(= she'll be busy now)

Will and Shall 2

SHALL

C

Normally we use **shall** only with **I** and **we**. You can say: I shall or I will (I'll); we shall or we will (we'll)

- EX 13: I shall be late this evening. (or I will be)
- EX 14: We shall probably go to France in June. (or We will probably go)

In spoken English we normally use **I'll** and **we'll**:

- EX 15: We'll probably go to France.

The negative of shall is shall not or shan't:

- EX 16: I shan't be here tomorrow. (or I won't be)

We do not normally use shall with he/she/it/you/they:

- EX 17: She will be very angry. (not She shall be)

Will and Shall 2

Select the option which best completes the sentences below:

Lisa isn't free on Saturday. She _____.

- A. is working
- B. 'll be working
- C. 'll work
- D. shall work

Will and Shall 2

1. Chúng ta dùng “**will**” để nêu những gì chúng ta biết hay tin về tương lai (không phải những gì mà một người nào đó đã quyết định từ trước) - *That plate is hot. If you touch it, you'll burn yourself.*
2. **Will** thường được dùng trong các mẫu câu với **probably, I'm sure, I think, I don't think, I wonder** - *I wonder what **will** happen.*
3. Tuy nhiên, với hope, chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn, thay vì thì tương lai: *I hope it **doesn't rain** tomorrow.*
4. Trong một số tình huống đặc biệt, will cũng được dùng để chỉ hiện tại - *Don't phone Amy now. She'll **be** busy.* (= *she'll be busy now*)
5. **Shall** thường được dùng với ngôi thứ nhất (**I, we**) mà không thường được dùng với các ngôi khác*.

* **Ghi chú:** Trong các hợp đồng thương mại, pháp lý **shall** được dùng với ngôi thứ ba để chỉ các nghĩa vụ (mang tính ràng buộc) – *Party A shall*