

What the future holds

unit 5 Lifestyle unit 6 The environment

Discuss:

- ▶ What do you think life in the future will be like fifty years from now? How will houses, transport and food be different from the way they are now?
- ▶ Do you think environmental problems will be worse by the end of the 21st century? Why/Why not?

Flick through the module and find...

- ▶ a brochure about an interesting exhibition *p.71*
- ▶ a semi-formal letter *p.68* *pp.60-61*
- ▶ an article about what life in the future will be like
- ▶ a short text about long-distance running *p.67*
- ▶ short articles about problems in cities *pp.78-79*

In this module you will...

- ▶ talk about various aspects of modern life, life in the future and environmental issues
- ▶ learn how to refer to the future using appropriate tenses
- ▶ refer to possibilities and future or imaginary situations and their results
- ▶ learn how to express ability, obligation, permission, prohibition, absence of obligation, certainty and possibility, to make requests and deductions, and to give opinion or advice using appropriate modal verbs
- ▶ expand your vocabulary by learning words easily confused, collocations with *set*, nouns/verbs + prepositions, verbs starting with *re*, phrasal verbs and prepositional phrases
- ▶ become aware of differences between British and American English
- ▶ learn how to write a semi-formal letter based on prompts and an essay expressing your opinion
- ▶ acquire skills and strategies that will help you in exams

Unit 5 reading

1. PRE-READING

Discuss.

- What do you think cities will be like in the future?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of working or studying at home?

2. READING FOR GIST

The magazine article on the right is about predictions made by a group of scientists about what life will be like in the future. Read the article quickly without paying attention to the missing sentences and compare the information in it with your answers to the questions in the previous activity.

3. RECONSTRUCTING A GAPPED TEXT

Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which best fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A. Think of all the possible benefits of working or studying from home!
- B. Together they set out to discover and predict the future.
- C. There are also several disadvantages that one needs to keep in mind.
- D. Most public services and big businesses are located in or somewhere near the city centre.
- E. One aspect of the future that they focused on was what future cities will look like.
- F. So, you will be able to send one to take notes at your lecture and one to find information for an assignment you need to do while you stay at home to cook dinner.
- G. Think of how much time we could save if we didn't have to move around!
- H. The reason for this is that most of what we do today is aimed at some kind of benefit or outcome in the future.

4. GUESSING THE MEANING OF UNKNOWN WORDS

Match the highlighted words in the article with the meanings a-h. There are two extra meanings which you do not need to use.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 1. extent | (g) | a. travel regularly |
| 2. undergo | (h) | b. extreme |
| 3. radical | (b) | c. disadvantage |
| 4. residential | (e) | d. progress |
| 5. drawback | (c) | e. having private houses |
| 6. commute | (a) | f. stop |
| | | g. size |
| | | h. go through |



a look at the...

What does the future hold for us? This is a question that has most probably crossed your mind at some point.

1 (H) But is there anyone who can truly tell us what our lives will be like fifty years from now? A group of scientists recently completed a study that aimed to do just that. This group consisted of professionals from different occupations and fields of study. 2 (B) Here are a few ideas based on their predictions to help you imagine the future.

3 (E) Fifty years from now, populations in all countries will have grown to such an extent that cities will themselves have to undergo a radical change to cater for these growing population numbers. Cities, as they are today, will not be able to provide places for all these people to work and live. Although many have spoken about population explosions in cities and the need to get people out of city centres, this may not be the best solution to the problem. 4 (D) Most of the people living on the outskirts of the city are therefore forced to travel long distances to get to work every day, so a more suitable solution has to be found. This seems to be what are now called commercial and residential high-rise buildings. They will be similar to today's skyscrapers, but they will be taller and they will combine places of residence with different work environments. The people living in these high-rise buildings will not have to leave the building to go to work, the gym or the supermarket. They will live, work, shop and entertain themselves in the same building without having to travel from one place to another. 5 (G) The only drawback will be taking the lift to get from one floor to the next. Imagine how inconvenient it will be if each building consists of one thousand floors!

future

Those who do decide to live on the outskirts of the city will have an alternative work or study arrangement. They will work or study from home. Technology that exists today has already made this possible, but, by that time, it will be done by a large majority of individuals. **6 A** For one, you will not have to **commute** to work or to school every day. Furthermore, you will be able to choose a work or study schedule that suits your own personal needs. Needless to say, you will have to be very responsible and pace yourself to meet the deadlines that are set by the company you work for, or the university you are attending. Video conferencing,

which is already a reality, will ensure that contact with colleagues or teachers and fellow students is maintained. Some have spoken about virtual reality images of ourselves which we will send off to different locations to get things done for us. **7 F** How convenient does that sound?

One thing is for sure. The future holds many surprises for us. We can make as many predictions as we like, but no one really knows what lies ahead. What we need to keep in mind is that what we do today affects the future, so we need to take great care to do it well.

5. POST-READING

Discuss.

- Would you like to live in a residential high-rise building like the ones described in the text? Why / Why not?
- How does the idea of having several virtual reality images of yourself sound to you?

Unit 5 vocabulary & grammar

VOCABULARY

1. WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences.

forecast expectation prediction

- His prediction of who would win the football game was accurate.
- The weather forecast calls for a lot of rain tomorrow.
- The Smiths have high expectations of their children.

neighbourhood outskirts suburbs zone

- I prefer living in the city centre, because there isn't anything to do in the suburbs.
- My parents live on the outskirts of town.
- This isn't a very good neighbourhood to live in, as there is a lot of pollution.
- The mayor has promised to turn this area into a pedestrian zone.

habitat home house residence

- Abdul has bought a house in the countryside.
- I want to stop and get some dinner before we go home.
- Where is the location of your residence, sir?
- I believe wild animals should live in their natural habitat, not in zoos.

block of flats office block skyscraper

- The Sears Tower is one of the tallest skyscrapers in the world.
- We used to live in a house but we recently moved to a new block of flats across the street.
- I work in an ugly five-storey office block in the centre of the city.

2. COLLOCATIONS WITH SET

A. Look at the following extract from the text on pages 60-61. Can you think of any other words that collocate with the verb **set**?

...you will have to be very responsible and pace yourself to meet the **deadlines** that are **set** by the company you work for...

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

clock goal task date trap
price standards example

- Have you set a date for your wedding, yet?
- He hasn't set a price for his car, has he?
- It's important to set a goal for yourself, so you have something to work towards.
- I forgot to set the clock when the time changed, so now it is an hour behind.
- I don't think you set a good example for your little brother, you know.
- I set a trap for the mouse last night, but it isn't in there yet.
- The teacher set a tough task for the students.
- We set high standards and expect a lot from our employees.

3. NOUNS + PREPOSITIONS

A. Complete the sentences below with the missing prepositions. Then, look back at the text on pages 60-61 to check your answers.

The reason for this is that most of what we do today is aimed at some kind of benefit or outcome in the future.

...this may not be the best solution to the problem.

B. Complete the sentences with the nouns in the box.

description need threat increase
result advantage opinion hope
comparison exception

- What's the main advantage of studying abroad?
- There is no way to make a(n) comparison between the two boys, because they are very different.
- His description of the hotel room wasn't very accurate.
- Most of the members of this family have red hair, but Brad is the exception to the rule.
- The doctor said that there is still hope for a speedy recovery.
- This year saw a(n) increase in investments by 10%.
- Because of the high crime rate, there is a(n) need for more police officers on the streets.
- What's your opinion of our new teacher?
- As a(n) result of overspending, the company has gone bankrupt.
- The destruction of the rainforest is a(n) threat to the wildlife of the area.

GRAMMAR

1. FUTURE FORMS

A. Match the rules about the uses of the Future *will* with the examples 1-5.

1. They **will be** similar to today's skyscrapers but they **will be** taller and they **will combine** places of residence with different work environments.
2. Stop making noise or else you **will be** in trouble.
3. I give you my word that I **will never forget** to ask for permission again.
4. 'It's Joan's graduation tomorrow.' 'Really? **I'll** definitely go.'
5. '**Will you help** me with the housework?' 'Sure! **I'll clean** the windows.'

The Future *will* is used for:

- spontaneous decisions **4**
- predictions about the future **1**
- promises **3**
- offers and requests **5**
- threats and warnings **2**

B. Look at the extract below taken from the text on pages 60-61 and match the phrases in bold with their meanings 1-3.

For one, **you will not have to commute** to work or to school every day. Furthermore, **you will be able to choose** a work or study schedule that suits your own personal needs. Needless to say, **you will have to be** very responsible...

1. It will be necessary.
2. It won't be necessary.
3. It will be possible.

Grammar Reference p. 116.

C. Match the rules about the uses of the future forms with the examples 1-7.

1. The plane **is about to land**. Please fasten your seatbelts.
2. **I'm going to buy** Khalid a video game. Do you think he will like it?
3. **I'm visiting** my cousin in Bristol next weekend.
4. By the end of this century, life in the city **will have changed radically**.
5. This time tomorrow **we will be driving** to Riyadh.
6. The basketball final **starts** at 7.30pm.
7. By next June, **I will have been living** in this house for 20 years.

The Future Progressive is used:

for actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future **5**

The Future Perfect Simple is used:

for actions that will be completed before a specific time or another action in the future **4**

The Future Perfect Progressive is used:

to show the duration of an action up to a certain point of time in the future **7**

The Future *going to* is used:

for plans or decisions that have already been made or predictions based on evidence **2**

The expression *be (just) about to* + base form is used:

for actions that will happen very soon **1**

The Present Progressive is used:

for personal plans and arrangements **3**

The Present Simple is used:

for official programmes and timetables **6**

2. TIME CLAUSES

Look at the example below. Which tense is used in the main clause and which in the time clause?

You **will be able to send** a virtual reality image of yourself to take notes at your lecture while you **stay at home to cook dinner**.

NOTE

After the words *when, while, before, after, until, till, as soon as* and *by the time*, use the Present Simple when referring to the future, **not will**.

main clause: Future *will*

time clause: Present Simple

3. PRACTICE

Read the dialogues and circle the correct words.

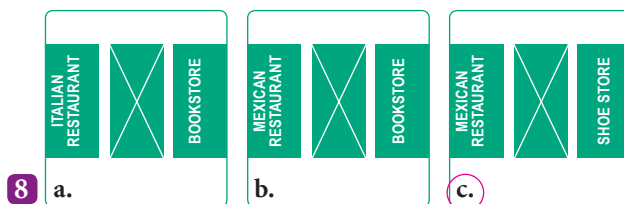
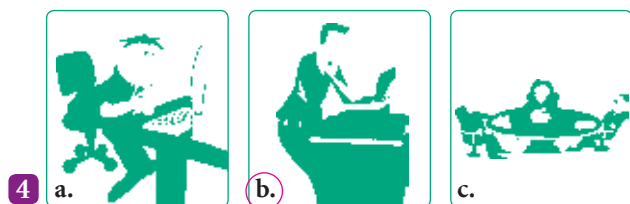
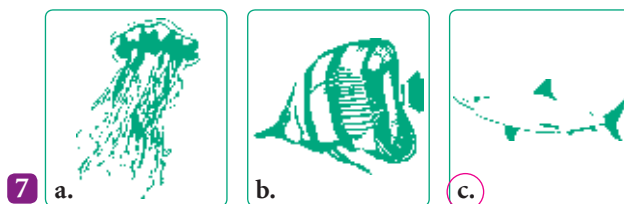
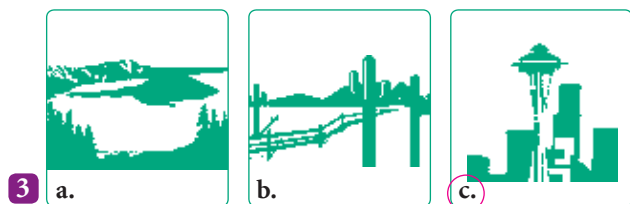
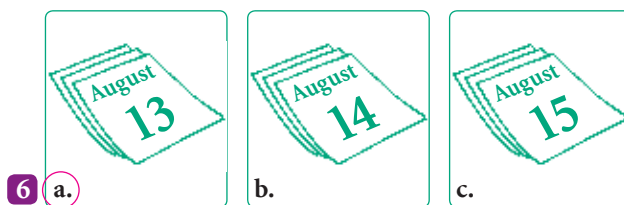
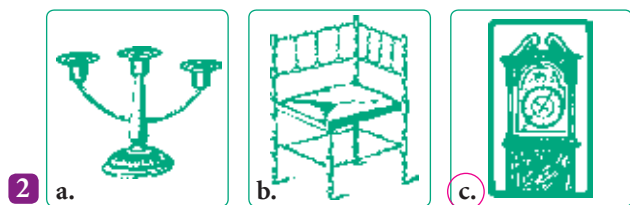
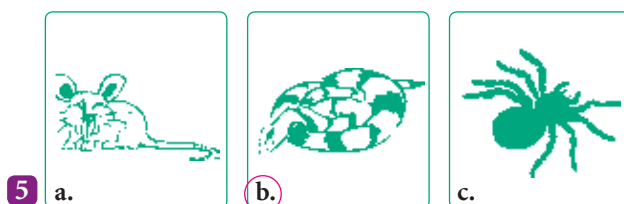
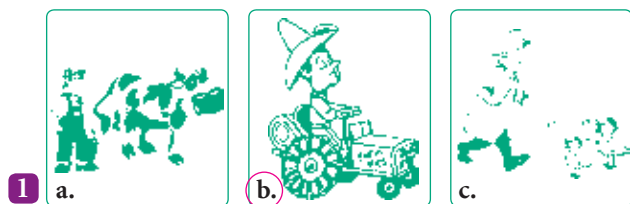
1. A: Where **are you going** / do you go on holiday next summer?
B: I **will probably go** / 'm about to go to Cyprus.
2. A: **Will you move** / Do you move house soon?
B: Yes, I **move** / **will move** as soon as they **finish** / **will finish** painting the house.
3. A: By one o'clock I **will drive** / **will have been driving** for four hours.
B: You should have a break. Let's stop at a restaurant and have some lunch.
4. A: This time tomorrow we **will have flown** / **will be flying** to Paris.
B: Yes, I know. It's so exciting!
5. A: **Will you have travelled** / **Will you be travelling** around Europe next month?
B: No, **I'm not leaving** / I won't have been leaving until the end of June.
6. A: In another hour or so it **will have been raining** / **will rain** non-stop for four hours.
B: Yes I know, I hope it **will have stopped** / **will stop** soon.
7. A: I **am going to run** / **will have run** in the New York City Marathon next month.
B: That's great.
8. A: I think **I'll buy** / **I'll be buying** the red T-shirt, not the blue one.
B: Whatever, just make up your mind soon. Our plane **is about to** / **won't** take off.

Unit 5 listening

You will hear short conversations. After you hear each conversation, you will be asked a question about what you heard. Choose the picture which answers the question correctly.

TIP

- Before you start listening, look at the three pictures carefully to get a general idea of what you are going to hear.
- Listen carefully to the dialogue and focus on the question. All three pictures may be referred to in the dialogue. However, only one of them correctly answers the question.



vocabulary & grammar

VOCABULARY

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

Read the texts below and underline the words/phrases in American English. What are their British English equivalents?

A.

I work a lot during the week. That's why I love the weekends so much. On the weekend, I try to do as little as possible. Sometimes I go downtown and hang out with my city centre friends. We usually grab a sandwich and fries *chips* at the local diner. I prefer to stay at home and watch my favorite TV programs. Actually, I avoid leaving my apartment, if I can! *programmes*



underground

B.

Last week I did the stupidest thing... I lost my cell phone! It was a nice day, so I decided to walk home from work, rather than take the subway. I was almost home, when I realized that my phone was gone. I went to a gas station to use the pay phone, and I called my cell phone to see if someone would answer. A man picked up the phone! He said he had found my phone on the sidewalk in front of the local drugstore. Lucky for me, I guess. Anyway, I'm going to be more careful from now on! *petrol station*



pharmacy/chemist's

C.

Tom Fry is your typical high school student with a very busy schedule. He's on his school's soccer team, and he loves going out with his friends. They usually go to the mall or play a game of soccer together. He gets good grades in his classes, especially History and English, but he hates Math! He also works part-time in the evenings when he doesn't have soccer practice. He's going to start college in the fall, and he wants to major in Art History. *Maths*



For differences between British and American English in spelling, words/phrases and grammar and usage, see Appendix II.

GRAMMAR

MODAL VERBS I

A. Read the examples below and complete the boxes with the missing modal verbs.

- Will you help me with the washing-up?
- I'm sorry sir, but you can't smoke here.
- I think you ought to apologise to your sister for your behaviour.
- I could swim when I was four years old.
- I really have to study hard for my Maths exam.
- You don't have to shout, I'm not deaf.
- Excuse me, may I use your pen?

Ability		Obligation / Necessity	
Present	Past	Present	Past
can	<u>could</u>	must / <u>have to</u> / need to	had to

Permission	Requests
can / could / <u>may</u> / might	may / can / could / <u>will</u> / would

Advice / Opinion	Prohibition
should / <u>ought to</u> / had better	mustn't / <u>can't</u>

Absence of Obligation
needn't / <u>don't have to</u> / don't need to

NOTE

- *Could* expresses general ability in the past. *Was/Were able to* express ability in a particular situation in the past.
- *Might*, *may* and *could* are more formal than *can* when used for asking for permission.
- *Would* and *could* are more formal than *will* and *can* when used for making requests.
- *Had better* is stronger than *should* and *ought to*.
- *Must* expresses obligation coming from how the speaker feels, while *have to* expresses obligation coming from external factors.

Grammar Reference p. 117.

B. Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

- 'Must' / May I interrupt you?
'Sure.'
- They should / might make their reservations soon; otherwise the hotel will be full.
- 'I've got really bad toothache.'
'You should / need go to the dentist.'
- You mustn't / don't have to wear a suit and tie; the dinner party is not formal.
- I can't see the floor anymore; you really ought to / might clean this room.
- Could / Should you please turn down the volume? I am trying to concentrate on my homework.
- You mustn't / needn't use your mobile phone during the examinations; it's against the rules.
- I ought to / had to go to the bank yesterday to cash a cheque.
- I was sitting so far away from the speaker that I wouldn't / couldn't hear him very well.
- You had better not / don't have to wake up late again or you will lose your job.

Unit 5 speaking

1. WARM-UP

- What types of public transportation exist where you live? How often do you use them?

2. HELP SOLVE A PROBLEM

Work in pairs. Student A, read the situation, look at the pictures and ask the questions. Student B, go to page 111, read the information and answer Student A's questions.

Situation:

I am your friend and I have a problem. Find out what my problem is and offer me some good advice.

First:

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- Who is this person?
- What is the problem?
- What are the options?

Then:

When you have all the information you need, you should offer some advice to help solve the problem. You can choose one of the options or create your own solution to the problem. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally:

After you have shared your decision, you will be asked more questions about the topic.

I think he should...

I don't think he should...

If I were him, I would...

Buying a ... might not be a very good idea because...

It would be a good idea to...

The best solution would be ...

accommodate passenger

convenient/inconvenient

weather conditions commute

harmful to the environment

cost of gas dangerous traffic



3. FURTHER DISCUSSION

Discuss the following questions. You can use some of the words and expressions in the box.

- Why do you think many people prefer to drive to school/work rather than use public transportation?
- In your opinion, what can be done to encourage people to use public transportation?
- What do you think vehicles will be like in the future?
- Is it possible to have a form of transportation that is not harmful to the environment?

comfort time-consuming

improve frequent

computerised complicated

necessity obligation

examination practice

A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

1. As the meeting is tomorrow, this ought to be finished before I go home. **better**
As the meeting is tomorrow, I had better finish this before I go home.
2. This time tomorrow we'll be on the plane to Argentina. **flying**
We will be flying to Argentina this time tomorrow.
3. Mustafa knows fully well that he should report the problem to the manager. **ought**
Mustafa is fully aware that he ought to report the problem to the manager.
4. Do you think Joe will have to stay in hospital for long? **likely**
Is Joe likely to stay in hospital for long?
5. The lights must be fixed by the time the exhibition opens. **to**
The lights have to be fixed by the time the exhibition opens.
6. Are you inviting Nabil to your wedding? **going**
Are you going to invite Nabil to your wedding?
7. An eye-test is compulsory before you can become a pilot. **must**
You must take an eye-test before becoming a pilot.
8. Reporters must have a special pass to enter the stadium before the game. **not**
Reporters without a special pass cannot / must not enter the stadium before the game.

B. Read the text below and complete the gaps. Use only one word in each gap.

RUN for a better life!

Doctors insist that we had (1) better become more effective in dealing with stress as soon as (2) possible, otherwise more and more of us (3) will develop stress-related health problems, such as high blood pressure, sleeplessness or heart disease. One particularly effective way (4) to fight stress is to take up long-distance running. Lifestyle analysts believe that before long this type of running will achieve a cult status as one of (5) the best ways of both dealing with stress and of providing the opportunity to be alone and to let whatever thoughts appear to simply go (6) in and out of the head. The point of long-distance running should (7) not be about how fast you can run or whether you might break a record, but ought to (8) be about personal growth. Enthusiasts claim (9) that once you start long distance running, you will soon see (10) the benefits. It is recommended that the running should be divided into two stages: in the first stage the point (11) is to keep moving until the stress that builds up (12) every/each day disappears, while the second stage aims at achieving an inner calm or peacefulness.



Unit 5 writing

WRITING A SEMI-FORMAL LETTER BASED ON PROMPTS

1. DISCUSS

- Do you think that your lifestyle is as healthy as it should be? Why / Why not?
- What things would you change in your life if you wanted to have a healthier lifestyle?

2. FOCUS ON CONTENT

Read the announcement and the response a student has written. Underline the sections in David's letter that correspond to the points circled in the announcement. Has David included all the necessary information in his response? *Yes*

Attention All Students

We are extending a challenge to all students to come up with a healthy lifestyle change for our school. Write a letter to Mr Garland giving your suggestions. Please describe in detail your suggestions and explain why you think it would be a good idea for our school. The Ministry of Education has recommended that we remove all vending machines with soft drinks and snacks from the school grounds; please include whether you agree or disagree with this recommendation and why. Finally, we are looking for volunteers to help promote the healthy lifestyle change to students in the school. Please state if you would be willing to volunteer your time.

Dear Mr Garland,

I am writing in reply to the announcement posted in the school cafeteria. I have a few suggestions concerning the healthy lifestyle change.

In my opinion, the best idea would be a healthier menu in the cafeteria. By offering students a healthy alternative that also tastes good, we could change our eating habits and live healthier lifestyles.

I would also like to say that I think that the Ministry's decision to remove all vending machines that sell soft drinks and snacks is great. In combination with replacing the menu in the cafeteria, it would make our school more health conscious.

With regards to promoting the healthy lifestyle change, I have spoken to some of the other students in my class and we would like to volunteer to help. state if willing to volunteer

I hope that you agree with my proposal and I look forward to hearing what changes will be made.

Yours sincerely,
David Huntington

suggestions

explain why

agree and say why

3. FOCUS ON STYLE AND REGISTER

A. What aspects of the letter indicate that it is semi-formal? Think about the following:

See circled phrases in letter.

greeting

language

closing

B. How would these aspects have been different if this were an informal letter to a friend or relative?

Dear + first name, use of informal language, informal signature ending + first name.

4. FOCUS ON COMMUNICATION FUNCTIONS

Read the phrases in the table and the prompts 1-6. Respond to each prompt using some of the phrases given and your own ideas. Don't forget to give reasons to justify your opinion.

MAKING SUGGESTIONS

- One thing you should / could / ought to do is...
- It would be a good idea to...
- In my opinion, the best idea would be to...
- Why don't you...?
- How/What about...?
- Why not consider...?
- The way I see it, you can/could...
- I would definitely recommend...

AGREEING

- I think it is a great idea to...
- I entirely agree with/about...
- You are absolutely right about...

DISAGREEING

- You have a point about... but...
- I'm afraid I don't agree with/about...
- I don't think it's a good idea to...

1 Do you think spring is a good time to organise a day trip to the waterfalls?

2 I was thinking about spending our next summer holiday on a small island. What do you think?

3 What kind of present should I buy for Yvonne's wedding?

4 I'm not sure about which foreign language I should study. Any ideas?

5 We are considering banning mobile phones in all areas on the university campus.

6 How can we persuade the members of our club to recycle more?

5. WRITING TASK

A. Read the rubric and the letter with the notes below. What must you include in your reply to Mr Fisher?

You recently received a letter from Ian Fisher, the father of your English-speaking friend, Ben. Read Mr Fisher's letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to Ian Fisher using all your notes.

suggest two dishes, give your opinion about arts and crafts area and make suggestions, give your opinion about photos and justify

My brother and I are opening up a restaurant with international dishes and we have decided to include a couple of specialities from your country. Which ones would you recommend? They could be starters, main courses or desserts and they shouldn't be too difficult to make.

suggest 2

Apart from that, we also want to have a children's area. This way parents can enjoy their meal without worrying about their children getting bored. Do you think an arts and crafts area is a good idea? The topic could be associated with a different country every week. What else do you suggest?

give opinion

say

Finally, we want to decorate the walls with some of the photos we took when we were on holiday in your home town. They're a mixture of sights and landscapes. Do you think they're typical of your country?

Your opinion will be of great help to us. Please, write back soon.

say and explain

Yours sincerely,
Ian Fisher

B. Copy and complete the outline below for your letter.

Opening paragraph:

Main part { paragraph 1:
paragraph 2:
paragraph 3:

Closing paragraph:

C. Write your letter to Mr Fisher based on the outline you have made (120-150 words).

TIP

When you are writing a letter based on prompts, remember:

- to write in an appropriate style.
- to include all the information in your notes.
- to write between 120 and 150 words.
- to check your spelling and grammar.

For greetings and signature endings that you can use, see Appendix I.