

7 FUTURE FUN

OBJECTIVES

FUNCTIONS: checking information; agreeing

GRAMMAR: future forms; question tags; *Nor/Neither / So*

VOCABULARY: future time expressions; arranging a party; phrases with *about*



The WORLD TODAY

22nd July 2042

TRAVEL

Moon hotel to welcome first guests

History will be made today when the Titan Moon Hotel finally opens its doors to welcome the first tourists to the moon. The \$36 billion project, which has been delayed for three years, hopes to receive more than 50 guests a week before too long.

The first tourist shuttle leaves for the moon from the London Space Port later this evening. Guests on it include the Internet billionaire Mira Xin and her new husband Bob Latchford. They are spending a three-day honeymoon there.



READING

1 Look at the pictures in the newspaper on these pages. What do the pictures show?

This one shows a building in the future.

2 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Think of a current news story for each section of the newspaper.

sport | travel | entertainment
 science and technology

Can you think of a science and technology story?

Yes, computers attached to eyeglasses. They're incredible!

3 Look at the pictures again. What do you think the stories are about?

4 Read and check your ideas. What is 'different' about this newspaper?

5 **2.06** Read and listen to the stories again. Decide if the sentences are correct or incorrect. Correct the incorrect sentences.

- They planned to open the Titan Moon Hotel in 2039.
- Mira Xin has just got married.
- There are some human actors in *Star Client*.
- Interflix film producers think actors are too expensive.
- Shirley Williams lost a foot in a car accident.
- Doctors thought Shirley's career was over.
- Dr Miriam Jameson is a scientist.
- People are already using 3D holograms.

ENTERTAINMENT

Actors call for *Star Client* ban

Angry actors are calling on people not to go and see the latest Interflix film *Star Client* because they fear it could be the end of their profession. The film features an entire cast of robots playing human roles. Interflix producers have responded saying that the enormous fees that Hollywood stars are asking for make it impossible for studios to produce films. Maybe actors need not worry too much because early reviews of the film have been terrible. The film opens in the UK on Friday.

STAR CLIENT



SPORT

Shirley’s Helsinki Happiness

Doctors have told Shirley Williams that she will be able to compete in the European Championships in Helsinki next month. The 28-year-old boxer had a complete hand transplant after being involved in a car accident in July 2040. Doctors told her that her career was over. But a two-year intensive recovery programme means that she now has the chance to compete again. ‘I never thought this day would arrive’, she told reporters. ‘After Helsinki I’m going to start training for Lima 2044,’ she added.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

3D holograms a reality, scientists say

Imagine sitting in a business meeting in New York while also sitting in your pyjamas back home in London. According to scientists at the United European University in Zurich, this will be a reality sometime in the near future. Dr Miriam Jameson, head of the science and computing department, held a press conference yesterday to announce a major breakthrough in hologram technology. She promised that two years from now it will be possible to send 3D images of yourself anywhere in the world. Full-body transportation though, she explained, is still just a dream for the future.



THINK VALUES

Believe in a better future

1 What kind of future do you think these stories show?

- ☺ – a positive future
- ☹ – not positive or negative
- ⊖ – a negative future

- Robot films
- 3D holograms
- Moon hotel
- Miracle boxer

2 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Compare your ideas with your partner. Give your reasons.

I think the story about robots acting in films shows a negative future because I don't think that it is a good thing for technology to replace humans.

3 **SPEAKING** Think of a positive future. What things do you see? Think about these areas.

technology | medicine | world peace | poverty | sport | weather

No one is hungry.

GRAMMAR

Future forms

1 Complete the example sentences with the verbs in the list. Check your answers with the stories on pages 66–67. Then match the sentences in Exercise 1 with the rules. Write a–d.

opens | spending | start | will

- a The film _____ in the UK on Friday.
- b History _____ be made later today.
- c I’m going to _____ training for Lima 2044.
- d They are _____ a three-day honeymoon there.

RULES: We often use

- the present simple tense to talk about fixed future events. ¹ _____
- *be going to* to talk about future plans and intentions. ² _____
- *will/won’t* to make predictions about the future. ³ _____
- the present continuous to talk about future arrangements. ⁴ _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple form of the verbs in the list.

arrive | open | finish | start | leave



ARRIVALS	
FLIGHT NO.	TIME
EH448	14.00
FL098	14.55
NN9032	15.30
GD5394	15.40
R21408	16.00



TRAIN TIMES	
DEPARTURES	
	9.45 AM
	10.00 AM
	10.15 AM
	10.40 AM

- 0 The sale *finishes on Friday* _____.
- 1 Flight FL098 _____.
- 2 The concert _____.
- 3 The train _____.
- 4 The shop _____.

3 Read the sentences. Mark them P (prediction), I (intention), A (arrangement) or F (fixed event).

- 1 She won’t do very well in her exams. _____
- 2 They’re going to buy a new car soon. _____
- 3 The match starts at 3 pm. _____
- 4 He’s meeting his mother for lunch on Friday. _____
- 5 The new zoo opens on Friday. _____
- 6 One day we’ll all live under the sea. _____
- 7 I’m going to write a novel one day. _____
- 8 They’re having a party on Tuesday. _____

4 Choose the best future form to complete the dialogue.

- A ⁰*Are you doing* / Do you do anything on Friday evening?
- B Yes, I ¹*’m working* / *’ll work* at the restaurant.
- A Oh, what time ²*are you finishing* / *do you finish*?
- B The restaurant usually closes at 9 pm and I work until then but there’s a party this Friday so I ³*won’t* / *don’t* finish until at least 10 pm. Why?
- A Well I ⁴*’m having* / *’ll have* a party. Lots of people ⁵*come* / *are coming* and I wanted to invite you, too.
- B I’d love to come.
- A You ⁶*won’t be* / *aren’t being* too tired?
- B No way. It ⁷*is being* / *will be* the perfect way to start the weekend.

Workbook page 64

VOCABULARY

Future time expressions

1 Complete the time expressions with the words in the list.

from | later | after | time | near | next | next | long

- 1 the week after _____
- 2 before too _____
- 3 in two weeks’ _____
- 4 _____ weekend
- 5 the day _____ tomorrow
- 6 _____ today
- 7 four years _____ now
- 8 in the _____ future

2 Complete these sentences in your notebook with your own ideas. Think about your family, friends, school, town, country.

- Predictions
 - 1 I think _____ in the near future.
 - 2 I think _____ 40 years from now.
 - 3 I think _____ in 20 years’ time.
- Intentions
 - 4 I _____ the week after next.
 - 5 I _____ next Friday.
 - 6 I _____ before too long.
- Arrangements
 - 7 I _____ this weekend.
 - 8 I _____ later today.
 - 9 I _____ tomorrow morning.

Workbook page 66

LISTENING

1 **SPEAKING** You are going to listen to two interviews with people from the future newspaper: boxer Shirley Williams and moon tourist Mira Xin. Compare your questions.

- Student A: Write three questions to ask Shirley.
- Student B: Write three questions to ask Mira.

2 **2.07** Listen to the interviews. Do they ask your questions? What questions do they ask?

3 **2.07** Listen again. Choose the correct picture and put a tick (✓) in the box below it.

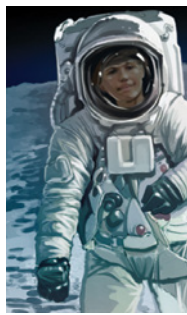
* 1 What is Mira going to do on the moon?



A



B



C

2 What is she taking with her?



A



B



C

3 What is one of Shirley's plans for the year?



A



B



C

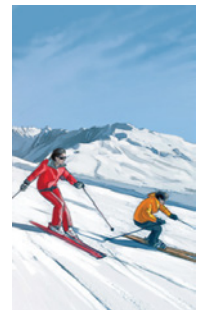
4 What is she going to do?



A



B



C

THINK SELF-ESTEEM

Personal goals

1 Complete the lists so they are true for you.

Two things I want to do today

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

Two things I want to do this week

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

Two things I want to do this year

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

Two things I want to do in my lifetime

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

2 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Compare your lists from Exercise 1. Say what things you are going to do.

I really want to finish my school project tonight.

3 **SPEAKING** Discuss how you are going to do the things on your lists.

How are you going to finish your project tonight?

Well, I'm going to start it as soon as I get home. I'm not going to watch any TV.

READING

1 Imagine you are organising a party for your birthday. Put these things in order of importance.

- food
- music
- venue (where you are going to have the party)
- guests
- publicity (letting people know about the party)


2 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Compare your ideas with a partner.


A special venue’s not very important. I’ll just use my house. Music’s very important. You can’t have a party without good music.

3 Read the chat room posts quickly. What kind of party are they arranging? Do you think Lucy is a good organiser?





4 Read the posts again. Who is responsible for each area in Exercise 1?


 **Lucy** One week to go, everyone. Just checking in. How’s the music going, Fran?


 **Fran** All done. I’ve hired the DJ. I paid him a deposit. You wanted me to do that, didn’t you?


 **Lucy** That’s great, Fran. Food – Kev?


 **Kev** All organised. They’re delivering the drinks the day after tomorrow.


 **Lucy** But what about the food? You haven’t forgotten about that, have you?


 **Kev** All sorted. Jackie and Pete are going to help me on the day.


 **Lucy** That’s great. Anyone heard from Oliver? He promised to send out invitations by email. Anyone know if he’s done it yet?


 **Oliver** What do you mean ‘send out invitations’? The party is open to everyone, isn’t it? I thought we agreed to put up posters around the school?

 **Lucy** OK, that’s a better idea – no need to draw up a guest list and no invitations needed. Just the posters. Lewis, you’re doing that, aren’t you? Don’t forget the theme we’ve chosen – superheroes.


 **Lewis** I thought that was Vince’s job.


 **Lucy** No, I’ve got you down for posters. Let me know if you can’t do it.

 **Lewis** No, that’s fine. I’ll do it tomorrow. They’ll be ready to put up in the afternoon. That should be OK, shouldn’t it?


 **Oliver** Yes, and I can help if you want, Lewis.


 **Kev** So can I.

 **Lewis** Great. Can you both come round to my house in the morning?


 **Oliver** Sure, but I won’t be able to be there before 11.

 **Kev** Nor will I.


 **Lewis** No problem – see you at about 11 then.


 **Lucy** OK, that’s everything, I think. We just need to decorate the room the evening before and we’re ready. I’m really going to enjoy this party.


 **Lewis** So am I.


 **Kev** Lucy – is Mr O’Brien OK with it all?

 **Lucy** What?!!?

 **Kev** You’ve asked Mr O’Brien, haven’t you? About having the party, I mean.

 **Lucy** I’m not responsible for that, am I?

 **Kev** Yes, you are, Lucy. I’ve got the ‘to-do’ list right here. Check with the headmaster – Lucy. I don’t think we can have a party without getting permission from him to use the school hall.

 **Lucy** Neither do I. I’ll do it first thing tomorrow. Sorry about that.

GRAMMAR

Question tags

1 Complete the sentences. Look at the posts on page 70 and check your answers. Use the sentences in Exercise 1 to complete the rules.

- You wanted me to do that, _____ you?
- The party is open to everyone, _____ it?
- Lewis, you're doing that, _____ you?
- That should be OK, _____ it?
- I'm not responsible for that, _____ I?
- You haven't forgotten about that, _____ you?

RULE: Question tags are short questions which we use to check facts or make conversation.

- With positive statements, use a ⁰ *negative* question tag.
- With negative statements, use a ¹ _____ question tag.
- When *be* is used in the statement, repeat it in the question tag. (sentences 2, 3, 5)
- With modal verbs (*can, might*) and most other verb forms, repeat the modal or the auxiliary verb in the question tag. (sentences 4, 6)
- With present or past simple verbs, use ² _____, *don't, does*, ³ _____ (present simple) or ⁴ _____, *didn't* (past simple). (sentence 1)

2 Complete the questions with tags.

- She sings beautifully, *doesn't she* ?
- You won't say anything, _____ ?
- Debbie didn't phone, _____ ?
- You can come to my party, _____ ?
- He's Jamie's brother, _____ ?
- That meal was delicious, _____ ?
- They don't live with you, _____ ?
- You've met Liam, _____ ?
- You aren't going to university, _____ ?

Nor/Neither / So

3 Complete the sentences. Then complete the rules.

LUCY I'm really going to enjoy this party.
 LEWIS So _____ I.

OLIVER I can help if you want, Lewis.
 KEV So _____ I.

KEV I don't think we can have a party without getting permission from him.

LUCY Neither _____ I.

OLIVER I won't be able to be there before 11.
 KEV Nor _____ I.

RULE: We can use *so* and *nor/neither* to agree with statements.

- We use ¹ _____ to agree with positive statements.
- We use ² _____ to agree with negative statements.

After *so* and *nor/neither* we repeat the verb used in the statement. If the statement is in the present or past simple, we use *do/did* to agree with it. (See rules on question tags.)

4 Write replies to agree with the statements.

- I love school. *So do I* .
- I didn't watch any TV last night.
- I can't go to the party.
- I should do my homework.
- I'm going to bed early tonight.
- I don't eat meat.
- I won't be late.
- I was very upset with Tim.

Workbook page 65

Pronunciation

Intonation of question tags

Go to page 121.



VOCABULARY

Arranging a party

1 Match verbs with nouns to create a 'to do' list. Use the posts on page 70 to help you.

Verbs	Nouns
send out organise	permission room
get hire draw up	DJ food and drinks
decorate	invitations guest list

Get permission for the party.

2 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. What order should you do the things on your to do list?

You should get permission first, shouldn't you?

Workbook page 66

WRITING

An invitation

You are having a party. Write the invitations. Be sure to say the theme of the party, the date, time and place of the party and also what your guests should bring (or not bring).

PHOTOSTORY: episode 4

Weekend plans

1 Look at the photos and answer the questions.

What does Megan want to do on Saturday?
 What plans have the others got?

2 **2.10** Now read and listen to the photostory.
 Check your answers.



LUKE Friday morning. I can’t wait for the weekend.

OLIVIA Nor can I.

RYAN Only one more day of school to go. Thank goodness! I’m about to go crazy in that classroom.

LUKE I know what you mean.

RYAN And the weather’s going to be nice this weekend. I checked the forecast.

MEGAN: So did I. A bit cloudy, but no rain. Let’s have a picnic. What do you reckon, Ryan?

1



RYAN I think it’s a great idea.

LUKE So do I.

RYAN But I’m going to spend the day with my cousin.

MEGAN Oh, no, that’s a shame!

RYAN Hey! There’s nothing wrong with my cousin!

MEGAN Oh, come on, Ryan. You know what I mean!

2



MEGAN What about you, Olivia? You haven’t got any plans, have you?

OLIVIA Well, actually, yes, I have. Mum promised to take me shopping.

MEGAN Oh. Lucky you.

OLIVIA Yeah, she’s going to buy me some new clothes.

3



MEGAN So it’s just you and me, Luke.

LUKE Well, Megan, there’s a school football match tomorrow morning. And I’m in the team.

MEGAN In other words, you can’t come tomorrow either.

LUKE Well, sorry, no. I can’t miss the match, can I?

MEGAN Oh, well. Looks like I’m going to be on this bench all alone, then. I’m glad I’ve got a good book.

4

DEVELOPING SPEAKING

3 Work in pairs. Discuss what happens next in the story. Write down your ideas.

We think that Megan goes shopping with Olivia.

4 EP4 Watch to find out how the story continues.

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why doesn't Ryan go to his cousin's house?
- 2 Why doesn't Luke play football?
- 3 Why doesn't Olivia go shopping?

PHRASES FOR FLUENCY

1 Find the expressions 1–6 in the story. Who says them? How do you say them in your language?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Thank goodness. | 4 There's nothing wrong with ... |
| 2 What do you reckon? | 5 Lucky you. |
| 3 That's a shame. | 6 In other words, ... |

2 Complete the conversations. Use the expressions in Exercise 1.

- 1 A My parents just won a holiday in a competition.
 B Wow! _____!
 A The holiday is for two people, so I can't go.
 B Oh. _____.
- 2 A How's Ben? Any news?
 B Yes. He's OK. His arm's not broken. _____.
 A _____, it's not as serious as we thought.
- 3 A Look at that guy's clothes. They're horrible!
 _____?
 B Well, I don't like them much. But I don't think you should be so critical.
 A Hey! _____ saying what you think!

WordWise

Phrases with about

1 Complete the sentences from the unit so far with a phrase in the list.

sorry about | about eleven | about you
 forgotten about | about to

- 1 No problem – see you _____ then.
- 2 What about the food? You haven't _____ that, have you?
- 3 I'll do it first thing tomorrow. _____ that.
- 4 I'm _____ go crazy in that classroom.
- 5 What _____, Olivia?

2 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 How tall is Jack? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 You haven't tidied up! | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I love this music. What about you? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Has your sister left school now? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Why weren't you at the party? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a Yes. She's about to go to university.
 - b About 1 metre 65, I think.
 - c I forgot about it. I'm really angry with myself!
 - d Yes, it's not bad.
 - e Oh, sorry about that.

3 Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 I usually get up about ...
- 2 Once, I forgot about ...
- 3 I've got a friend who is about to ...

Workbook page 66

FUNCTIONS

Agreeing

1 Match the sentences and the replies from *Weekend plans*.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 I can't wait for the weekend. | a So did I. |
| 2 I checked the forecast. | b So am I. |
| 3 I think it's a great idea. | c Neither have I. |
| 4 I'm happy you're here. | d Neither did I. |
| 5 I haven't got anything to do all day. | e Nor can I. |
| 6 I didn't want to spoil the surprise. | f So do I. |

2 Complete the left-hand column with true information about you.

Tonight I'm going to ...	and so is _____.
I'm not going to ...	nor is _____.
Yesterday I ...	and so did _____.
Yesterday I didn't ...	nor did _____.
I really like ...	and so does _____.
I don't like ...	nor does _____.

3 Walk about the classroom and find people who agree with you. Complete the chart with their names.

8 SCIENCE COUNTS

OBJECTIVES

FUNCTIONS: talking about past habits; talking about imaginary situations; talking about scientific discoveries

GRAMMAR: past simple vs. past continuous (review); *used to*; second conditional; *I wish*

VOCABULARY: direction and movement; science



1



2



3



4



5



6

READING

1 Look at the pictures. Say what each one shows.

Picture 3 is electricity.

2 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why are the things in Exercise 1 important?
- 2 What was life like for people before they had these things?

Before people had fire, they couldn't cook meat. And they were cold in winter.

3 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs or small groups. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Electricity and fire are *discoveries*. The other things are *inventions*. What's the difference?
- 2 Which of the six things above do you think is the most important? Why?
- 3 Can you think of other discoveries or inventions that changed how people live?

4 Look at the pictures on page 75.

- 1 Who are the people, do you think?
- 2 What do you think this blog is about?

5 **▶ 2.11** Read and listen to the blog and check your ideas.

6 Read the blog again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What did Newton think about when he saw the apple fall to the ground?
- 2 What did Archimedes see when he got out of the bath?
- 3 Why did he shout 'Eureka'?
- 4 Why are these discoveries not complete accidents?

MIKE HORNBY'S VERY INTERESTING BLOG PAGE

Why aren't people more interested in science?

Welcome to my blog, where I write about the things that really interest me! This week I want to talk a bit about science, scientists and science stories.

Let's start with Newton. We all know the story, don't we? Back in about 1666, Isaac Newton was visiting his mother one day and was walking around in her garden. He sat down under an apple tree and started thinking. (Newton was always thinking about something, that's what scientists do.) So, he was sitting and thinking when an apple fell out of the tree and hit the ground beside him. (Some people say the apple fell on his head, but who knows?) And Newton thought about why things fall down and not up or sideways. And he got the idea of gravity.



Nice story, isn't it? Only it's probably not true. Or, at least, we've got no way of knowing if it's true. It's a bit like Archimedes and the bath. You don't know that one?



OK, so a Greek mathematician was sitting in his bath one day, more than two thousand years ago, and while he was getting out, he noticed that the water went down in the bath. So he got back in, and the water went back up. 'Now I understand!' shouted Archimedes – actually, he shouted 'Eureka!' because he was Greek, not English. He saw that the level of the water in the bath was directly related to exactly how much of his body was in the water, that this relationship was constant – it never changed! Some people say that he was so happy about his discovery that he ran out into the street without putting his clothes on. No, that probably didn't happen either, but he had a good reason to be happy. This was a very important moment in our understanding of maths and physics.

The stories are hard to believe. But the important thing is that Archimedes and Newton really did exist, and they really did come up with those important ideas. Newton worked out that if the Earth's gravity has an effect on the movement of an apple, then it probably has an effect on the movement of the moon, too – and all kinds of new ideas and discoveries came from that.

And you might say that these discoveries were accidents, and in a way they were – but not complete accidents. They needed people like Newton and Archimedes to do the thinking. Scientists and mathematicians do a lot of thinking and because of that, our world is the way it is.

THINK VALUES

How science helps people

1 Choose the sentence that you think best says what the blog is about.

- 1 Some important things happen by accident.
- 2 You shouldn't believe everything you read about science.
- 3 Scientists should be more famous than they are.
- 4 It's important to know something about science.

2 **SPEAKING** Compare your ideas with others in the class.

3 **SPEAKING** Here are four things that science has given us. Write down three more. Then, with your partner(s), discuss the question: How do these things help us every day?

the Internet the telephone medicines the fridge

GRAMMAR

Past simple vs. past continuous (review)

1 Complete the sentences from the text with the words in the list. Then complete the rules with *past simple, past continuous, when* and *while*.

fell | sitting | went | hit | thinking
 getting | noticed

- Newton was _____ and _____ when an apple _____ out of the tree and _____ the ground.
- While Archimedes was _____ out of the bath, he _____ that the water _____ down.

RULE: We use

- the ¹ _____ for an action that happened at a particular moment in the past. We often use _____ with this tense.
- the ³ _____ for a background action or to describe a situation over a period of time in the past. We often use _____ with this tense.

Remember that some verbs can't be used in the continuous form.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct past tense form of the verbs.

- While Benjamin Franklin *was watching* a thunderstorm, he *got* some ideas about electricity. (watch / get)
- We _____ an experiment at school when a fire _____. (do / start)
- They _____ for lunch because they _____ enough time. (not stop / have)
- The electricity _____ off at home while I _____ my homework. (go / do)
- I _____ a great science site while I _____ the net. (discover / surf)
- Who _____ you _____ to when I _____ you in town yesterday? (talk / see)
- When the scientist _____ the answer to the problem, she _____ very famous. (find / become)

3 Sally saw an incident in her town centre. Complete her statement to the police with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in the list. Sometimes more than one verb is possible.

buy | sit | read | see | walk | stand | hit
 not stop | do | cycle | ride | go | knock

Last Saturday morning I ⁰ *bought* a magazine, and I ⁰ *sat* down on a bench in the town centre to read it. People ¹ _____ about and ² _____ their shopping. There was a group of four people near

me – they ³ _____ together and laughing. Then I ⁴ _____ a boy, about 16 years old. He ⁵ _____ his bike down the street. He ⁶ _____ very fast. Suddenly, he had to change direction because there was an old lady in front of him, and he ⁷ _____ right into the group of people. His bike ⁸ _____ a man and ⁹ _____ him over. And the boy ¹⁰ _____. He just cycled away!

Workbook page 72

VOCABULARY

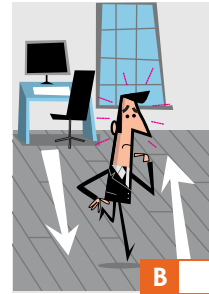
Direction and movement

1 Complete the sentence.

Newton thought about why things fall ¹ _____ and not ² _____.

2 Match the phrases with the pictures.

- It's coming **towards** her.
- It's running **away from** her.
- They're running **around** the tree.
- She's leaning **backwards**.
- She's leaning **forwards**.
- He's walking **up and down** the room.



LOOK! *Forwards* and *backwards* are the only words here that are never followed by an object.

The words *towards* and *away from* always have an object after them.

3 Which way(s) can these things move?

- a car
- a plane
- a helicopter
- a lion in a cage

Workbook page 74

LISTENING

1 Look at the pictures. In which picture can you see ...:

- 1 apple seeds? 3 a plug in a socket?
- 2 the moon? 4 a hose?

2 2.12 Listen to a class discussion. You will hear four stories about things children didn’t understand. Number the pictures in the order you hear the stories.



3 2.12 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1 When the teacher was a girl, why did she think she might get ill during the night?
- 2 Why did Sarah use to look at the moon for hours?
- 3 Why did Sarah laugh at the moon?
- 4 Why didn’t Alex’s grandfather use to step on wires?
- 5 Why did Martin’s family eat lots of apples?
- 6 Why was Martin afraid to eat apple seeds?

GRAMMAR

used to

1 Complete these sentences with the words in the list. Then choose the correct words to complete the rule.

do | be | laugh | plug | eat

- 1 Every night I **used to** _____ something into all the electrical sockets.
- 2 **Did** you really **use to** _____ that, Miss?
- 3 I **used to** _____ at the moon and call it names.
- 4 He **used to** _____ scared of standing on a wire.
- 5 I **didn’t use to** _____ the seeds.

RULE: We can use *used to* + verb to talk about things that happened regularly in the past but not any more.

- In the positive, we say ¹*used / use to* + verb.
- In the negative, we say *didn’t* ²*used / use to* + verb
- For questions, we say *Did* [*you*] ³*used / use to* + verb

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *used to* and the present simple.

- 0 That shop *used to be* (be) a book shop, but now it *sells* (sell) clothes.
- 1 He _____ (be) my friend, but we really _____ (not know) each other any more.
- 2 When we were younger, we _____ (not listen) to country music, but now we _____ (not listen) to anything else.
- 3 I really _____ (not like) pizza now, but it _____ (be) my favourite food.
- 4 We _____ (go) to Greece for our holidays, but now we _____ (prefer) Spain.
- 5 My sister _____ (believe) there were monsters under her bed.
- 6 I _____ (not care) about science, but now I _____ (think) it’s really interesting.
- 7 When you were small, _____ you _____ (have) an imaginary friend?

Pronunciation

The /ju:z/ sound

Turn to page 121.

Workbook page 72

FUNCTIONS

Talking about past habits

1 Think about life when you were much younger. Write five things that you or others used to do or believe.

2 **SPEAKING** Work in small groups. Talk about the things you wrote. Who has the funniest story?

When I was little I used to think that there was a person inside the post box who took the letters.

My brother and I used to hide in my sister’s closet and then jump out and scare her when she opened the door.

READING

- 1 **SPEAKING** Think of something that doesn't exist yet but that you would like to have or to see. Compare your ideas with a partner.

I'd like to have a motorbike that can also fly.

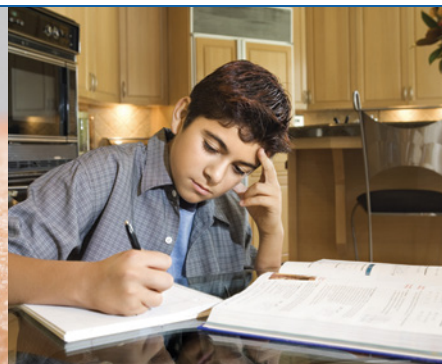
I'd like to see a machine that can take you anywhere in the world in seconds.

- 2 A web forum asked readers to do the same task as Exercise 1. Look at the pictures. What things do you think the forum readers suggested?
- 3 Read the forum. Check your answers to Exercise 2.
- 4 Read the forum again. Then write the names of the people described in these statements.
- 0 This person thinks about our planet. *Charlie*
 - 1 This person might be a bit lazy. _____
 - 2 This person worries about sick people. _____
 - 3 This person wants more time. _____
 - 4 This person wants to go back in time. _____

TRAIN TO THINK

Using criteria

- 1 Here are the five ideas from the forum. Put them in order 1–5: 1 = the most useful, 5 = the least useful.
- a a fuel that doesn't pollute
 - b a time machine
 - c a cure for malaria
 - d a machine to do homework
 - e a pill to sleep less
- 2 **SPEAKING** Compare your ideas with a partner.
- 3 You put the five things in order following a criterion – how useful is the idea? Here are two more criteria. Can you think of others?
- How *possible* is it?
 - How *important* is it?
 - How _____ is it?
 - How _____ is it?
- 4 Choose one of the criteria in Exercise 3 and order the things in Exercise 1 again. Then compare your ideas with other students.



We asked you, our readers:
'What scientific advance or discovery would you like to see in the near future?'
 Here are some of your answers.

- 1 It would be great if there was some kind of petrol we could use in cars that didn't produce any pollution. I guess there are scientists right now trying to do that, and I hope they succeed, because the world would be a much cleaner place, wouldn't it? **Charlie**
- 2 If I could choose anything, I'd go for a time machine so that I could go back and do some things differently. Of course that's impossible – but wouldn't it be great if it was possible? I wish I could go back in time to when I was a kid and not say some of the things that I really did say! **Hannah**
- 3 Well, of course, the best things are cures for really bad diseases. Everyone thinks about cancer, and of course it's terrible, but a lot of scientists are also working very hard to stop malaria – another terrible disease that affects millions of people all over the world. So if they found a cure for malaria, or a way of completely preventing it, life would be easier in so many places. **Bruna**
- 4 I wish there was a machine that did homework! Wouldn't that be fantastic? But I guess teachers wouldn't be very happy. **Georgina**
- 5 I think it would be great if they invented a pill or something so that you only had to sleep for one or two hours every day. Then we'd all have much more time to do things and to enjoy ourselves. Life would be better, I think, and everyone would do a lot more with their lives. **Morris**



GRAMMAR

Second conditional

- 1 Complete these sentences with the phrases in the list. Are the sentences about real or imagined situations? Find more examples of the second conditional in the web forum and underline them.

would be | would go for | wouldn't it be
 was | found | could

- If they _____ a cure for malaria, life _____ easier in so many places.
- If I _____ choose anything, I _____ a time machine.
- _____ great if it _____ possible?

- 2 Now complete the rule.

RULE: We use the second conditional to talk about the consequences of an unreal present action or 1 a probable / an improbable future action.

- Condition clause: *if* + ² _____ simple.
- Result clause: ³ _____ / *wouldn't* (*would not*) + verb.

The condition clause can come before or after the result clause.

- 3 Circle the correct words.

- If I had / *would have* a bit more time, I *went* / would go and see my friends tonight.
- They *would learn* / learned more if they *would listen* / listened more carefully.
- If my school *would be* / was a long way from home, I *would have* / had to take a bus.
- He lent / *would lend* you his tablet if you *asked* / would ask him nicely.
- If he *was* / would be really ill, he *stay* / would stay in bed.
- I gave / *would give* you her address if I *knew* / would know it myself.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- I think it 'd be (be) a great party if the food was (be) better.
- Who _____ you _____ (talk) to if you _____ (have) a really serious problem?
- She _____ (like) you if you _____ (be) nicer to her.
- If his father _____ (not make) him tidy his room, he _____ (not do) it.
- If you _____ (can) have any present you want, what _____ you _____ (choose)?

I wish

- 5 Read the sentences. How are they alike?

- I wish I could go back to when I was a kid.
- I wish there was a machine that did homework.

- 6 Complete the sentences with the correct verb form.

- The bus isn't here. I wish the bus was here.
- We aren't a good team. I wish we _____ a better team.
- I can't go home. I wish I _____ go home.
- It's raining. I wish it _____ raining.
- They are making so much noise! I wish they _____ so much noise!

- 7 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Which person in the pictures is thinking which thing from Exercise 6? (More than one answer is possible.)



Workbook page 73

VOCABULARY

Science

- 1 Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 a cure | a to study something |
| 2 to discover | b someone who works in an area of science |
| 3 an experiment | c a room for scientific work |
| 4 to invent | d something that makes a sick person well again |
| 5 a laboratory | e to find something new |
| 6 a machine | f a test to see if something works or is true |
| 7 to do research | g to make something new |
| 8 a scientist | h a piece of equipment that does a specific kind of work |


- 2 **SPEAKING** Look back at Reading Exercise 1 on page 78.

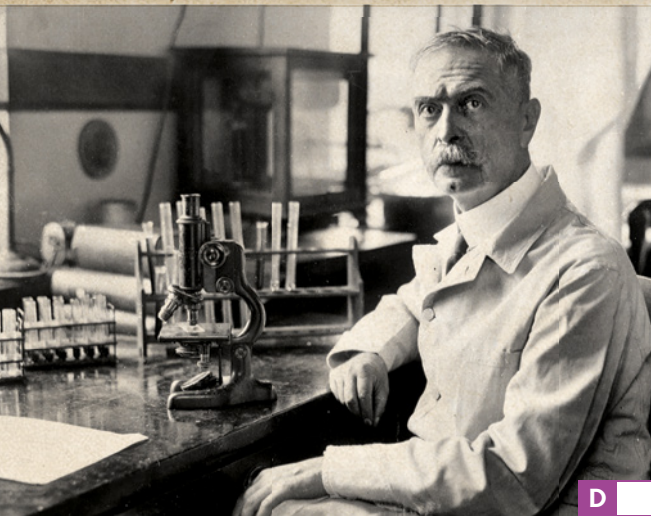
- What do you think are the three best ideas?
- Write them again, using either *I wish ...* or the second conditional.

- 3 **SPEAKING** In class, compare everyone's ideas, and vote for the best ones.

Workbook page 74

Culture

- 1 Look at the photos. What things can you see in each one?
- 2  2.15 Read and listen to the article about five scientists. Number the photos 1–5.



Great scientists

1 Galileo (Italy, 1564–1642)

Galileo – his full name was Galileo Galilei – is sometimes called 'the father of modern science'. He was a scientist, mathematician and astronomer (someone who looks at the stars and planets). When he was alive, telescopes were still quite **basic**, and he made many improvements to them.

His best-known **achievement** was to show that the Earth moves around the sun, and not the sun around the Earth (although he was not the first man to have the idea).

2 Louis Pasteur (France, 1822–1895)

Louis Pasteur was one of the people who started the area of science that we now call microbiology. He did many things during his life, but he is remembered mostly because of the work that he did with milk. When milk is about two days old, it starts to get bacteria (very small things that carry disease), and this makes it dangerous to drink – people can get diseases. Pasteur developed a way to **prevent** this happening. The process is called 'pasteurisation'.

3 Karl Landsteiner (Austria, 1868–1943)

Landsteiner worked in Vienna on many scientific things. Together with a man called Erwin Popper, he helped to **identify** the virus that causes a disease called polio.

But even more importantly, in 1901 he discovered the three main blood groups – A, B and O – and showed that it is possible to transfer blood from one person to another person. This led to the first ever blood transfusion in 1907, in New York.

4 Francis Crick (Britain, 1916–2004) and James Watson (USA, born 1928)

In 1953, in Cambridge, UK, Crick and Watson told the world that they had found 'the secret of life'. The secret is the **structure** of DNA, the material that makes genes, the things we get from our parents that control how we grow. Their discovery meant that we now know much, much more about the human body. And with that knowledge, there have been **enormous** improvements in medicine and medical research, as well as in historical research and solving crimes.

5 Jane Goodall (Britain, born 1934)

Jane Goodall is a scientist who has studied primates, especially chimpanzees, her whole life. She has studied their family groups, their use of **tools** and their emotions. Her work has made it clear that chimpanzees and other primates (gorillas, for example) are not as different from people as we used to think. Goodall has shown the world that we need to **treat** the animals around us with respect and protect them.

3 Read the article again and write the names of the scientists.

Which scientist (or scientists) ...

- 1 ... is/are still alive?
- 2 ... looked at stars?
- 3 ... worked with animals?
- 4 ... did work that helped medicine?
- 5 ... started a new science?
- 6 ... invented something to stop diseases?
- 7 ... improved a piece of equipment?
- 8 ... did work that helped historians and detectives?

4 **SPEAKING** Discuss the questions.

- a Which of the scientists do you think is the most important? Why? Share your ideas with the class.
- b There is only one woman here. Why do you think this is?

5 **SPEAKING** Match the words in bold in the article with their meanings. Write the words.

- 0 the way that the parts of something are organized
structure
- 1 say who or what someone or something is _____
- 2 very, very big or important _____
- 3 simple, not complicated _____
- 4 something very good and difficult that you do _____
- 5 stop, not allow _____
- 6 to behave towards people or things in a certain way _____
- 7 things you use with your hands to do jobs _____

WRITING

A blog entry

1 Ellen wrote a blog entry with the title, 'A world without television'. Read what she wrote and answer the questions.

- a What did people do before they had television?
- b What does Ellen think life would be like without TV?

2 Look at Ellen's blog entry again.

- 1 In which paragraph does Ellen use *used to*? In which does she use the second conditional?
- 2 Match the paragraphs with these headings:
 A Imagine life without television
 B Life before television

3 You are going to write a blog entry like Ellen's. Choose one of these pieces of technology, or another one if you prefer:

- mobile phones
- the Internet
- tablets
- calculators

4 Make notes for your blog entry.

Paragraph 1: what life was like / what people did before the piece of technology was invented

Paragraph 2: what life would be like now without the piece of technology

5 Write your blog entry. Write 120–180 words altogether.

Ellen's blog

A world without television

[1] It isn't easy to imagine life without television, but people only started to have television at home about sixty years ago. So a lot of people who are alive today lived without it in the past. Before television, people used to read in the evening, or listen to the radio. I read once that families used to get together and sing songs or tell each other stories. I think it was probably a bit boring but perhaps people enjoyed it.

[2] If we didn't have television these days, I think things would be OK. I mean, we would still have films and the Internet, wouldn't we? We would get all the information and entertainment we need there, and in fact many people already do. I know a lot of people who don't watch television at all, they watch sport and things by streaming them. But of course, they're using TV programmes when they do that – so maybe a world without TV wouldn't be such a good idea!

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH: Preliminary



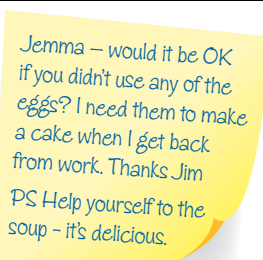

THINK EXAMS

READING

Part 1: Three-option multiple choice

Workbook page 71

1 Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Choose the correct letter A, B or C.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>0</p>  | <p>A Press the red button if you want to get on the escalator.</p> <p>B Don't press the red button unless there is a serious problem.</p> <p>C Only shop staff can press the red button.</p> | <p>3</p>  | <p>A The sports day will now take place on Sunday.</p> <p>B The weather will be bad this weekend.</p> <p>C There is a chance the sports day will still take place on Saturday.</p> |
| <p>1</p> <p>Subject: _____</p> <p>Hi Claudia - I want to start French lessons. You said John Gray teaches French. Have you got his phone number?
 best
 Anna</p> | <p>Anna</p> <p>A wants Claudia to pass on a message to John Gray.</p> <p>B wants to talk to John Gray.</p> <p>C wishes she could start French lessons.</p> | <p>4</p>  | <p>Jemma can</p> <p>A eat the soup but not the eggs.</p> <p>B eat the soup and some of the eggs.</p> <p>C have some cake when Jim gets back from work.</p> |
| <p>2</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS</p> <p>5-week course starts Tuesday 5th Oct.
 There are still a few places.
 BOOK WITH STEVE</p> | <p>A The photography course is already full.</p> <p>B Talk to Steve if you are interested in learning how to take photographs.</p> <p>C The photography course finishes at the end of October.</p> | <p>5</p>  | <p>Fin</p> <p>A wishes he could go to Ashley's party.</p> <p>B is going to be late for the party.</p> <p>C thinks that work is as fun as the party.</p> |

WRITING

Part 1: Sentence transformations

Workbook page 17

2 Here are some sentences about science. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 0 My dad's worked as a scientist for 20 years.
 My dad started working as a scientist 20 years ago.
- 1 I really don't understand physics. I would like to understand it.
 I wish _____ physics.
- 2 I'm quite sure he doesn't like science.
 He really doesn't like science, _____?
- 3 Before Mr O'Brian was our teacher, I didn't like science much.
 I _____ like science before Mr O'Brian became our teacher.
- 4 I always fail biology tests because I don't understand things.
 If I understood things, I _____ biology tests.
- 5 I don't enjoy science fiction, and Jim doesn't enjoy science fiction.
 I don't enjoy science fiction, and _____ Jim.

TEST YOURSELF

UNITS 7 & 8

VOCABULARY

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the list. There are two extra words.

experiment | up and down | away | towards | hire | near
 research | long | cure | next | later | draw up

- Sorry, I can't come and see you for a couple of weeks – but how about the week after _____ ?
- I got scared when the dog started running _____ me.
- I'm going to do an _____ to see if my idea works.
- I think we should _____ a list of all the things we've got to do.
- I can't talk to you right now. Could you please phone me back _____ today.
- It's my brother's 18th birthday next week, and we're going to _____ a band to play at the party.
- She's got a serious disease, and the doctor says there's no _____ for it.
- I'm going to do some _____ on the Internet before I write my essay.
- She was very late! I got a bit nervous and started walking _____ outside the cinema.
- We're hoping to buy a bigger flat in the _____ future.

 /10

GRAMMAR

2 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form or write the missing word(s) in the space.

- I missed the bus, so I _____ (walk) home.
- This computer's really fast, _____ ?
- I saw Jack while I _____ (walk) in town yesterday.
- A I really don't like him.
B _____ do I.
- Your computer's got lots of memory, _____ ?
- A I hate sport.
B _____ do I.

3 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

- When I was a kid, I used to playing with toy cars.
- If you would work harder, you would do better at school.
- When you phoned me, I had dinner.
- The world was a happier place if people smiled more.
- James never listens to pop music, and so do I.
- I wish this homework isn't so difficult!

 /12

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

4 Write the missing words.

- A I can't _____ for the Rihanna concert.
B _____ can I! It's going to be fantastic.
- A I _____ to love that programme when I was a kid.
B So _____ I. I thought it was great.
- A I _____ it wasn't raining.
B _____ do I. I want to go for a walk!
- A Where's Alex? I wish he _____ here.
B So _____ I. Parties are always better with Alex!

 /8

MY SCORE /30

22 – 30

10 – 21

0 – 9