

7 FUTURE FUN

GRAMMAR

Future forms SB p.68

- 1 ★★★ Complete the rules with *the present simple, the present continuous, be going to or will/won't*.

There are four ways to express the future in English.

- We often use _____ to make predictions about the future.
- We often use _____ to talk about future arrangements.
- We often use _____ to talk about fixed future events.
- We often use _____ to talk about future plans and intentions.

- 2 ★★★ Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in the list.

leave | close | finish | arrive | open | start



- 1 The train leaves London at 12.40 and _____ in Manchester at 14.50.



- 2 The show _____ at 21.00 and _____ at 23.15.



- 3 Today is Sunday. Tomorrow the café _____ at 8 am and _____ at 7 pm.

- 3 ★★★ Read the sentences. **Circle** the correct descriptions.

- The film starts at 9 o'clock.
*prediction / **fixed event***
- They're meeting on Saturday.
*arrangement / **fixed event***
- Her plane arrives at 6 am on Tuesday.
fixed event / prediction
- She's going to study IT at university.
intention / arrangement
- They're getting married in June.
arrangement / prediction
- We won't need phones in the future.
intention / prediction
- I'm going to act in a film one day.
fixed event / intention
- She'll be very tall when she's older.
arrangement / prediction
- She's starting her new job next week.
intention / arrangement
- They'll win the final easily.
arrangement / prediction
- We're going to have something healthy for dinner.
intention / arrangement

- 4 ★★★ Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Grandma will be (be) pleased to see you.
- Tonight, Jo and I _____ (watch) a film at home.
- He says he _____ (be) a film star one day.
- My exam _____ (be) on Friday next week.
- I've spoken to Callum and we _____ (go) to the cinema on Saturday.
- I think the world _____ (end) with a big 'bang'.
- My cousin _____ (get) married in June.
- Hurry up! The train _____ (leave) in five minutes.
- He isn't a bad player, but he _____ (not win) the championship next year.
- The shop _____ (not open) until ten.
- They're _____ (bring out) a new album soon.

Question tags **SB p.71**

5 ★★★ Write the question tags.

- MS WALL Good afternoon, Megan. Now, you're 18 years old, ⁰ *aren't you?*
- MEGAN No, 19. My birthday was last week.
- MS WALL And you live in Swansea, ¹ _____?
- MEGAN Yes, when I'm not at university.
- MS WALL But you didn't go to school in Swansea, ² _____?
- MEGAN No, my parents lived in London then.
- MS WALL I see. Now you're doing a degree in Education, ³ _____?
- MEGAN Yes, that's right.
- MS WALL And you can sing, ⁴ _____?
- MEGAN Yes, I sing quite well.
- MS WALL But you can't play the guitar, ⁵ _____?
- MEGAN No, I'm afraid not.
- MS WALL You've got three sisters, ⁶ _____?
- MEGAN Yes, and two brothers.
- MS WALL You helped organise parties for your sisters, ⁷ _____?
- MEGAN Yes, and I looked after my friends' kids sometimes.
- MS WALL But you've never had a job before, ⁸ _____?
- MEGAN No, but I'd really like this one. I'm sure I'll be good at it.
- MS WALL You'll be able to start next month, ⁹ _____?
- MEGAN Yes, of course. Does that mean I've got the job?
- MS WALL Maybe. We'll let you know.

Nor/Neither / So **SB p.71**

6 ★★★ Circle the correct words.

- MS WALL I think Megan did very well in her interview.
- MANAGER ⁰ *So* / *Nor* do I. She answered the questions very clearly. I liked her!
- MS WALL So ¹ *do* / *did*!! She was very impressive.
- MANAGER But I want to see other people.
- MS WALL ² *So* / *Nor* do I. There's another candidate – his name is James. But I haven't read his application form yet.
- MANAGER Neither ³ *did* / *have* I. But that's OK – I can read it now, quickly.
- MS WALL So ⁴ *do* / *can* I. But I need a break first.
- MANAGER So ⁵ *am* / *do* I. Let's get a cup of coffee.

7 ★★★ Write James's replies.

- MEGAN I'm trying to get a job for the holidays.
- JAMES ⁰ *So am I.* _____
- MEGAN I've just had an interview.
- JAMES ¹ _____
- MEGAN I was really nervous.
- JAMES ² _____
- MEGAN I didn't sleep well the night before.
- JAMES ³ _____
- MEGAN If I get the job, I'll start next month.
- JAMES ⁴ _____
- MEGAN But I don't know if I got the job.
- JAMES ⁵ _____
- MEGAN I don't like waiting for the answer.
- JAMES ⁶ _____
- MEGAN I won't know the answer until next week.
- JAMES ⁷ _____
- MEGAN By the way, what job have you applied for?
- JAMES Children's party organiser. And you?

GET IT RIGHT!

Neither / So do I

Learners sometimes do not use *neither* and *so* when they can be used.

- ✓ *Mike will go to the party and so will we.*
 ✗ *Mike will go to the party and we will go to the party.*

Tick (✓) the sentences in which the underlined words can be replaced using *neither* or *so*. Rewrite them where possible.

- 0 I've met Ian and Tim has met him too.
I've met Ian and so has Tim. _____
- 1 My mum likes soap operas, but I don't.
- 2 He was there and she was there too.
- 3 I can't go to the party and Joe can't go.
- 4 We speak French, but our parents don't.
- 5 I don't eat meat and he doesn't eat it.

Pronunciation

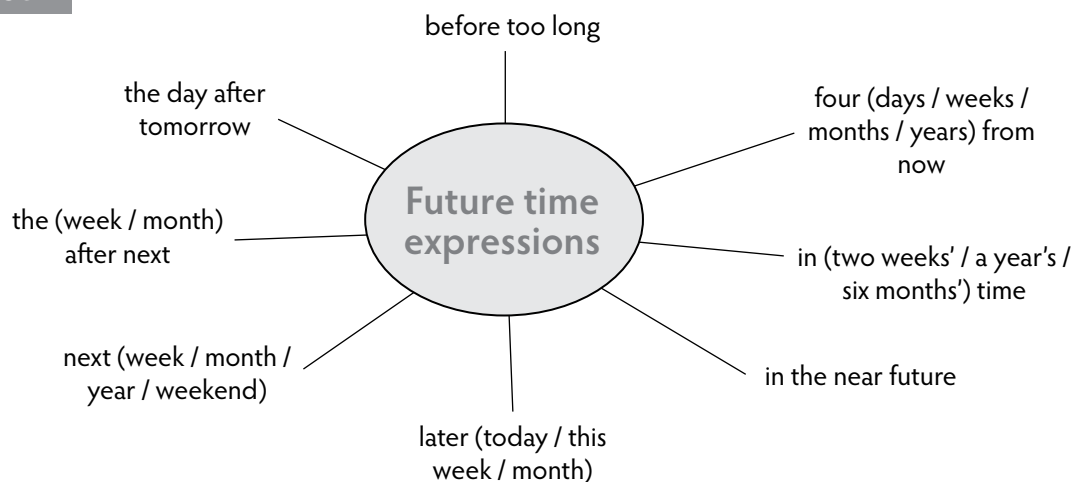
Intonation in question tags

Go to page 120.



VOCABULARY

Word list



Arranging a party

to choose a theme

to decorate the room

to draw up a guest list

to get permission



to hire a DJ

to send out invitations

to pay a deposit

to organise the food

about

about (10 o'clock / half an hour)

about to (go home)

What about you?

sorry about (that)

forget about (it)

think about (it)

Key words in context

poverty

Millions of people around the world live in **poverty**, without enough money to live.

publicity

There's been a lot of **publicity** about her new film in the newspapers.

robot

Soon there will be **robots** that can speak like people.

technology

In the next 30 years, there will be amazing advances in **technology**.

transplant

He was very lucky – he got a heart **transplant** and so he's still alive.

venue

There's a new club in town that's a great **venue** for music and parties.

Future time expressions SB p.68

1 ★★★ Put the words in order to make future time expressions.

- 0 too / before / long *before too long* _____
 1 the / next / week / after _____
 2 tomorrow / the / after / day _____
 3 near / the / future / in _____
 4 now / weeks / from / three _____
 5 time / in / years' / two _____
 6 this / later / month _____

2 ★★★ Answer the questions.

- 0 What day is it the day after tomorrow?
The day after tomorrow is Thursday. _____
 1 Where do you think you'll be in ten years' time?

 2 What do you think will happen later this year?

 3 Do you think you will go abroad in the near future?

 4 Do you think you'll have a car before too long?

 5 What do you think you'll be doing five years from now?

3 ★★★ Circle the correct words.

- 0 Some scientists think we will put men on Mars *the day after tomorrow* in the near future.
 1 Joseph is 14 years old, so he'll be able to drive a car *in a few years' time* / *a week from now*.
 2 My computer is really slow. I'll probably get a new one *before too long* / *in four years' time*.
 3 Natalie is in Rome this week, and she's going to Paris *later this month* / *in a few hours' time*.
 4 The date today is the 1st of December. New Year's Day will be *in a month's time* / *the week after next*.
 5 Julie is on holiday next week, but she'll be back at work *in two days' time* / *the week after next*.
 6 It's December. Paul was born in June, so his next birthday is *in six months' time* / *in a day's time*.
 7 Today is Tuesday. Sue is taking her driving test on Thursday. That's *later this year* / *in two days' time*.

Arranging a party SB p.71

4 ★★★ Megan got the job as a children's party organiser. Complete the phone conversation with the words in the list.

permission | hire | theme | deposit | organise
 invitations | room | food | guests

- MUM Hello, Megan. How's the job going?
 MEGAN I'm working on a party for a boy who's going to be five in two weeks' time.
 MUM What have you got to do?
 MEGAN Well, it's in the community centre, so I have to get ⁰ *permission*. Then we choose a ¹ _____ – Spider-Man or something – and I find out what ² _____ the kids want.
 MUM Pizzas, probably! Do you have to ³ _____ a cake?
 MEGAN Yes. And the parents draw up a list of ⁴ _____ – all the boy's friends – and I send ⁵ _____.
 MUM And entertainment?
 MEGAN Yes, they want to ⁶ _____ a clown, so I have to pay a ⁷ _____.
 MUM It sounds like a lot of work.
 MEGAN Yes, it is. But I love it. I enjoy decorating the ⁸ _____, but the best part is seeing the kids having fun.

WordWise SB p.73

Phrases with *about*

5 ★★★ Complete the conversations with *about* and the words in the list.

six | them | sorry | 75
 forget | you | think | to

- 0 A So, cinema this evening?
 B Yes, OK. I'll see you at *about six* o'clock.
 1 A So, will you come with us?
 B I'm not sure, but I'll _____ it.
 2 A Hey! You're late!
 B Yes, I'm really _____ that.
 3 A He looks really old.
 B Yes, I think he's _____.
 4 A Everyone's going, Sue. What _____?
 B No, I don't want to go, thanks.
 5 A What's wrong? Is your homework hard?
 B It's really hard! I'm _____ go crazy!
 6 A I'm so sorry I was late yesterday.
 B No problem. Just _____ it, OK?
 7 A I need help with my project on the Tudors.
 B Sorry – I don't know anything _____.

READING

1 **REMEMBER AND CHECK** Mark the sentences **T (true)** or **F (false)**. Then check your answers in the article on page 67 of the Student's Book.

- 0 Titan Moon is the name of a hotel on the moon. T
- 1 Mira Xin is the billionaire woman who owns Titan Moon.
- 2 Star Client is a robot that's in a new film.
- 3 A film has been made with robots because human actors want too much money.
- 4 Shirley Williams is a boxer.
- 5 She has a new hand after a transplant.
- 6 It is possible now (in 2042) to send 3D images of yourself around the world.
- 7 Full-body transportation is still a dream.

2 Read the magazine article. Then match the paragraphs A–D with the answers 1–4.

- 1 Never.
- 2 In about twenty years' time, perhaps.
- 3 Only in about a hundred years' time. A
- 4 Not while I'm still living.

3 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 0 What are the two main problems with trying to live on the moon?
There is very little oxygen on the moon and there isn't any animal or plant life.
- 1 Why does Dr Morrison say 'Sorry!' at the end of her answer to question B?

- 2 What are the two main problems with trying to live under the sea?

- 3 Why don't people want to take part in experiments instead of animals?



Will we ever ... ?

Many people have questions about the future – will we ever do X, or Y, or Z? In this week's magazine, Dr Jean Morrison answers some of your questions.

A Will people ever live on the moon?

Angie, London

Not in the near future. There are real problems – the big one is that people need oxygen to stay alive and the moon has very little. And there's no animal or plant life on the moon, so what will we do about food? I think one thing is for sure – it won't be before the next century! And the number of people living there will be quite small.

B Will we ever be able to travel through time?

Paul, Cambridge

Well, people are fascinated by the idea of time travel. But that doesn't mean it'll ever be possible. I'd love to be able to go into the past or the future! But I'm sure we'll never be able to. So my answer to this is no, no chance! (Sorry!)

C Will there ever be cities under the sea?

Anthea, Chester

A lot of people are working on this. But there are lots of problems. One is that people need sunlight, and there isn't much sunlight 100 metres under the sea! And another is pressure – how can we build walls that are thick enough to keep the water out? And where will the energy come from? Personally, I don't think we'll see underwater cities in my lifetime. And to be honest, I'd hate to live under the sea and not see the sun!

D Will scientists ever stop using animals for experiments?

Max, Liverpool

I hope so. The problem is that people don't like using animals to test new medicines and drugs, but they don't really want to use human beings because nobody knows for sure what will happen to the people in the experiment. Some people predict that human beings will replace animals more and more in the next 10 to 20 years. All animal lovers hope they're right. And so do I.

DEVELOPING WRITING

An invitation

1 Read the invitation and answer the questions.

INVITATION

It's party time, everyone! Believe it or not, I'm going to be 15 next month, so please come to my party and help me to celebrate!

Date: Saturday 16th July
Time: From 8 until late!
Venue: The Mill Room at the Grove Street Youth Club

All you have to bring is yourself (beautifully dressed, of course!)

Love from,
 Jenna
 RSVP to jennahall58@gmail.com

- 1 What day and time is the party?

- 2 Where is the party?

- 3 What do people have to bring?

2 Read the replies to the invitation in Exercise 1 and answer the questions.

- 1 Who's going to the party?

- 2 Who isn't going and why not?

To: Jennahall58@gmail.com A

Hi Jenna,
 Wow – another birthday! Congratulations and I'm sure your party is going to be just fantastic!
 Thanks for inviting me, but I'm afraid I can't be there. My mum and dad have already booked our holiday and we're going to Spain the night before your party! Can you believe it?
 I'm so sorry, but have a wonderful time, OK? And maybe we can have our own celebration when I'm back from holiday – how about it?
 Lots of love,
 Susanna

To: Jennahall58@gmail.com B

Hey Jenna,
 I was so happy to get your invitation! It's hard to believe that you're going to be 15!
 Please count me in. I'll be there. How could I possibly not be? You know that parties aren't the same without me!
 I'm looking forward to being with you on the 16th. Are you sure I can't bring anything?
 See you then if not before.
 Hugs,
 Jeremy

3 Read the phrases. Circle Y (saying yes), N (saying no) or T (saying thanks).

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 0 I'm afraid I can't be there. | Y/(N)/T |
| 1 Count me in. | Y/N/T |
| 2 Thanks for inviting me. | Y/N/T |
| 3 See you there / then. | Y/N/T |
| 4 I'm so sorry, but ... | Y/N/T |
| 5 I'll be there. | Y/N/T |
| 6 I was so happy to get your invitation. | Y/N/T |

4 Read the replies in Exercise 2 again. Put the functions in order.

- 1 Susanna's reply

A apologise	<input type="checkbox"/>
B say thank you	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C suggest another meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>
D say no and give a reason	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 2 Jeremy's reply

A talk about meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>
B say thank you	<input type="checkbox"/>
C say yes	<input type="checkbox"/>

5 Read the invitation. Write two replies, one to accept and one to refuse (about 50–60 words each). Use the language and functions in Exercises 3 and 4 to help you.

– □ ×

Hi!
 Listen, I've just passed my big exams and next Sunday night we're going to have a party at my place to celebrate. I hope you can come. It's at 6 o'clock at my house. Please tell me if you can come, OK? Send me an email.
 Hope to see you!
 Best,
 Graham

LISTENING

- 1 28 Listen to the conversations and answer the questions.

CONVERSATION 1

- 0 Whose family has plans for a summer holiday – the boy's or the girl's?

The boy's

- 1 Does the boy like camping?

- 2 Does the girl like camping?

- 3 Where is the girl's family going camping?

- 4 Who can't talk to their parents – the boy, the girl, or both of them?

CONVERSATION 2

- 5 Why doesn't the girl know about her summer plans?

- 6 Does the girl like being on a beach?

- 7 Does the boy like being on a beach?

- 8 What's the weather like while they're talking?

- 9 When was the last time the girl went to a beach?

CONVERSATION 3

- 10 Who doesn't like summer holidays – the boy or the girl?

- 11 What are the three best things for the boy about the summer holidays?

- 12 What is the girl going to do in the holidays?

- 13 What time does the boy want to get up in the holidays?

- 14 Who can stay up until midnight watching TV – the boy, the girl or neither of them?

- 15 What does the boy offer to help the girl with?

DIALOGUE

- 1 28 Match the statements with the replies. Then listen again and check.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| 0 I think we're going on holiday somewhere. | <input type="checkbox"/> | e |
| 1 I really don't like camping. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2 Sometimes I just can't talk to my parents. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3 I just love being on a beach! | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 4 My parents don't let me do that. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
- a Oh, so do I.
 b Neither can I.
 c Well, neither do mine.
 d Nor do I.
 e So are we.

PHRASES FOR FLUENCY

- 1 Put the conversation in the correct order.

- GREG Lucky you! I think Lucy's a really nice girl.
 GREG In other words, you haven't studied for it! Wow! You know, I spent five hours last night studying.
 GREG No, I don't think so. There's nothing wrong with studying.
 7 GREG Hey, Joe. Have you heard? There isn't going to be a test tomorrow.
 GREG Yes, that's a good plan – she loves films!
 JOE So do I. I think I'll take her to the cinema. What do you reckon?
 JOE Five hours? That's a shame. I think you wasted your time.
 JOE Thank goodness! I was worried about that test because I really wasn't ready for it.
 JOE Maybe not. Well, look, I've got to go. I'm taking Lucy out tonight.

- 2 Complete the conversations with the expressions in the list.

thank goodness | lucky you | in other words
 What do you reckon | There's nothing wrong with that's a shame

- 1 A I had an accident yesterday. But I wasn't hurt – *thank goodness!*
 B Well, _____! The last time I had an accident, I broke my arm!
- 2 A Thanks for the invitation. But I've got another party that night.
 B So, _____, you can't come? Well, _____ – I really wanted you to be there!
- 3 A I think my hair looks terrible. _____?
 B No, it looks fine. _____ it, honestly!

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH: Preliminary

Reading part 1

1 Read the texts. Circle the correct option: A, B or C.

- 0 A The game this weekend is cancelled.
 B John doesn't have Ben's contact details.
 C John doesn't want Ben to play.
- 1 A You have to like rock to be in the band.
 B You must have experience.
 C The band need someone to play the band's drums.
- 2 The school wants parents to ...
 A drive more carefully.
 B stop dropping off children at the gates.
 C encourage their children to walk to school.

0

Liam, just to let you know that Saturday's game is now at 3 pm. Any chance you can let Ben know?
 Best, John

1

Wanted
Drummer for rock band.
Must have own drums.
No beginners. Audition
Tuesday after school in
dining room.

2

Last week one of our students was nearly knocked over outside the school gates. If you drive your children to school, can we ask you to drop them off in the car park?

Exam guide: understanding short texts

- In this part of the test you read some very short texts and have to choose the correct answer (A, B or C). The texts could be messages, instructions, signs, postcards, notices, emails, labelling on foods, etc.
- Think about where you might see each text. There might be a visual clue to help you (a TV screen, for example).
- Read each text carefully to get the general meaning.
- Look at each of the options and try to match them up with the information in the text.
- If you can identify false information in any of the options, then eliminate these options.
- When you've made your final choice, read the text again, followed immediately by the option you've chosen, for one final check.

2 Read the texts. Circle the correct option: A, B or C.

0

Chester Zoo
 Children must be accompanied by an adult at all times.

1

There are only two places left on Sunday's coach trip to York. Anyone interested contact Miss Higgins. Anyone who hasn't paid, please do so at the school office before Friday afternoon.

2

Buy one, get one free.

3

Ben – have you finished that book I lent you? It's my sister's and she wants it back – Joe

4

This building is protected by guard dogs and CCTV cameras.

- 0 A Some parts of the zoo are closed to children.
 B Children can't visit the zoo.
 C Someone over 18 needs to stay with any child at the zoo.
- 1 A The school trip is now completely full.
 B Miss Higgins is accepting money now.
 C You have until the end of the school week to pay for the trip.
- 2 A If you buy two chocolate bars, you only pay for one.
 B The chocolate is half price.
 C It's cheaper to buy two bars of chocolate than one.
- 3 What does Joe want Ben to do?
 A return his sister's book
 B return his book
 C lend him a book
- 4 A Don't enter this building if you aren't invited.
 B No one is allowed in here.
 C This building has a good alarm system.

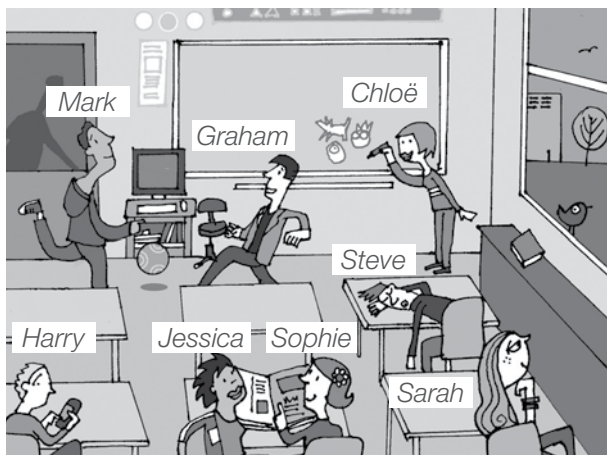
8 SCIENCE COUNTS

GRAMMAR

Past simple vs. past continuous (review) **SB p.76**

- 1 ★★★ Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in the list.

send | look | play | read | draw | sleep



When the teacher came into the classroom, ...

- 0 Harry was sending a text message.
 1 Chloë _____ a picture on the board.
 2 Jessica and Sophie _____ a magazine.
 3 Steve _____.
 4 Sarah _____ out of the window.
 5 Mark and Graham _____ football.
- 2 ★★★ **Circle** the correct words.
- 0 I did / was doing some shopping when I met / was meeting my friend Sally.
 1 When we got / were getting to the party, everyone danced / was dancing.
 2 It rained / was raining, so we decided / were deciding to stay at home.
 3 While we walked / were walking in the park, it started / was starting to rain.
 4 I fell / was falling asleep while we watched / were watching a film on TV.
 5 He didn't answer / wasn't answering the phone because he listened / was listening to music with headphones.

- 3 ★★★ Complete the text with the correct past tense form of the verbs.

Peter and Terry ⁰ were sitting (sit) in a café. They
 1 _____ (not look) out of the window – they
 2 _____ (talk). Just then, the waitress
 3 _____ (scream) and ⁴ _____
 (drop) the boys' coffee on the floor. When they
 5 _____ (look) round, she ⁶ _____
 (look) out to the street. They ⁷ _____ (look)
 out too and saw a young man who ⁸ _____
 (get) out of a big car. The waitress ⁹ _____
 (run) outside and ¹⁰ _____ (go) up to him.
 She ¹¹ _____ (hold) a piece of paper. When
 the waitress ¹² _____ (come) back into the
 café, she ¹³ _____ (smile). She had her
 favourite singer's autograph, but Peter and Terry still
 didn't have any coffee.

used to **SB p.77**

- 4 ★★★ Complete the conversation with the correct forms of *used to* and the verbs in the list.

listen | listen | play | buy | eat | wear | write | have

- JOSEPH When you were young, did you have TV?
 GRANDDAD No, we ⁰ used to listen to the radio.
 JOSEPH ¹ _____ with your friends?
 GRANDDAD Yes, we played football, but we didn't
 have skateboards, just simple skates.
 JOSEPH What about shopping?
 GRANDDAD My mother ² _____ food
 in small shops, not in supermarkets. She
 always had to cook for us. We
³ _____ fast food.
 JOSEPH What, no burgers?! ⁴ _____
 to music?
 GRANDDAD Of course. We had a record player.
 JOSEPH What was school like?
 GRANDDAD Well, we ⁵ _____ a uniform.
 And we ⁶ _____ everything
 in our notebooks – no computers then.
 But we ⁷ _____ a lot of fun.
 Why all these questions?
 JOSEPH I'm doing a History project.
 GRANDDAD Ah, OK. I guess I'm part of history now!

Second conditional SB p.79

5 ★★★ Match the sentence halves.

- 0 If I knew Hannah's new phone number,
- 1 If my computer was working,
- 2 I would walk to the shopping centre
- 3 Mum would take me in the car
- 4 I would buy some new jeans
- 5 If I went to the shopping centre,
 - a if it wasn't raining.
 - b if I asked her nicely.
 - c I would send her an email.
 - d I would probably meet some of my friends.
 - e I would phone her.
 - f if I had more money.

e

6 ★★★ Circle the correct words.

- ALAN What ⁰did / would you do if you ⁰were / would be alone in a strange city?
- BELLE I ¹didn't / wouldn't go out. If I ²went / would go out alone, I ³was / would be scared of getting lost.
- ALAN But what ⁴did / would happen if you ⁵got / would get lost?
- BELLE If I ⁶got / would get lost, I ⁷started / would start to panic.
- ALAN ⁸Did / Would you ask a stranger for help?
- BELLE No way! I ⁹phoned / would phone someone.
- ALAN I ¹⁰didn't / wouldn't be worried if I ¹¹got / would get lost. I think it ¹²was / would be fun!

7 ★★★ Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 0 If I met a famous singer, I would ask for an autograph.
- 1 If I could visit any place in the world, I _____
- 2 I would be very happy if _____
- 3 It would be really bad if _____
- 4 My home town would be more interesting if _____
- 5 If I didn't live here, I _____
- 6 If I didn't have to go to school, I _____
- 7 The world would be better if _____

I wish SB p.79

8 ★★★ Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form and the words in the list.

dance | astronaut | new | curly | stronger | sing



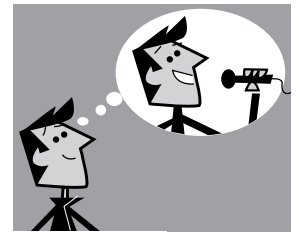
0 I wish I could dance.



1 I wish _____



2 I wish _____



3 I wish _____



4 I wish _____



5 I wish _____

GET IT RIGHT!

wish vs. hope

Learners sometimes overuse *I wish* where *I hope* is needed.

- ✓ *I hope* you will be with me next time.
- ✗ *I wish* you will be with me next time.

Complete the sentences with wish or hope.

- 0 I wish I could be there too, but I have to visit my cousin.
- 1 I _____ you have a good time in Spain.
- 2 I _____ I could go there for my birthday.
- 3 I _____ the weather here was as nice as it is where you are.
- 4 I _____ things go well for you in your new town.
- 5 I'm going to get this finished by five – well, I _____ I can, anyway.

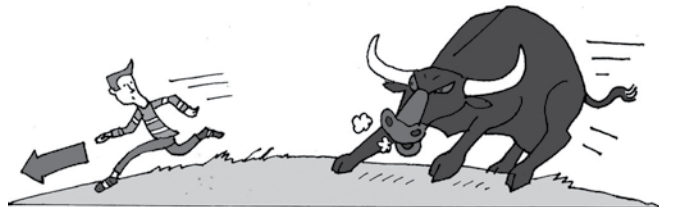
VOCABULARY

Word list

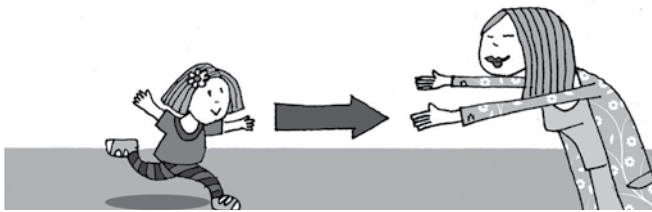
Direction and movement



around



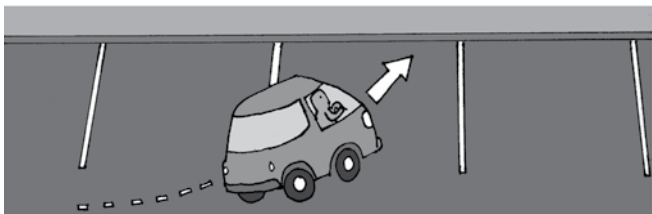
away from



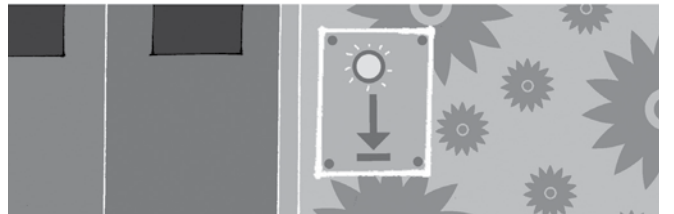
towards



backwards



forwards



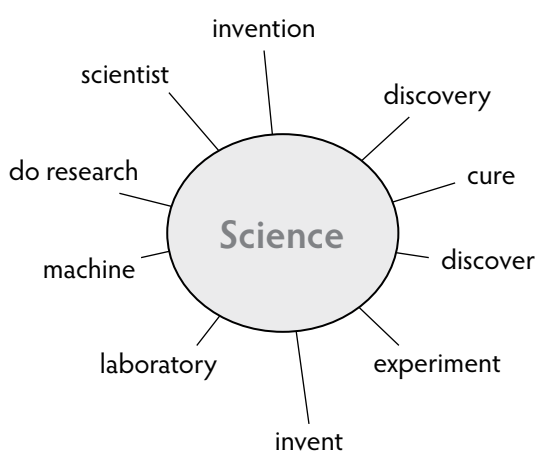
down



up



up and down



Key words in context

- achievement** I won the race and for me, that was a great **achievement**.
- basic** I'm not very good on the computer, but I can do the **basic** things.
- enormous** That house has got twelve bedrooms – it's **enormous**.
- identify** They worked hard to try and **identify** the causes of the illness.
- malaria** Some mosquitoes carry **malaria**.
- pill** He took three **pills** to try to get rid of the pain.
- pollute** The dirt from the factory is **polluting** the river.
- prevent** They have put traffic lights there to try to **prevent** accidents.
- structure** They learned about the **structure** of the atom.
- tool** My dad's got lots of **tools** in the garage for fixing his car and things.
- treat** He's very unhappy, so please **treat** him nicely.

Direction and movement SB p.76

1 ★★★ Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

- around | backwards | up | away from
 down | towards | up and down | forwards



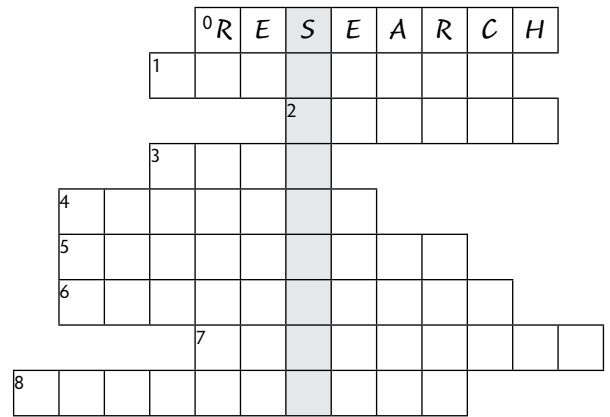
- 0 There's a snake. It's moving around a tree.
- 1 There's a lion. It's going slowly _____ a white rabbit.
- 2 There's a small white mouse. It's running _____ the tree.
- 3 There's a large black mouse. It's running _____ the tree.
- 4 There's a cat. It's running _____ a dog.
- 5 There's a kangaroo. It's jumping _____.
- 6 There's a monkey. It's swinging _____ and _____ on a rope.

2 ★★★ Complete the sentences with direction and movement phrases.

- 0 Two boys are playing in the lift. They've already gone up and down six times.
- 1 It's difficult to walk _____ because you can't see where you're going.
- 2 I was scared when I saw the tiger coming _____ me.
- 3 I think he was angry with me because he just turned round and walked _____ me, and out of the door.
- 4 The children were really excited. They were running _____ the room and shouting.
- 5 It took two hours to get into the exhibition. The queue moved _____ very slowly.

Science SB p.79

3 ★★★ Use the clues 1–8 to complete the puzzle. What's the mystery word?



- 0 I'm going to do some *research* for my science project at school.
- 1 Some people are trying to _____ a way to build cities under the sea.
- 2 Did Edison _____ the telephone, or was it someone else?
- 3 Maybe one day they'll find a _____ for every disease – but perhaps not!
- 4 Some jobs can't be done by a _____ – they have to be done by people.
- 5 I think the lift was a very important _____. It changed buildings completely.
- 6 Today we did an _____ with electricity.
- 7 What do you think is the most important scientific _____ of all time?
- 8 Our school's got a _____, where we have our science class.

4 ★★★ Match the sentence halves to make a paragraph.

- 0 My brother loves
 - 1 He likes to think the kitchen is
 - 2 He's done a lot of
 - 3 He looks on the Internet to
 - 4 Sometimes he just
 - 5 He'd like to make
 - 6 He thinks he's a sort of
 - 7 I wish he could find
- a discover new ways to make sandwiches.
 - b research into how to make sandwiches.
 - c a machine for putting butter on bread.
 - d food scientist, in fact.
 - e a cure for my stomach ache.
 - f doing experiments in the kitchen.
 - g his laboratory.
 - h invents his own.



READING

1 **REMEMBER AND CHECK** Correct the underlined words. Then check your answers in the text on page 75 of the Student's Book.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 0 | Isaac Newton was walking around in his <u>father's</u> garden. | <i>mother's</i> |
| 1 | He sat near a tree and an <u>orange</u> fell out of the tree. | _____ |
| 2 | Newton then got <u>the book</u> about gravity. | _____ |
| 3 | Archimedes was an old <u>Italian</u> man. | _____ |
| 4 | One day he got an idea when he was in the <u>shower</u> . | _____ |
| 5 | He saw how the <u>amount</u> of water changed when he moved. | _____ |
| 6 | Newton saw that gravity also has an effect on the <u>sun</u> . | _____ |
| 7 | Archimedes and Newton's discoveries were not complete <u>mistakes</u> . | _____ |

2 Read the article. Tick (✓) the best title.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Films about science in the 20th century | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Scientists in horror films | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | 'Mad scientists' in books and films | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | From <i>Frankenstein</i> to <i>The Fly</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Scientists haven't always been seen as very positive figures. In fact, the idea of the 'mad scientist' has been around for a very long time, and it appears in books and films to this day.

Back in the 19th century, Mary Shelley wrote a story about a scientist called Frankenstein who did an experiment in his laboratory because he wanted to show that he could create life from dead things. He takes bits of dead people and he creates ... a monster, of course, that starts to kill people. The Frankenstein story has produced hundreds of film versions – mostly horror films, although there have been one or two comedy ones.

This is the idea of science as something really quite dangerous. Things can – and probably will – go wrong because the scientists don't really know what they're doing. Another example is the film *The Fly*, which was made in 1958 and again in 1986. Here, a scientist wants to



do an experiment on transportation, but it goes wrong when a fly enters the transportation machine with him. He creates a man with parts of a fly's body, and a fly with parts of a man's body. The slogan of the film was *Be afraid. Be very afraid!*

The idea of the 'mad scientist' was especially strong in films in the second half of the 20th century. A survey was done of more than 1,000 horror films from the 1930s to the 1980s.

In 30% of the films, a 'mad scientist' was the bad guy; in 39% of the films, an enormous danger was created by scientific research that went wrong; and the scientist was the hero in only 11% of them.

Sometimes the scientist isn't the bad guy – he's still a bit crazy, but not dangerous. Take Doc in *Back to the Future*, who turns a car into a machine that can travel in time. With his crazy white hair (just like Einstein) and big eyes, he's the genius who makes mistakes but tries hard and is always nice in the end. And in the TV comedy *The Big Bang Theory*, the scientists are nerds but certainly not dangerous.

But the 'mad scientist' idea never goes away altogether. In the 2008 cartoon *Igor*, there's a whole country (called Malaria) that's run by evil scientists. And in the film, the hero, Igor, builds a person from bits and pieces of other people – and there we are, right back to Frankenstein again!

3 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true), F (false) or DS (the text doesn't say).

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| 0 | The idea of 'mad scientists' isn't a new one. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1 | All the films about Frankenstein have been horror films. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | The film <i>The Fly</i> has been made twice. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | People were very afraid when they saw <i>The Fly</i> . | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | A survey was done of all the horror films from 1930 to 1980. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Einstein had big eyes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | In <i>Back to the Future</i> , Doc doesn't get everything right. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | In the cartoon, Igor builds a monster who kills people. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4 Think of another film or TV programme with scientists in it. Are they shown as good or bad? Write a short text (about 50–100 words).

Pronunciation

The /ju:/ sound

Go to page 120.



DEVELOPING WRITING

How technology changes people's lives

1 Match the texts with the life-changing inventions in the list. There are three that you don't need.



penicillin



the aeroplane



the car



the lift



the syringe



the wheel

A _____

I think it's very hard to imagine what life would be like without [?]. Life in the country might not be too different, but in cities it certainly would be.

Before we had [?], people had to walk a lot more than they do now – up and down, of course, and carrying lots of things. Without it, we wouldn't have towers and really tall buildings like you see in every city in the world. How would you carry all your shopping to your home if you had to walk up to the fifth floor? And it wouldn't be easy to build places like airports, either. How would people go up and down inside with all their heavy suitcases?

I think [?] is one of the most important inventions of all time.

B _____

Can you imagine what things would be like if [?] didn't exist? Everyone's life would be harder. The work of doctors and hospitals would be a lot more difficult, too.

I read once that the discovery of [?] was a kind of accident. Almost a hundred years ago, a scientist in Britain found something surprising in his laboratory and other people discovered how to turn it into this really, really important medicine. It helps people who are sick from many different things, and it's used all over the world.

A long time ago, people didn't use to have [?]. Now life is much better because we've got it.

C _____

I think [?] has changed people's lives a lot – and not always in a good way. Now that we've got it, people feel freer and they can go to a lot of places much more easily. It used to be very expensive, but prices have gone down a lot in the last twenty or thirty years.

If we didn't have [?], things like the food we eat in many countries would be different. Because of [?], now you can get fish, fruit or other things from one country to another in a very short time – a day or less. So in Britain, for example, we can have fresh pineapple for breakfast, and that used to be impossible.

But [?] makes a lot of noise and creates pollution. Maybe things would be better without fresh pineapple or holidays in faraway countries.

2 Read the text again. Find examples of ...

- 1 the second conditional: *things would be very different*, _____

- 2 *used to*: *people didn't use to have it*, _____

- 3 comparatives: *more difficult*, _____

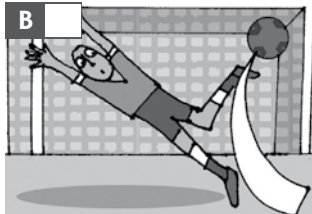
3 Write a short text about an invention or discovery that you think is really important (100–150 words).

- Choose what to write about – maybe one of the other things in Exercise 1? Or the mobile phone? The computer? The camera?
- What can you say about how life used to be before we had this thing?
- What can you say about what life would be like if we still didn't have it?
- What comparisons can you make?

You can try to write your text without saying what you're writing about. Then give your text to a partner. Can they say what your text is about?

LISTENING

1 31 Listen to two conversations. Match them with the correct picture.



2 31 Listen again and answer the questions.

CONVERSATION 1

- 0 Whose vase did the girl's brother break?
- 1 Who did her brother tell about the broken vase?
- 2 Why would John perhaps not do the same thing?

CONVERSATION 2

- 3 Why is the girl so happy?
- 4 Why isn't the boy very enthusiastic?
- 5 What would happen if someone said, 'It wasn't a goal'?

He broke his friend's mother's vase. _____

DIALOGUE

1 Put the conversations in the correct order.

CONVERSATION 1

- A www.helpyourenglish.net
- A I know – but I'm much better now! I used to spend hours studying at home – but then I found a great website.
- 1 A Hey, look! I got 79 per cent in the English test.
- A Why not?
- B Oh, yes – I know that one. I used to use it a lot. But not any more.
- B Because I found a better one. And look – I got 92 per cent in the English test!
- B Seventy-nine per cent? That's great. But you used to be really bad at English.
- B Oh, yes? What's it called?

CONVERSATION 2

- A So he doesn't work there any more?
- 1 A I can't go out tonight. I'm working on a presentation about experiments on animals.
- A Your dad? Why?
- A Your dad worked in a laboratory like that?
- B Because he used to work in a laboratory where they tested things on animals.
- B No, he left after a year. Now he works in a pet shop – he loves it!
- B Yes, but he hated it. He used to come home really angry. We used to keep very quiet!
- B Animal testing? Really? You should talk to my dad, then.

TRAIN TO THINK

Using criteria

1 Look at the inventions on page 77 again. Some people were asked which they think is the best. Match the beginnings and ends of their answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0 It's penicillin, because | <input type="checkbox"/> e |
| 1 It's the plane, because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 It's the car, because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 It's the lift, because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 It's the syringe, because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 It's the wheel, because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a you can't give some medicines without it.
 b people don't have to use stairs any more.
 c other things (like cars) depend on it.
 d you don't have to walk or use bicycles or horses any more.
 e it helps people who have bad illnesses.
 f it lets people travel all over the world.

2 Write three inventions or discoveries that you think may be the best. Say why.

- 1 It's _____, because _____
- 2 It's _____, because _____
- 3 It's _____, because _____

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH: Preliminary

Help with reading: scanning a text

- When you scan a text, you look for specific information – a price, a year, a place, a name, etc. – without trying to read the whole text or understand what it's all about. When you scan a text, it's important that you move your eyes quickly down the page.
- Scanning is a very useful technique if you have little time available and only need certain precise information from a text.

Tip: scanning a text

- To scan a text successfully, you first of all need to know exactly what you're looking for. If, for example, you're reading a text about an invention and want to find out when it's from, you know that the answer will be a year, so you're looking for a number.
- Then try to find quickly where in the text the information can be found. Don't read the text word for word – just move your eyes quickly vertically (up and down) and horizontally (across) the page until you've found the place in the text where the information is.
- Once you've found the place, you need to make sure the information you're taking from the text is accurate. Don't go too fast now – it's better to check twice if you've really found the information you've been looking for.

1 Look at the grid to see what information is missing. Scan the text for the missing information and complete the grid.

JAMES WATT:

Year of birth: ⁰ <u>1736</u>	Place of birth: ¹ _____
Year he started experimenting with steam engines: ² _____	
Year and day of the week when he built the modern steam engine: ³ _____, ⁴ _____	Year he sold his first steam engine: ⁵ _____
Year he stopped working: ⁶ _____	Year he died: ⁷ _____

When James Watt was born in 1736 in Greenock, Scotland, simple steam engines were already used to pump water out of coal mines. These pumps weren't invented by Watt, of course, and nobody knows who first made them. However, Watt is usually called the inventor of the 'modern' steam engine.

The story begins with young Watt, sitting by the fireplace in the little cottage he grew up in. He loved watching the steam rising from his parents' boiling tea kettle in their cottage, and this was the beginning of a lifelong fascination with steam.

In 1763, somebody brought him a model of Thomas Newcomen's steam-pumping engine that was broken and didn't work any more. He asked Watt if he could try and repair the machine.

Watt was excited, and it didn't take him long to get the model going. He was fascinated by it, but soon noticed that it wasted a lot of energy because the cylinder was used both for heating and for cooling. For weeks, he carried out lots of experiments.

On a Sunday afternoon in 1765, while the inventor was going for a walk, he had an idea. He thought that he could make the steam engine much more powerful if he made a second container where the cooling could take place and the steam could be condensed, while the cylinder was kept at the same temperature all the time.

The next morning, he built a prototype and was very happy when he saw that it worked. Watt had invented a much more efficient steam engine.

Shortly afterwards, James Watt and Matthew Boulton started a business together and began selling the Watt steam engine in 1775. Watt's engines were used in the coal mines, but they were much better than the ones used when he was a boy. His engines were also used for transportation and in the textile industry.

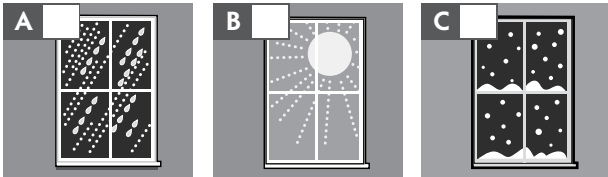
Watt was very successful as a businessman, and when he retired in 1800, he'd become a wealthy man. He died in August 1819.

CONSOLIDATION

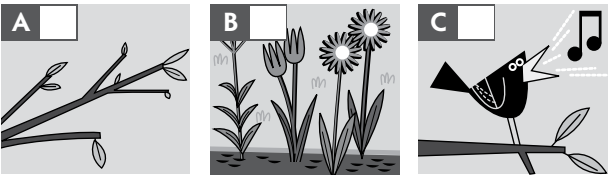
LISTENING

1 32 Listen to the conversation. Tick (✓) A, B or C.

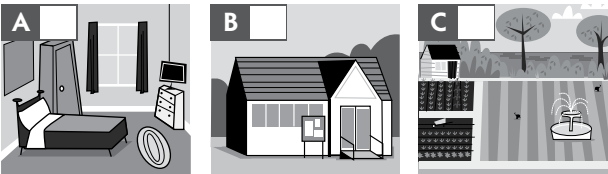
1 What is the weather like as they are talking?



2 The boy says that spring is already starting. How does he know?



3 Where does the girl think they could have a party?



2 32 Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 0 It's summer. F
- 1 The boy would like to stop winter happening.
- 2 The boy likes to hear birds singing.
- 3 The boy thinks they could have a party at the end of the month.
- 4 You can get twenty people into the flat.
- 5 The girl's parents have a big garden.

GRAMMAR

3 Complete the sentences. Use one word.

- 0 I go running every morning, and so does my friend Monica.
- 1 I wish you _____ here – but you aren't!
- 2 When I was younger, I _____ to think there were monsters under my bed!
- 3 A I really don't like cold showers.
 B _____ do!
- 4 You can't come? That's a shame. I really wish you _____.

4 Correct the sentences.

- 0 My sister doesn't like science, and so do I.
My sister doesn't like science, and neither do I.
- 1 If I knew the answer, I told you.

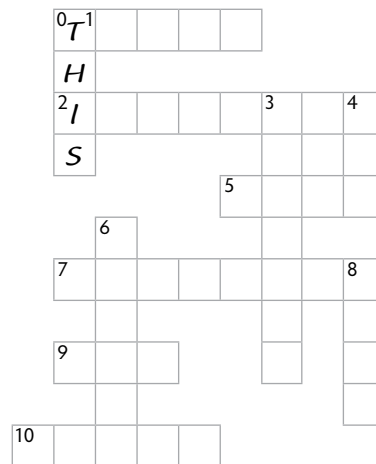
- 2 He's read this book, isn't he?

- 3 I wish my sister is nicer to me.

- 4 I wish I can go out tonight, but I've got homework.

VOCABULARY

5 Complete the crossword.



Down

- 0 I think we're going to move later ... year.
- 3 I saw this big dog. It was running ... me. I was so scared.
- 4 I'll come and see you the ... after tomorrow.
- 6 He's a little late, but he'll be here ... too long.
- 8 We're going to ... a DJ for the party.

Across

- 1 It's a ... party – it's all about sport.
- 2 Who ... the telephone?
- 5 I was scared of the dog so I ran ... from it.
- 7 She's a scientist – she does ... into new materials for building.
- 9 Our party is on the 18th, two weeks from
- 10 I'm writing a ... list for the party – I'm inviting lots of people!

UNITS 7 & 8

DIALOGUE

6 Complete the conversation. Use the phrases in the list.

forgotten about | In other words, | That's a shame
 round and round | thank goodness | lucky you
 What do you reckon | there's nothing wrong with

HAYLEY Hi, Max. Listen, I want to say sorry for yesterday. I didn't mean to get angry. I'm sorry I said those things.

MAX Oh, that's OK, Hayley. I've
 0 *forgotten about* it already.

HAYLEY Really? 1 _____, you're OK with it?

MAX Sure. I think we should still be friends.
 2 _____?

HAYLEY I think that's brilliant. Thanks! And I promise I won't speak to you like that again.

MAX Well, you know, 3 _____ getting angry. I mean, it happens to everyone. But sometimes people say things they don't really mean.

HAYLEY Yes, you're right of course. And honestly, I don't get angry like that very often –
 4 _____!

MAX Well, 5 _____! I wish I could say the same.

HAYLEY Oh? Do you often get angry?

MAX Yeah, I get angry a lot, and I get bad thoughts that go 6 _____ inside my head. Oh, anyway, let's not talk about that. Let's go get some coffee.

HAYLEY I'm sorry, I can't. I've got to go home.

MAX 7 _____. But OK, another day. See you tomorrow, Hayley.

READING

7 Read the article. Match the missing sentences with the spaces A–E.

- 0 and meet to speak it
 1 when *Star Trek* included them
 2 in the 1960s and 1970s
 3 the deepest parts of outer space
 4 played by William Shatner

D



One of the greatest successes ever in science fiction is the TV series *Star Trek*. The person who got the idea for the story was Gene Roddenberry, and the very first episode went on air in 1966. The series features a spaceship – the Starship Enterprise – that has gone out into space on a mission to explore [A] and to make contact with other civilisations. At the time, it was probably the best science fiction on TV or in the movies, and the series was remarkable because members of the crew of the Enterprise included women and people of different races, something that TV [B] didn't show very often.

Some years after the original series finished, a new series called *Star Trek: The Next Generation* was created, with Patrick Stewart as Jean-Luc Picard, the captain of the Enterprise – a quite different figure from the original Captain Kirk, [C].

Star Trek is about 50 years old, but it still has an incredible cult following. There are 'Trekkie' conventions in many places every year. Among the Enterprise's enemies were the Klingons, from the planet Klingon, and a whole Klingon language has been developed. People learn it [D]. There are references to the show in many books, plays and TV programmes. In *The Big Bang Theory*, for example, some of the characters know every episode by heart.

And it's also interesting to observe that some things that were fiction [E] are not fiction any more. Mobile phones and sliding doors, for example, seemed incredible in the early episodes, but now they are part of our everyday lives.

WRITING

8 Write a short text (about 120–150 words) about a science fiction book, film or TV programme that you really like or really dislike. Include the following information:

- what the book / film / TV programme is called
- what it is about
- what you like / dislike about it