



ENGLISH

Chapter 9 Session B

5th
SECONDARY

HEALTHY PLANET
Future



 **SACO OLIVEROS**



Future Perfect

- we use the future perfect to talk about events that will finish before a specific time in the future
Some scientists predict that by 2050, up to 50% of species of wild **animals will have gone** extinct.
- we form the future perfect with *will + have +* past participle. The form of the verb *have* does not change after the modal *will*



+	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They will have graduated by 2025.
-	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They will not / won't have graduated by 2025.
?	Will you have graduated by 2025? Yes, I will . No, I won't .

- we often use time expressions with the future perfect with *by* and *before* to show the latest possible time that something will happen
They will have made a decision by Friday.
= no later than Friday



- like the future progressive, we can add adverbs or use different modal verbs to express how likely something is to happen
He **will have** almost certainly **finished** cleaning up before his parents get home.
He **may have finished** cleaning up before his parents get home, but I'm not sure.
- the future perfect has the same contractions and pronunciation patterns as the future progressive
I'll have graduated by 2025.
Will you have graduated by 2025?
I won't have graduated by 2025.



PROGRESS CHECK

Environmental Issues

1 Rearrange the letters to complete the environmental issues.

a oil **spilli**

SPILL

b noise **iltuonolp**

POLLUTION

c **aoacslt** erosion

COASTAL

d **vreo** fishing

OVER

e **eegusnrhoe** gases

GREENHOUSE

f **mlceait** change

CLIMATE

g waste **islpsoad**

DISPOSAL

h **caid** rain

ACID

i **oxict** waste

TOXIC



Nature Idioms

2 Choose the correct prepositions to complete the idioms.

- a** Really? I never knew you lived in my neck ~~on~~ / **in** the woods!
- b** Rebecca is the most down ~~on~~ earth person I know – I always turn to her for practical advice.
- c** Martha was feeling ~~under~~ / **below** the weather, so she called in sick to work.
- d** Well, aren't you just a ray **from** / ~~of~~ sunshine today! Why are you so happy?
- e** The latest earnings report showed that the company was really ~~under~~ / **in** deep water and in danger of going out of business.



Future Progressive

- 3** Write questions for these answers using the future progressive.

a Will Lily be working (at the
environmental center) next year?

Yes, Lily will be working at the
environmental center next year.

b Were will you be staying on your vacation?

We'll probably be staying in hostels on our
vacation.



PROGRESS CHECK

- c** Who will be looking after your cat (while you're away?)

My friend Adam will be looking after my cat while I'm away.

- d** What Will your brother be doing (during the concert?)

Knowing my boyfriend, he'll probably be sleeping during the concert.



Future Perfect

- 4** Complete the sentences with the future perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.
- a** By the time they leave, I'm sure we 'll have got/gotten (get) into at least one silly argument.
 - b** Will you have had (you / have) dinner already before I get home?
 - c** By this time next year, we Will have been (be) friends for 10 whole years.
 - d** They Won't have made (not make) much progress by Friday. You need to be a bit more patient.



Grammar Buildup 3

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

5 Choose the correct answers.

As a teenager in the 12th grade, I'll
a be finishing /
have finished high school this year. Not
surprisingly, people often ask me what
I will **b be doing** /
have done next year.
The truth is, I have
no idea! By April I will





The truth is, I have
no idea! By April I will

c be hearing / have heard back from most of
the universities I applied to, but I'm not sure
whether I will **d be doing / have done** enough
to impress them. To be honest, I'm not sure
I even want to go anyways. Ideally, my band
will **e be getting / have gotten** a record
deal before then, in which case we might
f be touring / have toured all over the country
and I won't have time to go to school. That
would be amazing, though I'm not sure my
parents would be too thrilled ...



LISTENING



1

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Listen to Chloe and Marcus talking about recycling in different countries. Match the countries with the descriptions.

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a **3** The US

d **5** Chile

b **4** Canada

e **2** China

c **1** Japan

- 1 has mandatory recycling of certain large items.
- 2 has recently changed its international recycling policies.
- 3 does not separate types of recyclable items.
- 4 has different pickup schedules for different materials.
- 5 lacks options for recycling plastic.

2



Listen again and answer the questions.

- a What is the most likely relationship between the two speakers?

They are probably roommates and Friends.

- b Why does Chloe ask Marcus about recycling?

She is unsure wether to separate the glass from the other materials.

- c Of the countries they discuss, which recycles the most? Which recycles the least?

Japan recycles the most and Chile recycles the least.



d Why can't the US continue to ship its recycling as before?

China is no longer accepting recycling from others countries.

e Why does Marcus say, 'that makes sense'?

He agrees that countries should recycle their own waste.





EXTENSION

Underline the correct words to complete the text.



Smog Solutions

If you have ever visited Mexico City or New Delhi, you **a may experience / may have experienced** smog, the unhealthy mix of fog and smoke, common to many of the world's largest cities. Yellow or black, smog hangs in the air, blocks sunlight and **b causes / is caused** serious negative effects on plants, animals and humans. In fact, years ago in many 'megacities,' when the rest of the world still **c didn't really know / hadn't really known** about smog, people **d had worn / were wearing** masks to protect themselves. So what can **e do / be done** to fight back against this terrible issue? Well, since one of the main causes of smog is pollution from cars, a number of approaches **f are taking / are being taken** to reduce the number of cars on the roads. For example, in Milan, after a month of heavy smog **g have hit / had hit** the city, private cars **h banned / were banned** for a few days from 10am to 4pm. Similarly, in Jakarta, Indonesia, the city **i implemented / was implemented** a system so that depending on your license plate number, you could only drive on certain days.

In China, a similar system **j set up / was set up**, but it was clear that many people **k cheated / were cheating** the system. Therefore, the Chinese government **l has announced / has been announced** a much more radical plan: the population of one of their biggest cities, Beijing, **m will be limiting / will be limited** to 23 million, and by 2035 the population of Shanghai to 25 million. However, some critics **n had said / have said** that such a plan is unrealistic and dangerous, suggesting instead a 'greener' solution. According to architect Stefano Boeri, if buildings **o are / were** covered with plants, these 'vertical forests' would absorb carbon dioxide and make the air safer to breathe.

No matter which suggestion governments **p agree / is agreed** upon, there are clearly inherent advantages and dangers, and no solution **q will be / will have been** an easy fix. However, one fact does remain clear – in the future, an even larger percentage of the world's population **r is living / will be living** in major cities. As such, steps need to be taken immediately to ensure that people in these urban areas can safely breathe, otherwise, people **s won't be living / won't have lived** there for long.

Describing Landscapes



arid



artic



coastal



hilly



marshy



mountainous

rural

tropical

urban

wooded

1



90

Label the pictures with the words in the box. Then listen and repeat.

urban arctic hilly mountainous
rural tropical coastal
arid wooded marshy



2 Match the adjectives with the nouns to form appropriate collocations. There may be more than one possible option.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| a | 7 | arid | 1 | communities |
| b | 4 | arctic | 2 | terrain |
| c | 9 | coastal | 3 | rainforest |
| d | 2 | hilly | 4 | circle |
| e | 5 | marshy | 5 | ground |
| f | 2 | mountainous | 6 | valley |
| g | 1 | rural | 7 | desert |
| h | 3 | tropical | 8 | centers |
| i | 8 | urban | 9 | waters |
| j | 6 | wooded | | |

3 Read the definitions and write the correct adjectives next to each of them.

a an area covered with trees: _____

b an area in the countryside, often with agriculture: _____

c an area which is very dry, without enough rain to support agriculture: _____

d a city or something related to a city: _____

e an area containing many mountains:

- f** an area with enough moisture and high temperatures to support year-round plant growth: _____
- g** wet areas of land with plants such as grasses: _____
- h** an area with a lot of higher areas of land (but smaller than mountains): _____
- i** a very cold area, often the area near the north pole: _____
- j** the area near the shore, where the land meets a large body of water: _____