

# 9

# Times have changed!

1

Complete this passage with the verbs in the box. Use the past, present, or future tense.

- |                                 |  |                                  |                                |                               |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> buy    | <input type="checkbox"/> drive         | <input type="checkbox"/> have    | <input type="checkbox"/> leave | <input type="checkbox"/> sell |
| <input type="checkbox"/> change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> go | <input type="checkbox"/> have to | <input type="checkbox"/> sell  | <input type="checkbox"/> use  |

In many countries nowadays, food shopping takes very little time. In the past, people used to go to a different shop for each type of item. For example, you \_\_\_\_\_ meat at a butcher's shop and fish at a fish market. A fruit market \_\_\_\_\_ fruits and vegetables. For dry goods, like rice or beans, you \_\_\_\_\_ go to grocery stores. Today, the supermarket or superstore \_\_\_\_\_ all these things. Once every week or two, people \_\_\_\_\_ in their cars to these huge stores to buy everything – not only food but also clothes, electronic goods, furniture, and medicine. But in the future, the way we shop \_\_\_\_\_ again. Nowadays, many people \_\_\_\_\_ a computer at home. Soon, maybe, no one \_\_\_\_\_ home to go shopping. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ their computers to order everything online.



2

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: When did people travel by horse and carriage?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- In the next few years.
- About 100 years ago.
- These days.

2. A: When might doctors find a cure for the flu?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- Nowadays.
- In the next 50 years.
- A few years ago.

3. A: When did the first man go to the moon?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- Sometime in the future.
- Today.
- More than 40 years ago.

4. A: When is everyone going to have a computer at home?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- In the past.
- Right now.
- Soon.



3

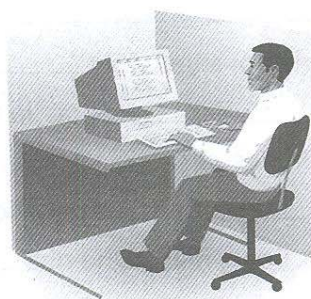
Complete the sentences. Use the words given and ideas from the pictures.

1. These days, people go to the  
beach on vacation. (beach)  
 In the future, they might go  
to Mars on vacation. (Mars)



2. In the past, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (collect records)  
 Nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (download music)

3. A few years ago, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (desktops)  
 Today, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (tablets)




4. A century or more ago, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (long dresses)  
 These days, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (short skirts)

5. Nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (20 floors)  
 Sometime in the future, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (250 floors)





**A** Scan the article. Why do we need new forms of energy? According to the article, which countries produce each new form of energy?



Energy is very important in modern life. People use energy to run machines, heat or cool their homes, cook, provide light, and transport people and products. Most energy nowadays comes from fossil fuels – petroleum, coal, and natural gas. However, burning fossil fuels causes pollution. Scientists are working to find other kinds of energy for the future. What might these sources of energy be?

**Energy from wind** All over the world, people use the power of wind. It turns windmills and moves sailboats. It is a clean source of energy, and there is lots of it, particularly in countries such as the Netherlands and Denmark. Unfortunately, if the wind does not blow, there is no wind energy.

**Energy from water** When water moves from a high place to a lower place, it makes energy. This energy creates electricity without pollution through the use of dams and water turbines. Laos plans to build 55 dams and become the “battery” of southeast Asia. Dams, however, cost a lot of money to build, so water energy is expensive.

**Energy from the earth** There is heat in rocks under the earth. Scientists use this heat to make geothermal energy. In Iceland, 87 percent of the population enjoys central heating from this energy source – and it costs less than half the price of using oil for central heating. Moreover, geothermal energy does not pollute. The problem is location – it’s only available in a few places in the world.

**Energy from the sun** Solar panels on the roofs of houses can turn energy from the sun into electricity. These panels can create enough energy to heat or cool an entire house. In fact, some scientists say that if we build solar panels in just 1 percent of the Sahara Desert, in countries such as Algeria and Libya, there will be enough electricity for the entire world. However, solar energy is expensive to export.

**Energy from living organisms** Living organisms, such as plants and algae, can produce energy that is called biofuel. By 2017, about 90 percent of cars in Brazil will have “flex-fuel” engines – they can run on gasoline or biofuels. Biofuels are renewable. For example, sugarcane (used to make ethanol) can be produced every year. But some people say we should use farmland to produce food, not biofuels.

**B** Read the article. What is one advantage and one disadvantage of each type of energy? Complete the chart.

	Advantage	Disadvantage
wind power	_____	_____
water power	_____	_____
geothermal power	_____	_____
solar power	_____	_____
biofuels	_____	_____



5

**Choose the correct responses.**

1. A: What if I get in shape this summer?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- You might be able to come rock climbing with me.
- You won't be able to come rock climbing with me.

2. A: What will happen if I stop exercising?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- Well, you won't gain weight.
- Well, you might gain weight.

3. A: What if I get a better job?

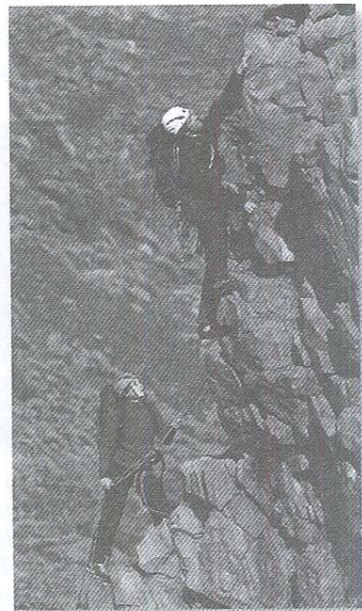
B: \_\_\_\_\_

- You won't be able to buy new clothes.
- You'll be able to buy some new clothes.

4. A: What will happen if I don't get a summer job?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- You'll probably have enough money for your school expenses.
- You probably won't have enough money for your school expenses.



6

**Verb pairs**

**A** Which words go with which verbs? Complete the chart.

<input type="checkbox"/> a cold	<input type="checkbox"/> money
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> energetic	<input type="checkbox"/> relaxed
<input type="checkbox"/> exercising	<input type="checkbox"/> weight
<input type="checkbox"/> married	<input type="checkbox"/> working

feel	get	lose	quit
<u>energetic</u>	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

**B** Write sentences with *if*. Use some of the words in part A.

1. If I feel energetic, I might go for a walk.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

7

Complete these sentences with your own information. Add a comma where necessary.

**Grammar note: Conditional sentences with if clauses**

**The if clause can come before or after the main clause.**

**Before the main clause, add a comma.**

If I move to a cheaper apartment, I'll be able to buy a car.

**After the main clause, do not add a comma.**

I'll be able to buy a car if I move to a cheaper apartment.

1. If I go shopping on Saturday, I might spend too much money.
2. I'll feel healthier \_\_\_\_\_
3. If I get more exercise \_\_\_\_\_
4. If I don't get good grades in school \_\_\_\_\_
5. I might get more sleep \_\_\_\_\_
6. I'll be happy \_\_\_\_\_

8

**Nouns and adjectives**

**A** Complete the chart with another form of the word given.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
energy	_____	_____	medical
_____	environmental	success	_____
health	_____		

**B** Complete the sentences. Use words in part A.

1. There have been lots of medical advances in the past half century, but there is still no cure for the common cold.
2. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ problems in my country. There's too much air pollution, and the rivers are dirty.
3. My \_\_\_\_\_ is not as good as it used to be.  
So, I've decided to eat better food and go swimming every day.
4. My party was a great \_\_\_\_\_. I think  
I might have another one soon!
5. If I start exercising more often, I might have more \_\_\_\_\_.



**Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.**

- 

*Write three paragraphs about yourself. In the first paragraph, describe something about your past. In the second paragraph, write about your life now. In the third paragraph, write about your future.*

Next year, I'm going to . . . . I might. . . .

# I hate working on weekends!

1

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: I enjoy working in sales.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- Well, I can.
- Neither do I.
- So do I.

2. A: I like working the night shift.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- Gee, I don't.
- Neither do I.
- Neither am I.

3. A: I can't stand getting to work late.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- I can't.
- Neither can I.
- Well, I do.

4. A: I'm interested in using my language skills.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- So am I.
- Oh, I don't.
- Oh, I don't mind.

2

Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box. Use gerunds.

☐ commute

☐ start her own business

☒ work under pressure

☐ learn languages

☐ use a computer

☐ work with a team

1. Teresa enjoys being a journalist. She has to write a news story by 4:00 P.M. every day, but she doesn't mind working under pressure.

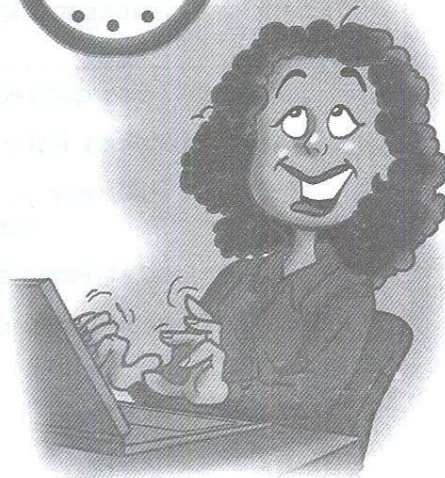
2. Ichiro is a novelist. He writes all his books by hand because he hates \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Gwen usually works alone all day, but she enjoys \_\_\_\_\_, too.

4. Ellen works for a large company, but she's interested in \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Carlos has to use Portuguese and Japanese at work, but he's not very good at \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Cindy has to drive to work every day, but she doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.





**3**

**Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.**

1. I'm happy to answer the phone. (mind)  
I don't mind answering the phone.
2. I can't make decisions quickly. (not good at)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I hate making mistakes. (stand)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I don't enjoy working alone. (with a team)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4**

**Complete these sentences about yourself. Use gerunds.**

**On the job or at school**

1. I like meeting people, but I'm a little shy.
2. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_
3. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_

**In my free time**

4. I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_
5. I'm not interested in \_\_\_\_\_

**At parties or in social situations**

6. I'm good at \_\_\_\_\_
7. I'm not very good at \_\_\_\_\_

**5**

**Choose the correct words.**

1. Sam hates waiting in line. He's a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.  
(impatient / disorganized / punctual)
2. You can trust Rosa. If she says she's going to do something, she'll do it. She's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
(hardworking / level-headed / reliable)
3. Joe isn't good at remembering things. Last week, he missed another important business meeting. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.  
(efficient / forgetful / moody)