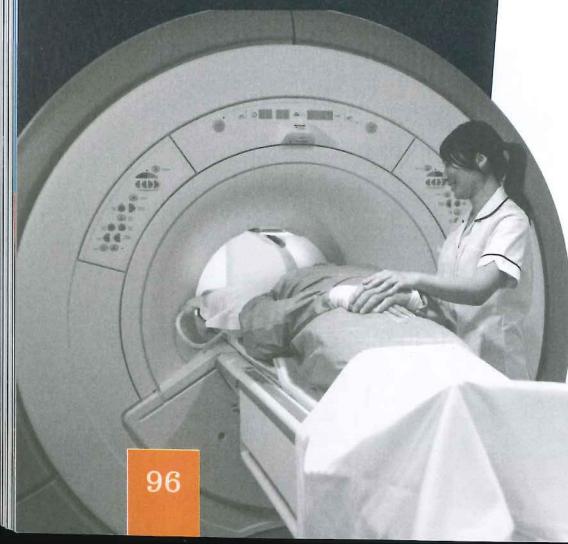


10

SOCIETY AND CHANGE

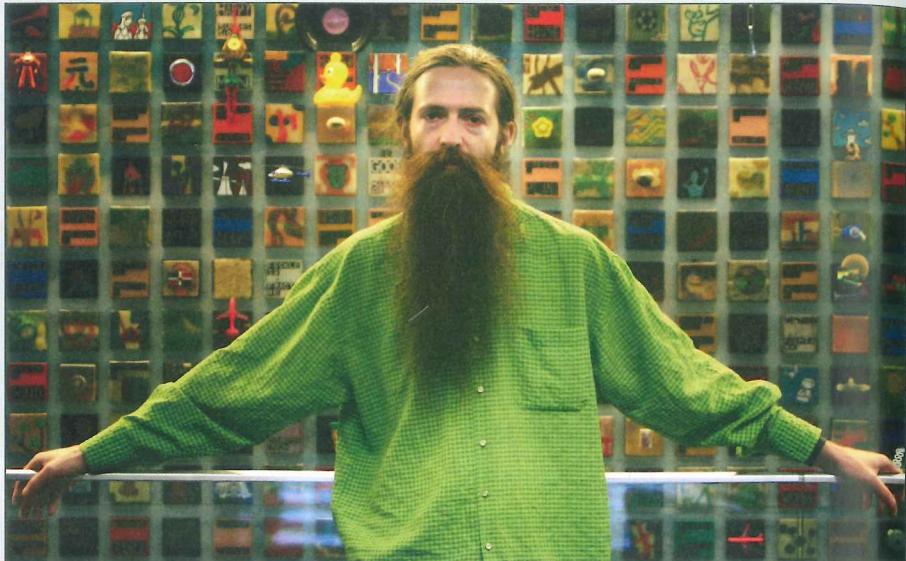
IN THIS UNIT

- Grammar: Making predictions; Hypothetical possibilities with *if*
- Vocabulary: Numbers and statistics; Society and change; Society and social issues
- Task: Balance the budget
- World culture: In orbit



The future will surprise us

The future is coming and some people believe it will be more surprising and more incredible than we can imagine. Read the ideas of three scientists in their own words and decide for yourself.



Dr Aubrey de Grey

Gerontologist, Chief Science Officer, SENS Foundation

We will be able to live to 1,000 years old

Doctor Aubrey de Grey is a gerontologist at the SENS Foundation in California. He believes that people will soon be able to live to 1,000. In fact, he thinks that most people who are alive today, and that includes you, will be able to reach that age.

'The human body is a machine that can be fixed. As medicine becomes better and better, we will almost certainly be able to beat ageing, just as we can beat many diseases today. I think we are already close to that point. As we get older, our cells become damaged through natural processes. Along with scientists around the world, I am working on a detailed plan to repair all types of damage to human cells. The project might be ready for humans in just 20 years. And then we will no longer die of old age. We will probably live to be 1,000 or more in excellent health. In fact, I think the first person to live to 1,000 might be 60 already. And I think we're unlikely to get bored if we live that long. People with a good education and time to use it never get bored.'

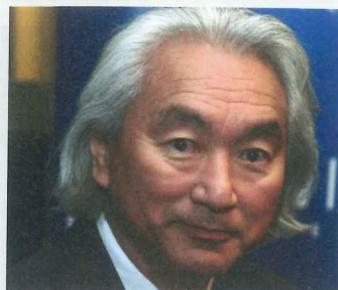
Reading

- 1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions. Think about films and TV programmes you have seen and books and articles you have read.
 - Have you found any predictions about the future in these areas?
 - robots and computers
 - space travel
 - life expectancy
 - What do you think will happen?
- 2 Read the article and find the answers to the questions below.
 - 1 What does each scientist predict?
 - 2 When does each scientist think it will happen?

Dr Michio Kaku

Physicist and professor

- 40,000 people will work in space



Dr Michio Kaku is a professor at the City College of New York and a graduate of Harvard University. His book, *The Physics of the Impossible*, is about how science fiction technology may be possible in the future.

'By 2030, space tourism will almost certainly be common and around 40,000 people will work in space. A company called the Space Island Group is planning to build an international space station with hotels, research facilities, restaurants and sports arenas (for new zero-gravity sports). Other companies are working on similar projects. And what language will people speak in space? Well, it probably won't matter because there is likely to be a tiny computer that fits in your ear and translates what you hear into your own language.'

Ray Kurzweil

Scientist, inventor, author and entrepreneur

- Our brains will merge with machines



Many of Ray Kurzweil's predictions about the future have come true. For example, in the early 1990s he predicted the incredible growth of the internet. Now Kurzweil believes that robots and humans will one day merge.

'The future will be far more surprising than most people realise. By the end of the 2030s, robots will be more intelligent than humans. Before that time, humans and machines will start to merge. We have 100 trillion very slow connections in our brain. Tiny robots (nanobots) will be implanted in our brains to improve our memory and our thinking skills. These nanobots will allow our brains to talk directly to computers, and they will also allow our brains to communicate wirelessly with other brains. We will become telepathic. Billions of nanobots will also travel through our bodies. They will keep us healthy. As a result, we will be able to live forever.'

- 3 Check the meaning of the words in bold, then read the article again. Are the ideas below the same or different from what the experts say? Write S or D.

- 1 We will soon be able to cure many **diseases**.
- 2 We will soon be able to mend **damaged human cells**.
- 3 Some people who are middle-aged now will live to 1,000.
- 4 People will get bored if they live to be 1,000.
- 5 In 20 years, people will go into space for holidays.
- 6 We will invent new sports to play in space, because there is no **gravity**.
- 7 Everyone at **space stations** will speak the same language.
- 8 In about 25 years' time, robots will be just as intelligent as human beings.
- 9 Humans will have robots **implanted** in their **brains**.
- 10 **Telepathic communication** between humans will be possible.

- 4 Work in groups. Read the article again and discuss.

- Which ideas in the text do/don't you think will come true?
- Which would/wouldn't you like to come true?
- What are your top three predictions for the future? When do you think they will happen?

Vocabulary

Numbers and statistics

- 1 10.1 How do you say the following figures? Listen and practise saying them.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 71% | 6 300,000 km/sec |
| 2 2030 | 7 199,859 |
| 3 892,000 m ² | 8 17% |
| 4 8.2 billion | 9 127,000,000 |
| 5 55,680,000 km | 10 -89°C |

- 2a Work in pairs. Use the numbers in exercise 1 to guess the answers to the questions below.

- 1 What percentage of the world's surface is covered in water?
- 2 What is the lowest temperature ever recorded?
- 3 In which year will the football World Cup be 100 years old?
- 4 What is the closest distance between Earth and the planet Mars?
- 5 What will the world population be in 2029?
- 6 What is the speed of light?
- 7 What is the population of Japan?
- 8 What is the area of the world's largest shopping mall?
- 9 What percentage of British people are over 65?
- 10 What was the largest crowd ever for a sporting event?

- b 10.2 Listen and check.

- 3 Write down eight statistics. Show them to your partner. Can he/she say the numbers correctly?

- 4a Work in pairs. Student A: Look at the information about China on page 128. Student B: Look at the information about the United Arab Emirates on page 130.

- b Ask and answer questions to complete the information about the other country. Do not show each other the numbers – say them!



Language focus 1

Making predictions

- 1 Read five more of Ray Kurzweil's predictions for things that will happen by 2029. Which do you think will happen?
 - a There will be intelligent roads and driverless cars. Human beings will not be allowed to drive without computer assistance.
 - b Tiny cameras implanted in our eyes will record everything we see.
 - c Most communication will be between humans and machines, not between humans.
 - d Poverty and disease will be almost non-existent.
 - e Robots will say they are alive and demand the same rights as humans.

- 2 Listen to five people giving their reaction to the predictions. Complete the table below.

Prediction being discussed	Do they think it will happen? (yes/no/maybe)	Reasons
1 c	no	
2		
3		
4		
5		

- 3 Which phrases did the speakers use to talk about the predictions? Choose the correct answers, then listen again and check.
 - 1 Machines **may well / might not** sound like humans in the future.
 - 2 We're **likely to / unlikely to** have a cup of coffee and chat with them.
 - 3 By 2029, cameras **will almost certainly be / definitely won't be** small enough to fit inside a human eye.
 - 4 Poverty **will probably disappear / probably won't disappear** by 2099.
 - 5 It's **very likely / very unlikely** that we'll have driverless cars one day.

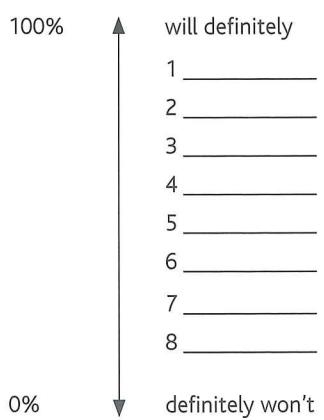
GRAMMAR

When you make predictions there are different ways of showing how sure you are.

- 1 Adverbs with **will/won't** (notice the word order)
It'll probably happen before then.
Computers definitely won't become smarter than humans.
- 2 Modals
Machines may well look like humans soon.
Change might not come as fast as we think.
- 3 **is (un)likely to**
It is(n't) very likely that we'll have driverless cars.
We're (un)likely to have a cup of coffee with a robot.

- 1 Put the words/phrases in the best place on the line to show how sure we are that the prediction will happen.

will probably	probably won't
will almost certainly	almost certainly won't
is/are likely to	is/are unlikely to
could / may well	may/might not



PRACTICE

- 1a** Look at the predictions below and give your opinion on each one. Use phrases from the Grammar box and add *by* + a year if you think it will happen.

Tablet computers will replace books.

I think tablet computers will almost certainly replace books by 2030.

- 1 We will buy everything online.
- 2 People will live to the age of 150.
- 3 Computers will become more intelligent than humans.
- 4 We'll spend more time online than in the real world.
- 5 All housework will be done by robots.
- 6 There will be a cure for most diseases.
- 7 People will say that their best friend is a robot.

- b** Work in groups and compare your opinions.

- 2** Write five predictions of your own for the things below.

- famous people
- sporting events
- technology
- your friends or family
- yourself
- television

Unit 10, Study & Practice 1, page 159

Vocabulary and listening

Society and change

- 1a** Check the meaning of any words or phrases that you don't understand.

In the last 50 years:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Life expectancy | a has increased.
b has decreased. |
| 2 Average income | a has risen.
b has fallen. |
| 3 The amount of free time we have | a has gone up.
b has gone down. |
| 4 Health care and education | a have got better.
b have got worse. |
| 5 Living standards | a have improved.
b have deteriorated. |
| 6 Our levels of happiness | a have increased.
b have stayed the same. |

- b** You are going to hear a radio programme about how these things are changing. Work in pairs and predict whether the speakers will say a or b.

- 2a** **10.4** Listen to the first part of the programme.

Were your predictions correct?

- b** Listen again. What is the 'big question' that experts have been asking? What do you think the answer is?

- 3** **10.5** Listen to the second part of the programme. Were your answers the same?

- 4** Complete the sentences using an appropriate phrase from exercise 1a. Change the tense as necessary.

- 1 The number of very happy people is ...
- 2 Our trust in other people is ...
- 3 Inequality is ...

- 5** Work as a class. Discuss the current trends for these issues in your country. Give reasons for your opinions.

- life expectancy
- health care
- living standards
- national diet
- education
- unemployment

I think life expectancy is going down because we are all eating so much junk food!

PRONUNCIATION

- 1** Complete the table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
1 _____	to decrease	_____
2 _____	_____	economic
3 education	_____	_____
4 _____	to improve	equal
5 _____	to increase	_____
6 _____	_____	_____

- 2** **10.6** Listen and check. Then mark the stressed syllables. Is the stress the same in each form of the word?

- 3** Practise saying the words, paying attention to the stress.



What would you do if you were invisible for a day?

According to news this week, scientists have made an important breakthrough in inventing a material that would make us invisible. An invisibility cloak like Harry Potter's won't be ready any time soon, but we asked people on the street ...



1 I'd get on a first-class flight to Cuba if I was invisible. I've always wanted to go there ... but I've got no idea how I'd get back.



2 If I was invisible, I'd follow my boyfriend around all day and I'd check that he doesn't flirt with anyone. I'd also listen to what my friends say about me when I'm not there.

Language focus 2 Hypothetical possibilities with *if*

- 1 Work in pairs and discuss. What would you do if you were invisible for a day?
- 2 Read what six people said they would do if they were invisible. Which answer is most similar to yours? Which do you think is the most interesting?
- 3 Read the comments again. Are the speakers describing real or imaginary situations?

GRAMMAR

1a Which sentence below describes:

- a real situation?
 - an imaginary situation?
- 1 I'd get a first class ticket to Cuba.
2 I'll definitely go to Cuba one day.

b Which verb forms are used in each? Underline other examples of *would* + verb in the quotes in exercise 2.

2 We often talk about hypothetical situations using *if*. Find two examples in the quotes. Which tense is used after *if*? Does this describe things that happened in the past?

3 Cross out the sentence that is incorrect.

- 1 If I were invisible, I would rob a bank.
2 I might rob a bank if I were invisible.
3 If I would be invisible, I would rob a bank.

PRACTICE

1a Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 A: If you _____ (have) the opportunity, _____ (you / listen) to what other people said about you behind your back?
B: I don't think so. I _____ (be) too worried about what I might hear.
- 2 A: _____ (you / ever steal) money, if no one _____ (can) find out?
B: No, I _____ (never / steal) money. Even if no one _____ (know), I _____ (feel) guilty.
- 3 A: If someone _____ (do) something really unkind to you, _____ (you / take) revenge?
B: I don't think so. I _____ (try) to forget about it and focus on other things.
A: Mmm. If someone _____ (be) really horrible to one of my family, I _____ (do) something horrible back to them.
- 4 A: If you _____ (be) suspicious of your partner, _____ (you / ever / follow) him?
B: No, I think that _____ (be) a really stupid thing to do. If I _____ (think) he was doing something wrong, I _____ (ask) him about it.
- 5 A: _____ (you / ever / travel) first class without a ticket?
B: I'm a real coward, so no, I _____ (not dare). If someone _____ (catch) me, I _____ (feel) so embarrassed.

b 10.7 Listen and check. Which sentences do you agree with? Which sentences don't you agree with? What would you do instead in those situations?



3 I would definitely play a few tricks on my friends if they couldn't see me – it would be really fun! Then who knows? Maybe I'd rob a bank and run away with the money ... just joking!!!



4 I'd follow round someone mega-famous, like the President or a Hollywood star, and I'd find out what their life is really like.



5 Mmm, I don't know. I wouldn't cross the road, that's for sure. If I were invisible, someone might run me over!



6 If I were invisible for a day, I'd take my revenge on a girl from school who used to bully me. I would stand next to her and every five minutes I'd do something weird to scare her.

2a Read the moral dilemmas below and decide what you would do.

NEVER say never

Would you ever ...

- 1** travel on a train without a ticket?
- 2** lie to someone close to you?
- 3** pretend to be ill to get the day off work or college?
- 4** lend a large sum of money to a friend?
- 5** drive above the speed limit?
- 6** hit someone?
- 7** give a lift in your car to a complete stranger?
- 8** keep some money that you found in the street?
- 9** walk out of a restaurant without paying?

Under what circumstances?

3a Decide if the prompts refer to real possibilities in the future (RP) or imaginary situations (IS). Then make questions using the pronoun *you*.

- If / go on holiday / next year / where / go? RP
If you go on holiday next year, where will you go?
- 1 If / have the chance to travel in space / you do it?
 - 2 If / live to be 1,000 / how / your life be different?
 - 3 If / live to be old / what / do in your retirement?
 - 4 If / buy a new computer / what type / buy?
 - 5 If / invent your own personal robot / what / it be able to do?
 - 6 If / have more money next year / how / spend it?
 - 7 If / be a billionaire / what / do with your life?
 - 8 If / move house in the next few years / where / you move to?
 - 9 If / can live anywhere in the world / where / live?

b Choose five questions from exercise 3a to ask another student. Work in pairs and take turns to ask and answer the questions.

PRONUNCIATION

- 1** **10.8** Listen to eight sentences. Write 1 if you hear '*'ll* (= *will*) and 2 if you hear '*'d* (= *would*).
- 2** Look at audio script 10.8 on page 174. Practise saying the sentences, paying attention to the form.

b Work in groups and compare your answers.

- 4** Choose two imaginary situations in exercise 3a and write three or four sentences about each one. Compare your ideas with other students.

Vocabulary Society and social issues

1 Work in groups and discuss.

- Would you like to be the president or prime minister of your country. Why / Why not?
- Think of one thing that you would change if you were prime minister.

2a Write the words in the box in the correct category below.

the wealthy	crime
corruption	education
health care	the poor
racism	the government
unemployment	ordinary people
homelessness	pollution
defence	transport
tax payers	poverty
the opposition parties	balancing the budget

- 1 Groups in society: *the wealthy*
- 2 Social problems: *crime*
- 3 Government responsibilities: *education*

b Can you add more words to each category?

3a Check the meaning of the words and phrases in bold. Then complete the sentences for your country. Use words from the box in exercise 2a.

- 1 The government should **increase taxes** for _____.
- 2 The government should **reduce taxes** for _____.
- 3 The government's **priority** should be _____.
- 4 The government shouldn't **waste money** on _____.
- 5 The government should **increase spending** on _____.
- 6 The government should **reduce spending** on _____.

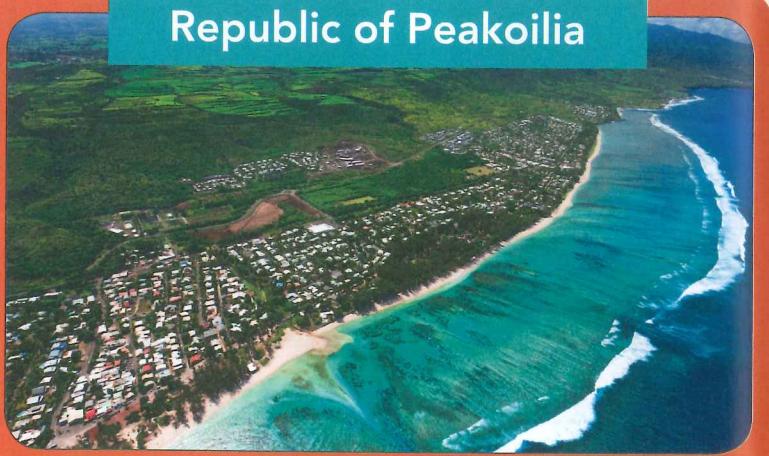
- 7 b Work in pairs and compare your answers.
- 8 4 Which of the things in exercise 2a do you think are a problem in your country at the moment? Why?

I think homelessness is a problem because ...

Task

Balance the budget

Republic of Peakolia



Population:	329,000
Capital city:	Moza (population 100,000)
Language:	English
Currency:	dollars (\$1 Peak Oilian = \$1 US)
Main industries:	oil, tourism
Army:	2,500 soldiers

The Republic of Peakolia is a small island. The south of the island is developed, but in the north there is a lot of poverty and unemployment. Many businesses on the island are closing because people do not have much money to spend. Peakolia's main industry is oil, but the current oil wells are starting to run out. Peakolia's schools and hospitals are becoming old and the opposition parties are complaining about the condition that they are in. Traditionally, Peakolia has made a lot of money from tourism, but at the moment the number of tourists is falling. The government of Expandia, Peakolia's nearest neighbour, recently said that Peakolia was 'one of our islands'. These are difficult times for Peakolia and the government has to make some important decisions.

Preparation Listening

1 Read about the Republic of Peakolia and answer the questions.

- 1 What are its six main problems?
- 2 Which problems do you think are the most serious?

2a 10.9 Listen to four people from Peakolia and answer the questions about each person.

- 1 What do they think are the country's biggest problems?
- 2 What solutions do they suggest? Why?

b Listen again and tick the phrases you hear in the Useful language box.

Peakoilia's choices

Increase spending: Each of the following options would cost \$250 million.

Health care	• build a new hospital
Education	• repair schools and buy new equipment • build a new university in the north
Tourism	• build a new airport in the north • promote Peakoilia as a holiday destination
Defence	• increase the army to 5,000
Transport	• build a motorway between north and south
Industry	• explore new oilfields to the north of the island
Tax	• reduce tax on ordinary people by 2% • reduce tax on the wealthy by 15%

Reduce spending: Each of the following options would save/make \$250 million.

Health care	• close one of the seven hospitals
Education	• reduce the number of teachers
Tourism	• cancel plans to build a golf resort in the north
Defence	• reduce the army to 1,000
Transport	• cancel plans for more roads in the north
Industry	• close down two older oil wells which employ 500 people each
Tax	• increase income tax on ordinary people by 2% • increase tax on the wealthy by 20% (they currently pay 35% of their income in tax)

USEFUL LANGUAGE

a Giving and discussing opinions

To me, the biggest problem is ...
I think the government should ... to pay for ...
I agree with ... because ...
Yes, but what about (unemployment)?
First we have to ...

b Proposing ideas

I'd suggest that we spend more/less on ...
The best option is to (build a new ...)

c Explaining advantages/disadvantages

... will definitely create more jobs.
If we spent more/less on ... we'd (create more jobs).
This would help to ...
The problem is (that ...)
... would be very (un)popular.

Task Speaking

1a Work on your own. Imagine you are a member of the Peakoilian government. You want to improve the situation, but you must also balance the overall budget. Choose four changes in spending that you would like to make from the list above.

b What will be the result of each choice you make? Make notes about how to justify the results. Ask your teacher for any words/phrases you need.

> Useful language a, b and c

2 Work in groups. Take turns to put forward your proposals, giving reasons. Try to agree on the best four changes to make while balancing the budget.

3 Present your group's proposals to the class, explaining your decisions. Which choices were the most/least popular? What differences were there between the budgets?

SHARE YOUR TASK

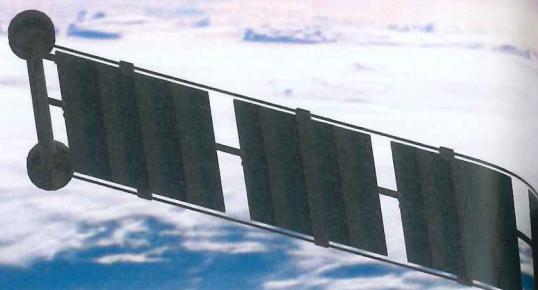
Practise presenting your proposals until you feel confident.

Film/Record yourself giving your talk.

Share your film/recording with other students.

WORLD CULTURE

IN ORBIT



Find out first

- 1a What do you know about satellites?
Try to complete the text below by choosing the correct answers.

Satellites

The first man-made satellite to orbit Earth, *Sputnik 1*, was launched in 1957 / 1967 / 1977 by the Soviet Union. There are now around 35 / 350 / 3,500 working satellites orbiting the Earth. Those in 'low Earth orbit' can be as close as 20 / 200 / 2,000 kilometres away, while those in 'high Earth orbit' are more than 400 / 4,000 / 40,000 kilometres from Earth. Nearer satellites travel much faster than further ones. For example, the Space Shuttle, when it was in orbit, travelled at around 3,000 / 30,000 / 300,000 kilometres per hour.

- b Go online to check your answers or ask your teacher

Search: how many functioning satellites in orbit / low Earth orbit / high Earth orbit / space shuttle speed

View

- 2 Watch the video and answer the questions.
- 1 What is Maggie Aderin-Pocock's job?
2 What food and drink is mentioned in the video?
3 How many satellites has Maggie used before 9 a.m.?
- 3a Match the verb(s) in A with the phrases in B to create things that satellites do or help to do.
- A
- 1 keep
 - 2 send and receive
 - 3 orbit
 - 4 deliver
 - 5 take
 - 6 harvest
 - 7 beam
 - 8 forecast
- B
- a a signal to the television
 - b the weather
 - c an eye on us from space
 - d data
 - e the Earth
 - f milk
 - g the wheat
 - h photographs for military use
- b Watch the video again. Which phrases from exercise 3a does the presenter mention?
- 4 Which facts from the video do you find most interesting or surprising? Why?



World view

5a Watch four people talking about technology that has changed their lives. Which technology is each person talking about? Complete column 1 of the table.

- high-speed broadband
- smartphones
- tablet computers
- Wikipedia
- online social networks
- digital music
- e-books (Kindle)

	Which technology?	How does it change their life?
Stephanie		
Sion		
Steve		
James		

b Watch again and complete column 2.

6a Work in pairs. Choose what you think is the most important new technology in exercise 5. List the ways in which it has changed your life.

b Change partners and talk about how it has changed your life.



FIND OUT MORE

7a Look at the items below. What do you know about each one? Are you interested in them? Why / why not?

- the digital divide
- e-commerce
- e-waste
- smartphone ownership
- social media

b Go online to find out about issues and ideas related to the items.

Search: digital divide / e-waste / e-commerce / smartphone ownership / social media

Write up your research

8 Choose one of the issues or ideas you researched in exercise 7 and write a short paragraph about it. Talk about the positive and negative facts, figures and trends. Use the prompts below to help you.

- Surprisingly, ...
- Amazingly, ...
- It's unfortunately true that ...
- Most people would be shocked to learn that ...
- It's not all bad/good news, however.

AFTER UNIT 10 YOU CAN ...

Describe social changes.

Talk about social and moral problems.

Discuss and decide a budget.

Research technology online.

10 STUDY, PRACTICE & REMEMBER

STUDY 1

Making predictions

1 Using *will* or *won't*

We often use adverbs with *will* and *won't* to show how certain we are about something.

Our team will probably lose on Saturday.

I think he'll almost certainly pass the exam.

We definitely won't be there on time.

These adverbs (*probably*, *almost certainly*, *definitely*, etc.) come after *will* but before *won't*.

2 Using *may* (*not*) / *might* (*not*) / *could*

These modal verbs all mean that something is possible in the future. We add *well* if we are more sure it will happen.

It may / might / could snow tomorrow. (= it is possible)

It may / might / could well snow tomorrow. (= we are more sure)

We can use *may* and *might*, but not *could*, in the negative form.

He	may not	phone this weekend.
	might not	

3 (*un*)likely to

We use *likely to* when we think something will probably happen.

We use the negative form or *unlikely to* when we think something probably won't happen.

People are likely to live longer in the next century.

Computers are not likely to / are unlikely to replace teachers.

PRACTICE 1

1 Put the words in the correct order to make predictions.

1 could / be / you / or / fall / careful

2 university / after / will / Miran / finishes / go / she / school / probably / to

3 become / Casabani / definitely / president / won't

4 soon / certainly / will / get / promoted / Dominic / almost

5 we / o'clock / until / probably / ten / arrive / won't / about

6 likely / be / week / it / very / to / 's / next / hot

7 Lorenzo / might / again / see / I / not

8 at / definitely / airport / someone / the / meet / you / will

9 well / evening / it / rain / later / may / this

10 very / long / likely / isn't / stay / Nabil / to / for

2 Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first, using the words in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

1 It's likely that we'll go for a pizza after work.

We _____ after work. (probably / go)

2 It's very unlikely that Maria will be on the 6 o'clock train.

Maria _____ on the 6 o'clock train. (almost certainly / be)

3 Bill said it's possible he won't come to the barbecue.

Bill said he _____ to the barbecue. (may / come)

4 I'm going to give you an injection. It may well hurt a bit.

I'm going to give you an injection. It _____ a bit.
(likely / hurt)

5 I'm sure your trousers will be ready by Thursday.

Your trousers _____ by Thursday (definitely / be)

6 Be careful with that computer. It's possible that you'll drop it.

Be careful with that computer. You _____. (could / drop)

7 Oh, no! Another goal! It's impossible for us to win now!

Oh, no! Another goal! We _____ now! (definitely / win)

8 It's almost certainly going to rain tomorrow.

I think it _____. tomorrow. (may well / rain)

9 Kamari probably won't get married until he's 25.

Kamari _____ until he's 25. (unlikely / get married)

10 Could you write down your email address? I might not remember it otherwise.

Could you write down your email address? I _____ otherwise. (probably / remember)

3 Cross out the word or phrase which cannot complete each sentence.

1 It will definitely / may / probably be sunny tomorrow.

2 We could / may / might not be able to get tickets.

3 They definitely won't / may definitely / will definitely be here by 8 o'clock.

4 The road is likely / may / won't reopen this week.

5 There is definitely / is likely to / will probably be a big argument about this.

6 The President may be / may not / may well resign this week.

4 Add an adverb and choose the correct verb form to make the sentences true for you.

1 It *will* / *won't* be cold tomorrow.

It will almost certainly be cold tomorrow.

2 It *will* / *won't* get dark before 7.00 p.m. today.

3 There *will* / *won't* be an election this year.

4 The government *will* / *won't* put up taxes this year.

5 Unemployment *will* / *won't* get worse in my country.

6 There *will* / *won't* be bad traffic on my way home tonight.

STUDY 2

Hypothetical possibilities with *if*

1 Hypothetical (imaginary) possibilities

- If we are talking about an imaginary/hypothetical situation, we use *would/wouldn't + verb*. Notice the contracted form *I'd*.
I'd never lie to my friends.
I wouldn't like to be famous.
- If we talk about a hypothetical situation or condition, we use *if + Past simple or Past continuous*. This type of sentence is often referred to as the 'second conditional'.
If I found a wallet in the street, I'd take it to the police.
I'd go for a walk if I wasn't feeling so tired.

REMEMBER!

- It is not correct to use *would* in the *if* clause.
If I had enough money, I'd go abroad on holiday.
NOT *If I would have enough money ...*
- In *if* sentences, we can use *were* instead of *was*. This is especially common in the phrase *If I were you ...*, used to give advice.
If I were you, I wouldn't trust him.
- We can change the order of the sentence.
I wouldn't trust him if I were you.
- Instead of *would*, we can also use *might* or *could*.
If you didn't talk so much, people might listen to you more.
I could help you if I had more time.

2 Real and hypothetical possibilities

- To talk about a real possibility in the future, we use *will*.
I'll be worried if he doesn't phone me.
This type of sentence is often referred to as the 'first conditional'. For more on future sentences with *if* and *when*, see Unit 5 Study 2.
- Sometimes the difference between a real and an imaginary possibility is very clear.
I'll be very disappointed if we lose. (= a real possibility)
I'd be absolutely terrified if I saw a ghost. (= an imaginary situation)
- Sometimes, whether we use the first or the second conditional depends on how we see the situation.
Compare the following sentences.
If I have enough time, I'll help you. (= it is possible I'll have time)
If I had enough time, I'd help you. (= I don't have time)

PRACTICE 2

1 Choose the correct answers.

- What *you would do / did you do / would you do* if a friend asked to borrow £500?
- I'd pretend to be / 'd pretended to be / was pretended to be* sick if I wanted to take a day off work.
- Tom would be very disappointed if he *would lose / lost / will lose* the match.
- I didn't never give / wouldn't never give / 'd never give* a lift to a complete stranger.
- If Nikol were better organised, her desk *'d be / weren't / might not be* so untidy.
- It would be terrible if Marcos *passed / didn't pass / wouldn't pass* his exams.
- If I *'d had / 'd have / had* more time, I'd go for long walks in the country.
- If I asked Dennis for money, I think he *lent / will lend / would lend* it to me.
- I'd be furious if I *think / thought / 'd think* Kim was lying to me.
- If I *were you / 'd be you / 'myou*, I'd tell Sofia as soon as possible.

2 Complete the hypothetical sentences using the words in brackets.

- I (avoid) paying tax if I (can)
I would avoid paying taxes if ...
- I (never drop) litter in the street.
- If a shop assistant (give) me too much change, I (tell) him.
- If I (find) \$100 in the street, I (not take) it to the police.
- I (never drink) and drive.
- If everyone (have) good manners, life (be) much easier.
- I (not like) to be a celebrity.

3 Match the sentence halves.

- | A | B |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 I'd help you | a if I can. |
| 2 I wouldn't help you | b I'd tell you. |
| 3 If I knew the answer, | c if I could. |
| 4 If I find out the answer, | d if you don't want me to. |
| 5 I'll help you | e even if you asked me. |
| 6 I won't do anything | f I'll tell you. |

4 Look at the sentences about real and hypothetical possibilities. Complete them with the words in the box.

could had might were will would

- If I _____ enough money, I'd go on holiday.
- He _____ call you after lunch, I promise!
- If I _____ you, I wouldn't trust him.
- It _____ be great if I could speak Chinese fluently.
- You _____ not enjoy that film; it's really scary in places.
- We _____ get a takeaway pizza if you are too tired to cook.

REMEMBER THESE WORDS

SOCIETY AND CHANGE

average income	to go up
to decrease	to improve
to deteriorate	to increase
diet	life expectancy
to fall	living standards
to get better	to rise
to get worse	to stay the same
to go down	

SOCIETY AND SOCIAL ISSUES

to balance the budget	pollution
corruption	poverty
crime	a priority
defence	racism
education	to increase/reduce taxes
health care	transport
homelessness	unemployment
to increase/reduce spending (on)	to waste money on something

GROUPS IN SOCIETY

the government	the poor
the opposition (parties)	taxpayers
ordinary people	the wealthy

OTHER

to bully someone	to implant
a cure/to cure	industry
damage/to damage	to play a trick on someone
a disease	to run someone over
to flirt with someone	to scare someone
gravity	to take revenge on someone
a human cell	

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct conclusion a–c.

- 1 It's official! Films this year last on average two hours 15 minutes. This is up ten percent from last year.
 - a Films are getting longer.
 - b Films are getting better.
 - c Films are going up.
- 2 Twenty-two percent of rubbish comes from food packaging. It is predicted that this will be 25 percent in two years' time unless we do something about it.
 - a The amount of food packaging is improving.
 - b The amount of food packaging is rising.
 - c The amount of food packaging is getting better.
- 3 Violent crimes went down last year, with only 15,000 violent crimes reported. This compares with 22,000 in 2005.
 - a The number of violent crimes is falling.
 - b The number of violent crimes is getting worse.
 - c The number of violent crimes is becoming less dangerous.
- 4 US web designer Dan Koster has noticed that 15 percent of his 200 CDs can no longer be played.
 - a His CDs are decreasing.
 - b His CDs are falling.
 - c His CDs are deteriorating.

2 Which word pairs mean the same or are very similar (S) and which are opposite or very different (D)?

to go up	to increase S
1 to increase	to decrease
2 to improve	to get better
3 to cure	to damage
4 to rise	to fall
5 to decrease	to reduce
6 the poor	the wealthy

3 Match the verbs with the prepositions.

A	B
1 to flirt	a on someone
2 to take revenge	b on something
3 to run someone	c with someone
4 to play a trick	d on someone
5 to waste money	e over

4 Cover the word list and write the noun forms of these adjectives.

Adjective	Noun
1 unemployed	_____
2 racist	_____
3 homeless	_____
4 polluted	_____
5 poor	_____
6 industrial	_____

5 Look at the nouns in the box. Which have the same form as the corresponding verbs?

an increase a cure an improvement some damage
a bully a rise a flirt a reduction a fall a waste

STUDY TIPS

Use the internet to improve your English

1 Here are some ways you can practise your English using the internet. Tick the tips that you have already followed.

- 1 Read a news article in your language, then find an article on the same subject in English.
- 2 Watch English-language videos or video clips.
- 3 Listen to English podcasts or radio.
- 4 Bookmark a good English-language news website and read it for a few minutes every day.
- 5 Research a topic that you are interested in online.
- 6 Send an email in English.
- 7 Follow an English-speaking person who uses Twitter.

2 Underline the ideas you would like to try and compare your ideas in pairs.