

4A Eco-guilt

1 READING & SPEAKING

- Look at the title of the lesson. What do you think it means?
- Read the introduction to the article and check. Then do the questionnaire and add up your score.
- Now compare your answers with a partner. Explain why you do or don't do these things. See what your score means. Do you agree with it?

How ECO-GUILTY are you?

I committed a crime last Tuesday, which just happened to be Earth Day*, a day that invites people to think about their eco-sins. I turned on the shower, intending to get straight in even though the water takes a while to warm up. But then I decided to brush my teeth, and suddenly the water had been running for over two minutes. By the time I got in, I was drowning in eco-guilt! I had wasted water...

Should you feel eco-guilty, too? Take the test.

SHOPPING BAGS

- ☐ I have a reusable shopping bag made of recyclable materials, which I always use when I'm shopping. ♻️♻️♻️ (+4 eco-points)
- ☐ I own several reusable shopping bags, but I often forget to bring them with me. ♻️♻️ (-3 eco-points)
- ☐ I always ask for plastic bags because they're convenient. They can be recycled, can't they? ♻️♻️ (-4)

WASHING TOWELS

- ☐ I wash my towels immediately after I use them. ♻️♻️♻️♻️ (-5)
- ☐ I use a towel for several days before I put it in the washing machine. ♻️ (+1)
- ☐ That reminds me, I must wash my towels! ♻️♻️♻️ (+3)

RUNNING WATER

- ☐ I never leave the water running when I brush my teeth, nor before getting into the shower. ♻️♻️ (+2)
- ☐ I'm allergic to cold water, so I have to leave the shower to run for a while before I get in. ♻️♻️ (-2)
- ☐ I hate showers. I need a hot bath every day to relax. ♻️♻️ (-3)

BUYING FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

- ☐ I never buy fruit and vegetables at supermarkets. I buy organic fruit and vegetables in markets or small shops. ♻️♻️♻️ (+3)
- ☐ I buy some fruit and vegetables in a market, but the supermarket is more convenient. ♻️♻️ (-2)
- ☐ I shop at the cheapest places – who cares about eco-guilt, I feel guiltier if I spend too much money on food!. ♻️♻️♻️♻️ (-5)

*Earth Day an annual day (22nd April) on which events are held worldwide to increase awareness and appreciation of the environment

RECYCLING

- ☐ I throw everything in the same bin. ♻️♻️♻️♻️♻️ (-6)
- ☐ I sometimes recycle glass bottles, especially after a party! But that's probably all. ♻️♻️♻️ (-4)
- ☐ I recycle all my newspapers, bottles, and plastic containers. ♻️♻️♻️♻️♻️ (+5)

GETTING AROUND

- ☐ I walk, use public transport or cycle because cars pollute the planet. ♻️♻️♻️♻️ (+5)
- ☐ I walk, use public transport or cycle because I can't afford to buy a car. ♻️ (-1)
- ☐ Vroom vroom here I come! ♻️♻️♻️♻️ (-5)

So how guilty should you feel?

Below 0: You should feel very guilty.

0–12 points: You should feel quite guilty.

Above 10: You are too good to be true!

Adapted from the Chicago Times

2 GRAMMAR future perfect and future continuous

- a Read some predictions that have been made about the next 20 years. Which ones do you think...?
- 1 are already happening
 - 2 are likely to happen
 - 3 probably won't happen

How we will be living in 20 years' time... (or will we?)

At home

Most people will have installed solar panels or wind turbines on their houses or blocks of flats to generate their electricity.

People will be recycling nearly 100% of their waste (and those who don't will have to pay a fine).

Transport

Cars that use a lot of petrol (e.g. four-by-four cars) will have been banned and many people will be driving electric cars.

Low-cost airlines will have disappeared and flights will be much more expensive.

The environment

Paper books will no longer be produced to save trees from being cut down, and all books will be electronic.

Fresh water will be running out in many parts of the world and we will be getting much of our water from the sea (through desalination plants).

The weather

Temperatures worldwide will have risen even further. Many ski resorts will have closed because of a lack of winter snow and some beaches and holiday resorts will have disappeared completely.


We will be having even more extreme weather, and heatwaves, hurricanes, floods, etc. will be frequent occurrences.

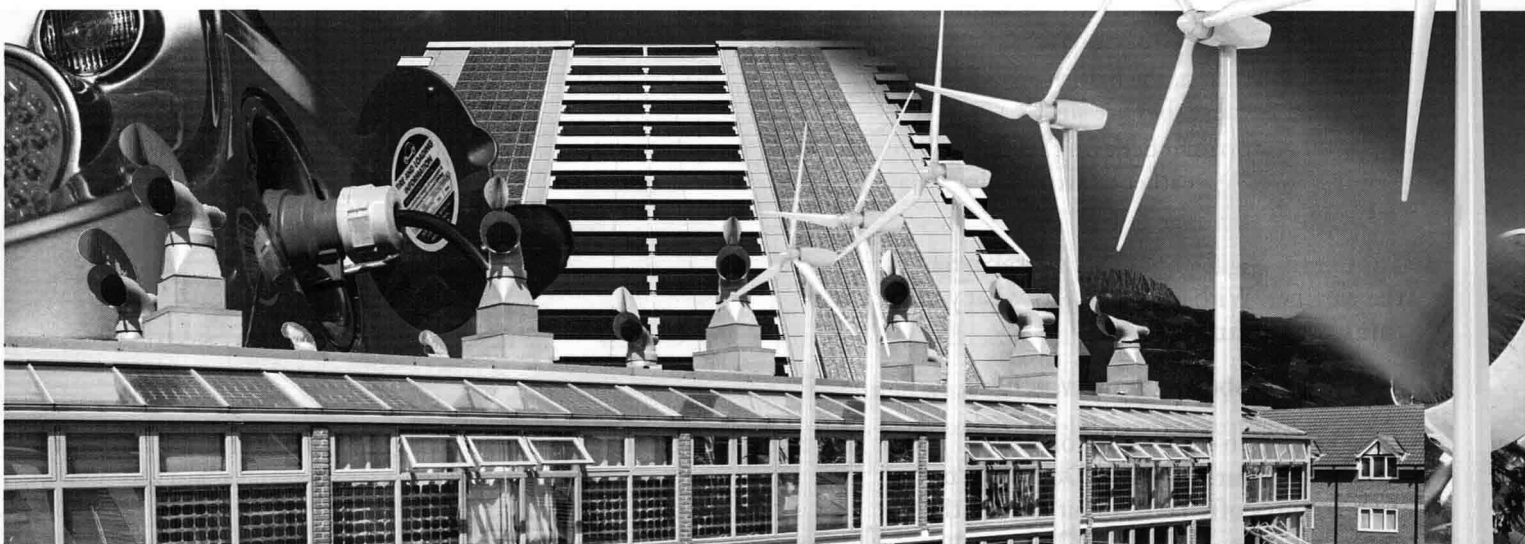
- b Read the predictions again. Which two would you most and least like to come true?

- c Look at the highlighted verbs in the predictions. Which ones refer to...?
- a an action or situation that will be finished in the future
 - b an action or situation which will be in progress in the future
- d ➤ p.138 Grammar Bank 4A. Learn more about the future perfect and the continuous, and practise them.
- e Talk to a partner and say if you think the following predictions will happen. Explain why (not).

IN TWENTY YEARS' TIME...

- Most people in office jobs will be working from home.
- All private swimming pools and golf courses will have been banned.
- Most people will be using public transport or bikes to get to work.
- People will be having more holidays in their own country and fewer abroad.
- People will be retiring at 70 or even later.
- The teaching of handwriting will have disappeared from the school curriculum because students will only be writing on tablets or laptops.

 **definitely, probably, and likely / unlikely**
We often use *definitely, probably, and likely / unlikely* when talking about the future, especially when we are making predictions.
I think it'll definitely happen / it definitely won't happen.
it'll probably happen / it probably won't happen.
it's (very) likely (to happen) / it's (very) unlikely (to happen).



3 READING & VOCABULARY

the weather

- a Look at the cartoon. What does it say about British weather? Would it be true about your country?



- b Read the article once. At what time of year was the article written? What is an Indian summer?
- c Read the article again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Underline the sentence or part of the article that gives you the answer.
- British people talk about the weather more than they used to.
 - People had mixed feelings about the hot weather.
 - Some weather experts said that the warm weather was not an Indian summer because it happened in September.
 - The older English term for Indian summers is still used in some parts of the UK.
 - Kate Fox says that the British talk about the weather because they are shy.
 - Sir John Mortimer believes that the British talk about the weather to avoid saying what they really think.
- d Look at the highlighted phrases related to the weather. With a partner, say what you think they mean.
- e ➤ p.156 Vocabulary Bank *Weather*.
- f Do you have an expression for Indian summer in your language? Do people in your country often talk about the weather? Why (not)?

Don't know what to say? Talk about the weather!

1 'It is commonly observed,' wrote Dr Johnson in 1758, 'that when two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather; they are in haste to tell each other, what each must already know, that it is hot or cold, bright or cloudy, windy or calm.' Not much has
5 changed. A survey published earlier this year found that the average British person mentions the weather at least once every six hours, and that 70 per cent of us check the weather forecast every day, even when nothing unusual is happening.

Last week, as temperatures soared to 29°C – the highest recorded
10 end-of-September temperature for 116 years – there was a sense of both delight (at the lovely hot weather) and worry (about the threat of global warming). On television and in the newspapers, experts argued earnestly over what such extreme weather meant, and if there was even a term for it. While many called it an Indian summer, the
15 Met Office ruled that it couldn't be properly called an Indian summer, which only occurs 'as a warm spell in autumn, especially in October and November'. The BBC's main weatherman also agreed that the heat had arrived a bit too early to be described as an Indian summer.

Indian summer has different names across the globe. In Britain, until
20 around the end of the First World War, late heatwaves were known as 'St Martin's summers' – the feast of St Martin falling on 11th November – and in much of Europe they still are. Other countries have their own names – in Russia it's an 'Old Ladies' summer'; in Bulgaria a 'Gipsy summer'; and in China a 'Tiger autumn'.

25 But the big difference between the British and other nationalities is that they talk about Indian summers much more. 'Britons need weather-talk to help us overcome our reserve,' explains Kate Fox, author of *Watching the English*. 'We talk about it a lot, but not because it is an intrinsically interesting topic. People use weather-talk to
30 facilitate social interaction.'

The writer Sir John Mortimer saw a deeper reason for Britain's peculiar obsession with the weather. 'There's nothing personal about it,' he wrote. 'It gives away no secrets. Talking to our next-door neighbours over the fence, we, as a nation, are reluctant to make
35 such uncomfortable confessions as 'I can't stand your children', or 'I'm passionately in love with your wife'. It's far easier to say, 'I think we'll be having rain over the weekend'.'



Glossary
Dr Johnson a very influential 18th century writer and editor
the Met Office the UK's national weather service

4 PRONUNCIATION

vowel sounds



Spelling and pronunciation

Most vowels, or combinations of vowels, can be pronounced in more than one way. If you are unsure what the vowel sound is in a new word, check with your dictionary.

- a Look at the groups of words below and **circle** the word you think is different.

- 1 blow snow showers below
- 2 weather sweat heavy heat
- 3 drizzle blizzard chilly mild
- 4 hard warm dark garden
- 5 flood cool soon loose
- 6 fought ought drought brought
- 7 thunder sunny hurricane humid
- 8 scorching world tornado storm

- b (234))) Listen and check.

- c (235))) Listen and write five sentences. Then practise saying them.

- d Talk to a partner.

- What kind of weather do you associate with the different seasons where you live?
- What's the weather like today? Have you heard the forecast for tomorrow / next weekend?
- What's your favourite weather? Does the weather affect your mood? What do you like doing when the weather is bad?
- What kind of weather do you think is the best and the worst for...?
 - a camping
 - b going for a walk in the mountains
 - c driving
 - d running a marathon
 - e shopping
 - f sightseeing
- Do you think global warming is affecting the climate? In what ways has climate change affected the weather in your country?

5 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a (236))) You're going to listen to three people talking about their experiences of extreme weather in the UK. Listen once. Which speaker...?

- ☐ was both frightened and excited by the weather
☐ got quite stressed because of the weather
☐ really enjoyed themselves in spite of the bad weather

- b Listen again and make notes in the chart.

	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
When did it happen?			
Where were they at the time?			
What kind of weather was it?			
What happened as a result?			



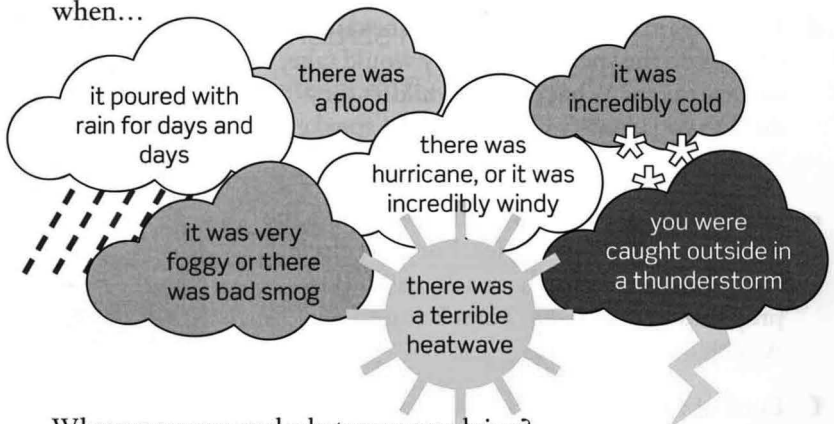
Modifiers with strong adjectives

When you are talking about extreme situations, e.g. very bad weather you can use:

- 1 Normal adjectives with a modifier (*very, really, extremely, incredibly, unbelievably*), e.g. *It was incredibly cold, extremely hot, unbelievably windy, etc.*
- 2 Strong adjectives, e.g. *It's boiling here - 40 degrees, It's freezing today, etc.*
- 3 Strong adjectives with *absolutely*, e.g. *It was absolutely freezing. The midday heat was absolutely scorching.*

Remember that we often use *a bit* or *rather* + adjective to express a negative idea, e.g. *It's a bit too hot. It's rather chilly today.*

- c In small groups, talk about a time when you were somewhere when...



Where were you and what were you doing?

What did you do to protect yourself from the weather?

Did you ever feel scared or in danger?

6 (237))) SONG Heatwave ♪

4B Are you a risk taker?

1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a Talk to a partner.

- Imagine that you had a dream where you were standing on the edge of a precipice. What sort of dream would it be for you?
 - an exciting one
 - a nightmare
 - an interesting one, which you might try to interpret
- What do you think your answer says about your attitude to risk?

b (238)) Listen to six people answering the question *Are you a risk taker?* How many of the speakers consider themselves risk takers?

c Listen again. Who...?

- ☐ says that some activities are enjoyable because they are a bit risky
- ☐ thinks that his / her attitude to risk is different from what it was before
- ☐ thinks that taking risks means losing control
- ☐ had to pay some money because of his / her risky behaviour
- ☐ worries about his / her personal safety
- ☐ does something which most people think of as very risky, but which he / she says is not

d Listen again for more detail. What examples of risks do the speakers say they would take, or have taken? What things wouldn't they do? Do you identify with any of the speakers? Why?

e Work with a partner. A interview B with the questions in the red circles. For each circle, write R if you think that in that area B is prepared to take risks. Then B interview A with the blue circles.

f Look at what you have written in the circles. In which areas of his / her life would you say your partner was a risk taker? Does he / she agree? Which of you is the bigger risk taker?

Sports and activities

Have you ever done any dangerous sports or activities? Did you enjoy them? Would you do them again?

Would you do a parachute jump or a bungee jump for charity?

Appearance

Have you ever done something dramatically different to your appearance, e.g. had a very different hairstyle or hair colour, a tattoo, or a piercing? How did you feel immediately afterwards? Did you regret it later?

On the road

Do you normally cross the road at a traffic light or zebra crossing, or just anywhere?

Do you cycle in your town or city? How safe do you feel?

Do you walk by yourself late at night or get late night taxis?

Do you drive a car or ride a motorbike? Do you ever go really fast and break the speed limit?

Health

Do you have any habits that you know are not good for your health? Have you ever tried to give up the habits? Do you worry about them?

Shopping

Do you ever buy things online? Have you ever had a bad experience?

Do you buy clothes online? Are there any kinds of clothes you wouldn't buy online?

Would you ever buy a second-hand car or bike on eBay (or a similar website)?

Have you ever travelled somewhere without having booked somewhere to stay in advance?

Travel

Do you normally take out insurance when you travel?

If you are travelling somewhere, do you normally get to the station or airport with plenty of time or at the last minute?

Would you go on holiday abroad on your own?

Do you think you would go out with...?

- a) someone from another country
- b) someone you had met online

Relationships

Do you think you would go out with someone who was much older (or much younger) than you?

Would you take a job (with a two-year contract) in an English-speaking country, e.g. the US or the UK?

Have you ever cheated in an exam? Were you worried about getting caught? Would you ever cheat in a very important exam?

Do you normally start revising for an exam in good time, or do you leave it until the last minute?

Photograph by Ahn Jun

2 GRAMMAR conditionals and future time clauses

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> If my dad finds out I've been hitchhiking, | A you'll have lost ten kilos by Christmas. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> When you're crossing the road in the UK, | B he'll be furious. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> As soon as I've passed my driving test, | C I'm going to buy a car. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> If it's still raining this afternoon, | D make sure you look right and then left. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> When I've booked the flights, | E she'll have forgotten she borrowed it. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> If you don't ask her to pay you back, | F we can start looking for hotels. |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> If I'm not feeling better tomorrow, | G we're calling off the match. |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> If you carry on with the diet, | H I won't be going to work. |

b Look at the highlighted verbs. In first conditional sentences and future time clauses, what forms or tenses can you use a) after *if*, *when*, etc. (1–8) b) in the main clause (A–H)?

c Now look at two more conditional sentences. Do the main clauses refer to a) something which might be a consequence of the *if*-clause, or b) something which is always a consequence of the *if*-clause?

If people drive when they are tired, they often have accidents.

If roads are wet or icy, the number of accidents goes up.

d ➤ p.139 Grammar Bank 4B. Learn more about conditionals and future time clauses, and practise them.

e In pairs, complete each sentence in your own words.

- 1 Don't let children play near a swimming pool unless...
- 2 Never leave a dog locked up in a car if...
- 3 Keep a first aid kit in your house in case...
- 4 Children shouldn't be left alone in the house until...
- 5 Always unplug electrical appliances (e.g. a hairdryer) as soon as...
- 6 Always keep medicines in a safe place in case...
- 7 Don't allow strangers into your house unless...
- 8 If you are frying something and the oil catches fire,...

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence rhythm

a (2 42))) Listen and write six sentences in the dialogues.

- 1 A If we rent a house in the mountains, will you come skiing with us?
B ¹ _____. How much do you think it'll cost?
A ² _____.
B Well, I'll have to check my dates first.
A OK, but ³ _____.
- 2 A How will I find you at the theatre?
B ⁴ _____.
A ⁵ _____? I don't finish work until 7.00.
B I'll wait for you until 7.20 and then I'll go to my seat.
A ⁶ _____.

b (2 43))) Listen to both dialogues and underline the stressed words you have written.

c In pairs, practise the dialogues. Try to say the sentences smoothly with a natural rhythm.

4 READING

- a Have you ever travelled very fast in a car or on a motorbike? Do you know how fast you were going? How did you feel?
- b Look at the article. Can you explain the title? Read the article once and answer the questions.
- 1 What two alternatives are offered to speedaholics if they are caught?
 - 2 What's the main thing that participants learn on the course?
 - 3 Do you think the course will make John Earl go more slowly?
- c Read the article again and complete the gaps with A–E.
- A the speeders are asked to explain why they were stopped and to give details of any accidents they've had
- B so before leaving, each of them is given a metal key ring engraved with a cross-section of a head inside a helmet
- C programmes used to treat alcoholics and drug addicts
- D although other people get injured and even die, 'It's not going to happen to me'
- E the class to write down their worst experience on the road, their potential risk areas, and what they need to remember to keep themselves alive
- d Look at the highlighted phrases. With a partner, use your own words to say what they mean.
- e Which of the two punishments for speeding (doing the course or getting points on your licence) do you think would be more effective in your country? Why?

Glossary

speed *noun* the rate at which something moves or travels

speed *noun (informal)* an illegal amphetamine drug

points on your licence in the UK (and many other countries) if you commit a driving offence you may get penalty points on your licence. If you get more than 12 points in three years, you can be banned from driving.

Valentino Rossi an Italian motorcyclist who has won nine Grand Prix World Championships



I'M JOHN, I'M A SPEEDAHOLIC

ADDICTION THERAPY IS THE NEW WAY TO STOP SPEEDING BIKERS AND CAR DRIVERS.

John Earl is 25 and addicted to speed. Not the drug, but a mixture that is just as powerful – an intoxicating combination of high-powered engines, testosterone and youth. 'It's not the speed exactly,' he says. 'It's the adrenaline. It's the buzz you get when you go fast.'

But if you regularly drive at 120mph (190kph) on a public road, sooner or later you're going to get caught, and today John is one of a dozen speeders attending a new programme designed to cure them of their need for speed. It is similar to ¹ _____. At the beginning of the course the participants are asked to introduce themselves and admit that they have a problem. 'Hello, my name's John, and I'm a speedaholic.'

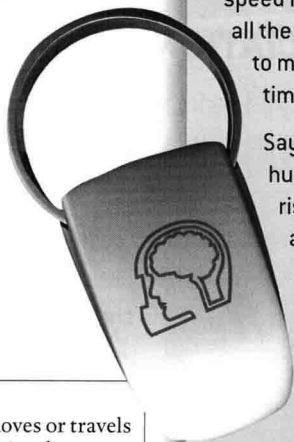
The speedaholics course is for serious and habitual offenders, and is offered as an alternative to getting points on your licence. 'It is based on research into the attitudes of young drivers and bikers,' says Chris Burgess, a psychology lecturer at Exeter University, who created the programme. There are courses for both car drivers and motorcyclists. 'There is an element of addiction in this sort of behaviour,' says Burgess. 'It's sensation-seeking, it's taking risks, looking for that buzz, but ignoring the potentially fatal consequences. They all have the feeling that ² _____.'

Today's course, which is for motorcyclists, is led by Inspector Robin Derges, a police officer who is a senior investigator of road deaths and a keen biker himself. After introducing themselves, ³ _____. They range in age from 18 to mid-forties and most were caught doing at least 20mph (36kph) over the speed limit. Derges gets straight to the point. 'Motorcyclists make up just 1% of all the vehicles on the road, but 33% of all deaths and serious injuries happen to motorcyclists. Unless something changes, if we meet up here in a year's time, one of you will be dead.'

Says Derges 'We want to give them a sense of their own vulnerability, their human limitations, and to help them make a realistic assessment of the risks involved. It's not about stopping people from enjoying riding, it's about preventing deaths.' Towards the end of the day he asks ⁴ _____. 'The problem is that people get on their bikes and suddenly think they're Valentino Rossi,' says John.

Standing in the car park at the end of the course, the bikers seem to have taken everything they have heard very seriously. John admits 'It's certainly made me more aware. I know I sometimes behave like an idiot. But that's not to say I won't forget all about it in a few weeks' time.' Burgess knows this, ⁵ _____. It is to remind them of a part of the course that explained what can happen to the brain in a collision.

'The idea is that they will see the key ring when they are riding and it will make them think twice,' says Burgess.



5 LISTENING

- a You are going to listen to an expert talking about the risks of driving. Before you listen, choose which you think is the right option, a, b, or c. Compare with a partner and give reasons for your choice.
- The most dangerous thing to be on the road is....
a a pedestrian b a driver c a motorcyclist
 - Most fatal accidents happen because drivers....
a fall asleep at the wheel b are drunk c drive too fast
 - Driving at night is ... as dangerous as driving during the day.
a three times b four times c ten times
 - You're most likely to have an accident on a....
a Monday morning
b Friday afternoon
c Saturday night
 - Most accidents happen....
a on long-distance journeys
b in the city centre
c very near your house
 - The worst roads for fatal accidents are....
a motorways b urban roads c country roads
 - Mile for mile, women have more...than men.
a minor accidents
b serious accidents
c fatal accidents
 - The age at which a driver is at most risk is....
a over 25 b between 21 and 26 c under 25
- b 244 Listen once and check your answers.
- c Listen for more details for each question in a.
- d Talk to a partner.
- Would these statistics probably be similar in your country?
 - Do you think the age limit for having a driving licence should be raised?
 - Do you think punishments for dangerous driving should be more severe?
 - What else do you think would help to reduce accidents in your country?
 - Do you or does anybody you know often drive too fast?

6 VOCABULARY expressions with take

- a Look at three sentences from the lesson. What do the highlighted phrases with *take* mean? Which one is a phrasal verb?
- Do you normally take out insurance when you travel?
It's sensation-seeking, it's taking risks...
...we need to take the risks involved in driving very seriously
- b Match some more expressions and phrasal verbs with *take* to their meanings.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Expressions with take | A <input type="checkbox"/> look after |
| 1 take care of | B <input type="checkbox"/> begin a new activity |
| 2 take advantage of | C <input type="checkbox"/> participate in |
| 3 take part in | D <input type="checkbox"/> happen |
| 4 take place | E <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (for planes) leave the ground; 2 (for clothes) remove |
| 5 take (your) time | F <input type="checkbox"/> do sth slowly, not in a hurry |
| 6 take into account | G <input type="checkbox"/> be similar to sb |
| Phrasal verbs with take | H <input type="checkbox"/> make use of an opportunity |
| 7 take after | I <input type="checkbox"/> think about sb / sth when you are making a decision |
| 8 take off | |
| 9 take up | |
- c Complete the questions with a phrasal verb or expression from b. Then ask and answer with a partner. Give examples to explain your answers.
- Who do you take _____ more, your father or your mother?
 - Do you worry about your health? Do you take _____ yourself?
 - Do you get up very quickly in the morning or do you take _____?
 - Have you ever not taken _____ a good opportunity (and regretted it)?
 - Have you ever taken _____ a demonstration?
 - Have you taken _____ a new sport or hobby recently?
 - Has any big sporting event ever taken _____ in your (nearest big) city?
 - If you were thinking of buying a new computer or mobile phone, what factors would you take _____?



Giving examples

We often use *for example* or *for instance* to give examples.

I take after my mother, for example / for instance we both have the same sense of humour.

7 WRITING

- p.115 Writing For and against. Write a blog post.



future perfect and future continuous

future perfect: **will have + past participle**

The decorators **will have finished** painting by Tuesday, so we can move back into the flat then. (2 29))
 The football club say that they **'ll have built** the new stadium in six months.
 Laura **won't have arrived** before dinner so I'll leave some food in the oven for her.
 When **will they have learnt** enough English to be able to communicate fluently?

We use the future perfect (*will have + past participle*) to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future.

- This tense is frequently used with the time expressions *by Saturday / March / 2030*, etc. or *in two weeks / months*, etc.
- *By + a time expression* = at the latest. With *in*, you can say *in six months* or *in six months' time*.
- We form the negative with *won't have + past participle* and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won't*.

future continuous: **will be + verb + -ing**

Don't phone between 7.00 and 8.00 as we **'ll be having** dinner then. (2 30))
 Good luck with your test tomorrow. **I'll be thinking** of you.
 This time tomorrow I **'ll be sitting** at a café **drinking** a beer.
 Come at 7.00 because **we won't be starting** dinner until 8.00.
Will you be waiting for me when I get off the train?
I'll be going to the supermarket later. Do you want anything?

- Use the future continuous (*will be + verb + ing*) to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.
 Compare:
We'll have dinner at 8.00 (= we will start dinner at 8.00)
We'll be having dinner at 8.00 (= at 8.00 we will already have started having dinner)
- We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things which are already planned or decided.
- We form the negative with *won't be + verb + ing* and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won't*.

a Complete the sentences using the future perfect or future continuous.

- The film starts at 7.00. I will arrive at 7.15. When I arrive at the cinema the film will have started. (start)
- The flight to Geneva takes off at 9.00 and lands at 10.30. At 10.00 they _____ to Geneva. (fly)
 - I usually save €200 a month. By the end of the year, I _____ €2,400. (save)
 - Rebecca leaves at 6.30. It takes her an hour get to work. At 7.00 tomorrow she _____ to work. (drive)
 - The meeting starts at 2.00 and finishes at 3.30. Don't call me at 2.30 because we _____ a meeting. (have)
 - Sam is paying for his car. The last payment is in May. By June he _____ for his car. (pay)
 - Their last exam is on May 31st. By the end of May they _____ their exams. (finish)
 - She writes a chapter of her novel a week. This week she's on chapter five. By the end of this week she _____ five chapters. (write)
 - Sonia is usually at the gym between 6.30 and 7.30. There's no point phoning Sonia now. It's 7.00 and she _____ at the gym. (work out)
 - The film started downloading at 7.30. It will take another hour. The film _____ at 8.30. (download)

b Complete the dialogue with the verbs in brackets in the future perfect or continuous.

- A Well, it looks like we'll be having very different weather in the future if climate change continues.
 B What do you mean?
 A Well, they say we'll be having much higher temperatures here in London, as high as 30°. And remember, we ¹ _____ on the beach, (have)
 we ² _____ in 30°, which is quite different. (not lie)
 And islands like the Maldives ³ _____ by 2150 (work)
 because of the rise in the sea level. They say the number of storms and tsunamis ⁴ _____ by the middle (disappear)
 of the century too, so even more people ⁵ _____ by then to (double)
 the cities looking for work. Big cities ⁶ _____ even bigger by (move)
 then. Can you imagine the traffic? (grow)
 B I don't think there will be a problem with the traffic. Petrol ⁷ _____ completely by (run out)
 then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone ⁸ _____ (invent)
 a new method of transport, so we ⁹ _____ around in (fly)
 air cars or something.

zero and first conditionals, future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

zero conditional



If you **want** to be fit, you **need to** do some exercise every day. (2 39))

If people **are wearing** headphones in the street, they often **don't notice** other people.

If you **haven't been** to New York, you **haven't lived**.

To talk about something which is always true or always happens as a result of something else, we use *if* + present simple, and the present simple in the other clause.

- You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.

first conditional

If the photos **are** good, I'll **send** them to you. (2 40))

If you're **not going** to Jason's party, I'm **not going to go** either.

If I **haven't come back** by 9.00, **start** dinner without me. I'll **have finished** in an hour if you **don't** disturb me.

To talk about something which will probably happen in the future, we use *if* + a present tense, and a future tense in the other clause.

- You can use any present form in the *if*-clause (present simple, continuous, or perfect) and any future form (*will*, *going to*, future perfect, future continuous) or an imperative in the other clause.

future time clauses

I'll be ready as soon as I've **had** a cup of coffee. (2 41))

Send me a message when your train's **coming into** the station.

I'm not going to buy the new model until the price **has gone down** a bit.

I'm not going to work overtime this weekend unless I **get** paid for it.

Take your umbrella in case it's **raining** when you leave work.

When you are talking about the future, use a present tense after these expressions: *as soon as*, *when*, *until*, *unless*, *before*, *after*, and *in case*. This can be any present form, e.g. present simple, present continuous, present perfect.

- We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:

I'll take an umbrella if it rains. = I won't take an umbrella if doesn't rain.

I'll take an umbrella in case it rains. = I'll take an umbrella anyway because it might rain.

a Circle the correct form.

Don't worry. Rob (will have passed) has passed the exam if he's studied enough.

- If you're *not feeling* / *won't be feeling* better tomorrow, you should go to the doctor's.
- If we're lucky, we'll *have sold* / *'ve sold* our house by Christmas.
- I'll pay for dinner – if I *have* / *'ll have* enough money!
- If we carry on playing like this, we'll *have scored* / *have scored* ten goals by half time.
- Don't call Sophie now. If it's 8 o'clock, she'll *bath* / *'ll be bathing* the baby.
- If you don't hurry up, you *don't get* / *won't get* to school on time.
- You can be fined if you *aren't wearing* / *won't be wearing* a seat belt in your car.
- If you go out with wet hair, you'll *catch* / *'ll be catching* a cold.
- My suitcase *always gets* / *will always get* lost if I have a connecting flight.
- I *won't go* / *don't go* to work on Monday if my daughter is still ill.

b Complete the sentences with a time expression from the list. You have to use some words more than once.

after as soon as (x2) before if
in case (x2) unless (x2) until when


I'll call you as soon as my plane lands.

- I'm going to pack my suitcase _____ I go to bed.
- Do you want to borrow my satnav _____ you get lost?
- I'll be leaving work early tomorrow _____ my boss has a crisis.
- I'll be meeting an old friend _____ I'm in London next week.
- Don't worry. I'll call you _____ I open the letter with my exam results.
- _____ I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.
- Lily will have packed some sandwiches _____ we get hungry.
- The children will be playing in the park _____ it gets dark.
- _____ we've had lunch we could go for a walk.
- Don't call the emergency number _____ it's a real emergency.

1 WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE?

a Put the words or phrases in the right place in the chart.

below zero /bɪ'ləʊ 'ziərəʊ/ boiling /'bɔɪlɪŋ/ breeze /bri:z/ chilly /'tʃɪli/ cool /ku:l/ damp /dæmp/ drizzling /'drɪzəlɪŋ/
freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/ humid /'hju:mɪd/ mild /maɪld/ pouring /'pɔ:ɪŋ/ (with rain) showers /'ʃaʊəz/ warm /wɔ:m/

	1 It's <u>cool</u> . (quite cold)	5 It's _____. (pleasant and not cold)	8 It's _____. (a bit wet but not raining)	
	2 It's _____. (unpleasantly cold)	6 It's _____. (a pleasantly high temperature)	9 It's _____. (raining lightly)	
	It's cold.	It's hot.	10 It's _____. (short period of rain)	13 There's a _____. (a light wind)
	3 It's _____. (very cold)	7 It's _____ / It's scorching. (unpleasantly hot)	11 There are _____. (raining intermittently)	
	4 It's _____. (-10°)		12 It's _____. (raining a lot)	

b Complete the sentences with *fog*, *mist*, and *smog*.

When the weather's foggy or misty, or there is smog, it is difficult to see.

- _____ isn't usually very thick, and often occurs in the mountains or near the sea.
- _____ is thicker, and can be found in towns and in the country.
- _____ is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

c (231)) Listen and check a and b.

2 EXTREME WEATHER

a Match the words and definitions.

blizzard /'blɪzəd/ drought /draʊt/ flood /flʌd/
hail /heɪl/ heatwave /'hi:tweɪv/ hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ monsoon /mɒn'su:n/ thunder /'θʌndə/

- heatwave *n* a period of unusually hot weather
- _____ *n* a long, usually hot, dry period when there is little or no rain
- _____ *n* and *v* small balls of ice that fall like rain
- _____ *n* a flash of very bright light in the sky caused by electricity
- _____ *n* and *v* the loud noise that you hear during a storm
- _____ *n* a snow storm with very strong winds
- _____ *v* and *n* when everything becomes covered with water
- _____ *n* a violent storm with very strong winds (also *cyclone*, *tornado*)
- _____ *n* the season when it rains a lot in southern Asia

b (232)) Listen and check.

3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE WEATHER

a Complete the weather forecast with these adjectives.

bright /braɪt/ changeable /'tʃeɪndʒəbl/ clear /kleə/
heavy /'hevi/ icy /'aɪsi/ settled /'setld/ (= not likely to change)
strong /strɒŋ/ sunny /'sʌni/ thick /θɪk/

In the north of England and Scotland it will be very cold, with 1 strong winds and 2 _____ rain. There will also be 3 _____ fog in the hills and near the coast, though it should clear by midday. Driving will be dangerous as the roads will be 4 _____. However, the south of England and the Midlands will have 5 _____ skies and it will be 6 _____ and sunny, though the temperature will still be quite low. Over the next few days the weather will be 7 _____, with some showers, but occasional 8 _____ periods. It should become more 9 _____ over the weekend.

b (233)) Listen and check.

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