

VOCABULARY

PREDICTIONS

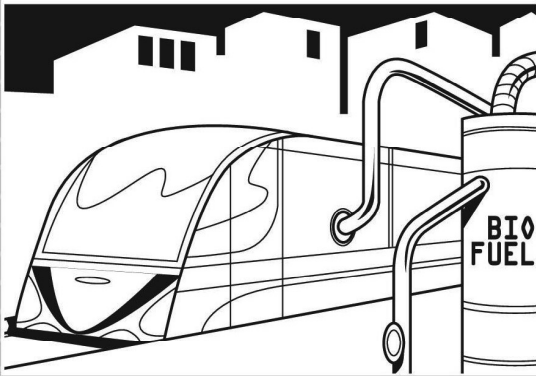
1 Circle the correct options to complete the text.

Three predictions about travel in the next fifty years

The ¹ _____ are that the rising cost of oil will make air travel all but obsolete except for the super-rich. Current figures ² _____ to the fact that prices may reach €10,000 for just a short trip abroad, and the days of zooming across Europe for the price of a coach ticket will be nothing but a ³ _____ memory. 'Staycations' and virtual tours of exotic places will replace vacations, making a serious dent in the tourist industry.

The ⁴ _____ that cars will downsize. Those gas-guzzling monsters that fill the roads today will soon become a ⁵ _____ of the past. Law-makers are ⁶ _____ to intervene in favour of eco-friendly cars, while people will believe 'smaller is better' as the number of parking spaces fails to grow in proportion to the population. The development of intelligent cars means that, by 2030, they will drive themselves.

Train travel ⁷ _____ a big boom area. Following the growth in usable bio-fuels, small, compact trains will be everywhere, regularly filling up at bio-fuel stations. The train is also ⁸ _____ to be silent. Acoustic technicians may ⁹ _____ have come up with sound-neutralising frequency waves that mute the carriage. The ¹⁰ _____ of being deafened by engines and mobile phone conversations will be over.



- 1 a) opportunities b) truths c) signs
- 2 a) point b) signal c) target
- 3 a) long b) far c) distant
- 4 a) facts suggest b) figures point to c) may well
- 5 a) moment b) thing c) memorial
- 6 a) for b) bound c) definite
- 7 a) is destined to be b) the signs are c) is no longer
- 8 a) ready b) likely c) thought
- 9 a) right b) well c) but
- 10 a) days b) day c) time

GRAMMAR

FUTURE FORMS

2 Cross out the option which is not possible.

- 1 The government _____ introduce a new tax on imports next year.
a) is due to b) could be to c) is to
- 2 We can't visit them now because it's midnight and they'll _____ bed.
a) be in b) have been in c) have gone to
- 3 We will _____ there because it's a lot quicker than driving.
a) fly b) be flying c) be to fly
- 4 By the time you next see me, I'll _____ here for six months.
a) have been living b) have lived c) live
- 5 I think my team _____ the cup this year.
a) is going to win b) is winning c) will win
- 6 This time next week I _____ on a beach in Thailand!
a) 'm going to be lying b) am due to lying c) 'll be lying

3 Underline the correct alternatives.

How will your profession have changed by 2030?

Cooking with organic products will ¹ *have become/be being* the norm by 2030. I also think we'll ² *have used/be using* more vegetable products as society changes its attitude towards animals. (PETRUS WIESE, CHEF)

I've heard that in some countries, schools are ³ *for introducing/ to introduce* interactive smart boards in every classroom. This might have an impact but teaching ⁴ *looks to/will be* largely the same as it is now in most subjects. (IRINA KASINSKYEV, SCIENCE TEACHER)

In 2030 India ⁵ *is/will* due to overtake China as the world's most populous country. This will be a massively important moment because India ⁶ *is going/could* to become a major political power on the back of its numbers. (CALLUM MCBRIDE, HUMAN GEOGRAPHER)

My profession ⁷ *couldn't/won't* exist. We will have ⁸ *been destroying/destroyed* the fish population and ruined the industry by over-fishing. (STEPHEN KNOX, FISHERMAN)

By 2030, we'll ⁹ *have developed/be to develop* self-growing organs that can be used by accident victims or patients with genetic diseases. In fact, this ¹⁰ *could be/will have been becoming* a reality as early as 2020. (MARGARITA ORTAL, MEDICAL BIOPHYSICIST)

By 2030, we will ¹¹ *be have been* reading books in some form for over 4,000 years, so I think their complete demise is unlikely. They may get less popular, but they ¹² *aren't going to disappear/won't have disappeared* any time soon. (ROGER LEVINE, PUBLISHER)

4 A Complete B's answers using the prompts. Use future forms and contractions.

- 1 **A:** What will your life be like in 2020?
B: I _____ famous. (become)
- 2 **A:** How will your work have changed by 2020?
B: It _____ much. (not / change)
- 3 **A:** What anniversary are you celebrating tomorrow?
B: We _____ for ten years. (marry)
- 4 **A:** What time does the match start?
B: We _____ there at 1.00. (need / be)

B ▶ 6.1 Listen and check. Pay attention to the use of contractions.

C Listen again and repeat B's answers, making sure you use contractions in the correct places.

LISTENING

5 A ▶ 6.2 Listen to part of a lecture about ways of foretelling the future. Number the pictures in the order they are discussed.



B Listen again and complete the sentences with one or two words.

- A canary will choose a _____ that reveals your fortune.
- Telling the future by examining the intestines of dead animals began in Babylon and was continued by the _____ and Romans.
- To read the future, we have looked at _____ and at the skies.
- The science that tells the future by looking at the stars is called _____.
- The technique of examining the face to tell the future began in _____.
- Physiognomists take _____ to be trained.
- Palm readers believe that aspects of our lives correspond to the _____ on our hands.
- The most famous object associated with fortune telling is the _____.

C Circle a word in each extract 1–6 which matches one of the definitions a)–f). Write the correct letter.

- a Nepalese shaman examines the intestines ... c
 - Julius Caesar himself used a seer to predict his own future.
 - ... man has always sought to read his future,
 - what will happen to me and my kin?
 - Clues to emotional and physical health are found in the face, as well as personality traits,
 - ... remnants of past events and signals of events yet to come.
- a) particular qualities in someone's character
 b) small parts of something that remain after the rest has gone
 c) tribal religious leader who talks to spirits and cures illnesses
 d) looked very hard to find something
 e) someone who can see into the future and say what will happen
 f) family

VOCABULARY PLUS

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

6 Complete the text with the correct prepositions.

NOSTRADAMUS the prophet for all the ages

Michel de Nostredame (1503–1566) is ¹ _____ far the world's most famous futurologist. His predictions have been pored over, debated and interpreted for centuries. Were the 946 'quatrains' that he wrote really the work of an extraordinary prophet who'd predicted everything from the discovery of electricity to the 2001 attack on the World Trade Centre? Or is his work, ² _____ effect, useless?

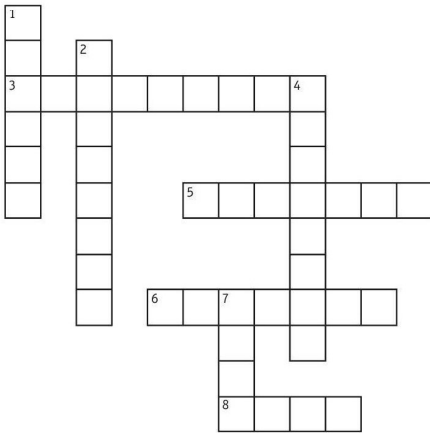
Much of Nostradamus' life remains ³ _____ of sight. We are told he was a skilful physician who treated patients during the Black Death; other accounts say he found himself ⁴ _____ danger during the Inquisition and, ⁵ _____ risk of being tried for heresy (thousands were put ⁶ _____ trial for their beliefs), he fled his land. He may have served as an advisor to the King of France and was, allegedly, influential in ⁷ _____ least three other royal households.

Knowing so little about him, after five hundred years we would expect his work and reputation to be ⁸ _____ decline. But it isn't. ⁹ _____ present, there are dozens of films about him, numerous Nostradamus societies and countless cafés, restaurants and games that bear his name. It all begs the question: did he himself know that his fame would stretch so far into the future?

VOCABULARY

LANGUAGE

1 A Complete the crossword.



Across

- Most organisations have rules about not using _____ or strong language in the workplace.
- Where language difficulties cause communication problems, we can say there is a language _____.
- Your ability to use appropriate language in a variety of situations is your _____ of a language.
- A language which is no longer spoken is a _____ language.

Down

- A language which is spoken all over the world is a _____ language.
- The _____ language of Brazil is Portuguese.
- We can call the informal language people use on the streets _____ language.
- You should _____ your language and refrain from saying things which might offend people.

B Find and correct the mistake in each of the sentences below.

- Her mind of French is fantastic. She can deal with any kind of situation.
- I wouldn't be at all surprised if Mandarin or Farsi soon become barrier languages, spoken all around the world.
- I simply don't understand the point of studying an offensive language, like Latin.
- When my parents are around we have to command our language!
- South Africa has eleven global languages, but many other languages are commonly spoken, too.
- It's a really difficult working situation because of the language mind between those who don't speak Spanish and those who do.
- The broadcasters received complaints about the everyday language used in the news interview.
- My official Greek is OK for getting around and buying things in shops and cafés, but I can't discuss politics or anything like that.

GRAMMAR

CONCESSION CLAUSES

2 Match 1–6 with a)–f) to make sentences.

- Even though there are many advantages to working a night shift,
 - He took us to the most wonderful restaurant,
 - Whilst I take your point,
 - Although we had only known each other for a short time,
 - Strange as it seemed to the rest of the family,
 - Despite the dreadful weather,
- my brother and I rarely spoke.
 - despite not really being able to afford it.
 - we had a fantastic holiday.
 - most people consider that the disadvantages outweigh any financial gain.
 - I'm afraid I can't agree with what you're saying.
 - we felt like best friends.

3 Find and correct the mistake in six of the sentences.

- Strange as it may seems, we were the only people left at the end of the party.
- Despite have such a huge influence, he was unable to secure the deal.
- Whichever way you looking at it, it's still a really good deal.
- In spite the surge in oil prices, ministers have assured us that petrol prices will remain stable.
- Whilst they chatted and laughed, we were busy organising everything.
- However we going about things, it's not going to be an easy assignment.
- Even if had we managed to identify the criminal previously, we would never have been able to trace the jewels.
- Although the slope seemed easy to climb at first, it became gradually more difficult the higher we went.



READING

- 4 A** Look at the statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).
- 1 You can use the exclamation 'D'oh' when you have done something foolish.
 - 2 Marketing companies and politicians are reducing the number of catchphrases they use.
 - 3 Shakespeare's writing encouraged the adoption of new words and phrases into the English language.
 - 4 If someone is too relaxed and laid-back in their attitude to work, you can say they need to 'take a chill pill'.
 - 5 President Obama used the catchphrase 'Make no mistake' nearly 3,000 times in his first two years of office.
 - 6 The use of catchphrases is a trend which will soon die out.

B Read the article below to check your answers.

WRITING

A REPORT; LEARN TO DESCRIBE TRENDS

- 5 A** Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the prompts in brackets and your own words.
- 1 There has been a dramatic increase in the number of children outside English-speaking countries who are learning English in primary school. (rocket)
 - 2 The size of English-speaking communities in both China and India has increased sharply. (a surge)
 - 3 There will be enormous growth in the influence of the internet on the English language. (due / increase / dramatically)
 - 4 There is currently a rapid increase in the amount of information on the internet as it doubles its content every ten hours. (soar)
 - 5 Until now, most internet content has been in text form but over the next ten years, there will be a sharp rise in Voice-over-Internet Protocol (VoIP). (become / dominant)
 - 6 The amount of written text on the internet will gradually decrease. (a steady decline)

B Use your sentences to write a report on the factors influencing the English language (250–280 words).

'D'oh!'

is our favourite
catchphrase

Homer Simpson's catchphrase 'D'oh!' has been voted the greatest contribution made by the famous yellow cartoon family to the English language, beating other much-loved catchphrases from the long-running sitcom, including 'eat my shorts' and 'don't have a cow'.

The exclamation 'D'oh', which can be used to express frustration that things haven't turned out quite as you might have liked them to or that you have just said or done something foolish, was officially added to the Oxford English Dictionary in 2001.

Interestingly, the last decade has seen an increase in the adoption of catchphrases, now used ubiquitously in advertising and internet marketing. In fact, characters like Homer Simpson and an increase in communications systems facilitated by the internet, have led to a 'golden age' for the invention and inclusion of new words in the English language. Not since Shakespeare's time have we seen so many new words and phrases so commonly adopted.

Consider these. Do you know someone who needs to 'take a chill pill' (a notional pill taken to calm down)? Wondering how you can afford to pay for your next holiday? Why not try a 'staycation' (a holiday spent in one's own country) instead? Can you think of anyone you'd like to 'unfriend' (or 'defriend' – remove someone from a list of friends or contacts on a social networking site)? Or have you got any 'frenemies' (people you are friendly to despite a fundamental dislike or rivalry)?

And it's not just cartoon characters who enjoy catchphrases. President Obama is pretty fond of his catchphrases, too. 'Make no mistake' is a phrase he used no less than 2,900 times during his first two years of office. Other signature Obama sayings include 'Here's the deal' (1,450 times) and 'Let me be clear;' (1,066 times). And in recognition of the tough financial times he was facing, his fifth most popular motto was 'It will not be easy.'

Experts say that by looking at the nature of the catchphrases we adopt, we get an idea about some of the underlying things going on in society at any particular point. And we can predict how powerful a catchphrase will be by how strongly it evokes an emotion. The longest-lasting catchphrases conjure up strong feelings and are memorable. There's a good reason why people will remember and use them. One thing certainly seems to be true: the catchphrase is here to stay.

VOCABULARY

TRENDS


1 Match 1–8 with a)–h) to make sentences.

- 1 That style of footwear became
- 2 That DVD spread by
- 3 Sometimes strange ideas capture
- 4 I think that trend lost
- 5 Sales of the toy have
- 6 I don't know why that style never took
- 7 Her books somehow struck
- 8 This type of phone is just a passing

- a) word of mouth.
- b) a chord with the public.
- c) risen since the film came out.
- d) the latest thing in UK clubs.
- e) its appeal a while ago.
- f) trend with teenagers.
- g) off in Italy.
- h) the imagination.

FUNCTION

DESCRIBING CAUSE AND EFFECT

2 A  6.3 Where do you think fashion designers get their ideas? Listen to Katrina, a fashion designer, talking about what inspires her. Complete the table with the information she gives.

Places	<i>fashion shows,</i>
People	
Times	



B Complete the statements about Katrina's views with the words in the box.

attributed lead originate origins
result stem this traced

- 1 A lot of trends in fashion _____ from the street.
- 2 Some fashion designs can be _____ to celebrities' 'looks'.
- 3 A-list celebrities have an image to protect. Because of _____, they take few risks with clothes.
- 4 Some fashions have their _____ in images from films.
- 5 Watching other industries, e.g. architecture, can _____ in ideas for fashion designers.
- 6 Some ideas for designs _____ from images in photography books.
- 7 Travelling can _____ to inspiration for fashion designers.
- 8 Full-length body suits and oversized jackets can be _____ back to the 1980s.

3 Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 A poor diet can bring *about/around* various health problems.
- 2 The game *takes/has* its origins in ancient Egypt.
- 3 Such thinking has led *for/to* some of the worst excesses of our age.
- 4 The idea is often attributed *to/on* the philosopher Nietzsche.
- 5 My experiences in France gave *a rise/rise* to a love of the country.
- 6 The company's success can be traced *back to/back* its founder.
- 7 Some say the technology revolution originated *in/on* Silicon Valley.
- 8 Those issues *grow/have* their roots in childhood.
- 9 The improvements stem *to/from* that brainstorming session in May.
- 10 Her research resulted *in/on* a great medical breakthrough.

LEARN TO

SUMMARISE YOUR VIEWS

4 Read the summary of the recording in Exercise 2. Some lines have an extra word. Tick the correct lines and write the extra words.

To sum them up, the fashion designer describes all the places where she gets her ideas. What she is really saying about is that there are many sources for her designs.	1 _____
Basically why, fashion designers look at all kinds of images including film, photography books and magazines. They also comb the streets and small fashion shows. All in the all, she gives the impression that fashion designers get ideas from normal people on the street. Big stars don't take fashion risks, so to overall, designers are more likely to be inspired by people who aren't famous. She also says they look everywhere, not just in Western culture. In the conclusion, they are extremely inclusive about their ideas.	2 _____
	3 _____
	4 _____
	5 _____
	6 _____
	7 _____
	8 _____
	9 _____
	10 _____
	11 _____
	12 _____