



Eat up!

GRAMMAR AND SPEAKING

Countable and uncountable nouns

1. Countable nouns

Countable nouns are used for things which are separate and can be counted, *one, two, three*, etc. We can use articles and numbers with countable nouns: *a baby, four babies*.

Questions	Affirmative	Negative
Are there any apples? How many apples are there?	There are some apples. There are a few apples. There are a lot of apples. There are too many apples.	There aren't any apples. There aren't many apples.

2. Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are used for things which are a group and can't be counted. We can't use *a/an* or numbers with uncountable nouns: *rice* not *a rice*, *ten-rices*.

Questions	Affirmative	Negative
Is there any butter? How much butter is there?	There is some butter. There is a little butter. There is a lot of butter. There is too much butter.	There isn't any butter. There isn't much butter.

3. Quantifiers

Quantifiers	C and U nouns	C nouns	U nouns
any	✓		
a lot	✓		
some	✓		
many		✓	
too many		✓	
a few		✓	
few		✓	
much			✓
too much			✓
a little			✓
little			✓

Mind the trap!

Watch out for these uncountable nouns: *hair, furniture, accommodation, homework, information, luggage*.

We say: *The furniture in my mother's house is old.*
not *The furnitures in my mother's house is old.*

Some uncountable nouns in English are plural: *trousers, jeans, scissors, clothes*.

We say: *She wears trousers to school.*
not *She wears a trousers to school.*

A few/a little means *not many/not much but enough* (несколько, немного).

Few/little means *not enough* and corresponds to the Russian «мало».

1 Put the nouns in the correct list.

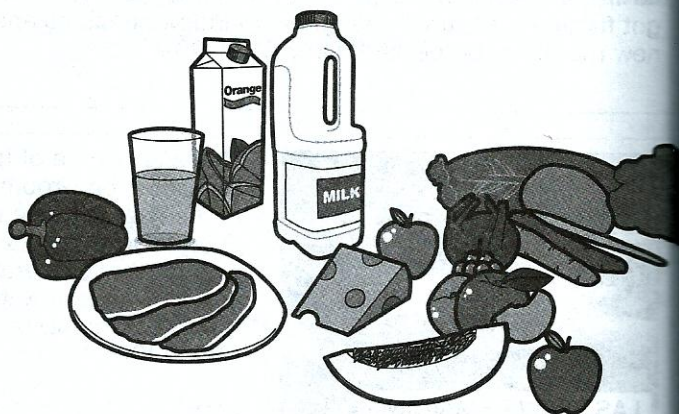
food fruit apple vegetable milk water
red pepper cheese melon ham fruit juice
bottle

Countable

apple

Uncountable

food



2 Add two food nouns to each list.

- 3 Read the questionnaire and complete the questions. Get ready to speak about your answers and ask your friend about his/her answers.

YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT

What does your fridge say about you?
Do our questionnaire and find out.

- 1 How much convenience food is there?
☒ some ☐ a lot ☐ too much
- 2 _____ vegetables _____ there?
☐ a few ☐ some ☐ a lot
- 3 _____ fruit _____ there?
☐ a little ☐ some ☐ a lot
- 4 _____ cartons of fruit juice _____ there?
☐ a few ☐ some ☐ too many
- 5 _____ cheese is there?
☐ a little ☐ some ☐ a lot
- 6 _____ milk is there?
☐ a little ☐ some ☐ a lot
- 7 _____ melons _____ ?
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3
- 8 _____ ham _____ ?
☐ a little ☐ some ☐ a lot
- 9 H_____ bottles of water _____ ?
☐ 1-2 ☐ 3-4 ☐ 5-6
- 10 H_____ sausages _____ ?
☐ a few ☐ a lot ☐ too many
- 11 Is your diet ☐ very healthy?
☐ healthy?
☐ unhealthy?
☐ very unhealthy?

- 4 Look at Eric's food and tick the correct answers for him in the questionnaire.



- 5 Choose the correct quantifier and put it in the correct place in the sentence.
- 1 I've got a very sweet tooth. Can I have ^{a lot of} sugar in my coffee, please?
a a few b a lot of c too much
 - 2 Did you buy milk?
a some b a few c many
 - 3 How coffee do you drink every day?
a many b much c some
 - 4 There are grapes in the fruit bowl — only two.
a a little b few c too many
 - 5 There aren't avocados in the fridge.
a some b any c much
 - 6 There is fruit juice for one person.
a too much b too many c a few
 - 7 How glasses of water do you drink every day?
a many b much c any

6 Complete the conversation.

Doctor Can you tell me about your diet? For example, ¹how much convenience food do you eat?

Patient I have two or three pizzas a week and a burger with chips for lunch every day.

Doctor That's ²t_____ m_____. What about sweet things? ³H_____ m_____ sugar do you have?

Patient I always have four big spoons of sugar in my tea and coffee.

Doctor That is ⁴t_____ m_____. Try to have only one spoon. Do you eat a lot of fruit and vegetables?

Patient I buy a ⁵f_____ apples and I eat ⁶a l_____ cabbage sometimes.

Doctor ⁷H_____ m_____ apples do you eat each week?

Patient Two or three.

Doctor ⁸H_____ m_____ broccoli do you eat?

Patient About a hundred grammes a month.

Doctor ⁹H_____ m_____ cola do you drink?

Patient I have three or four bottles in the evening when I'm watching TV.

Doctor That's between 21 and 28 bottles a week. That's ¹⁰t_____ m_____. I'm afraid you have a very unhealthy diet.

Patient What can I do?

Doctor Here's ¹¹s_____ diet information. Read it carefully and come and see me again next week.

VOCABULARY AND WRITING

- 7 Compare the meanings of the English word *diet* and the Russian word «диета». Are they the same? Which word is wider in its meaning?

Diet — (1) the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day:

balanced/healthy/poor diet

It is important to have a balanced, healthy diet.
vegetarian/high-fibre/Western diet

(2) a limited range and amount of food that you eat when you want to get thinner:

go/be on a diet

Mary always seems to be on a diet.

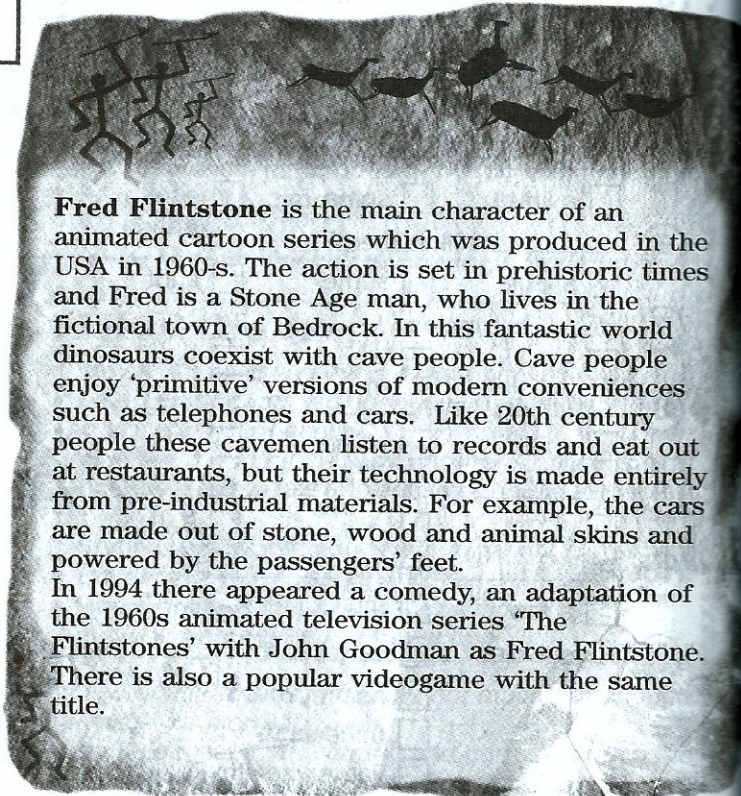
(3) a limited type of food and drink that someone is allowed because they have a health problem:

a salt-free diet

Диета — специально установленный режим питания. *Соблюдать диету. Строгая диета. Больной на диете.*

READING AND SPEAKING

- 11** Do you know why the text ‘Was Fred Flintstone a vegetarian?’ bears this title? Who was Fred Flintstone? Read the text about the Flintstones and explain or paraphrase the title.



Fred Flintstone is the main character of an animated cartoon series which was produced in the USA in 1960-s. The action is set in prehistoric times and Fred is a Stone Age man, who lives in the fictional town of Bedrock. In this fantastic world dinosaurs coexist with cave people. Cave people enjoy 'primitive' versions of modern conveniences such as telephones and cars. Like 20th century people these cavemen listen to records and eat out at restaurants, but their technology is made entirely from pre-industrial materials. For example, the cars are made out of stone, wood and animal skins and powered by the passengers' feet. In 1994 there appeared a comedy, an adaptation of the 1960s animated television series 'The Flintstones' with John Goodman as Fred Flintstone. There is also a popular videogame with the same title.


- 8 Translate these sentences into Russian. Pay special attention to the word *diet*.
 - 1 What is a common diet in Russia?
 - 2 Is a vegetarian diet popular in Russia?
 - 3 The doctor recommended a salt-free diet.
 - 4 A balanced, healthy diet helps teenagers to study better.
 - 5 I have to go on a diet — my jeans are too tight for me.
- 9 Paraphrase the following with special attention to the underlined phrases.
 - 1 For millions of years man's diet was more than 80 percent vegetarian.
 - 2 One important clue is our teeth.
 - 3 In the 1960s more and more people in the west decided to give up meat in their diets.
 - 4 In most countries people who never eat meat are still a very small minority.
- *10 Write a short summary of the text 'Was Fred Flintstone a vegetarian?' on page 53 in your Student's Book (5–6 sentences).

Blank lined paper.

- 12** Complete the sentences and use them in a talk on 'Children and the water'.

- 1 Our brains need water to _____ messages and _____ connections.
- 2 Drinking more water improves children's _____, _____, learning and _____.
- 3 Some children drink _____ fizzy drinks which have _____ sugar.
- 4 Such drinks are unhealthy and they cause _____.
- 5 When children drink _____ water, they concentrate _____.
- 6 When children drank sugary water, they were much _____ and didn't behave _____.
- 7 To sum up, when children drink _____ water at school and at home, they are _____ and _____.

READING

13  Quickly read the article and choose the best title.

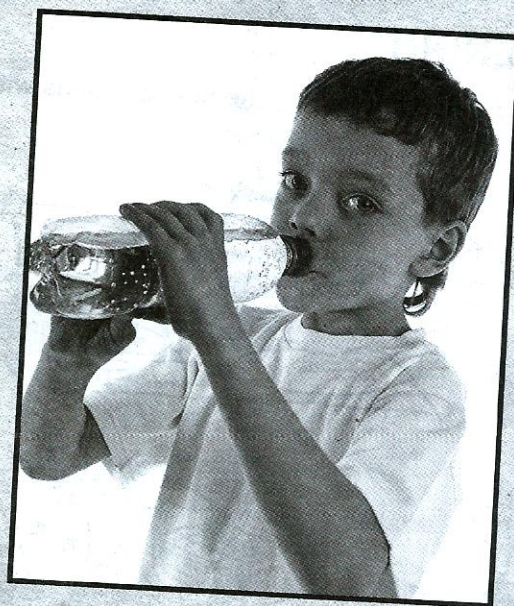
- a Schools sell water to students
- b Children love water
- c Drinks machines in schools
- d Too thirsty to learn

14 Complete the article with sentence A, B, C, D or E. There is one extra sentence.

- A The children had the last word on the subject
- B Mrs Williams whose son Billy is in Year Five said
- C The bottles are £1.00 and the parents give the school £5.00 a term for the water.
- D The school and parents are impressed by the results.
- E In Green Dale Primary School

15 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 British primary schools want children to drink ____ water.
 - a a little
 - b a lot of
 - c more
 - d too much
- 2 Scientists say ____ .
 - a water helps our brains
 - b children must get water at school
 - c it is difficult to make children healthier
 - d it's easy to pass tests when you drink water
- 3 Teachers at Green Dale Primary School want the children to drink water because it's ____ .
 - a educational
 - b free
 - c healthy
 - d nicer than cola
- 4 Mrs Harris says ____ causes bad behaviour.
 - a mineral water
 - b thirst
 - c too many bottles of water
 - d too much sugar
- 5 The Year Five teacher says children used to be 'ill' because they ____ .
 - a were naughty
 - b went to the sick-room
 - c were thirsty
 - d were noisy
- 6 The children are ____ their parents and teachers about the water.
 - a as enthusiastic as
 - b more enthusiastic than
 - c more excited than
 - d less keen than



Some British primary schools are encouraging the children to drink more water. This is because scientists believe that our brains need water to send messages and make connections. They say that a bottle of water is the easiest way to improve children's health, behaviour, learning and test results.

¹ ____ all the pupils have a water bottle on their desk. They can drink as much water as they want and then fill up their bottle from the tap. Mrs Harris, head teacher, told our reporter, 'Everyone needs to drink a lot of water — it's good for our bodies, our brains and it's free. Some children drink too many fizzy drinks. Soft drinks and colas have too much sugar — they are unhealthy and they cause discipline problems.'

² ____ The Year Five teacher said, 'After only two weeks things were a lot better in my classroom. Now the children concentrate better and they are more awake in the afternoons. In the past, when they drank sugary drinks, they were much noisier and didn't behave well. Day after day I used to see tired and bad-tempered children who couldn't learn because they were thirsty. I also saw children going into the school sick-room with 'illnesses' which could be 'cured' with a glass of water.'

³ ____, 'I think it's a very good idea. Water is better for the children and it doesn't cost anything. I now give the children more water at home and I think they are healthier and happier.' Another mother added, 'When you see the Prime Minister speaking, he always has a bottle of water next to him. Why can't our children have the same?'

⁴ ____ : 'It's OK, but I like cola more.' 'I don't like water very much, but I drink it.' 'Now we drink more water we need more toilets.' 'It's great — it's free and I like it.' 'I prefer fizzy mineral water — tap water is boring.'

LISTENING

16 **CD** Listen and match the conversations with the pictures.



17 **CD** Listen again and check your answers.

18 **CD** Read the sentences. Listen again and tick the phrases you hear.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Excuse me, you forgot to bring ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Excuse me, the music is too loud. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I'm sorry about that. I completely forgot about it. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I'm sorry, but it's the wrong order. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 I'm sorry, but it was an accident. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 I'm very sorry about that. I made a mistake when I wrote down the order. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Excuse me, there's a mistake in the bill. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Excuse me, the pizza is too spicy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 I am sorry, I didn't realise. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 I'm sorry, but it's the wrong price — it's too much. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SPEAKING

19 Match the complaints with the apologies and say them.

Complaint

- Excuse me, there's a mistake in this bill.
- My parcel still hasn't arrived.
- You left the window open all night.
- I'm afraid I can't eat this — I'm a vegan.
- You're late again.
- Someone has broken my mobile phone.
- This custard tastes terrible!

Apology

- I'm very sorry. I forgot to close it.
- Oh, no! I'm very sorry. I put salt in it by mistake.
- I'm sorry sir, let me check it for you.
- I'm really sorry. I sent it to the wrong address.
- I'm sorry — it wasn't my fault. The train was delayed.
- I'm sorry. I didn't realise. Have some vegetable curry instead.
- I'm sorry, I dropped it. It was an accident.

20 Study the situations and complete the conversations.

- 1 Your friend lent you a dictionary. You left it on the bus.

Friend

Have you got my dictionary? I need it this morning.

You

I'm _____, I _____

- 2 Your dog ate some of your homework.

Teacher

Your homework looks terrible — it's wet and it's got teeth marks.

You

- 3 You gave a waiter €10. He gave you change for €5.

You

Waiter

I'm very sorry, I made a mistake. Here are the five euros.

- 4 You are in an Italian café and your spaghetti is cold.

You

Waitress

I'm sorry, I left it in the kitchen for too long.

- 5 You promised to meet your friend at the cinema and you forgot.

Your friend

Where were you last night? I waited at the cinema for half an hour!

You

- 6 Your friend didn't send you a birthday card. She phones you to apologise.

Your friend

I'm sorry I didn't send you a card. I was really busy and I forgot to post it.

You

WORD LIST

alcohol	customer	look after one's health	salad
ancestors	dairy products	low fat	salmon
apple pie	date (romantic)	main course	sandwich
archaeologist	delicious	margarine	satisfied
attitude to life	dessert	meal	sausages
average	dish	melon	seeds
avocado	eat out	menu	service
balanced diet	eggs	mild	snack bar
banana	fast food restaurant	milk	soft drinks
bar/carton/tub of	filling	milkshake	spicy
beans	fish (and chips)	mineral water	spoon
beef	fresh	mostly	stale
beer	fruit	mushrooms	starter
bill	fruit/orange juice	nuts	steak
bitter	garlic (bread)	olives	sugar
boil	gender	on a diet	suitable/unsuitable
bread	give up (e.g. meat)	on offer	sweet (adj)
broccoli	goulash	onion	sweets
butter	grapes	order	tasty/tasteless
cabbage	greasy	pasta	tomato soup
cake	ham	peanuts	tuna
cappuccino	have a big appetite/ a sweet tooth	pineapple	turkey
cereals	improve	pizzeria	unhealthy
cheese	insects	quality	vegan
chicken (curry)	keep healthy	range of products	vegetables
chips	lamb	recipe	vegetarian
chocolate cake	lasagne	red pepper	waiter/waitress
convenience food	lemonade	refuse	white/red meat
cooking	lifestyle	rice	wine
crisps		roll	yoghurt
cruel			

VOCABULARY

21 Label the different foods in the food pyramid on the next page. Use the words from the Word List.

22 Complete the text with the the words from the box.

balanced diet bread dairy products fat
fruit pasta sugar vegans vegetables
vegetarians

The food pyramid shows what you need to eat to have a ¹_____.

Group 1: these have a lot of ²_____ and sugar, so they aren't good for you. Don't eat much from this group.

Group 2: ³_____ like milk and cheese have a lot of calcium, so you need them for a strong body.

Group 3: food like meat, fish and nuts contain vitamins, minerals and protein.

⁴_____ can eat fish and dairy products from Groups 2 and 3.

⁵_____ can eat nuts and beans.

Group 4: ⁶_____, for example, cabbage and onions, are high in vitamins and low in fat and ⁷_____. You need 3-5 pieces a day.

Group 5: ⁸_____, for example, bananas and grapes, is high in vitamins and low in fat. You need 2-4 pieces a day.

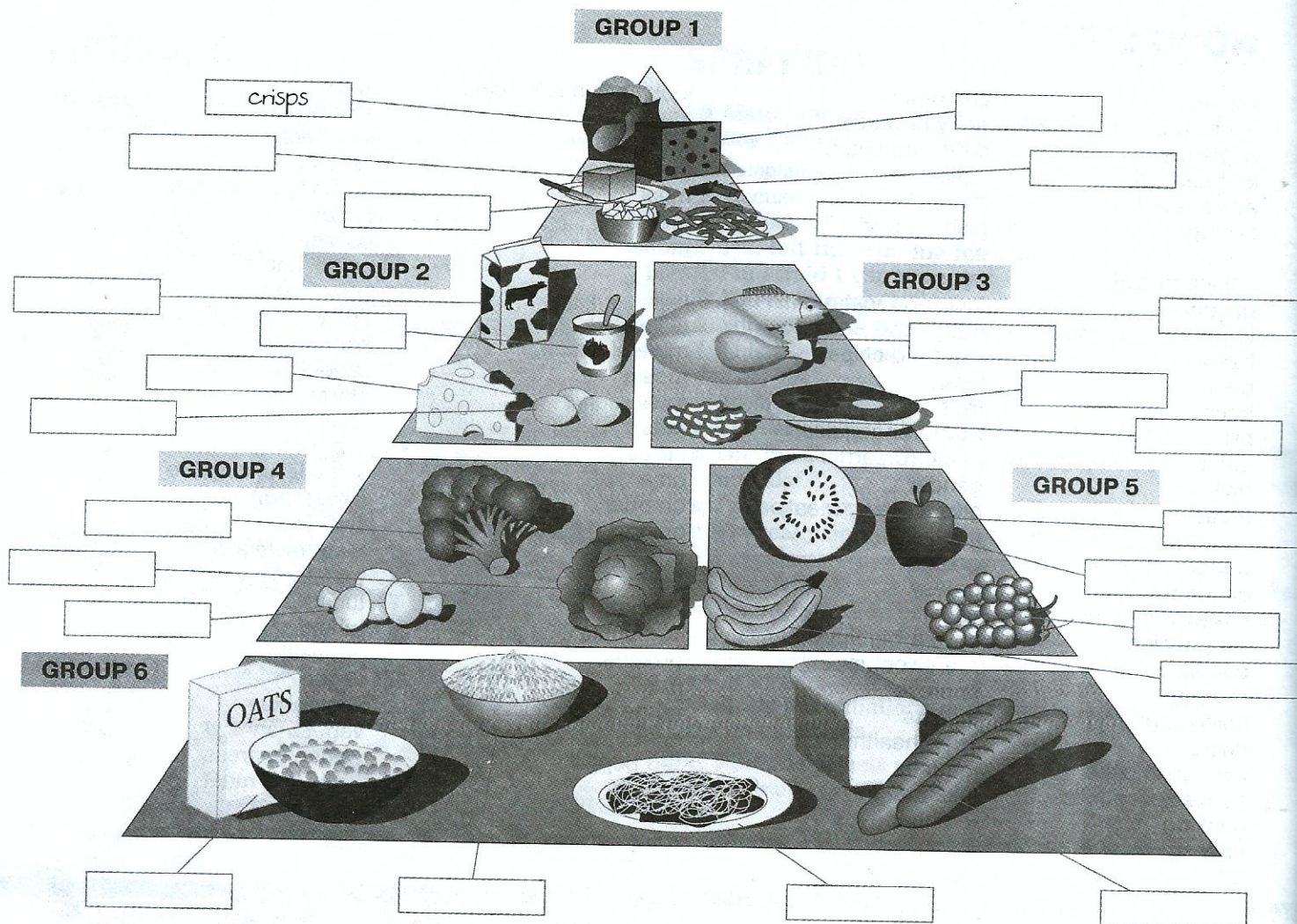
Group 6: You need to eat most from this group.

Food like rice, cereal, ⁹_____ and ¹⁰_____ gives you energy.

23 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box.

after for to in up about of (x 3)

- A tub of ice cream.
- She gave _____ cheese and milk when she became a vegan.
- He gave me two bars _____ chocolate.
- You need to look _____ yourself — you are very unhealthy.
- I love going to the market because there is a good choice _____ vegetables.
- Your diet says a lot _____ your attitude to health.
- You need to have a diet which is suitable _____ your lifestyle.
- From time _____ time it's OK to have cakes or convenience food.
- We don't often eat _____ restaurants because they are expensive.



24 Complete the dictionary information with the food adjectives from the Word List.

THESAURUS

hot: with a lot of spices so your mouth burns

1 _____: a very good taste

disgusting: a very bad taste

2 _____: like sugar

tasty: having a nice taste

sour or 3 _____: like a lemon

salty: with a lot of salt

4 _____: with a lot of spices

bland or 5 _____: not having an interesting taste

25 Write true sentences.

1 I love _____ food.

2 I think blue cheese is _____.

3 The most delicious food in the world is _____.

4 I think _____ is bland.

5 _____ are very bitter.

6 Food from _____ is usually spicy.

Extend your vocabulary

26 Study the phrasal verbs with *look* and their definitions. Then complete the sentences.

look after: to take care of someone or something

look down on: to think someone is less important than you

look into: to examine or study the facts of a situation

look round: to visit a place and look at things in it

look through: read something quickly for general information

look up: to search for information in a reference book or on a computer

1 He thinks people look down on him because he comes from a poor family.

2 I _____ recipe books to get ideas for healthy meals.

3 When I go on holiday, I like to _____ old castles and churches.

4 Can you _____ the children while I go to the shops?

5 You can _____ the meaning and use of new words in a dictionary.

6 The police are _____ the robbery.

WRITING

27 Complete the questionnaire with answers that are true for you.

QUESTIONNAIRE

☐ **FOOD SHOPPING AND EATING HABITS**

☐ Ms/Miss/Mrs/Mr

☐ Address

☐ Telephone

☐ Read the questions. Tick your answers.

Do you like shopping? yes ☐ no ☐

☐ ① Who does the food shopping in your home?
mother ☐ father ☐ you ☐ other ☐

☐ ② Where do you buy most of your food?
supermarket ☐
local shops ☐
market ☐
other ☐

☐ ③ How often do you eat convenience food?
every day ☐
more than three times a week ☐
less than three times a week ☐
never ☐

☐ ④ How much fruit do you eat every day?
none ☐ 1-2 pieces ☐ 3-4 pieces ☐
more ☐

☐ ⑤ How many vegetables do you eat every day?
none ☐ a few ☐ some ☐ a lot ☐

28 Match the notes with the correct parts of the questionnaire.

- A Ask for personal information first.
- B Give clear instructions.
- C Make sure your questions are grammatically correct.
- D Check that your multiple choice questions include all possible answers.
- E Only ask for information that you need.
- F Your title should say what the questionnaire is about.

*29 You want to find out which café in your area serves the healthiest menu.

Think about:

- the information you need to know about the café and the owner/manager.
- what you want to ask about the menu.
- what you want to ask about the kitchen.
- how to write your questionnaire.

Write your questionnaire.

Tip: give four possible answers so lazy people don't just choose the middle one!

READING AND SPEAKING

30 Look at the menu and answer the questions.

- 1 Which starter doesn't contain vegetables?
- 2 Which dishes are suitable for a vegetarian?
- 3 Which dish will a person who likes potatoes choose?
- 4 Which dishes will be best for a person on a slimming diet?
- 5 Which dishes will be a good choice for a person who does sports?
- 6 Which dish is spicy?
- 7 Which dessert contains a vegetable?
- 8 Which dessert is very sweet?
- 9 Which dessert must be quite fresh?
- 10 Which drink may have different flavours?

Menu

Starters

- Sandwiches with cold beef
- Tomato soup
- Olives and cheese
- Garlic bread

Side dishes

- Beans with tomato sauce
- Seasonal vegetables (broccoli, carrots, red pepper)

Main courses

- Goulash
- Lasagne
- Fish and chips
- Thai chicken curry

Desserts

- Apple pie
- Fruit salad (kiwi, peaches, bananas with whipped cream)
- Carrot cake with chocolate sauce

Drinks

- Milkshake
- Mineral water (still or sparkling)
- Lemonade
- Juice



31 Pair work. Read the dialogue and complete the gaps with the phrases below. Compare your answers with another pair.

.....
 slice to make an order something to drink
 then to start have a sweet tooth

Man So, what would you like?

Woman I think tomato soup ¹,
 followed by fish and chips.

Man Sounds good. I think I will have some
 garlic bread and ² Thai
 chicken curry.

Woman Do you like spicy food?

Man Oh, yes. Would you like some dessert?

Woman You know I ³, don't you?
 Well, a ⁴ of carrot cake
 with chocolate sauce will be fine.

Man I think I'll have the same. And I believe I'll
 need ⁵ I'll have some
 cold mineral water — preferably still.

Woman And I'll have some fruit juice. Well, I guess
 we are ready ⁶ Where's
 the waiter?

32 Pair work. Make up a similar dialogue using the menu.

33 Pair work. Student A reads the first part of the text about Russian names on world menus here and gets ready to tell Student B about it. Student B reads the second part of the text about Russian names on world menus in Exercise 34 on page 53 and gets ready to tell Student A about it.

Russian names on world menus: Pavlova

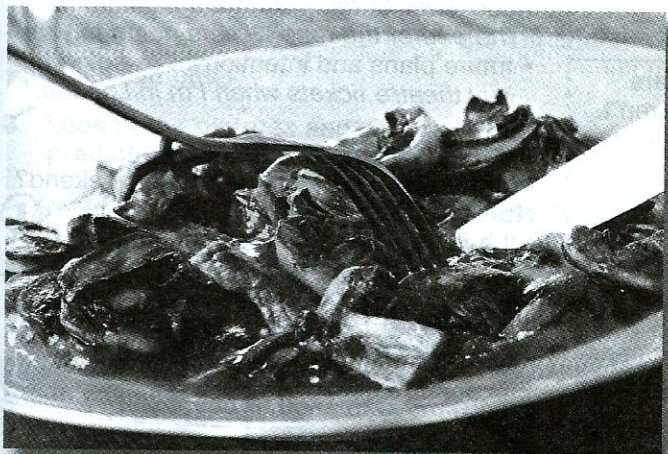
Pavlova is a light meringue cake with whipped cream and fruit on top, usually strawberries and kiwis. It was named after the great Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova. It is believed that the dessert was created in honour of the dancer during or after one of her tours to Australia and New Zealand in the 1920s. The two countries argue as to where the cake originated and claim it as their national dish. But whoever created the wonderful cake, it was inspired by her dancing. The critics wrote about Anna Pavlova, 'She does not dance; she is flying as though on wings.'



- 34** Pair work. Student B reads the second part of the text about Russian names on world menus here and gets ready to tell Student A about it. Student A reads the first part of the text about Russian names on world menus in Exercise 33 on page 52 and gets ready to tell Student B about it.

Russian names on world menus: Beef Stroganoff

The origin of **Beef Stroganoff** dates back to the 19th century. Count Pavel Stroganoff was a celebrity at the court of Alexander III, a member of the Imperial Academy of Arts. He liked to entertain guests and surprise them with delicious dishes. One of these was an original recipe: beef, mushrooms and sour cream. Legend has it that Count Pavel Stroganoff had lost all his teeth and his cook specially prepared this recipe for the Count.



VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- 35** Find the odd one out in each group of words. Explain why.

- 1 apple, banana, mushroom, peach
- 2 salmon, turkey, beef, chicken
- 3 sweet, bitter, spicy, delicious
- 4 eggs, yogurt, milkshake, cheese
- 5 pineapple, melon, cabbage, grapes

- 36** Use the Word List to complete the sentences and talk about the Russian cuisine and your food preferences. Compare your answers with your partner.

- 1 In Russia people prefer eating _____ to _____ .
- 2 In Russia _____ is/are more expensive than _____ .
- 3 A typical Russian lunch includes _____ , _____ and _____ .
- 4 The most popular dessert in Russia is/are _____ .
- 5 In Russia we don't grow _____ .
- 6 In Russia a mixed salad usually contains _____ , _____ and _____ .

- 7 I love _____, but I don't really like _____.
- 8 For dinner our family usually has _____.
- 9 I never eat _____.
- 10 My favourite dairy product is _____.

- 37 Pair work.** Make up sentences using the words. Do not change the forms of the words. Then put the sentences in the right order to get a recipe. Compare your answers with another pair.

- 1 salt/put/spices/and/your/to/taste/Then

- 2 serve/Finally/your/on/plate/a/hot/omelet

- 3 them/and/energetically/Stir/some/add/milk

- 4 pour/into/the/the/frying-pan/Then/mixture

- 5 is/to/omelet/An/easy/really/cook

- 6 may/add/also/tomatoes/mushrooms/or/You

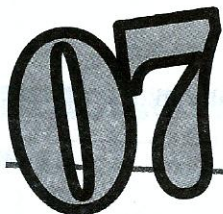
- 7 Firstly/break/eggs/into/some/bowl/a

- 8 at/for/Cook/heat/minutes/medium/fifteen

WRITING

- 38** Write down a recipe of a dish you can cook yourself. Get ready to speak about the recipe.

[illegible]



Look to the future

GRAMMAR

Future with (be) going to

	Affirmative	Negative
I	am ('m) going to be late.	am not ('m not) going to be late.
We/You/They	are ('re) going to be late.	are not (aren't or 're not) going to be late.
He/She/It	is ('s) going to be late.	is not (isn't or 's not) going to be late.

Yes/No questions

Yes/No questions	Short answers
Am I	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are we/you/they	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.
Is he/she/it	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

We use *be going to* to talk about

- predictions based on evidence we can see, hear or feel now: *He's a metre from the end of the race ... he's going to win!*
- future plans and intentions: *I'm going to buy theatre tickets when I'm in London.*

Wh- questions

What are you going to do at the weekend?

How are you going to get there?

Who is he going to invite to the party?

Future with will

	Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	will move to another country.	will not (won't) move to another country.

Yes/No questions

Yes/No questions	Short answers
Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they move to another country?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

We use *will* for

- ideas and thoughts about the future:
I think I'll go to the cinema next week.
- predictions based on opinions or beliefs:
People will live on Mars one day.
- making offers and promises: *Don't worry, I'll drive you to school.*

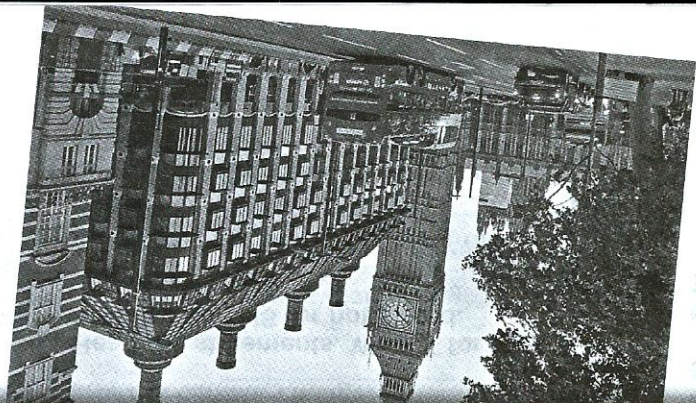
Wh- questions

Where will we be in ten years?

Who do you think will be at the meeting?

1 Circle the correct future form of the verbs.

- I think next week *is going to/will* be hot and sunny.
- My sister *is going to/will* have a baby next month.
- I promise I'm *going to/'ll* give you some money for your birthday.
- I know she's *going to/will* fail her exams because she never does any work.
- Scientists think that cars *aren't going to/won't* use petrol in the future.
- My brother bought some new clothes because he's *going to/'ll* go to a party.
- Those boys are cycling too fast. They're *going to/'ll* hurt themselves.
- Look at the sky — it *is going to/will* be a lovely day.
- We *are going to/will* run out of petrol! There's only one litre in the car and it's 100 kilometres to the next petrol station.
- Tell me your secret! I promise I *am not going to/won't* tell anyone.



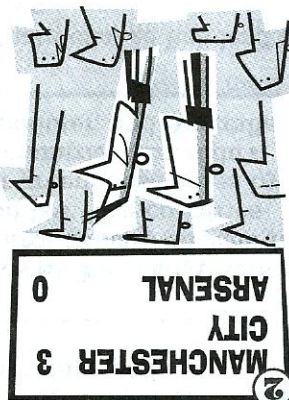
Dear Oliver,
I'm writing this in a café in London! I'm here for a few days with Jane. We're here. Later today we of nice things while we're here. Perhaps we sightseeing. Perhaps we some famous people too! My uncle + us to see a musical tomorrow and on Monday Jane and I hope they're too expensive! I hope they're too expensive! you when I get home and tell you all about the musical.
Best wishes,
Anna

- 4 Anna and her friend Jane are going to London for the weekend. Complete the text with going to or will and the verbs in brackets.
- Jane and Anna are at the station and they are waiting to buy their tickets. They are going to catch a train to London. Jane is a big football fan and she bought a ticket for Arsenal on the Internet. She (watch) a match while they're in London. Anna doesn't know what to do while Jane's at the match. Perhaps she (write) some postcards.
- After the match they (walk) along the River Thames, so they can see the Houses of Parliament and the London Eye. After that they think they (go) for a meal. London taxis are quite expensive, so they (travel) on buses or the Underground. Anna's uncle lives in London. They (stay) with him tonight. He has got tickets for a musical and they (see) it tomorrow evening.
- 5 Complete Anna's postcard. Use the verbs from the box with will or going to.
- buy do go ring not be see take

2 Complete the sentences with will or going to and the verbs in brackets.

- Look at that big black cloud. It's going to rain.
- My sister and her boyfriend (rain)
- I think I (buy) a new mobile phone, but I'm not sure.
- The score is Manchester 20 — Luton 0. Luton (win)!
- I don't want to see *Pride and Prejudice*. I don't think it (be) very exciting.
- Don't worry, I (help) you do your homework.
- He's very excited because he (fly) to Australia next week.
- I hope I (see) the Taj Mahal when I'm older.

3 Look at the pictures and complete the predictions. Use will or going to.



See — I told you! They win the match.



It be a terrible concert!



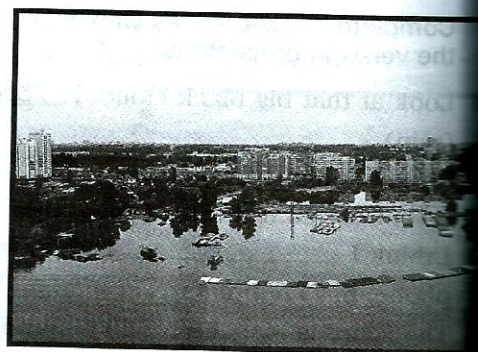
Manchester City are having a good season. I think that they will win the match on Saturday.



Why don't we go? It be great!

1 What is climate change?

The Earth's weather is always changing. In the past natural events caused these climatic changes, but now scientists use the phrase 'climate change' to talk about changes which started with the growth of industry in the nineteenth century. The changes people are worried about now are the result of human behaviour — not natural changes in the atmosphere.



2

We all know about the 2003 heatwave in central Europe and Hurricane Katrina which hit the USA in 2005. Scientists are studying these events and other evidence of climate change to predict our future weather. A very important part of their work is looking at the long-term effects of climate change on our environment. For example, water is extremely important for human life. Is rainfall going to increase? Or will there be more hot weather and less rain? Some people believe that water is so important that there will be wars about it in the future.

3


There are a lot of things we can do to slow down climate change. Instead of using coal, oil and gas, we will need to get more of our energy from renewable sources such as the sun, wind and water. There are already land and sea wind farms in Europe and in the next ten years governments are going to build more. We can also be more environmentally-friendly in our own lives. For example, when you go to bed tonight, are you going to turn off the TV and computer or leave them on standby? This weekend are you going to use public transport or drive your car? There are a lot of things we can do at home to help save energy and reduce pollution.

4

Do you know about the Kyoto Protocol? The countries of the United Nations met in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997 and agreed to try to control climate change. In 2005 the Protocol, or agreement, became international law. The countries which signed the agreement are going to reduce their greenhouse gases by 5.2% before the end of 2012. The only two industrial countries that didn't sign the agreement are the USA, the world's biggest polluter, and Australia.



READING AND SPEAKING

6  Quickly read the article and choose the best title.

- a The weather in Europe ☐
- b The world's changing climate ☐
- c Climate and the international community ☐

7 Read the article carefully and match the headings A, B, C, D or E with the paragraphs. There is one extra heading.

- A Changing our behaviour
- B Climate change and the future
- C The importance of recycling
- D International action
- E What is climate change?

8 Read the statements. Write T for true, F for false and NS for not stated.

According to the text:

- 1 in the past the world's climate didn't change. ☐
- 2 nowadays all climate change is natural. ☐

3 climate change has lead to shortage of drinking water.

4 there will probably be wars about water.

5 there won't be any more wind farms in Europe.

6 it's a waste of time to save energy in your home.

9 Find the words in the article. They are underlined. Match them with the correct part of speech and definition.

Part of speech		Definition
1 heatwave	noun — adjective verb	continuing for a long period of time in the future
2 long-term		something that is replaced as it is used
3 slow down		a period of unusually hot weather
4 renewable		ready to use when needed
5 standby		to have the power to change something
6 protocol		the rules for correct behaviour
7 control		to make something happen less quickly

10 Get ready to speak about your own programme of changes at your school.

GRAMMAR

First Conditional

Conditional <i>If + Present Simple</i>	Result <i>will + infinitive</i>
If we take the car to the station,	we'll get the eight o'clock train.
If we don't leave now,	we won't catch the train.
If the car doesn't start,	we'll be late for the train.
If you don't drive us,	how will we get to the station?

Yes/No questions	Short answers
If we leave now, will we catch the train?	Yes, we will. No, we won't.

Mind the trap!

The First Conditional *if* clause is about the future, but always use the Present Simple, not *will*.
If it rains later ... not if it will rain later ...

There are two parts in a conditional sentence:

- 1 the *if* clause gives you the condition; what may/might happen.
- 2 the *will* clause tells you what the result will be.

The two parts can be in any order:

If we don't go now, we'll be late. =
We'll be late if we don't go now.

Use a comma(,) when the *If* clause is first.

We use the First Conditional for

- situations/actions and their results:
If it's sunny tomorrow, we'll go swimming.
- promises: *If you do well in your exams, I'll buy you a bike.*
- threats: *If you do that again, I'll phone the police!*
- warnings: *If you touch that, you'll hurt yourself.*
- offers: *If you're going away, I'll feed your cat.*

11 Match the actions and the results. Write First Conditional sentences.

- 1 pass your exams
 - 2 eat too much
 - 3 don't save some money
 - 4 see your sister
 - 5 telephone me when your train arrives
 - 6 cycle too fast
 - 7 forget your homework again
 - 8 don't eat breakfast
- a have an accident
 - b collect you from the station
 - c be in trouble
 - d go to university
 - e not have enough energy in the morning
 - f feel ill
 - g not go on holiday
 - h tell her about the concert?

- 1 If you pass your exams, you will go to university.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

12 Look at the pictures. Use the prompts to write the superstitions. In some sentences the *if* clause is second.

superstition /su:pə'stɪʃən/ *noun* a traditional belief that some things are lucky or unlucky

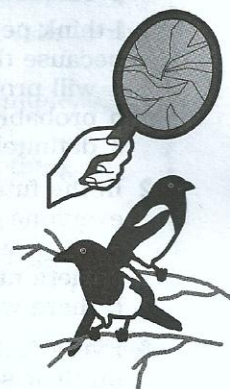
- 1 seven years' bad luck/break the mirror

You'll have seven years' bad luck if you break the mirror.

- 2 In Britain/see two black and white birds together/have good luck

- 3 be lots of fruit in autumn/be a very cold winter

- 4 see cows lying in a field/rain



WORD LIST

according to
acid rain
advantage
air pollution
air travel
appearance
astrology
atmosphere
believe in oneself
bottle bank
Canada
car owners
Central Europe
certainly/definitely/
perhaps/probably
chance
change
climate
communicate
computer
controversial
create
cut down forests
decade/century
democrat
destroy
disappear
drug/medicine
economy
effect
elections/election leaflet

emotion
everyday life
faint
family car
fortune teller
fuel
future generations
gases
get rid of
get worse
greenhouse effect
guess
heat
horoscope
improve
in danger
increase
independent
Industrial Revolution
instead of
introduce
it is possible that
key to (a problem)
lake/river
laptop
laser technology
lead-free petrol
limit
lower
major
make progress

may/might
mobile phone
monitor (v)
national park
pale
party/leader of a party/
join a party/
vote for a party
petrol
pollution
power stations
prediction
prison
prohibit
protect/destroy/help/
save the environment
public transport
punishment
queue (v)
realistic
record shops
recycle
recycling schemes
reduce
repair damage
replace
replant
rescue
retired
revolution
rise

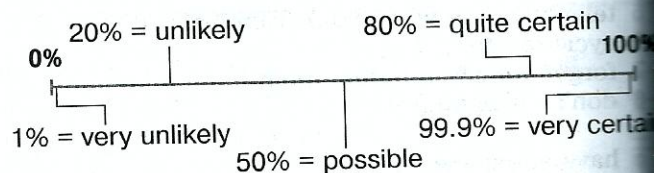
robot/nanorobot
Scandinavian
school report
sea level
second-hand bookshop
slow down
small business
solar energy
sort domestic waste
space
support
swallow
taxes
temperature
the Arctic
the Earth/the Moon
the Internet/Internet ca
trap (v)
useful
video-conferencing
violent/antisocial
(behaviour)
virtual reality
warn
waste (n)
weather forecast
wildlife
win/lose elections
work from home
worrying

SPEAKING

13 Choose the correct answers to complete the predictions.

- 1 I think people ____ work in offices in the future because they will work from home.
a will probably
b probably won't
c definitely aren't going to
- 2 In the future ____ be public phones because everyone will have a mobile phone.
a it's possible that there will
b there may
c there won't
- 3 Every child in the world ____ have a computer on their school desk in 2015.
a might
b definitely won't
c will certainly
- 4 Most homes in Europe ____ have an Internet connection by 2010.
a will possibly
b certainly won't
c will definitely
- 5 In the developing world a lot of technology ____ use solar power.
a definitely won't
b probably won't
c will probably

14 Read the key and complete what the people say.



- 1 Electrical appliances will probably be (80%) less expensive in the future.
- 2 Scientists ____ (99.9%) find an alternative to petrol.
- 3 ____ (50%) people won't have private cars in the future.
- 4 ____ (80%) that more people will work from home in the future.
- 5 Cities ____ (20%) safer in the future.
- 6 ____ (50%) people not write personal letters in the future.

15 Prepare a short talk about Nostradamus.

VOCABULARY

16 Complete with the words from the Word List.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
1 <u>pollution</u>	pollute	polluted
2 _____	appear	—
3 _____	—	atmospheric
4 _____	—	climatic
5 _____	democratise	democratic
6 _____	predict	predictive
7 controversy	—	_____
8 creation	_____	creative
9 destruction	_____	destructive
10 independence	—	_____

17 Study the words from Exercise 16 and circle the parts of speech that can have these suffixes.

1 -ic	noun/adjective
2 -ance/-ence	noun/adjective
3 -ive	noun/adjective
4 -ion	noun/adjective

18 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 16.

- Scientists study climate changes to predict the world's weather.
- Pollution from industry and cars is damaging the Earth's _____.
- Scientists _____ that the world's weather will get worse.
- A lot of countries voted for the Kyoto Protocol, so it was a _____ agreement.
- The US government's _____ decision to stay out of the Kyoto Protocol caused a lot of disagreements between world leaders.
- Using solar energy helps to reduce _____ from coal power stations.
- If we don't stop the _____ of the rainforest, many rare animals and plants will die.
- The full moon _____ once a month.

19 Match the compound nouns. Remember they are either two words, hyphenated or one word. Then check your answers in the Word List.

1 acid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	a levels
2 air	<input type="checkbox"/>	b phone
3 car	<input type="checkbox"/>	c station
4 lap	<input type="checkbox"/>	d conferencing
5 mobile	<input type="checkbox"/>	e rain
6 sea	<input type="checkbox"/>	f owners
7 power	<input type="checkbox"/>	g top
8 solar	<input type="checkbox"/>	h forecast
9 video	<input type="checkbox"/>	i energy
10 weather	<input type="checkbox"/>	j pollution

20 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from Exercise 19.

- Acid rain contains chemicals from factories and cars and harms the environment.
- _____ is the damage chemicals do to the atmosphere.
- A _____ is a small, mobile computer.
- _____ are rising because the world is getting warmer.
- _____ comes from the sun.
- _____ means that businesspeople can see and talk to people on the other side of the world without travelling.

21 Circle the correct prepositions.

- According at/of/in/to researchers, the Earth is getting warmer.
- I'm not sure I believe at/of/in/to astrology.
- We need to get rid at/of/in/to large cars to reduce pollution.
- Some cities are at/of/in/to danger because sea levels are rising.
- People must use buses instead at/of/in/to cars.
- The key at/of/in/to this problem is to study climate change.
- Who is the leader at/of/in/to the Green Party?

Extend your vocabulary

*22 Study the phrasal verbs with *cut* and their definitions. Use them to complete the sentences.

cut down: to cut a tree or plant so it falls to the ground
cut off: to stop the supply of, for example, electricity
cut out: to stop doing or eating something, usually because it is bad for you
cut up: to cut something into smaller pieces
cut short: to end something sooner than planned

- My dad _____ the tree in our garden because it was too big.
- We _____ our holiday because the weather was terrible.
- If you _____ smoking, you'll save a lot of money.
- Can you _____ the onions for me? Thanks.
- The telephone company _____ our phone because I forgot to pay the bill.

READING

23 Read about these four inventions. Put the sentences A–H in the correct place in the text. There is one extra sentence.

- A It might be difficult to look the 'words' up, though!
- B And, because of the noise, everybody else knows too!
- C Well, in the future, they may get much smaller.
- D In seconds computer screening can match this to any similar photos held on their database.
- E We all know that we shouldn't eat too fast.
- F But how will you talk back?
- G Here are some that, in a few years, you may want to have in your home!
- H This is why it is so useful.

WONDERFUL (AND NOT SO WONDERFUL) NEW INVENTIONS!

What is the most important invention ever? The wheel? Electricity? The computer? There are many important inventions and, in the future, there will be many more. ¹_____.

THE NOISY KNIFE

²_____. But sometimes, we put the food in our mouths and it goes, without us really thinking about it. Well, this knife helps you to eat properly. As you cut your food, an alarm is set in the knife. If you cut another piece of food too soon, the alarm rings to tell you that you are eating too quickly! ³_____.

ANIMAL TRANSLATOR

The Americans are known for their animal beauty parlours, animal psychologists and animal cemeteries. They can now go one step further and talk to their animals. A company has spent years listening to dogs, cats, horses and other pets and has now released a dictionary with CD-ROM of animal noises. ⁴_____.



EAR PHONE

What's the smallest mobile phone you know? ⁵_____. German researchers are working on a phone that can be put inside your ear. When a call comes in, only you will be able to hear it as it goes from the ear directly to your brain. ⁶_____.

SMART CAMERA

This camera is connected to a special Internet database. Whenever you take a photo, you can choose to send it for analysis. ⁷_____. If it finds a match, a message will be sent to you, telling you exactly what your photo is of. It could be the name of a plant, a translation of a street sign, it may even be able to tell you a stranger's name.

GRAMMAR

24 Without looking into the text in Exercise 23 put prepositions in the following phrases. Then find these phrases in the text and check yourself.

- to be known _____ sth
- work _____ sth
- to be connected _____ sth
- a photo _____ sth
- send sth _____ analysis,
- match sth _____ sth
- photos held _____ their database
- without really thinking _____ it

25 Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the box in the right form.

bad important small easy far

I really don't know what is the ¹_____ invention ever, but I think that the smart camera makes travelling ²_____. I don't think I'd like to use the ear phone — the ³_____ mobile phone in the world. I think it is bad for health, bad for the brain. Researchers say that using a mobile isn't safe, and ear phone is probably even ⁴_____. As to the animal translator, I wouldn't call it 'one step ⁵_____', I'd say it's going too far. You see, I'm a sceptic!

SPEAKING

***26** Say what you will do if you have these inventions. Use *if* phrases.

If I have an ear phone, I won't use my smart phone any longer.

***27** Mime using one of these inventions. Then you repeat your pantomime and your partner describes your actions.

You are eating. You are eating too quickly. The alarm starts to ring. Now you start eating properly.

28 Compare these inventions. Which one of them is the most important and why?

29 Tell the class what you will or won't do when you are parents. Use the words from the box.

miss the lessons, play computer games, watch TV, play football, go to bed late, make them cry, shout at them, help them with their school work, go to parties, invite their friends to stay, eat junk food

When I am a parent I won't let my children eat too much convenience food.

READING AND SPEAKING

30 Read the forum discussion of the time machine and answer the following questions.

Who ...

- 1 wants to correct the mistakes made?
- 2 thinks that future is made today?
- 3 wants to become rich?
- 4 wants to meet their parents as kids?
- 5 wants to rub shoulders with the famous people?
- 6 is not sure of the choices made today?

TIME MACHINE FORUM: Would you rather have a time machine that could take you to the past or the one that will take you to the future?

John As for the future, I don't want to know my future — that's the mystery of life. :) What's the point of living when you already know the past, the present and the future? To be able to live today is important. The future has to be a mystery, we try our best now to have a better future. :)

Peter The past, of course. I can go and meet my dad when he was young. Of course, I wouldn't tell him I'm his son, but it will be cool just to have fun and go eat out and hang out.

Ron I would love to go to the past, because there are so many things I've done that I regret and I want to change it. For example, the way I ignored my sister when she needed help ... I'd obviously choose the past, and completely re-do my life, learn more, learn smarter, not make the stupid mistakes I made.

Jim The past, because there're so many time periods I want to visit. I want to go to ancient civilizations, if I can. I will meet all the world's greatest people from Newton to anyone you want.

Mary Future. I want to know if what I'm doing is right and my today dreams would come true.

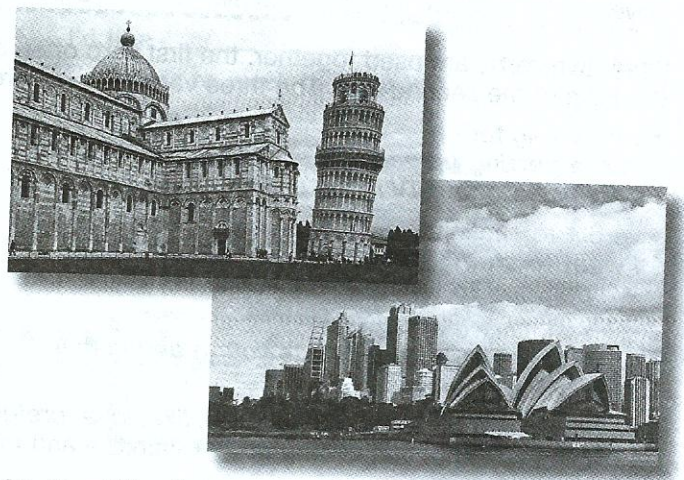
Bob Future ... That way I could find out what next week's winning Lottery numbers are, and then come back and buy the ticket with those numbers ... (I'm so clever!!!!)

31 What about you? Would you rather have a time machine that could take you to your past or the one that will take you to future? Explain your choice.

32 Pair work. Plan a holiday trip with your friend. Decide when, where and how you are going and what you are going to see. Then tell the class about your plans.

33 Complete the sentences.

- 1 If we go to St. Petersburg, we _____.
- 2 If we go to Moscow, we _____.
- 3 If we go to London, we _____.
- 4 If we go to Paris, we _____.
- 5 If we go to Pisa, we _____.
- 6 If we go to Sydney, we _____.



34 Read the first part of the text 'Time travellers among us?'. Do you agree that this is evidence of time-travelling or can you think of any other explanations.

Time travellers among us?

In 2010 the Internet was all about talk of time travel — and it had nothing to do with the 25th anniversary of *Back To The Future* film. The big news was the discovery of some old Charlie Chaplin footage from the 1920s which appeared to show a woman talking on a cell phone. In 2013 another sensational black-and-white film shot in 1938 was discovered showing a group of young people, possibly factory workers, walking out of a building. A dark-haired girl in a light-coloured dress smiles into the camera, her hand pressed to her ear. She is holding what looks to be a large portable phone.

The newspapers reported it was clear proof that time travel had been invented, and that we were being monitored by people from the future at all times, probably even in the bathroom ...

For your info

The first hand held mobile phone was invented in the 1970s.

35 Read the second part of the text on page 90 and prepare a talk on 'Are there really time travellers among us?'.