Grammar 1A
Future hopes & plans

Are the sentences correct or incorrect? Circle your answer.

1. I hope to get a good job after university.  
   Correct / Incorrect

2. I want work for a big international company.  
   Correct / Incorrect

3. I'd like doing something in finance.  
   Correct / Incorrect

4. My boyfriend and I plan to get married next year.  
   Correct / Incorrect

5. We're going to invite all our friends and family.  
   Correct / Incorrect

6. I'm looking forward to find a wedding dress.  
   Correct / Incorrect

7. I like to have children one day.  
   Correct / Incorrect

8. I want to start my career first though.  
   Correct / Incorrect

Grammar 1B
Future hopes & plans

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. My company ____________________ (plan / open) a new office in Australia soon.

2. I'm ____________________ (going to / apply) for a transfer.

3. I ____________________ (hope / get) a position there for 12 months.

4. I'd ____________________ (like / live) in a different country for a while.

5. I ____________________ (want / experience) a different culture.

6. I'm already ____________________ (look forward to / go) to the beach after work!

Grammar 2
Future plans & intentions

Choose the correct future forms to complete the conversation.

A: (1) Are you going to / Do you go to the conference next month?

B: Yes, (2) I'm doing / I'm going to do a presentation on Tuesday morning.

A: Oh, really? Where (3) are you staying / you are staying?

B: I've got a hotel booked near the conference centre.

A: Me too. How (4) do you getting / are you getting there?

B: I think (5) I getting / I'm going to get the train.

A: (6) I'm driving / I'm going drive down on Monday morning. Would you like a lift?

B: Oh, yes please. (7) Do you going to stay / Are you going to stay all week?

A: No, I've got a meeting on Friday, so (8) I'm going to come / I'm coming back on Thursday evening.

Grammar 3
Prediction & ability (will, be able to)

Complete the predictions with the future simple form of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

‘Computer communications (1) ______________ (get) much faster around the world.’

‘Even people in remote areas (2) ______________ (be able to / access) the internet.’

‘All technology (3) ______________ (be) wireless, so we (4) ______________ (not need) to plug anything in.

‘We (5) ______________ (not use) keyboards, because users (6) ______________ (be able to / talk) to their computers.

‘Computers (7) ______________ (be able / translate) from any language to any other instantly.

‘Computer security (8) ______________ (improve) so that hackers (9) ______________ (not be able to / steal) your personal information.'
Grammar 4
Future time clauses

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

What will happen in my driving test?
When (1) you arrive / you’ll arrive at the driving test centre, (2) you meet / you’ll meet your examiner.
(3) He goes / He’ll go through some information with you before (4) you start / you’ll start the test.
When (5) you get / you’ll get in the car, (6) be tells / he’ll tell you where to go.
(7) You are / You’ll be out for about 30 minutes and the examiner (8) asks / will ask you to perform some tasks.
If (9) you make / you’ll make any mistakes, (10) you lose / you’ll lose marks.
The examiner (11) tells / will tell you the final result after (12) you get / you’ll get back to the test centre.

Grammar 5A
Mixed future forms

Match the underlined verb forms in sentences 1–7 to the tenses and uses a–g.

1. We’re having a party next weekend.
   a. present simple after if
2. We’re going to have a barbecue in the garden.
   b. future simple for a prediction
3. We plan to put a big table on the terrace.
   c. going to for an intention
4. If it rains, we’ll have to eat indoors.
   d. present simple after before
5. I’m sure it’ll be a lovely day.
   e. present verb + infinitive with to for a plan
6. And we’ll be able to sit out in the garden.
   f. present continuous for a definite plan
7. But I’ll check the forecast before we move the table.
   g. will be able to for a future possibility

Grammar 5B
Mixed future forms

There is one word missing in each sentence. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>are</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>we’ll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A. Where you going on holiday this year?
B. We plan go to the coast. We’d like stay near the beach.
   So the boys will able to go surfing.
A. Are you going stay in a hotel?
B. No, probably rent a cottage.

Vocabulary 1A
Adjectives & synonyms

Underline the adjective with a different meaning.

1. good-looking handsome beautiful wonderful
2. intelligent excellent clever smart
3. rich happy well-off wealthy
4. terrible awful tense bad
5. miserable good excellent wonderful

Vocabulary 1B
Adjectives & synonyms

Complete the sentences with the correct adjective.

1. I’m sure you’ll have a wonderful / beautiful time on holiday.
2. I hope nothing smart / bad happens to my family.
3. I’d like to be well-off / well-up and live in a rich / beautiful house in the countryside.
4. I want to meet a tall, well-looking / good-looking man who’s intelligent / handsome too!
5. She is a very excellent / clever student and always gets good marks.
UNIT 4

Vocabulary 2A

Global issues

Write the phrases in the box under the correct heading below.

carbon emissions climate change
crime earthquakes floods
homelessness pollution poverty

Natural disasters  Environmental  Social issues

Vocabulary 2B

Global issues

Complete the texts with the words in the box.

aid climate efficient
emissions environmental natural war

We’re an international charity and we provide emergency (1) _______ to people around the world. We help people affected by (2) _______ disasters, such as (3) _______. We also help refugees who have left their homes because of (4) _______.

Our organisation provides information about (5) _______ issues such as (6) _______ change. We want to reduce carbon (7) _______ worldwide. We tell people how they can use less electricity and be more energy (8) _______.

Vocabulary 3

Phrasal verbs with get

Complete the phrasal verbs with the words in the box.

around away back together up

1. When you sit in traffic on your way home from work, you get (9) _______ feeling tense and tired.
2. In the future, I think more people will get (10) _______ by bike, especially in cities.
3. I like to get (11) _______ on holiday, but I worry about the effect of flying on my carbon footprint.
4. Nowadays, I take time off work and stay at home. I get (12) _______ late and do things locally or I get (13) _______ with my friends and family

Vocabulary 4

Get: meanings and phrases

Tick (✔) the correct meaning of get in these sentences.

become receive arrive

1. Scientists say the weather will get (14) _______ in the future.
2. We’ll probably get all our news on our mobile phones.
3. I’m sure air travel will get (15) _______.
4. You’ll be able to get from Paris to New York in a couple of hours.
5. I’m sure cars will get (16) _______.
6. More people will get to work by public transport or on foot.
7. I think we’ll get more energy from wind power.
8. I hope more people will get (17) _______.
UNIT 4
Hopes & Fears

Vocabulary 5
Geographical features

Complete the descriptions under these pictures.

1. a l________ 2. a r________
3. a d________ 4. m________
5. a f________ 6. the o________

Extend your vocabulary
-ed / -ing adjectives

Complete the sentences with the correct word.

1. Many people are worried / worrying about crime among young people.
2. Teenagers often get into trouble because they're bored / boring and have nothing else to do.
3. A surprised / surprising number of people are homeless in the city.
4. Politicians are getting more interested / interesting in green issues.
5. An earthquake is a terrified / terrifying experience.
6. During the war, people were too frightened / frightening to leave their homes.
7. The refugees were cold, hungry and tured / tiring.
8. There were some amazed / amazing pictures of the flood.

Pronunciation 1
Word stress

1. Listen and put these words in the table according to their stress.

Sample marketing text © Macmillan Publishers Ltd
Pronunciation 2
Homographs

1.11 Some words have the same spelling, but different meanings and pronunciations. These are called homographs. Listen and choose the correct pronunciation of the words in bold.

1. /red/ /riːd/ /tɪə(r)z/ /teə(r)z/ /kləʊz/ /kləʊz/ /lɪvz/ /lɪvz/

1 I read an interesting story in the newspaper yesterday.
2 I'd like to read his latest book.
3 The girl looked so sad, tears were running down her face.
4 The paper is very thin, so it tears very easily.
5 Always close your curtains to keep the heat inside.
6 The office is quite close to the station.
7 Marisa lives in a small village in the mountains.
8 This drug will improve the lives of thousands of people.

Listening
Radio interview with an architect

1.12 Listen to an architect talking about eco-homes and answer the questions.
1 What is a net-zero carbon home?
   a It doesn't use any energy.
   b It is very energy efficient.
   c It produces as much energy as it uses.
2 How will these houses produce electricity?
   a Using special walls and windows.
   b Using solar panels on the roof.
   c Using an efficient electricity generator.
3 When will people be able to live in these homes?
   a In about one and half years' time.
   b Next month.
   c In eight months' time.
4 What type of homes will the eco-houses be?
   a Large family houses.
   b Small apartments.
   c A mixture of different-sized homes.
5 How much are the homes going to cost?
   a Slightly more than an average home.
   b Much more than a normal home.
   c More than a traditional home.
Reading

An ageing world population

1 Read the article An ageing world population quickly and complete these facts.

1 In 1950, per cent of the world’s population was aged over 60.
2 By there will be around older people in the world.
3 has the world’s youngest population.
4 has the world’s oldest population.
5 The ageing population will cause many and changes.

2 Read the article again and answer these questions.

1 What are the causes of this trend?

What social and economic changes does the article predict for the future?

3 What other changes do you think there will be?

3 Replace the words and phrases in brackets with words from the article.

Businesses are well aware that the population is (1) (getting older) and they want to take advantage of the ‘grey pound’ (or dollar or euro). Car makers, for example, are already producing cars which are slightly higher off the ground, so that (2) (elderly) people can get in and out more easily. If this (3) (change) towards an older population continues, other ‘grey-friendly’ products will surely follow. When today’s fifty and sixty-somethings (4) (finish work), they will demand products and technologies to suit their needs and lifestyles.

4 What do you think the ‘grey pound’ means?

5 Complete the predictions with the verbs in the box. You may use a verb more than once.

be employ retire use work

In the future...

1 many people longer.
2 people at 60 or 65.
3 companies more older workers.
4 old people more active in society.
5 fashion magazines older models.
6 adverts full of young people.
An ageing world population

According to the United Nations Population Division, the world population is getting older. In many developed countries, there are already more older people (over 60) than there are children (under 15). They predict that by 2047, the number of older people in the world will be higher than the number of children. In 1950, only 8 per cent of the global population was over 60. By 2007, this figure was 11 per cent and by 2050 it will be 22 per cent. That means that there will be around 2 billion older people in the world. The reasons for this change are simple; people are living longer and families are having fewer children.

There are, of course, big differences between countries. The country with the youngest population is Uganda, with an average age of just 15 years. That is, half the country's population is under 15 and half is over 15. Japan has the oldest population, with an average age of 43 years and about one in five of the population over 60.

Japan is already experiencing very large social and economic changes because of this ageing population. This will cause problems for many societies in the years ahead. With more older people to support, people of working age will have to pay more in taxes to pay for pensions and to care for the elderly. We will need more healthcare workers and fewer teachers. In some countries, people are already planning to retire later. How else will an ageing population change the world we live in? How will it affect our family relationships and the way we think of older people?
Writing
Making arrangements
Reading
1 Read the email below. Do you think that Max and Damien are …
   a friends?
   b family?
   c work colleagues?

Dear Max,
I’m just writing to check your travel plans for your visit next week.
What time’s your flight due to arrive? The airport is just outside the city, so it’s probably best to get a taxi to the office. It should cost about €30. Have you got the address?
When you get to the office, I’ll introduce you to everyone and go through the schedule for the week. Then I’ll take you to your hotel. In the evening, we’ll all go out for a meal.
Look forward to seeing you next week.
Best wishes,
Damien

2 Does Damien use any contractions (I’m)? Underline them. How would you write these words in full (I am)?

Writing skills: formal and informal style
3 Is the language of the email above formal, quite formal or informal? Complete Max’s reply with the best phrases using an appropriate style.

(1) Dear Damien, / Hi!
(2) I would like to thank you for your message. / Thanks for your email.
My flight’s due to arrive at 2 o’clock on Monday afternoon.
I’ll get a taxi from the airport as you suggest. So I hope to be at the office around 3. If my flight’s very late, I’ll give you a call.
(3) I’m afraid I don’t know the address. / Unfortunately I do not know the address of your office. Could you email it to me?
Thanks!
(4) See you on Monday / I look forward to meeting you on Monday.
(5) Best wishes, / Cheers!
Max

Writing skills: the time
4 What time is Max’s flight due to arrive? What time will he get to the office? There are different ways to write the time. Match the times below.

1 at 2 o’clock on Monday afternoon a at 16.30
2 around 3 b at 20.00 on Friday
3 at half past four in the afternoon c about 3pm
4 at quarter to six in the morning d at 18.04
5 at 8 o’clock on Friday evening e on Monday at 14.00
6 just after six f at 5.45am

Language focus: making plans and arrangements
5 Look at the language in the emails for making plans and arrangements.
When you get to the office, I’ll introduce you to everyone. Then I’ll take you to your hotel.
In the evening, we’ll all go out for a meal.
Look forward to seeing you next week.
My flight is due to arrive at 2 o’clock on Monday afternoon.
I’ll get a taxi from the airport.
I hope to be at the office around 3.
If my flight’s very late, I’ll give you a call.

6 Each sentence below contains one mistake. Find the mistake and correct it.
1 My train is due arrive at 16.30.
2 I’ll getting a bus to the city centre.
3 I plan drive to the conference centre.
4 I’ll call you when I’ll get to the airport.
5 Someone will be meet you at the station.
6 If it will raining, I’ll get a taxi.

Writing
5 You are going to a conference in another town for your job. Write an email to a colleague arranging to meet them at the conference. Use the notes below. Then write a suitable reply from your colleague.

• arrive by train, 10am
• taxi to conference centre
• meet Anna at reception desk? 10.30?
• give mobile number – call if late or problems