You cannot go through a single day without having an impact on the world around you.
*Jane Goodall, UK anthropologist*

**G** future perfect and future continuous    **V** the environment, weather    **P** vowel sounds

## 1 SPEAKING

a   What do you understand by the expression *environmentally friendly*? Can you think of any synonyms? On a scale of 1–10, how environmentally friendly do you think a) your friends and family are, b) people in your town are?

b   Do the questionnaire and work out your score. Then compare with a partner. Give examples to explain your answers.

c   **C Communication** Your score p.108  Read about what your score means.

## Are you *really* as environmentally friendly as you think you are?

### A Your 'values'

Circle the statement (1–5) that best describes your habits. Write the number in the box.

1   I don't really do anything environmentally friendly.

2   I do one or two things that are environmentally friendly.

3   I do quite a few things that are environmentally friendly.

4   Most things I do are environmentally friendly.

5   Everything I do is environmentally friendly.

**Your value score =** ☐

### B Your 'actions'

How often do you do each of the following? Score each action from 1 (never) to 5 (always).

a   ☐   switch off lights when you leave a room

b   ☐   put on a jumper rather than turning up the heating

c   ☐   avoid buying something with a lot of packaging

d   ☐   take your own shopping bag

e   ☐   use public transport instead of driving

f   ☐   walk or cycle

g   ☐   buy recycled toilet paper

h   ☐   avoid taking flights

i   ☐   avoid leaving your TV on standby

j   ☐   turn the tap off when brushing your teeth

**Your action score =** ☐

### Your overall score

First, work out your 'actions' score. Take the average of section **B** (add up and divide by 10) and write the number in the box.

Subtract your 'value' score **A** from your 'action' score **B**.

## 2 GRAMMAR future perfect and future continuous

a  Look at the title of the infographic. What predictions do you think it will make about the things in the list?

energy    waste    transport    food and water    the weather

b  Now read the infographic. How many of your predictions were there? With a partner, say which ones…

1  you think are likely to happen in the next 20 years.
2  you think will definitely happen in the next 20 years.
3  you think probably won't ever happen.
4  you would most and least like to come true.

# How will we be living in 20 YEARS' TIME?

### ENERGY
Fossil fuels, like coal and gas, will be very expensive. Most people [1] will have installed solar panels or wind turbines on their houses or blocks of flats to generate their electricity.

### WASTE
People [2] will be recycling nearly 100% of their waste (and those who don't will have to pay a fine). All shops and cafés [3] will have stopped using plastic bags and single-use containers, like takeaway coffee cups.

### TRANSPORT
Governments [4] will have invested a lot of money in public transport. Everyone [5] will be cycling, walking, or using the bus and train more. Low-cost airlines [6] will have disappeared and flights will be much more expensive.

### FOOD AND WATER
Farmers [7] will have stopped producing meat commercially and many kinds of fish [8] will have died out. Fresh water [9] will be running out in many parts of the world and we [10] will be getting much of our water from the sea (through desalination plants).

### THE WEATHER
We [11] will be having more extreme weather, and heatwaves, hurricanes, floods, etc. will be frequent occurrences. Many ski resorts [12] will have closed because of a lack of winter snow, and some low-lying beaches and holiday resorts [13] will have disappeared completely.

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  **G** p.138 Grammar Bank 4A

e  Talk to a partner and say if you think the following predictions will happen. Explain why (not).

## In 20 years' time…

- everyone will be using their own reusable shopping bags, cups, and bottles.

- most people will have stopped eating any animal products and will be following a vegan diet.

- all private swimming pools and golf courses will have been banned.

- people will be having more holidays in their own country and fewer abroad.

- car companies will only be selling electric cars.

- most people in office jobs will be working from home.

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

f  Now make your own predictions about things in the list.

fashion    health and medicine    housing
politics    shopping    social media

## 3 VOCABULARY weather

a Look at the photos. What kinds of weather events can you see? When did you last see them where you live?

b **V** p.156 **Vocabulary Bank** Weather

## 4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Look at the groups of words. What is the common sound in each group? Write the sound words for 1–10.

1 _owl_     sh**ow**er   dr**ough**t
2 _____   bel**ow**   sn**ow**
3 _____   c**oo**l   h**u**mid   mons**oo**n   typh**oo**n
4 _____   fl**oo**d   h**u**rricane   th**u**nder
5 _____   h**ea**vy   w**ea**ther
6 _____   h**ea**twave   br**ee**ze   fr**ee**zing
7 _____   p**ou**ring   st**or**m   sc**or**ching   w**ar**m
8 _____   dr**i**zzling   ch**i**lly
9 _____   br**igh**t   **i**cy   l**igh**tning   m**i**ld
10 _____   cl**ea**r   z**e**ro

b **�））4.6** Listen and check. Practise saying the groups of words.

## 5 READING

a Read the introduction to the website of the Climate Stories Project. What is the project about?

b Now look at the photos and read what six people from different continents have to say about climate change. Then with a partner, try to label the photos with the countries where they are from.

c Read the stories again. Then look at the things in the list. For each one, say who mentions them and why they are significant.

1 one month's rainfall
2 21st September
3 Los Angeles and Manhattan
4 the river
5 _przedwiośnie_
6 beautiful properties and parks

d Which person mentions things that are also happening where you live?

# Climate Stories Project

Today, more and more of us are feeling the effects of climate change on a personal and community level. The Climate Stories Project allows people from around the world to share their stories about climate change and explain the impact that it is having on our lives.

**Diana Maciaga**
from _____

We don't have major hurricanes or wildfires, but you can see that the weather patterns have been changing. For example, the winters are much milder than they used to be 20 years ago, and in the summers, we often have a huge heatwave. We used to have a special name for a period that is between winter and spring: we call it _przedwiośnie_, and now it doesn't really happen. So for me, this is one of the most significant examples of the changes in climate.

**Umberto Crespo Palmarito**
from _____

Here, the rainy season used to start in March and the rain stopped in November. Now, the heavy rain only starts in June. Years ago, it would be pouring with rain every day. And now there can be a week, 15 days, without any rain. My grandfather and my father lived their life according to the weather because it was like a clock: it was never wrong. We used to say that 21st September was the day the weather changed. And now people don't say it. It's completely different from before.

## 6 LISTENING

**a** You're going to listen to Mike Bench, a meteorologist, talking about his job. First, in pairs, read the questions and guess what he's going to answer.

1 What's the difference between a meteorologist and a weather presenter?
2 How far ahead can you accurately predict the weather?
3 Are long-term forecasts ever accurate?
4 What's your favourite kind of weather?
5 Why do you think the British talk about the weather so much?
6 In what ways have you noticed that the weather has changed in the last ten years?
7 Are you optimistic or pessimistic about climate change?

**b** 🔊 4.7 Listen to the interview once. Did you guess correctly in **a**?

**c** Listen again. What examples does he give of the following?

1 an occasion when it's difficult to predict the weather
2 how weather in one part of the world affects another part
3 why thunderstorms are exciting to watch at night
4 how the weather affects us day to day
5 some unusual weather this year in the UK
6 the effects of climate change on the UK weather

**d** Do you think Mike enjoys his job? Why?

## 7 SPEAKING

Talk to a partner.

### Let's talk about the weather

- What's your favourite kind of weather? And your least favourite?
- How does the weather affect your mood?
- Do people in your country complain much about the weather? What kind of weather in particular?
- In what ways has climate change affected the weather in your country?
- Are you optimistic or pessimistic about climate change?

**Have you, or has anyone you know, ever been somewhere when…?**
- it poured with rain for days and days
- there was a flood
- there was a hurricane or it was incredibly windy
- it was absolutely freezing
- it was very foggy, or there was bad smog
- there was a terrible heatwave
- you were caught outside in a thunderstorm

🔍 **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.*

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**Nadine Lefort**
from _____

For many years, we had less snow in the winter, and then this past year we had an extreme winter – freezing, with terrible blizzards – so weather patterns are changing and it's less predictable. Another thing I notice is that the coasts seem to be eroding much more quickly than they were in the past. It's sad, because so many beautiful properties and parks are right on the coast and it will be a shame to see them gone. People are saying that they'd never buy or build in those places because they'll be gone in the future.

**Harou Abass Hadiza**
from _____

When I was at primary school, my friends and I used to go to the river. It was green, and the air was cool and fresh. Some of us were afraid to go far from the riverbank when we were swimming, because the river was deep and had a strong current. However, in the last few years, we are experiencing increasingly hot weather – extreme heat. Now the river isn't so deep, and it's dusty and dirty. Air quality in my city has also declined. There is more dust, due to desertification.

**Efleda Bautista**
from _____

I come from Tacloban City, the city that was hit by Typhoon Haiyan, and this is really a prime example of what climate change can do to destroy a community. We had a long drought, and then rainfall equivalent to one month's rainfall falling in one or two days in the city, and everywhere was flooded. That never happened before, and it's closely connected with climate change.

**Jordan Hamada**
from _____

There hasn't been a big snowstorm here for over ten years. This area is known for its rain, and there hasn't been much for the past few months, and I'm pretty surprised, because it's been so dry this winter. It's definitely not something I think about all the time, but I've seen some articles recently talking about how Los Angeles and Manhattan will eventually be under water, possibly in our lifetime, or the next generation's lifetime, and that makes it seem very real – that's definitely a scary thought.

## future perfect and future continuous

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

> The rain **will have stopped** by this afternoon. 🔊 4.1
> Some people think that sea levels **will have risen** by as much as a metre in 50 years' time.
> Laura **won't have arrived** before dinner, so I'll leave some food in the oven for her.
> When **will they have learned** 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*

> 1 Don't phone between 7.00 and 8.30, as we**'ll be having** dinner then. 🔊 4.2
> Good luck with your test tomorrow. I**'ll be thinking** of you.
> **Will** you **be waiting** for me when I get off the train?
> This time tomorrow, I**'ll be sitting** at a café, **drinking** a beer.
> 2 You don't need to get up early. **We won't be leaving** until about 9.30.
> I**'ll be going** to the supermarket later. Do you want anything?

1 We 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:
   *Come at around 7.30.* **We'll have** *dinner at 8.00.* (= we will start dinner at 8.00)
   and
   *Don't phone between 7.00 and 8.30, as* **we'll be having** *dinner.* (= at 8.00 we will already have started having dinner)

- We form the negative with *won't be* + verb + *-ing* and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won't*.

2 We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things which are already planned or decided.

---

**a** Complete the sentence using the future perfect or future continuous.

> The film starts at 7.00, but I won't arrive until 7.15. When I arrive at the cinema, the film *will have started*. (start)

1 The flight to Geneva takes off at 9.00 and lands at 10.30.
   At 10.00 they _____ to Geneva. (fly)

2 I usually save €200 a month.
   By the end of the year, I _____ €2,400. (save)

3 Rebecca leaves at 6.30. It takes her an hour to get to work.
   At 7.00 tomorrow, she _____ to work. (drive)

4 The meeting starts at 2.00 and finishes at 3.30.
   Don't call me at 2.30, because we _____ a meeting. (have)

5 Sam is paying for his car. The last payment is in May.
   By June, he _____ for his car. (pay)

6 Their last exam is on 31st May.
   By the end of May, they _____ their exams. (finish)

7 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)

8 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)

**b** Complete the conversation 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. (have)

B What do you mean?

A Well, they say *we'll be having* much higher temperatures here in London, as high as 40°. And remember, we
   1 _____ on the beach – we (not lie)
   2 _____ in 40°, which is quite (work)
   different. And islands like the Maldives
   3 _____ by 2100 because (disappear)
   of the rise in the sea level. They say the number of storms and tsunamis
   4 _____ by the middle of (double)
   the century, too, so even more people
   5 _____ to the cities by (move)
   then, looking for work. Big cities
   6 _____ even bigger by (grow)
   then. Can you imagine the traffic?

B I don't think there will be a problem with the traffic. Petrol 7 _____ (run out)
   completely by then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone
   8 _____ a new method of (invent)
   transport, so we 9 _____ (get)
   around in flying taxis or something.

# Weather

VOCABULARY BANK

## 1 WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE?

**a** Put the words or phrases in the correct place in the chart.

below <u>zero</u> /bɪˌləʊ ˈzɪərəʊ/   <u>boi</u>ling /ˈbɔɪlɪŋ/   breeze /briːz/   <u>chi</u>lly /ˈtʃɪli/   cool /kuːl/   damp /dæmp/   <u>dri</u>zzling /ˈdrɪzlɪŋ/
<u>free</u>zing /ˈfriːzɪŋ/   <u>hu</u>mid /ˈhjuːmɪd/   mild /maɪld/   <u>pou</u>ring /ˈpɔːrɪŋ/ (with rain)   <u>sho</u>wers /ˈʃaʊəz/   warm /wɔːm/

| | | It's cold. ❄ | It's hot. ☀ | It's raining / wet. 💧 | It's windy. 🌬 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 It's _cool_. (quite cold) | 5 It's _____. (pleasant and not cold) | 8 It's _____. (warm and wet but not raining) | |
| 2 It's _____. (unpleasantly cold) | 6 It's _____. (a pleasantly high temperature) | 9 It's _____. (cold and slightly wet) | 13 There's a _____. (a light wind) |
| | | 10 It's _____. (raining lightly) | |
| **It's cold.** ❄ | **It's hot.** ☀ | **It's raining / wet.** 💧 | **It's windy.** 🌬 |
| 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's <u>smog</u>, it is difficult to see.
[1]_____ isn't usually very thick, and often occurs in the mountains or near the sea.
[2]_____ is thicker, and can be found in towns and in the country.
[3]_____ is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

**c** 🔊 4.3 Listen and check **a** and **b**.

## 2 EXTREME WEATHER

**a** Match the words and definitions.

<u>bli</u>zzard /ˈblɪzəd/   drought /draʊt/   flood /flʌd/
hail /heɪl/   <u>heat</u>wave /ˈhiːtweɪv/   <u>hu</u>rricane /ˈhʌrɪkən/
<u>light</u>ning /ˈlaɪtnɪŋ/   mon<u>soon</u> /mɒnˈsuːn/   <u>thun</u>der /ˈθʌndə/

1 _heatwave_ — (*noun*) a period of unusually hot weather
2 _____ — (*noun*) a long, usually hot, dry period when there is little or no rain
3 _____ — (*noun and verb*) small balls of ice that fall like rain
4 _____ — (*noun*) a flash of very bright light in the sky caused by electricity
5 _____ — (*noun and verb*) the loud noise that you hear during a storm
6 _____ — (*noun*) a snow storm with very strong winds
7 _____ — (*verb and noun*) when everything becomes covered with water
8 _____ — (*noun*) a violent storm with very strong winds (also *cyclone*, *tornado*, *typhoon*)
9 _____ — (*noun*) the season when it rains a lot in southern Asia

**b** 🔊 4.4 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the weather words and look at the definitions. Say the weather words.

## 3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE WEATHER

**a** Complete the weather forecast with these adjectives.

bright /braɪt/   <u>change</u>able /ˈtʃeɪndʒəbl/   clear /klɪə/
<u>hea</u>vy /ˈhevi/   <u>i</u>cy /ˈaɪsi/
<u>se</u>ttled /ˈsetld/ (= not likely to change)
strong /strɒŋ/   <u>su</u>nny /ˈsʌni/   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** 🔊 4.5 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** What kind of weather do you associate with the different seasons where you live?