




different worlds

2



VLOGS

Q: What impact does social media have on your life?

- 1  Watch the video. What impacts of social media do the people mention?
- 2 Work in pairs. Discuss the impact that social media has on your lives.



Global
Scale of
English

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 2A READING** | Read an article about virtual reality: science and technology; word families
Discuss possible future uses of virtual reality: future probability
Pronunciation: connected speech: future probability
- 2B LISTENING** | Understand a radio programme about spending time in nature: nature; quantifiers
Talk about ways to encourage people to spend time in nature
Pronunciation: connected speech: quantifiers
Write a for-and-against essay on living in the countryside
- 2C HOW TO ...** | speculate: lifestyle adjectives
Pronunciation: stress to show certainty
- 2D BBC PROGRAMME** | Understand a TV drama about time travel: extreme adjectives
Talk about an imaginary trip back in time
Write a competition entry

2A Real or virtual?

GRAMMAR | future probability
VOCABULARY | science and technology; word families
PRONUNCIATION | connected speech: future probability



Is virtual reality the future?

Many of us have experience of **virtual reality** in gaming, but does the technology have other, more serious uses? Many people in the **tech industry** certainly think so. Microsoft and Google have spent hundreds of millions of dollars developing VR projects, and when Facebook bought a company called Oculus VR for \$2.3 billion, Facebook's CEO, Mark Zuckerberg, **predicted** that VR is going to become a part of daily life for billions of people. So, is VR really the future? We hear two different views.



READING

1 A Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Have you ever used a virtual reality headset like the one in the photo? Would you like to?
- 2 What do you know about how VR is used now? How do you think it might be used in the future?

B Read the article. Which topics in the box do the people mention?

education gaming health shopping sport
 training for work travel

C Read the article again. Complete the table with the main points and supporting details it includes.

main point	supporting detail
People in the tech industry expect VR to be used more in the future.	¹ Microsoft and Google are spending a lot of money on it.
VR will be useful in schools.	²
³	Using VR can help reduce stress.
VR can help surgeons.	⁴
⁵	Firefighters need practice in real situations.
VR will never replace real travel.	⁶

D Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Which arguments in the article do you find the most convincing? Why?
- 2 Which uses of VR do you think will be the most useful? Why?
- 3 Which events in other countries would you most like to attend using VR? Why?

VOCABULARY

science and technology

2 A Scan the article again. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in bold.

- 1 I work as a **researcher**..... I find out information by reading and speaking to people.
- 2 When you play a video game with, you actually feel as if you are in the gaming world.
- 3 technology is controlled by computers and seems to make some decisions for itself.
- 4 After arranging scientific tests, we publish the so people can learn from them.
- 5 In 2020, two of the biggest brands in the were Facebook and Apple.
- 6 Many people now don't need to go into an office, but can work, from anywhere in the world.
- 7 We information: we read it, test it, and explain the results.
- 8 Technology helps us to many things, like tomorrow's weather or the future of financial markets.

B Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you have to analyse anything in your work or studies? What do you do with the findings?
- 2 Name one thing you have to predict or research in your daily life.
- 3 When's the last time you did something remotely? How did it go?
- 4 What's your favourite smart device? Why?
- 5 Do you think the tech industry has too much influence? Why/Why not?

C Learn and practise. Go to the Vocabulary Bank.

▶▶ page 137 **VOCABULARY BANK** word families



YES
 Yulia Ivanovich



VR has huge potential in education and training. Several studies have compared the performance of students taught traditionally to those taught using VR. The **findings** showed that students who used VR tended to perform better. It makes sense. Imagine you're learning about the Amazon rainforest. What's more effective: reading about it or going there? VR also helps in training for dangerous jobs like firefighting and mountain rescue, allowing people to practise dealing with difficult situations in a safe environment.

Another possible use for VR is in health. In one study that looked at using VR to relieve stress, participants spent time in a virtual forest. They reported feeling more positive afterwards, and the **researchers** concluded that spending time in a virtual forest can decrease stress as much as being in a real one. It could also help surgeons as they can practise their skills in a safe, virtual environment. This use is certain to become more common because it can save lives.

VR is also likely to be used more in the travel industry. People are becoming aware of the environmental costs of travel and tourism, so VR could provide a virtual alternative. Instead of flying halfway around the world to attend a festival or watch a sports event, people could experience it **remotely** without causing environmental damage.



NO
 Noor El-Basany

When it comes to education and training, everyone says VR has potential, but it probably won't be used widely in schools. Why not? Firstly, it's too expensive, and secondly, when you **analyse** the research in detail, you realise there isn't much evidence that it works. Similarly, VR has some applications in training, but it will never replace real-life training. If you're a firefighter, fighting a fire in a virtual environment just isn't the same – you need real practice.

In health, VR may be useful in a few situations, but it's unlikely to be used as a serious treatment. Does anyone really believe that putting on a VR headset and visiting a virtual world is any kind of long-term solution to anything? It sounds more like escapism to me, rather than a serious solution to a problem.

Some people have said VR might replace some kinds of tourism, but it'll never work. The whole point of going to a festival or sporting event is to be part of the crowd. And travelling is about having experiences: seeing new sights, getting to know other cultures, and trying different food. No **smart** machine can ever replace that. Travel is also about showing off your photos and bragging to your friends about the amazing things you have seen. You can't do that if your trip consists of you sitting in your living room wearing a headset!

GRAMMAR

future probability

- 3A** Read the sentences (1–8). Complete the uses (a–e) with the correct modal verbs and the phrases in bold.
- VR is **going to** become a part of daily life for billions of people.
 - Surgeons who **are due to** operate on patients could practise their skills.
 - This use is **certain to** become more common because it can save lives.
 - VR is **likely to** be used in the travel industry.
 - People **could** experience it remotely.
 - It **will** never replace real-life training.
 - VR is **unlikely to** be used as a serious treatment.
 - VR **might** replace some kinds of tourism.
- a We use **will** and to make general predictions.
- b We use to say we are sure something will happen.
- c We use to say we think something will probably happen. The opposite is
- d We use and to say we think something is possible.
- e We use to say something is scheduled to happen, e.g. a train to arrive.

B Learn and practise. Go to the Grammar Bank.

▶▶ page 112 **GRAMMAR BANK**

PRONUNCIATION

- 4A** **2.01** | **connected speech: future probability** | Listen and complete the sentences with the correct phrases.
- VR be used more in the future.
 - The new headsets go on sale next week.
 - This game be a big hit!
 - VR replace our summer holidays.
- B** **2.01** | Listen again. Notice how the phrases are pronounced in connected speech. Practise saying the full sentences.

C Work in pairs. Take turns completing the sentences with your own ideas.

- Video games are certain to ...
- New technology is going to ...
- In the future, people are unlikely to ...
- The next football World Cup is due to ...
- In future, medical professionals could ...
- Teachers of the future might ...
- By 2030, tourists are likely to ...
- In the future, firefighters might ...

SPEAKING

5A Work alone. Read the predictions. Decide which ones you agree with, and which you disagree with.

By 2040 ...

- offices will not exist. Former office workers will meet and socialise in virtual spaces.
- Virtual university professors will give virtual lectures in the environments they are teaching about.
- most people will go to virtual concerts and sporting events instead of real ones.
- doctors will use VR to predict health issues. They will analyse findings based on VR simulations.

B Read the Future Skills box and do the task.

FUTURE SKILLS

Critical thinking

Being accurate is an important part of critical thinking. For example, 'By 2040, nobody will eat meat.' is a big claim. It seems unlikely that every single person in the world will give up meat in the future. Something like, 'By 2040, the majority of people in the UK will have reduced the amount of meat in their diet.' is far more accurate and easier to evaluate.

Think again about your responses to the predictions in Ex 5A. Think about how you can express your opinions accurately, to show how sure you feel about each one.

C Work in groups. Discuss the predictions in Ex 5A and answer the questions.

- Which of the predictions:
 - will happen?
 - might happen?
 - is unlikely to happen?
 - definitely won't happen?
- What do you think of the predictions? How would they affect our day-to-day lives?
- What other uses do you think there will be for virtual reality in the future? What other predictions would you make about life in 2040?



2B Closer to nature

GRAMMAR | quantifiers

VOCABULARY | nature

PRONUNCIATION | connected speech: quantifiers

LISTENING

1A Work in pairs. Read the information about the BBC Radio programme and discuss the questions.

Why we should listen to trees **B B C**

Most of the world's population live in big, noisy cities, where we don't have many opportunities to get close to nature. For many of us, this means we miss out on some of the positive effects of spending time in nature. Alex Smalley explains.

- Do you spend time out in nature? Why/Why not?
- What kinds of natural places do you enjoy visiting?
- Why do you think spending time in nature is good for us?

B **2.02** | Listen to the programme. Tick the ideas that are mentioned.

- People have known for a long time that we benefit from spending time in nature.
- In the past, doctors didn't recognise the benefits of spending time in nature.
- In recent centuries, we seem to have forgotten the health benefits of being in nature.
- The excitement of city life brings health benefits.
- Spending time in or near nature helps restore balance.
- Studies have indicated that listening to the sounds of nature can improve your well-being.

C Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- According to the programme, how would most people describe their idea of paradise?
- What did doctors in the 1700s recommend for their patients?
- What has helped improve people's quality of life in the last 200 years?
- What problems does living in 'big, busy and noisy cities' cause us?
- How does spending time in a natural environment help us?
- Why did some hospital patients in the 1980s recover faster than others?

D **2.02** | Listen again and check your answers.

GRAMMAR

quantifiers

2A Work in pairs. Read the comments about the radio programme. Which do you agree with? Which do you disagree with? Why?



Rodrigo
07:56 | 13 June

Alex is right! **The majority of** the world's population now live in cities, and there is **a lack of** green public spaces where people can relax.



Fumi
08:20 | 13 June

I work in an office where most people spend **a good deal of** time stuck at a computer screen, and **very little** time outdoors. **Several of** us try to find time in the day to go out and enjoy nature, but we're definitely **in a minority**.



Alexis
10:47 | 13 June

I agree! There are ways to get closer to nature even if you live in a city, and have **no time to spare**. **Every day**, take **a few** moments to notice the nature around you. Sit outside with your morning coffee, grow **a handful of** plants on your desk, or take **a little** time to enjoy the view from your office window. **Each** time you do this, you'll feel more relaxed.

B Read the comments again. Match the quantifiers in bold with the meanings (1–4).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 a large number or amount | 2 a small number or amount |
| 3 one individual person or thing | 4 none |

C Complete the rules with the type of noun: *singular, plural or uncountable*.

- Use *several, few, a few, a handful of* + nouns.
- Use *the majority of, a lack of, no* + nouns or nouns.
- Use *each, every* + nouns.
- Use *very little, a little, a good deal of* + nouns.

D Learn and practise. Go to the Grammar Bank.

▶▶ page 113 **GRAMMAR BANK**

PRONUNCIATION

3A 2.03 | **connected speech: quantifiers** | Listen to the sentence. Look at the quantifier in bold and draw (⌒) between any words that link together.

The majority of the world's population now lives in cities.

B 2.04 | Draw (⌒) to show connected speech in the quantifiers. Then listen and check.

- 1 A **good deal of** my time is spent commuting.
- 2 There's a **lack of** green public spaces.
- 3 **Several of us** walk along the beach in the morning.
- 4 People who live in the countryside are definitely **in a minority**.
- 5 I grow a **handful of** herbs on my balcony.

C Work in pairs. Take turns to complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 A good deal of my time is spent ...
- 2 There's a lack of ...
- 3 Several of us ...
- 4 People who ... are definitely in a minority.

VOCABULARY

nature

4A Complete the article with the words and phrases in the box.

coastline deserted open space river bank
scenery sunlight track woodland

Did you know?

New research has found that spending just two hours a week in nature is enough to improve your health and well-being.

For some people, this might mean sitting by the sea on a ¹..... beach somewhere on a wild ²....., looking up at a clear blue sky and listening to the sound of the waves crashing onto the sand. Or perhaps enjoying a wide ³..... where the ⁴..... is spectacular. For others, it might be walking through ⁵..... near where they live and watching the morning ⁶..... through the trees. Or maybe walking along a narrow ⁷..... to a ⁸....., to sit and watch the water flowing past.

B Read the article again. Which word or phrase:

- 1 means that there is no one else around?
- 2 refers to the land by the side of a river?
- 3 refers to a rough path or road?
- 4 is the opposite of a small, contained area?
- 5 refers to an area with a lot of trees?
- 6 is another word for landscape?
- 7 refers to the area of land near the sea?
- 8 refers to light from the sun?

C Work in pairs. Describe a natural place that you know or enjoy spending time in.

SPEAKING

5A Work in groups. Imagine your school or college wants to encourage people to spend more time in nature to improve their well-being. Make notes about:

- green spaces nearby and how you could use them.
- changes you could make to the building (e.g. creating a rooftop garden).
- one-off events or activities you could do (e.g. a tree-planting event).
- changes you could make to ways of working or schedules.
- posters, leaflets, etc. you could create.

B Read the Future Skills box and answer the question.

FUTURE SKILLS

Leadership

When you are working in a group, a discussion can sometimes get stuck on one topic for too long. When this happens, it is important to refocus the group by suggesting what you should discuss next.

What expressions can you use to move the discussion on to a new topic?

C Work in your groups. Try to agree on five suggestions for your college or school. Remember to refocus the discussion if you get stuck on one topic for too long.

WRITING

a for-and-against essay

6A Work in pairs. Write down five advantages of living in a city and five advantages of living in the countryside.

B Read the essay. Does it mention your ideas? Do you agree with the writer's point of view?

C Read the essay again. Then choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 The introductory paragraph **explains what the topic is and why we might be interested / gives the writer's opinion on the topic.**
- 2 Paragraph two gives points **for / for and against** the idea.
- 3 Paragraph three gives points **against / for and against** the idea.
- 4 The conclusion **asks the reader's / gives the writer's** opinion.

7A Look at the sentences in bold in the essay. Find linkers which are used to show a contrasting idea. The first one has been done for you.

B Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 What punctuation follows *However*?
- 2 Which verb form follows *despite*?
- 3 Which linker is used in the phrase '..... the fact that ...'?
- 4 Which linker is used to start a sentence which contrasts with the previous ideas?

C Connect the ideas in two different ways using the linkers in brackets.

- 1 Some young people love living in the city / others don't like it at all. (although / however)
Although some young people love living in the city, others don't like it at all.
Some young people love living in the city. However, others don't like it at all.
- 2 Public transport can be very overcrowded / people still use it (despite the fact / while)
- 3 Life in the city is exciting / it can be stressful (while / however)
- 4 Pollution and crime are problems / many young people prefer living in the city (although / despite)

D Write notes for the four paragraphs of a for-and-against essay on living in the countryside. Then write the essay (180–200 words).



City living – pros and cons

Rural and urban living have always held a different appeal for different people. ¹**While some people love living in the countryside, others find it boring and can't wait to get back to the excitement of the city. So, what are the pros and cons of living in the city?**

For many people the city offers plenty of advantages. Firstly, cities are much more exciting. There are lots of things to do, from shopping and eating out to going to the theatre or the cinema. In a city, all of these things are easy to access on public transport, which makes life a lot easier. Secondly, there are a great number of professional opportunities available in the city which are not available if you live in the countryside. Many big businesses have their headquarters in the city. Therefore, there are more businesses to choose from and more jobs available. Also, you're likely to get a higher salary. Lastly, when you live in a city, you get the opportunity to meet a huge number of diverse people. ²**Although you can build a network of friends and professional contacts anywhere you live, being in a city makes this easier.**

³**However, there are some downsides to living in the city.** It's a lot noisier and more crowded than the countryside. The pace of life is very busy and this can feel stressful. ⁴**Despite having efficient public transport, life in the city means you often have to spend a lot of your time commuting to work.** Also, the cost of living is often higher in the city. In addition to this, you have to consider that pollution and levels of crime are likely to be worse than in the countryside.

On balance, I think the advantages of being in a city outweigh the disadvantages, especially for younger people. ⁵**Despite the fact that there are benefits to living a peaceful life in the countryside, it's no surprise that so many people choose to give this up in order to find more excitement and opportunities in the city.**



2C Amazing lives

HOW TO ... | speculate
 VOCABULARY | lifestyle adjectives
 PRONUNCIATION | stress to show certainty



VOCABULARY

lifestyle adjectives

1 A Work in pairs. Look at the photos and answer the questions.

- 1 Where are the people?
- 2 What are they doing?
- 3 What is unusual about their lives?

B Read the article. What do you think is the hardest thing about each lifestyle?

2 A Scan the article. Complete the sentences (1–7) with the adjectives in bold.

- 1 My life is so busy and tiring – it's
- 2 My job is so – I do exactly the same thing every day, so I'm always bored.
- 3 My job gives me a lot of personal satisfaction, as well as a good income – it's very
- 4 My life is very, like everyone else's. There's nothing unusual about it.
- 5 I don't think anybody else lives like me. I have a(n) lifestyle.
- 6 My lifestyle is very I don't spend a lot of money on myself.
- 7 Life here is very, with very cold weather and a lot of snow in the winter.

B Work in pairs. Do any of the statements in Ex 2A apply to your life? Why/Why not?

Life at the extreme

This week, we continue our profiles of some of the world's most amazing people, by looking at three women with extreme lives.

Life at sea

Diana Botutihe's lifestyle is definitely **unique**. She has lived her entire life at sea. Born at sea, she has spent her whole life on boats that are typically 5 m long and 1.5 m wide. She visits land only to trade fish for other essentials such as rice and water. It's a simple, **modest** life. Her boat looks homely: filled with water cans, cooking pots, plastic utensils, a kerosene lamp and a couple of pot plants. Diana is one of the world's last marine nomads, a member of the Sama-Bajau ethnic group, a group of Malay people who have lived a traditional life at sea for centuries.

Life in space

Astronauts have been living on the International Space Station for more than a decade. Whilst floating in the air without gravity may sound like fun, there are plenty of challenges which make doing even **ordinary** things like washing your hair difficult. Karen Nyberg spent more than twenty years in a hugely fulfilling career working as an astronaut. While she was on the Space Station, Karen, who enjoys running and has run nine marathons, would typically spend at least two hours a day training on a running machine or an exercise bicycle. Life in space can be **tedious** at times, so as well as dealing with technical and practical problems on the Space Station, Karen also enjoyed creative pursuits like sewing and sketching.

Life around the world

Rosie Swale-Pope is the only person in history to have undertaken a solo, unsupported run around the world. Over nearly five years, she has travelled over 32,000 km, facing extreme danger, **harsh** Siberian winters, wolves and loneliness. Rosie runs pulling a trailer, which she then uses to camp inside. Life on the road can be **exhausting**, but also incredibly **rewarding**. She says she is happiest when sleeping alone in remote forests and meeting people as she runs by day, often starting before dawn to avoid the traffic.

How to ... speculate

3 A **2.05** | Listen to a conversation about a TV series. What factual information do you learn about Karen Nyberg and Rosie Swale-Pope?

B **2.05** | Read the sentences from the conversation. Are they talking about Karen (K) or Rosie (R)? Then listen again to check.

- 1 I'd **guess** it must be so inspiring to see the world like that.
- 2 I'd **have thought** it would be exhausting to live like that all the time.
- 3 I'd **imagine** that was really hard.
- 4 I **reckon** it must be pretty lonely at times.
- 5 She's **clearly** the kind of person who just has to keep moving.
- 6 I **suppose** they had video chats.
- 7 **There's no way** I would ever consider doing that.
- 8 She's **bound to** feel scared sometimes.

C Work in pairs. Look at the words and phrases in bold in Ex 3B. Which can you use:

- 1 instead of saying 'I think ...'?
- 2 to talk about what you think as a result of the evidence you see?
- 3 to talk about something you think is not possible?

D Learn and practise. Go to the Grammar Bank.

▶ page 114 **GRAMMAR BANK**

PRONUNCIATION

4 A **2.06** | **stress to show certainty** | Listen to the sentences and underline the words with the main stress.

- 1 There's no way I would ever consider doing that.
- 2 She's clearly the kind of person who just has to keep moving.
- 3 She's bound to feel scared sometimes.

B Write sentences about the lives of the people in the article in Ex 1B using the phrases in Ex 3B. Write about the topics in the box or your own ideas.

entertainment food friends and family sleep

C Work in pairs. Take turns to read your sentences. Do you agree with each other's ideas? Why/Why not?

SPEAKING

5 A Work in groups. You are going to talk about the lives of some famous people. Agree on four people you all know about from the categories below.

actor businessperson fashion model
 influencer singer sports star

B Work alone. Think about the people you have chosen. Prepare to discuss the questions.

- 1 What do they enjoy about their life?
- 2 How do they feel about being famous?
- 3 Why might they feel unhappy sometimes?

C Discuss your opinions and assumptions about the people you chose in Ex 5A. Which person do you think has the best life? Why?

MEDIATION SKILLS note taking and summarising

summarise an informal interview

▶ page 147 **MEDIATION BANK**



2D BBC Entertainment

BBC

The time traveller

VOCABULARY | extreme adjectives

SPEAKING | an imaginary trip back in time

WRITING | a competition entry

PREVIEW

1 A Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

- Which famous artists can you name? What do you know about their lives?
- What do you know about Vincent van Gogh?

B Read the programme information. What did you learn about Vincent van Gogh?



BBC

Doctor Who

Doctor Who is a BBC science-fiction series about a character called the Doctor who can travel backwards or forwards in time. In this episode he and his companion, Amy, go to France to visit the artist Vincent van Gogh. Van Gogh was a 19th-century painter from the Netherlands. During his lifetime, he was unsuccessful and had a difficult life. He was often unhappy because no one recognised his talent. After he died, his work became popular and he is now one of the most famous artists in history.

VIEW

2 A Watch the video. What does van Gogh learn about his paintings by the end of the episode?

B Number the events in order. Then watch the video again and check.

- Van Gogh talks about the wonders of the universe.
- Van Gogh hears a tour guide speaking about his work.
- Van Gogh takes the Doctor and Amy to his cluttered home.
- The Doctor and Amy go back in time and meet van Gogh in a café.
- A guide in a museum tells visitors about van Gogh.
- The Doctor has an idea.
- Van Gogh tries to give the Doctor a gift.
- The group go to a museum called the Musée d'Orsay.

C Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

- Why do you think the Doctor took van Gogh to the Musée d'Orsay?
- How do you think van Gogh feels by the end of the episode? How has his life changed?



VOCABULARY

extreme adjectives

3 A Read the sentences from the programme. Choose the correct meanings for the adjectives in bold.

- Those final months of his life were probably the most **astonishing** artistic outpouring in history.
 - sad and dark
 - very surprising or amazing
- That's **incredible**, don't you think, Amy?
 - extremely good or great
 - not believable
- You know, you should be careful with these [paintings]. They're **precious**.
 - valuable and important
 - very large
- This is the **mighty** Musée d'Orsay, home to many of the greatest paintings in history.
 - very large and important
 - extremely old
- Van Gogh is the **finest** painter of them all.
 - most famous
 - best
- His command of colour, the most **magnificent**.
 - extremely good
 - very bright or shiny

B Which of the adjectives in Ex 3A can you use with *very*? Which are extreme adjectives?

C Work in groups. Try to name the following:

- a magnificent work of art.
- an astonishing scientific achievement.
- a very fine film or piece of music.
- something precious in your country.
- a mighty person.
- an incredible time to be alive in history.

D Compare your ideas with other groups.

SPEAKING

an imaginary trip back in time

4 A Listen to someone explaining where they would go if they could travel back in time. Where do they choose and why?

B Listen again. Tick the phrases that you hear.

KEY PHRASES

To start with, ...

So, what would I do?

With that in mind, I'd ...

What else?

Another possibility would be to ...

And last but not least, I'd ...

C Read the Key phrases again and answer the questions.

- Which two phrases introduce a new topic?
- Which phrase refers to something just mentioned earlier?
- Which two phrases can we use to show a sequence of events?

5 A Imagine you could travel back in time. Make notes about:

- where you would go (e.g., which area, city, country, etc.).
- which time you would go back to.
- who you would like to meet.
- what you would do.

B Work in groups. Take turns to explain which time periods you would visit and why. Whose trip sounds the most exciting?

WRITING

a competition entry

6 A Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Have you ever won a competition? What was the prize?
- Have you ever entered a creative competition (e.g., with a piece of writing, art, music, etc.)? Did you win?

B Write a competition entry. Go to the Writing Bank.

▶ page 104 **WRITING BANK**

GRAMMAR

future probability

1 A Write as many predictions as you can using the topics in Box A and structures in Box B.

A

future holidays the weather your future career
your plans for the weekend

B

be going to certain to could due to likely to
may may not might might not unlikely to
will + certainly/definitely/possibly/probably won't

I might go to the cinema at the weekend. I'll definitely speak to my parents.

B Work in pairs. Take turns reading your predictions. Are any of them similar?

quantifiers

2 A Read the results of a survey about a group of language learners. Then choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

LANGUAGE LEARNING SURVEY

Participants: 20 students, aged 18–52,
average age 26

use a book to learn the language	18
use online resources	20
use some kind of dictionary	13
use a pronunciation app	5
don't have enough time to study	16
review the lesson for ten minutes or more afterwards	10
read in the target language for more than four hours a week	2
prefer to learn with others	16

- 1 **Few / Several / The majority** use a book to learn the language.
- 2 **Every student / Several / A handful** use(s) the internet to get input.
- 3 **A minority of / Few / Plenty of** students use a dictionary.
- 4 **The majority / A handful / Plenty of** students use a pronunciation app.
- 5 Most students mention having **a lack of / a bit of / plenty of** time to study.
- 6 Half say they do **all / a little / a good deal of** revision outside class.
- 7 **Very few / No / The majority of** students read a lot in the target language.
- 8 **A large number of / A lack of / Few** students prefer learning with others.

B Work in pairs. Guess which of the sentences are true for your class.

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two words you don't need.

coastline deserted findings predict scenery
smart sunlight track virtual reality

- 1 It's impossible to the future.
- 2 Researchers should publish their
- 3 is almost as realistic as real life.
- 4 You should go up into the mountains because the is amazing!
- 5 After midnight the town is
- 6 The is very wild and dramatic.
- 7 Open the curtains! We need some

4 A Choose the correct options (A–C) to complete the text.

Another world: Finding solitude

Anyone looking for solitude ¹..... find it in a 21st-century city, but there are still ²..... of places one can be alone. In the 19th century, the American writer Henry Thoreau did an experiment in solitary living. He went to live on a patch of ³..... owned by his friend Ralph Waldo Emerson. Thoreau built a hut on the ⁴..... of Walden Pond. He spent over two years there and wrote a book, *Walden*, about his experiences.

More recently, the Italian writer Paolo Cognetti left Milan and rented a shepherd's hut near the mountains of Valle d'Aosta. There he lived for ⁵..... months, surrounded by ⁶..... scenery and ⁷..... noise besides the wind. While there, he took time to ⁸..... his life and think about what he ⁹..... do next. Like Thoreau, he wrote a book: *The Wild Boy*.

¹⁰..... people are able to escape like Thoreau and Cognetti. ¹¹..... of us are lucky if we get a few days on a ¹²..... beach. But there will always be quiet places for those with the desire and resources to find them.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 A is due to | B will definitely | C is unlikely to |
| 2 A plenty | B good deal | C a lack |
| 3 A track | B woodland | C scenery |
| 4 A coastline | B open space | C banks |
| 5 A a good deal of | B few | C several |
| 6 A incredible | B precious | C mighty |
| 7 A the majority of | B each | C very little |
| 8 A research | B analyse | C predict |
| 9 A might | B is going to | C was due to |
| 10 A Few | B Little | C Enough |
| 11 A Several | B The minority | C The majority |
| 12 A coastline | B deserted | C woodland |

B  R2.01 | Listen and check your answers.