

Tomorrow calling!

- **Topics** Our future cities; *Star Wars*; houses of the future; tomorrow's food; communication; technology
- **Use of English** *Will* for predictions; reported speech with past perfect; adverbs of probability; the passive; cohesive devices; *may* and *might* for future possibilities; future perfect



Lessons 1–2 Our future cities

- What do you think cities in the UAE looked like fifty or even a hundred years ago?
- How do you think they will change in the future?

Listening 21st

- 1 Listen to a talk. Which phrase below best describes the topic?
 - 1 The future of the UAE
 - 2 Predictions about cities in the future
 - 3 Cities in the past and now
- 2 Listen again. Are the statements true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)?
 - T 1 More than 50% of the world's population live in cities.
 - T 2 In the next 15 years, large numbers of people in China will move to big cities.
 - T 3 New York City is developing projects now to deal with future housing issues.
 - F 4 Some countries are already using driverless cars.
 - T 5 According to the talk, driverless cars will reduce the effects of accidents.
 - NG 6 City buses will be more energy-efficient and free to users.

Listening strategy

Always read the questions before listening. This will help you to focus on the relevant details instead of being distracted by unimportant words.

Use of English

- 3 Look at these sentences from the talk and answer the questions.
 - 1 This, of course, will create a housing problem.
 - 2 Will we finally use the flying cars we have seen in films?
 - 3 Experts believe that driverless vehicles will be one of the principal means of transport.
- a Do these sentences talk about the past, the present or the future? **future**
- b Are we sure that these events will happen? **no, not sure**
- c Which word is used in all three sentences? **will**
- d Which verb form follows *will*? **infinitive (without to)**

Language tip

The negative form of *will* is *won't* (*will + not*). For example, *there won't be any pollution in the future.*

Speaking

- 4** In groups, make predictions about the place you live in. How will it be different in a hundred years?

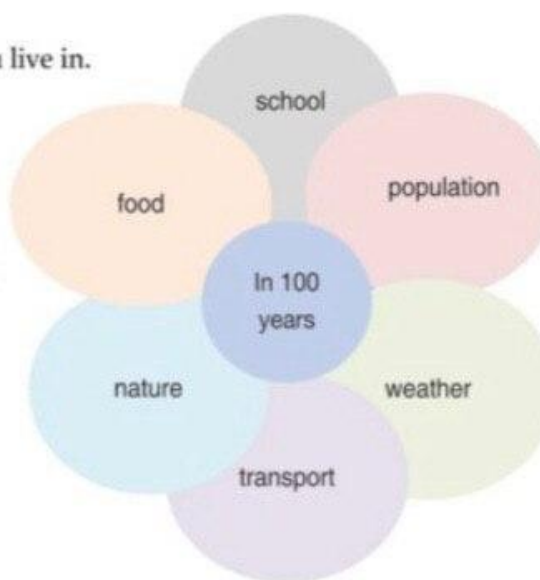
Organise your ideas by adding notes to the diagram opposite. You may add more topics.

- 5** Decide whether the phrases below are used to ask for an opinion (A) or to give an opinion (G).

- A **1** What do you think about ... ?
 G **2** In my opinion ...
 A **3** Don't you agree that ... ?
 A **4** What are your views on ... ?
 G **5** In my honest opinion ...
 G **6** I really think that ...
 G **7** It seems to me that ...
 G **8** You probably won't agree but ...
 G **9** I'd definitely say that ...
10 Do you have any thoughts on ... ?

- 6** With another group, discuss and compare the predictions you made in Activity 4. Use the phrases from Activity 5. Choose five predictions you all agree on and tell the class about them.

Example: *In a hundred years, the schools in our city won't use paper. Instead, every student will use a tablet or a laptop.*



Lessons 3–4 *Star Wars*

- How much do you know about the *Star Wars* films?
- Have you seen any of them? Which ones?

Listening 23

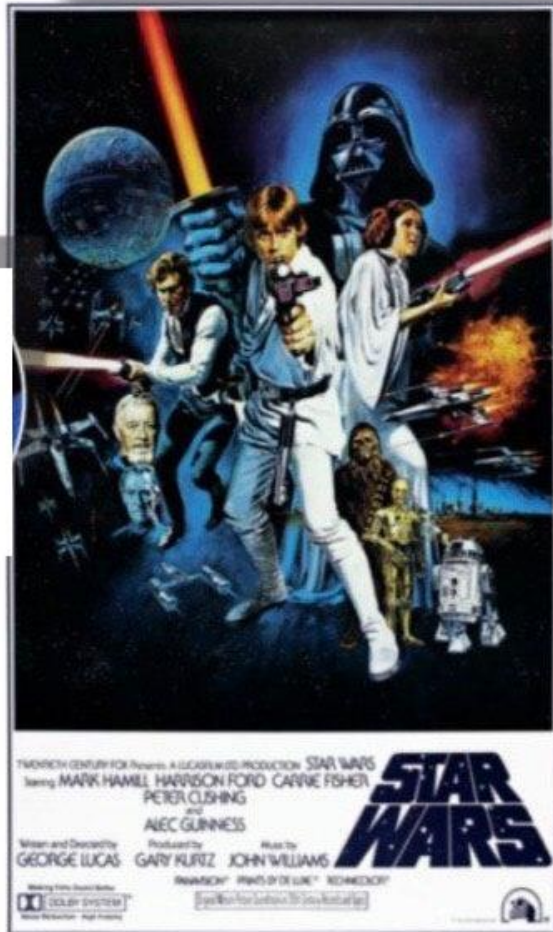
- 1 Read and listen to the dialogue between Marwan and Fahad. Who is the *Star Wars* geek?

Marwan – he's the one telling Fahad all about the films.

- 1 Marwan and Fahad
- 2 *Star Wars*, Episode 4
- 3 They're not as good as the original films
- 4 Eight – Anakin Skywalker (Darth Vader), Obi-Wan, Luke Skywalker, Palpatine, R2-D2, C-3PO, Princess Leia, Han Solo
- 5 Nine – three prequels, three main films, three sequels

- 2 Listen to the dialogue again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who watched the *Star Wars* film last night?
- 2 Which film was made first?
- 3 What does Marwan think of the prequels?
- 4 How many different characters do the boys talk about?
- 5 When the series is finished, how many films will there be in total?



Vocabulary

- 3 Read the audioscript and find words which mean:

- 1 muddled or unclear **confusing**
- 2 a film or book that tells you what happened before the events in the first film or book **prequel**
- 3 a series of three **trilogy**
- 4 very, very bad **evil**
- 5 to make someone believe something by constantly telling them that something is true **brainwash**
- 6 a type of robot **droid**
- 7 a group of countries (or planets) ruled by a single government **empire**
- 8 a film or book that continues the story of another film or book **sequel**
- 9 a report in a newspaper about a film or book **review**

Use of English

- 4 Read how Fahad reports his conversation with Marwan to his sister, Aysha. What verbs does he use to report Marwan's words?
said, explained, told (me), asked (him)

Fahad: Aysha, Marwan said the *Star Wars* film we saw last night wasn't the first film. He said it had come out before the first three episodes.

Aysha: Really? Why did they make the fourth film first?

Fahad: I think it was because the first film was so successful. Marwan explained that the director had always wanted to make a series of films. Oh, and he told me that Darth Vader had defeated Luke in a fight in *The Empire Strikes Back* and he'd tried to make him change to the dark side. He didn't, of course.

Aysha: What about the latest *Star Wars* film?

Fahad: I asked him if he'd seen it, but he said that he hadn't yet. He told me that it had received brilliant reviews though.



- 5 Look at the underlined phrases below. Identify where, in the conversation between Fahad and Aysha, this information appears.

- How does the tense change in the underlined verbs? **All the verbs change to the past.**
- Why does this happen? **The sentences are being reported.**

He said it had come out in 1977 before the first three episodes.

... he explained that the director had always wanted to make a series of films.

... he told me that Darth Vader had defeated Luke in a fight in *The Empire Strikes Back* and he'd tried to make him change to the dark side.

I asked him if he'd seen it, ...

He told me that it had received brilliant reviews.

Reading strategy

When people tell a story, they don't always talk about it in the correct order. Look out for words like *before* or *after* followed by the past perfect to help you to follow the sequence correctly.



Lessons 5–6 Houses of the future

- How does the house you live in today compare to the type of house your great grandparents lived in?
- What do you think houses will be like in a hundred years? Think of three ways that our future homes might be different.

- 1 because they have been thinking about creating homes with cost-efficient and longlasting material
- 2 because it's expensive
- 3 turning on the water heater while outside the house/using their smartphone
- 4 to clean the floors
- 5 they will have sensors to reduce energy use in rooms

Listening 21st

- 1 Listen to an interview with an architect. How many of your ideas for future homes are mentioned?
- 2 Listen again and answer the questions.

According to Dan:

- 1 Why haven't home developers been using organic material?
- 2 Why will it take longer for technology to be a part of our homes?
- 3 What is an example of smart home automation?
- 4 What do people currently use robots at home for?
- 5 How will the houses of the future be energy efficient?



Use of English

- 3 Look at the words below from the interview. Answer the questions.

definitely probably perhaps possibly certainly

- 1 What are the words used for?
- 2 Are they nouns, adjectives or adverbs?
- 3 What type of words usually come before and after them in a sentence?
- 4 Order the words from 1 to 6, where 1 is least likely to happen and 6 is most likely to happen.
- 5 Can you think of any other similar words?

1 To talk about the chances of something happening.

2 adverbs

3 *Will* usually comes before, infinitive verbs usually come after.

4 possibly, perhaps, probably, certainly, definitely

Language tip

We use adverbs of probability to show the chances of something happening.

For example:

Houses will definitely be more affordable in the future.

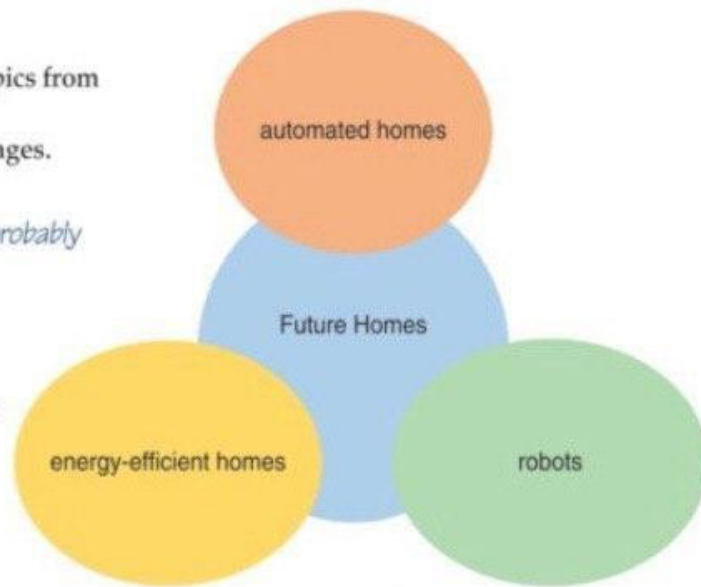
Speaking

- 4 In pairs, choose one of the topics from the interview and discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

Example:

Having automated homes will probably make people lazier.

- 5 Work with another pair. Compare and discuss your ideas from Activity 4. Use the adverbs from Activity 3 to express how certain you are.



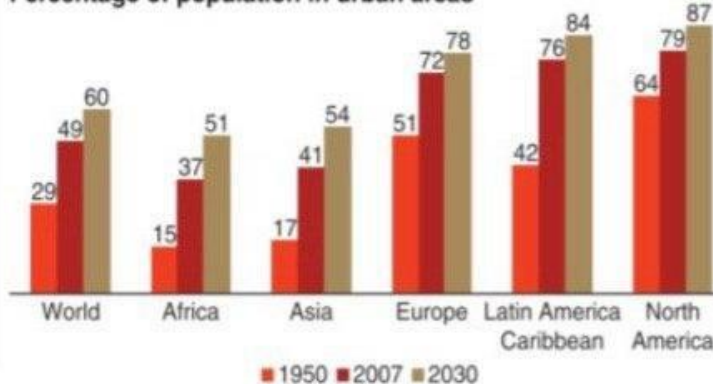
Lessons 7–8 Practise and prepare

- Do most people in your Emirate live in urban or rural areas?
- Why do they choose to live there?

Reading

The bar chart below gives information about the percentage of the population living in urban areas on different continents.

Percentage of population in urban areas



1 Look at the chart and complete the sentences below.

- The bar chart compares five continents over three different years.
- The percentage of the world's urban population in 2030 is expected to be twice as high as in 1950.
- Latin America Caribbean had a 55% increase between 1950 and 2007.
- The urban population of _____ was lower than Europe in 1950, but will be higher in 2030.
- North America has the highest urban population in all three years.

Did you know?

Around 85% of the population in the UAE is urban.

Reading 21st

- 2 Match each of the planning steps below to one of the paragraphs (A–C).

Introduction (paragraph 1): write one sentence to introduce what the graph shows.

Key information and details (paragraph 2): describe two main things, for example, the world trend between 1950 and 2030, what you notice about this trend, and give details to support this.

Conclusion (paragraph 3): describe the increase predicted for Africa and Asia, and compare it to the leading continent in 2030.

- 2 A Between 1950 and 2030, the proportion of the world's population residing in cities is expected to **double**, growing from 29% to 60%. However, this rate is less **marked** in some continents than others. For example, 64% of the population of North America was urban in 1950, increasing to 79% by 2007. **By contrast**, just 17% of the Asian population was urban in 1950, but this rose to 41% by 2007. This represents one of the highest urbanisation rates in the world, even though the percentage of Asians in urban areas was still smaller than the world average. It is also clear from the graph that urbanisation in Latin America is projected to be higher than Europe in 2030 **in spite of** being lower in 1950.
- 3 B **Overall**, North America remains the continent with the highest urbanisation percentage in the past, present and future. However, the number of people living in urban areas in continents like Africa and Asia has increased and is expected to continue to increase at a higher rate.
- 1 C The bar chart **illustrates** the urbanisation percentage of the world in 1950 and compares this with the percentage in 2007 and the **projected** percentage for 2030.

- 3 Find the words in bold in the paragraphs above that mean the same as the phrases below.

- 1 expected in the future **projected**
 2 in general **Overall**
 3 used to introduce information that is completely different **By contrast**
 4 even if **in spite of**
 5 two times as much **double**
 6 shows **illustrates**
 7 noticeable **marked**

Lessons 9–10 Tomorrow's food

- Do you eat a lot of natural foods?
- Do you think the way people eat today is healthy?
- Do you think people will eat more healthily in the future?

Reading 21st

1 Read the article. Are the statements below true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)?

- F 1 According to the article, the food industry will use a lot of new inventions in the future.
 T 2 Chef Jean Francois thinks using old ways of cooking is better for our health.
 T 3 According to the article, canned foods do not contain all natural ingredients.
 F 4 Super foods are made by humans adding different chemicals to the food.
 NG 5 According to the article, traditional Western dishes are less healthy.

What will we be eating?

People wonder what the future of food is going to look like. Will we take pills instead of food? Will we buy our meals from vending machines? Will we all have a robot chef at home? Food and agriculture experts think no is the answer to all of these questions.

Experts in the field predict that the food industry will actually go back to more traditional ways. More and more people around the world **may** go back to old cooking methods such as using wood-burning stoves and pressure cookers. According to chef Jean Francois, this **might** happen because traditional ways of cooking produce more flavourful dishes that are healthier for us. Environmentalists are also in favour of this since it will help to save energy.

In terms of the produce we use in cooking, the expectations are that a large percentage of people will go back to natural plant-based diets away from processed foods and large amounts of meat. Nutritionists are researching the side effects of all the chemicals we consume through canned foods and meals high in preservatives. This **may** change the way people think about food and encourage them to make their own meals and plant their own fruit and vegetables. Scientists now are all talking about 'super foods' that provide near-complete nutrition for humans and these are all available in nature without human intervention.

It is thought that old traditions **might** become more popular. For example, families **may** go back to cooking together. The time invested in creating detailed traditional dishes (such as dishes made in Middle Eastern and Asian cuisines) will provide more wholesome nutrition.



Use of English

2 Look at the words in bold in the text.

- What are the words used for?
- What type of words are they?
- Are they used to describe things we are sure about?
- Can we change the form of these words?
- What type of word comes after them?

- to express the possibility of something happening
- (modal) verbs
- No, we are not sure
- no
- infinitive form of verb without to

Language tip

We use *may* and *might* to talk about the possibility of something happening. *May* can express a higher degree of certainty, but the two are most often interchangeable. *Might* is more common in spoken English. For example:

*The school **might/may** change the snacks given to students.*

*The way we order food **may/might** become easier in the future.*

Speaking

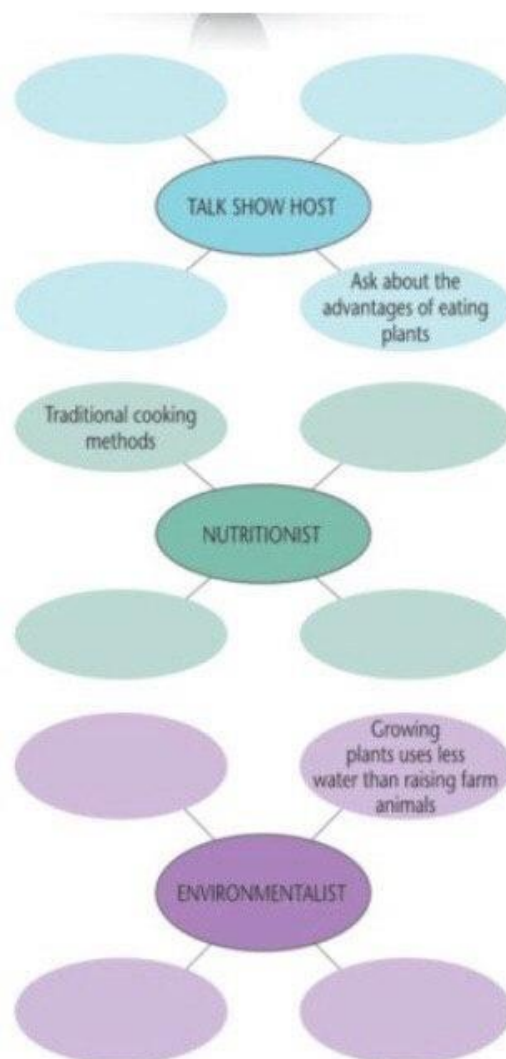
3 Imagine you are on a health talk show and you are asked to give your opinion about the future of food. In groups of three, make predictions about the topic and prepare a role-play.

There are three roles:

- Talk show host
- Nutritionist
- Environmentalist

Make notes, using the mind maps opposite to help you.

4 Perform your role-play for another group, and then watch theirs. Did you have similar ideas?



Lessons 11–12 Communication

- How do you usually communicate with your friends and family?
- Do you communicate in different ways with different people?

Reading

- 1 Look at the headlines. What do you think the articles are about? **communication**

A Meeting in progress – no coffee required!

B Information overload!

C The future of communication?

- 2 Match the headlines to the correct article. One headline is not needed.

C 1 The future of communication?

The Museum of the Future in Dubai now has an exhibition about communication changes in the coming decades. The three main themes are how robots, AI (Artificial Intelligence) and technology will improve human physical capabilities, business relations and communication.

Du, the UAE telecommunications company, has already developed a new technology called EyeShare which allows people to fully share, in real time, their experiences with friends and family. So, for instance, if your friends are having a great day out, instead of looking at their tweets and uploaded photos on a social media site, you will be able to see, feel and hear what they are doing simultaneously.

Exhibits at the museum also include Moodview, a form of technology which promises to help us understand how the people we are with are feeling. Then, according to the designers, it will tell us what to say and how to act. Since so many arguments are caused by people not understanding each other, maybe this will help people to stay calm and not fight.

Share your dreams! Sound like something from a science fiction movie? Well, the makers of DreamStream claim that one day we will be able to design and share our dreams with others via a global dreaming network. As we don't all have exciting dreams, why not link up with a friend's dreams! As with Twitter, you will be able to attract followers and share dreams with celebrities, your family or even random strangers.

A 2 Meeting in progress – no coffee required!

It's hard to imagine that less than a century ago most communication was done either face-to-face or by handwritten letters. Since then, the world of communication has changed enormously, from telephones and fax machines to emails. Next came mobiles, then smartphones, which

combined speaking, texting and emails all on one small handheld machine. So what's next?

According to some IT experts we are moving rapidly towards the next stage in immersive media. High-tech goggles will allow films, live shows and video games to be beamed into our brains without the need to go

anywhere. In addition, virtual reality (VR) won't just be about leisure time, but may become the future of business communication, too. Imagine that instead of everyone going to the same room for a meeting, you will be able to hold a virtual meeting. Everyone stays in their own office but, through VR, they appear to be in the same room

wherever they are in the world, whilst all looking at the same virtual whiteboard and sharing ideas and images. As a result, business may be completed more efficiently and cheaply as workers won't need to travel around the world to meet.

- 3 Read the two articles again. Are the statements below true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)?
- F 1 The Museum of the Future is only about changes in communication.
 T 2 Understanding how a person is feeling could help prevent disagreements.
 NG 3 The author thinks that other people's dreams are boring.
 T 4 The world of communication is changing all the time.
 T 5 People will be able to watch concerts in their living rooms.
 NG 6 Companies will no longer need meeting rooms.

Use of English

- 4 Look at these extracts from the articles. Then answer the questions.

... many arguments are caused because people don't understand each other ...

In addition, virtual reality (VR) won't just be about leisure time, ...

So, for instance, if your friends are having a great day out ...

- 1 because
 2 for instance
 3 In addition

- 1 Which word or phrase is used to give a reason for an opinion?
 2 Which word or phrase is used to give an example to support an opinion?
 3 Which word or phrase is used to add extra information?

Can you find any other words or phrases in the articles that support or give a reason for an opinion?

Other examples: So, Since, as, As a result

Writing tip

In an argumentative essay, you need to make it clear if you are stating a fact or expressing an opinion. You need to give reasons for your opinions.



Lessons 13–14 Technology

- What technology do you use every day?
- Do you know what the World Expo is? Use the Internet to find out.

Reading

- 1 Match the headings (1–5) with the paragraphs (a–d). There is one extra heading.

- a Tiny and cheap!
- b Just tell your computer, phone or TV what to do!
- c Don't ever leave home; have a printer? Easy!
- d Online anytime, anywhere!
- e Shopping has never been easier!



The future wonders of technology

In the 90s everyone was making predictions about the new millennium, the year 2000. Today, research agencies have chosen 2050 as the year to look towards. Countless official predictions are set for 2050, as many World Expos will have happened by then. We all expect a lot of new inventions! Will artificial intelligence and robotics have taken over the world?

b 1 _____

Internet experts think that by 2050, we will have provided Internet to every corner of the world. Currently, only about 40% of the globe has Internet access, with 78% of users in developed countries and 32% in developing countries. That's about 2.85 billion people. Online expansion will expose the world to one of the most important innovations of modern history, opening possibilities for global communication and commerce.

c 2 _____

Over the last 25 years or so, information technology has become 1,000 times better. By 2050, computer engineers will have invented a computer that fits in your jacket as a small chip. We will say goodbye to big hard disks and this will all be done through nanotechnology. The good news is that it won't cost tons of money to own one of these tiny computers. By then, the price of electronic devices will have dropped by more than 50%.

d 3 _____

We've got used to the idea that computers are machines that we operate with our hands. Just as we became comfortable with keyboards and mice, today's generation has learned to text at high speed. Each new technology has required new skills to use it. The next step is no-touch interfaces, devices adapt to us rather than the opposite. There is already evidence of this through voice command; by even earlier than 2050, electronic developers will have produced devices that users can completely control in this way.

a 4 _____

With 3D printers, not only will we be able to print objects in three dimensions, we will be able to print them in practically any material: not just plastics, but also metal, concrete, fabrics and even food. By 2050, we will have created websites that allow you to buy and download product designs, and then you will just be able to print them at home.

5 Tomorrow calling!

- 1 Because many world expos will have been held by then
- 2 developing countries
- 3 nanotechnology
- 4 using voice command
- 5 plastic, metal, concrete, fabrics and food

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why does the writer think there will be a lot of new inventions by 2050?
- 2 Which types of countries around the world hold the lower percentage of Internet access?
- 3 What technology will help us to build smaller computers?
- 4 How will people in 2050 control their devices?
- 5 According to the article, what kinds of material will we be able to print with in the future?

Use of English

3 Look at the sentence below from the article and answer the questions.

By 2050, we will have provided Internet to every corner of the world.

- 1 Does the sentence talk about the past, the present or the future?
- 2 Will Internet be provided everywhere **before** or **after** 2050?
- 3 Look at the underlined words. What do we call this form?
- 4 Look at the underlined sentences in the article. Which words come after *will*?

- 1 future
- 2 before
- 3 future perfect
- 4 have + past participle

Speaking 21st

4 In groups, choose one of the topics below. Discuss what technology you think will have been invented for this field by 2050.

- a medicine
- b education
- c entertainment
- d travel

Create a presentation poster with interesting visuals.

Language tip

The future perfect describes an action that will be completed by a specified time in the future.

By 2050, computer engineers will have invented a computer that fits in your jacket.

In this example, the invention of a tiny computer is going to happen before 2050.



- 1 Expo 2020 will connect people from around the world.
- 2 Expo 2020 is expected to attract 25 million visitors.
- 3 70% of the visitors will be from overseas.

Lessons 15 Review

Listening 25

- 1 Listen and complete the notes below with no more than three words or a number.

Example:

Expo 2020 will be the first World Expo in the region.

- 1 Expo 2020 will help launch the UAE's celebrations of 50 years as a nation.
- 2 Expo 2020 will run for 6 months.
- 3 an expected total of 25 million visitors
- 4 three sub-themes: Opportunity, Mobility and Sustainability
- 5 educational activities will be in the Children's Pavilion
- 6 inventions from past Expos: the Ferris Wheel, Heinz tomato ketchup, IMAX cinemas and the mobile phone

Vocabulary

- 2 Unscramble the words below. Then use them to complete the sentences.

sier cacte uheritr ular notntlaremeniviss
pctidre prsratseveei

- 1 People who work to protect the natural world from pollution and other threats are called environmentalists
- 2 Everything is becoming more and more expensive as prices rise.
- 3 The UAE is famous for modern buildings and architecture
- 4 I could never live in the country! Rural life is not for me.
- 5 Organisers of Expo 2020 predict 25 million visitors.
- 6 Fresh food contains no preservatives. That's why it doesn't keep for long.

Use of English

- 3 Order the words to make correct sentences.

- 1 the people Expo around from 2020 world will connect.
- 2 is 25 million attract visitors to 2020 expected Expo.
- 3 be visitors 70% the overseas from of will.

- 4 Match the phrases and sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| e 1 The UAE's population is very young. | a in spite of competing against some very famous cities. |
| a 2 Dubai received 116 votes to host Expo 2020 | b Similarly, Expo 2020 will run for six months. |
| b 3 Expo 2015 in Milan ran from May until October. | c so we'll likely live underground. |
| d 4 Insects are high in protein | d so we might eat ants in the future. |
| c 5 We'll run out of building space above ground, | e By contrast, most of the people in Europe will soon be over 60. |

- 5 Report what these people said.

Example:

Saif: 'I went to the Expo in Milan.'

Saif said he had been to the Expo in Milan.

- 1 Reem: 'World Expos have launched incredible inventions in the past.'
- 2 The organisers of Dubai 2020: 'We have worked very hard on the project.'
- 3 My teacher: 'Did you find the unit interesting?'

1 Reem said (that) World Expos had launched incredible inventions in the past.

2 The organisers of Dubai 2020 said (that) they had worked very hard on the project.

3 My teacher asked if/whether I had found the unit interesting.

Lessons 16–17 Project: presentation

How will your city be different in twenty years' time?

Think about the following points:

- how people will live
- in what ways robot technology will help humans
- what people will do for entertainment.



Project task 21st

- 1 Prepare a presentation entitled *My city in the future*.
 - Give a five-minute speech.
 - Use a poster or presentation software slides to provide visual support.

Planning stage

In small groups, draw a mind map to decide:

- the topics you will discuss
- what you want to say about each topic.

Example topics	
workplaces	energy
transport	public spaces
crime and safety	homes
arts and culture	communication

Giving good presentations

- 2 Look at the tips below. Organise the sentences into two groups:
 - Tips for designing visual support **2, 3, 5**
 - Tips for your speech **1, 4, 6**
 - 1 Project your voice, speak slowly and clearly, and maintain eye contact with your audience.
 - 2 Avoid too much text. Use key words rather than sentences and never write full paragraphs.
 - 3 Check your work for grammar and spelling mistakes. Pay attention to colours, background and the size of the text.
 - 4 Give the audience a take-home message. You should be able to summarise your main idea in a powerful final sentence. Maintain eye contact with the audience when you say it.
 - 5 If you are using presentation software, avoid complicated animations. It can distract the audience.
 - 6 Keep things short and simple. Your audience will lose interest if you are not brief.

Speech notes

- 3 Put the stages of a presentation into the correct order.
One has been done for you.

Conclusion _
Developing topic with
different example _
Introduction _
Inviting questions 5
Summary _
Establishing basic argument _

- 1 Introduction
2 Establishing basic argument
3 Developing topic with different examples
4 Summary
5 Inviting questions
6 Conclusion

Functional language: moving-on phrases

- 4 Complete the phrases with these words. There are two extra words.

about above turn at over relates This Next leads to in

- a This **leads** us to the topic of ...
b If we think **about** transport, we ...
c Connected **to** this issue is ...
d If we **turn** to the issue of crime,
e **Next** we can look at ...
f Having looked **at** technology in the home, let's now think about ...
g Now I'll pass you **over** to Ali who will tell us about ...
h My next point **relates** to ...
i **This** brings us to ...

Giving the presentation

- 5 Now give your presentation. If you are listening to someone else's presentation, make notes in the chart that your teacher will give you.

Speaking tip

Effective presenters use expressions such as *Let's ...*, *We can ...*, *We will ...*, *If we look at ...* in order to avoid the pronoun *I*. This helps to create a feeling of connection with the audience.

