

Martyn Hobbs & Julia Starr Keddle

FOR REAL PLUS

pre-intermediate

STUDENT'S BOOK & WORKBOOK



- Key grammar from accuracy to fluency
- Fully revised exams tasks
- Skills Book & CLIL
- e-book+ on **e-zone**

 APP with Audio



Units 5&6

B1 | KEY OBJECTIVES

GRAMMAR will; zero conditional; first conditional

FUNCTIONS talking about the future; everyday situations; talking about conditions; digital talk

VOCABULARY science fiction; environmental problems; geographical features

- 1 **PAIRWORK** Look around the room. What can you find made of these things? Which materials can be recycled?

paper | metal | cloth | plastic |
wool | glass | wood | leather |
rubber | cardboard | ceramic | cotton

- 2 Read the quiz. What do you and your family do?
Write A (always), S (sometimes), or N (never).

- 3 **GROUPWORK** Make a list of the things you do to help the environment.



- 4 **31** Listen to Kirsty and her brother Joel. Circle T (True) or F (False) for each sentence. Correct the false sentences.

- Joel is taking some old clothes to a charity shop. T / F
- Joel always turns his computer off when he's not using it. T / F
- Joel's dad is going to drive to the charity shop. T / F
- Kirsty had a shower this morning. T / F
- Kirsty always has the radiator on in her room. T / F

How eco-friendly are you?

How often do you do these things?

1 I go to school on foot or by bike.

2 When I leave an empty room, I turn off the lights.

3 While I am cleaning my teeth, I turn the tap off.

4 In the morning I have a quick shower, not longer than five minutes.

5 When I don't want my clothes any more, I give them to charity.

6 I never use plastic bags for my shopping.

7 My family goes shopping by bus or by bike.

9 When I am not using my computer, I turn it off.

11 After Christmas we recycle all the cards and wrapping paper.

8 When my phone breaks, I find a place to recycle it.

10 I put on a jumper when I feel cold at home, I don't just turn the heating up.

12 In my home we recycle most paper, metal, glass and plastic.

Unit 5

Future life

Unit objectives

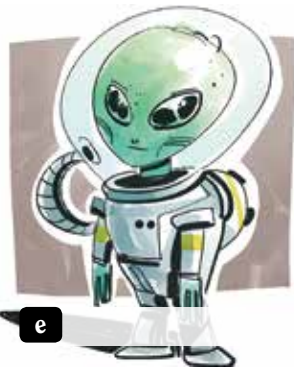
Grammar will (predictions and future facts); be going to v. present continuous for future

Functions talking about the future; everyday situations; communicating with will

Vocabulary science fiction; environmental problems

Vocabulary: science fiction

- 1 32 Label the pictures with these science fiction words. Then listen and check.
hologram | alien | clone | laser beam | satellite | planet



Warm up

- 2a Imagine the world in 2060. What are your predictions about the future? Think about these questions.

- What kind of technology will we use in 2060?
- What sort of houses will we have?
- Will there be more or fewer people in the world?
- Will we travel to other planets?

- 2b Now look at the pictures on page 49. Do they show some of your ideas?

Comprehension CLIL

- 3 33 Listen and read the text on page 49. Answer these questions.

- 1 What fuel will cars use in the future?
- 2 Name three things mobile phones will be able to do.
- 3 Why will our houses be smaller in the future?
- 4 Who will do our cooking and cleaning in 2060?
- 5 Which country will have the highest population?
- 6 How long will it take to travel to Mars and back?

Talking about the future

- 4 Study the rules and underline other examples of will in the text.

will (predictions + future facts)

- Use **will (won't) + base form** to make predictions and talk about future facts.

Our cars will run on electricity or water.

Our homes will be more eco-friendly.

We won't have so many accidents.

- Use **will (won't) + be able to** to make predictions about what we can or can't do in the future.

We will be able to travel to Mars and back.

- 5a **P PAIRWORK** Read the predictions about the future again. Discuss what you think about them.

A Do you think our homes will be more eco-friendly in the future?

B Yes, I do. I think that we won't use so much electricity in our homes and we will recycle more.

A Well, I don't. I think we will have more computers and use more energy in our homes in the future.

- 5b **T PAIRWORK** Read the text again. Which prediction surprises / frightens you most? What do you think your country will be like in 2060?





our world our future

TECHNOLOGY

By 2060 we will have smart cars. They will be able to communicate with each other. We won't have so many accidents, because cars will automatically slow down or stop in dangerous situations. Our cars will run on electricity or water. Our cell phones will become hologram phones. They will work even while we sleep – they will check our travel plans for the day, download films and music that we like and organise our lives.

HOMES

By 2060 our homes will be more eco-friendly. We will use solar panels, and we will clean and recycle our water. There will be many more people in the world and so our houses will be smaller. Many houses will be underground and we will have robots to clean, cook and do our household shopping.

LIFE AND DEATH

In forty years' time, we won't die! We will download our brains onto computers and live forever. The computers of the future won't look like machines, they'll look like humans. They will understand what we need.

POPULATION

The world population will be over nine billion. Nigeria will have the biggest population in the world by 2060.

WATER

In 2060, 75% of the population won't be able to find fresh water. However, we will recycle a lot of our water and we will learn to be more efficient with our water supply.

SPACE

By 2060 there will be too many people on Earth and over 100 million people will be living in colonies on the moon and on other planets. We will be able to travel to Mars and back in just three days.

MY AMERICAN BLOG

'Give me liberty, or give me peanut butter.'



Holidays are hard!

BY EMMA, THURSDAY @23.12

Life on the road is tough! We never stop driving! And I don't get enough sleep. My eyes have got big black circles round them! ☹️ We've seen the Niagara Falls (awesome), the White House (amazing) and the Appalachian mountains (beautiful). Where are we now? Well, it's Thursday so we must be in Kentucky! And believe it or not, we're in Paris!!! It's a very cute, very little city. Two interesting facts about Paris:

- 1) There are some famous racehorse farms here.
- 2) Paris was the home of Garrett Morgan. He invented traffic lights!!

What are today's plans? The guys are going to do their own thing this morning. And I'm going to sit here in this cool Internet café and write my blog. Then Nathan is calling for me at 12.30. We're having lunch together. Just us two. Perfect. ☺️

It's going to be hot this afternoon so I'm going to cover myself in factor 30 sunblock and wear my new hat. We aren't going to do anything special. We're just going to hang out. We're meeting Jodie and Ben at 8 o'clock for something to eat. Then after that they're going to a disco! But not me! I'm going to have a good night's sleep. And I'm not getting up until 10 am! Next stop: Nashville!



awesome believe it or not do their own thing



6 34 Listen and read *On the road* and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is Emma tired?
- 2 What is Emma going to do this morning?
- 3 Who is she meeting for lunch?
- 4 What is the weather going to be like in the afternoon?
- 5 What time is she meeting Jodie and Ben?
- 6 Is she going to a disco tonight?

7 Study the examples and complete the rules with *present continuous* or *be going to*. Then underline other examples in the blog.

be going to v *present continuous* for future

We're meeting Jodie and Ben at 8 o'clock.

I'm going to sit here in this cool internet café

- It is often possible to use either *be going to* or the present continuous.
- Use ¹ _____ for fixed future plans and arrangements in the future.
- You often use ² _____ for personal future plans and intentions.

WORD EXPANDER Linking word so

Use *so* to talk about the result of a situation.
Well, it's Thursday so we must be in Kentucky!

Find the other example in the blog.



will (predictions and future facts)

1 Study the examples and the rules. Complete the tables.

Many houses *will be* underground.

The computers of the future *won't* look like machines.

I'll probably go to France in the summer.

- Use *will* / *won't* to make predictions about the future.
- Use *will* to talk about future facts.
- The negative of *will* is usually *won't* in spoken English.
- Use *will* / *won't* + *be able to* to make predictions about what we can or can't do in the future.
- Use *probably* when you are not certain. Put it between *will* and the base form.

Positive	Negative	Questions
I'll/You'll see.	I/You won't see.	Will I/you see?
He'll/She'll/It'll go.	He/She/It ¹ _____ go.	² _____ he/she/it go?
We'll/They'll write.	We/They ³ _____ write.	⁴ _____ we/they write?
Short answers		
POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	
Yes, I/you will.	No, I/you won't.	
Yes, he/she/it ⁵ _____.	No, he/she/it ⁶ _____.	
Yes, we/they ⁷ _____.	No, we/they ⁸ _____.	

2 Complete the sentences with *will* and the verbs in brackets.

- Erica _____ probably _____ me an email tomorrow. (send)
- In a few years' time nobody _____ to work. (drive)
- My birthday _____ on a Tuesday next year. (be)
- In 2055, people _____ ill any more. (not get)
- I don't think Harry _____ his homework tonight. (finish)
- I like my old laptop. I _____ a new one. (not buy)
- We _____ probably _____ skiing in Austria this year. (go)
- It _____ tomorrow. I heard it on the radio. (not rain)

3 Write questions and short answers using *will*.

- you / pass your exams / next month. ☒
Will you pass your exams next month? Yes, I will.
- the President / win / the next election. ☒
- Jerry / become / a famous actor. ☒
- Alice / spend a year abroad / after school. ☒
- the government / build / a new motorway. ☒
- we / be able to / travel to Mars / in the future. ☒

be going to, present continuous, will

4 The points below give you some extra information about the use of *be going to*, present continuous and *will*.

- *Be going to* is your 'flexible friend'! You can often use it instead of the present continuous or *will*.
I'm meeting Sebastian tomorrow.
I'm going to meet Sebastian tomorrow.
France will win the World Cup next year.
France is going to win the World Cup next year.
- However, the present continuous is not very flexible and you don't use it to make predictions:
I'm going to pass my maths test tomorrow.
NOT *I'm passing my maths test tomorrow.*
- You don't usually use *will* to talk about plans and intentions in informal English. This is because the use of *will* changes the meaning.
I'm going to watch TV tonight. (= This is neutral. I intend to watch TV.)
I will watch TV tonight. (= This is not neutral. Perhaps someone wants to stop me!)
- Use *will* to talk about making decisions, offering, refusing, agreeing, requesting, promising.
(See Real communication on page 52.)
- Use *be going to* when you can see what is going to happen.
Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.
NOT *Look at those clouds. It will rain.*

Remember, your English will be fine if you follow the general rules on pages 48 & 50.

5 Write A for arrangements, I for intentions, P for predictions.

- ☐ She's arriving tonight at about ten o'clock.
- ☐ Are you going to join us for dinner?
- ☐ Matthew's going to complain to the manager.
- ☐ Cars will run on water in the future.
- ☐ I'm going to work really hard for this test.
- ☐ What are you doing next Sunday?

6 Complete the sentences. Use *be going to*, *will* / *won't* or the present continuous.

- They _____ computers in all our classrooms, but we don't know when. (install)
- I want to study Japanese. I _____ lessons. (have)
- Children _____ in online classrooms in five years' time. (study)
- Jessica _____ the lawyer at 9.30 tomorrow. (meet)
- There _____ so many road traffic accidents in the future. (not be)
- Next year, we _____ longer holidays. (have)

Real communication

Everyday situations

FILE

Making decisions

- I'll have the green shirt.
- I'll have a tuna salad, please.

Promising

- I'll do my homework tonight.

Offering

- I'll do the shopping.

Requesting

- Will you phone for a pizza?

Agreeing

- OK, I'll help you.

Refusing

- I won't do it.
- The computer won't turn off.

Apologising

- I'm really sorry.
- I'm afraid I...

Expressing feelings

- I'm not happy about this.
- I'm really upset.



Communicating with *will*



1a 35 Listen and match the dialogues (1-6) with the pictures below.

a ☐



b ☐



c ☐



d ☐



e ☐



f ☐



1b Complete the dialogues. Then listen again and check your answers.

1 GIRL What's the answer to exercise 4?

BOY I ¹ _____ tell you.

2 WOMAN Can you help me carry this shopping?

MAN OK, ² _____ the flowers.

3 QUEEN I feel very tired today.

MAN 1 I'll take the dogs for a walk.

MAN 2 ³ _____ your letters.

MAN 3 I'll answer the phone.

MAN 4 ⁴ _____ you a cup of tea.

4 MECHANIC So what's the problem?

MAN It ⁵ _____ start.

5 WAITER Are you ready to order now?

WOMAN Yes, I am. For my first course

⁶ _____ cannelloni and soup. And

then for my main course I'll have steak, fish, sausages, French fries, mashed potatoes...

6 TEACHER ⁷ _____ you ⁸ _____ your books at page 97, please?

STUDENT What did she say?

1c Match the dialogues with these functions.

- ☐ making decisions
- ☐ offering
- ☐ agreeing
- ☐ requesting
- ☐ refusing (person)
- ☐ refusing (machine)

Offers and promises

2 PAIRWORK Follow the instructions.

- Student A talks about a problem they've got, or you've got.
- Student B answers with an offer or promise.
- Student A thanks or continues the conversation.
- Swap roles.

A *I can't move this sofa.*

B *I'll help you. There you are!*

A *Thanks.*

B *You need to get some exercise.*

A *Yeah, you're right. I'll go back to the gym.*

B *Good idea. But the membership is expensive!*

MY PROBLEM

SOFA IS TOO HEAVY

DOOR IS OPEN

THIRSTY

PRINTER IS OUT OF INK

ROOM IS DARK

HEADACHE

CAN'T USE THIS APP

NEED TO GO SHOPPING

YOUR PROBLEM

DON'T EXERCISE

ARRIVE LATE ALL THE TIME

MUST PASS THE EXAM

MUSTN'T TELL MY SECRET

HAVEN'T CALLED YOUR MUM

DON'T TIDY THINGS UP

WEARING A DIRTY T-SHIRT

NEVER HAVE CREDIT ON YOUR PHONE

Making decisions

3 ROLEPLAY Work in groups of three or four students.

- One of you is the waiter, the others are customers.
- The customers are in the restaurant. They order food from the menu. The waiter takes the order and gives information.
- Improvise if you want, eg complain, have a problem with your credit card, etc.
- Perform your roleplays to the class.

Global BREAKFAST CAFÉ

BREAKFAST SPECIALS

with fruit juice
and / or hot drink all \$12

American breakfast bonanza eggs, mushrooms, tomatoes, waffles or toast & jam, pancakes

Turkish breakfast platter cheese, olives, tomatoes, cucumber, pastrami, boiled eggs, honey, bread

Mexican breakfast feast cottage cheese, eggs with tomatoes, green peppers and onion, homemade beans, tortilla

Healthy start fruit salad, muesli with nuts, seeds & honey, gluten-free porridge, vegan muffins

DRINKS

Coffee: Cappuccino, Americano, Espresso

Breakfast tea, Herbal teas, Hot chocolate

4 Read *Get into culture* and do the task.

GET INTO CULTURE Volunteering and charity



Not surprisingly, young people are concerned about the environment and social problems. So why not volunteer and help change the world? Interestingly, volunteering while you're at university gives you a better chance of getting a job and gives you a sense of purpose.

Thousands of students from different countries also volunteer abroad in their vacations or after they leave college. They learn new skills and make a difference in less well-off countries at the same time.

If you can't give your time, what about giving money? According to the Charities Aid Foundation, an international organization that produced a report called the World Giving Index, the most generous countries are:

- Myanmar (Amazingly, 9 out of 10 people give money to charity every month.)
- the USA
- Australia
- The UK is the most generous country in Europe.

Read the article and answer the questions.

- 1 Have you ever given money to charity or volunteered?
- 2 Where do you think your country is on the World Giving Index?
- 3 Which charity would you give time or money to?

WORD EXPANDER Adverbs of attitude

Adverbs of attitude show your point of view.

amazingly surprisingly hopefully interestingly fortunately not surprisingly

You can put these ones at the beginning of the sentence.

Find sentences with adverbs of attitude in *Get into culture*.



Vocabulary: environmental problems

1a **PAIRWORK** Use your dictionary to check the meaning of these words and expressions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ overpopulation | ☐ air pollution |
| ☐ endangered animals | ☐ sea pollution |
| ☐ greenhouse gases | ☐ acid rain |
| ☐ rubbish dumping | ☐ deforestation |
| ☐ atomic waste dumping | ☐ poaching |
| ☐ destruction of natural habitats | |

1b  36 Listen and repeat the words.

1c **PAIRWORK** Look at the list of problems again. Which is the most serious? Which is the least serious? Rate them from 1 (least serious) to 11 (most serious).

Reading CLIL

2a Look at the title of the article on page 55 and the photos. What do you think it is about?

2b Read the first paragraph and check your ideas.

3a Read the article and make notes about each organisation and activity.

- name of organisation and what it is
- when and where it was started and/or who by
- when the clean-up activity happens
- the countries where the clean-up happens
- what sort of places it takes place in
- how many volunteers take part
- how much rubbish is collected

3b Find words that have a similar meaning to these words.

seashore | clean up | organise | rubbish | country

4 Read the factfile about debris and discuss the questions.

- 1 Have you ever seen any of these things on a beach?
- 2 Which are the most dangerous for animals?

WORD EXPANDER Multi-word verbs: up

- Adding the particle *up* often gives the idea of completion to a verb, e.g.
We are *cleaning up* the beach. (= clean completely)
Eat up your vegetables! (= finish)
Find one other example with this sense in the article.
- Other multi-word verbs with *up* change the meaning of the verb.
Find *set up* in the article.

Listening

5  37 **P** Andy is giving a presentation. Listen and complete his notes.

HELPING THE ENVIRONMENT

SAVE TREES

• Buy recycled ¹ _____, and use ² _____ several times.

PLASTIC AND POLYSTYRENE

• Re-use ³ _____ carrier ⁴ _____, recycle plastic water ⁵ _____, and in the supermarket don't buy over-packaged ⁶ _____ and ⁷ _____.

METAL AND GLASS

• Save your ⁸ _____ tins and ⁹ _____ cans.
• Wash bottles and separate them into ¹⁰ _____, ¹¹ _____ and ¹² _____ glass.

IN THE HOME

• Turn down the ¹³ _____ by one degree.
• Turn off the ¹⁴ _____ when you leave a room.
• Don't leave the ¹⁵ _____ on standby.
• Don't leave the ¹⁶ _____ running when you clean your teeth.
• Don't throw ¹⁷ _____ cartridges, ¹⁸ _____ batteries, and ¹⁹ _____ into the environment.

Pronunciation /æ/ /ɑ:/

6a  38 Listen and repeat.

/æ/ plastic | can | batteries | camp | Amazon
/ɑ:/ glass | large | art | farm | vast

6b  39 Practise saying these words. Then listen and check.

1 trap 2 fantastic 3 arm 4 damp 5 dance
6 class 7 stamp 8 tap 9 calm 10 star

Speaking and writing

7a **PAIRWORK** Invent a campaign to clear rubbish in your local area. Discuss these questions.

- Where are there problems with rubbish or pollution in your local area?
- What can people do to help with these problems?
- How can you make the work exciting or fun?
- Where will you advertise your campaign?

7b Now design a poster to advertise your campaign.

7c Present your ideas to the class.

Clean up the Trash!

Have you ever noticed plastic bottles on the beach, plastic bags in the local park, packaging and cans in the countryside? Well you don't have to wait for the government to set up a group – you can do it yourself! Community action can really make a difference and there are many schemes to help local people fight pollution.

Clean up the World

Clean up the World is a global organisation that works with the United Nations Environment Programme. It has organised environmental clean up projects around the world. It was started in Australia in 1986 by a sailor called Ian Kieman, and is now one of the biggest community-based projects in the world. Every third weekend in September it arranges an annual Clean up the World weekend where people go out and collect litter from their local areas. Each year more than 35 million volunteers take part to clean up the environment in 130 countries!

International Coastal Cleanup

The Ocean Conservancy is an American organization dedicated to protecting the rivers, lakes, seas, oceans and coasts of the world. Every year people round the world clean up their coastal areas. In 2017, more than half a million volunteers removed more than eight million kilos of debris across 25,000 km of shoreline – enough to walk around the moon twice! It all started 30 years ago with one woman who took action and organised a cleanup on her local beach in Texas, USA.

Plogging

Plogging first started as an organised activity in Sweden in 2016. The word is a mix of jogging and the Swedish “plocka upp,” meaning pick up. Joggers pick up the plastic bottles and other litter they find while they are out exercising. Erik Ahlström started plogging in the Swedish capital Stockholm and created the website Plogga to encourage volunteers to join a group. The craze has spread all over the world. Start plogging and you can get fit and help the environment at the same time!

Factfile

Debris collected on the beach

- 1 cigarette ends
- 2 plastic drinks bottles
- 3 plastic bottle caps
- 4 food wrappers
- 5 plastic shopping bags
- 6 plastic lids
- 7 straws
- 8 glass drinks bottles
- 9 other plastic bags
- 10 food containers



RANDOM FACT

Strangest things found during the coastal cleanup - 1 piano, 4 drones and 56 toilets!

Unit 6

Danger

Unit objectives

Grammar zero conditional; conditional + imperative; first conditional; *when, as soon as, unless*

Functions talking about conditions; digital talk; making phone calls; using email, social media and chat rooms

Vocabulary geographical features

Warm up

1a Read the headings in the article on page 57 and answer these questions.

- 1 What situations does the article mention?
- 2 Do you know what to do in any of these situations? Write sentences.

a storm | a fire | a boat accident | a crowd

In a storm, don't touch metal.

1b PAIRWORK Compare your answers with your partner.

Comprehension CLIL



2 **40** Listen and read the article. Answer the questions.

- 1 When is it dangerous to swim ashore?
- 2 How should you float in the water and why?
- 3 Where is the most dangerous place in a crowd?
- 4 When a fire breaks out, is it a good idea to extinguish it?
- 5 What two places are safe during a storm?
- 6 During a storm, is it a good idea to take cover under a tree? Why? / Why not?

Talking about conditions

3 Study the examples and complete the rule.

Zero conditional

When there **is** a storm, you **are** safest indoors.

If you **'re** in a car, you **'re** safe.

As soon as they **see** flames, most people **panic**.

- Use the zero conditional to talk about things that are true under a certain situation.

Condition	Result
If + _____ simple (When / As soon as)	present simple

- You can use **unless** to mean 'if not'.
*Don't open any doors **unless** you know for sure there is no fire on the other side.*

4a Complete the sentences with the present simple to say what is true for you in these situations.

- 1 If I sleep less than six hours, I ...
- 2 If someone gives me a present I don't like, I ...
- 3 If I have a lot of stress, I ...
- 4 If a friend doesn't call me for two or three days, I ...
- 5 If I lose something important, I ...
- 6 If my phone doesn't work, I ...

4b PAIRWORK Compare your sentences.

5 Study the rule and the examples.

Conditional + imperative

- Use **if** + present simple + imperative to tell someone what to do.

*If you **are** outside, **don't take** cover under a tree.*

*If you **can**, **get out** and **call** the fire brigade.*

6 Circle the correct form in each sentence.

- 1 If you feel sick, *see / don't see* a doctor.
- 2 If your head hurts, *listen / don't listen* to loud music.
- 3 If you are a scientist, you *have to / don't have to* know a lot.
- 4 If you're thirsty, *get / don't get* yourself a drink.
- 5 If you want to get fit, *do / don't do* more exercise.
- 6 If you want to finish your homework, *go / don't go* out tonight.

7 Imagine you are talking to your best friend. Complete the sentences using imperatives.

←

message

1

If you want to borrow my bike, ...

2

If you want to meet up this weekend, ...

3

If you don't agree with my opinions, ...

4

If you are in trouble, ...



1

3

2

4

Staying safe in an **EMERGENCY**

WATER

1 What do you do in an emergency in the sea or a lake? Don't try to swim ashore if you are more than 100 metres away from the coast. In open water that can be dangerous, even if you are a good swimmer! If you have a boat, stay with it! Boats are easier to identify than people. The water is warmest on the surface – so try to lie on your back. And keep an eye out for rescue boats. As soon as they are within earshot, shout for help.

HOUSE FIRE

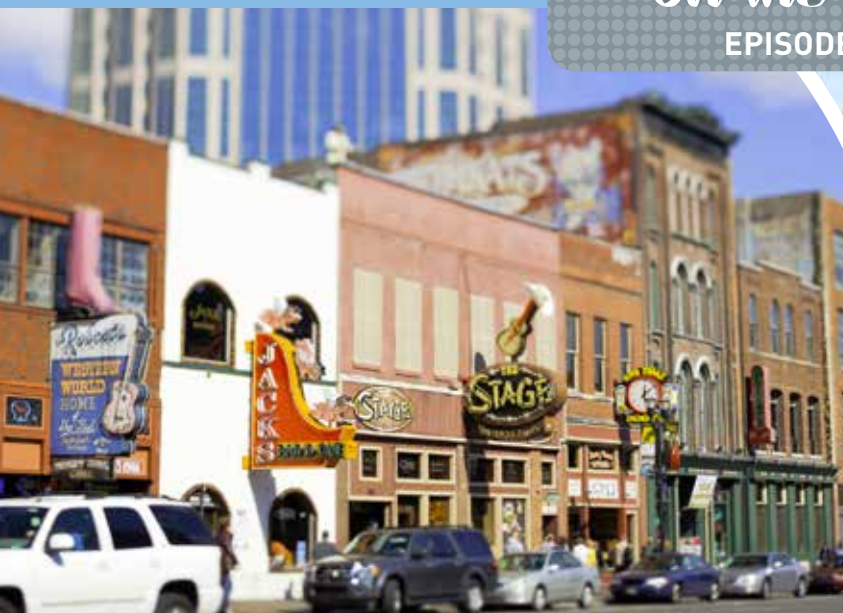
3 If a fire breaks out in your house, be very careful. Don't open any doors unless you know for sure there is no fire on the other side. Touch the handle with the back of your hand. If it is hot, you must not open the door. Instead go to a window and shout for help. Only try to extinguish the fire yourself if it is small. Leave the room and alert everybody in the house. If you can, get out and call the fire brigade.

CROWDS

2 If you go to a concert or a football match, make sure you know where the exits are. 'A crowd is always focused in one direction. It's like an umbrella that you have opened in front of you,' says Chris White, managing director of Security First. 'If you have to get out quickly, move away from the 'pressure area'. That's the area of greatest density – it's the point of the umbrella. Move backwards or to one side. As soon as you are away from the point, the pressure decreases.'

LIGHTNING

4 When there is a storm, you are safest indoors. If you are outside, don't take cover under a tree – an electrical current may run down the tree to the area where you are sheltering. Look for a small depression in the ground and crouch down with your feet together. If you're in a car, you are safe. It is also safe to use a mobile phone.



The friends arrive in Nashville... but they have problems.

NATHAN Oh man, that hotel is expensive!

JODIE If we carry on like this, I'll spend all my money before we get to LA.

BEN It'll be a lot cheaper if we go camping.

EMMA You're joking! I can't sleep in a tent! And if we sleep in a tent, we won't be safe! There are bears and wolves here.

NATHAN Not in a campsite, Emma!

EMMA Well if we go camping, I won't be able to wash my hair properly.

JODIE Oh come on...

EMMA And what about insects? If a mosquito bites me, I'll probably get malaria.

JODIE Now you're being silly!

EMMA OK. But if we go camping, we'll have to buy loads of stuff. And two tents! And that'll be expensive!

BEN OK, OK, I get the message! Anyway, let's go and get something cheap to eat.

JODIE Then we can go to a country music club. After all, we are in Nashville!

EMMA I hate country music.

JODIE Well, I don't like it much either. But it'll be a laugh!

EMMA Count me out. If we go to a club, we'll get back late. If we get back late, I'll feel awful in the morning. And then I won't want to go anywhere tomorrow. I know, what about a movie? Do you want to go to the cinema, Nathan?

NATHAN Er... OK, yeah, I guess.



Oh, come on. loads of stuff I get the message!
It'll be a laugh. Count me out.

First conditional

If we go to a club, we'll get back late.

- Use the first conditional to talk about possible future events.

Condition	Result
If + present simple	will / won't + base form

Comprehension



- 8 41 Listen and read *On the road*. Match the sentence halves.

- ☐ If they stay in the hotel,
- ☐ If they sleep in a tent,
- ☐ If they go camping,
- ☐ If a mosquito bites Emma,
- ☐ If they go out to a club,

- they'll get back late.
- they'll spend all their money.
- they'll have to buy loads of stuff.
- they won't be safe.
- she'll get malaria.

- 9 Read the rule. Then find other examples in the dialogue.

- 10 Nathan and Emma want to catch a bus from their hotel to the cinema, but they're late. Complete Nathan's words with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If we _____, we _____ the bus. (not hurry, miss)
- If we _____ the bus, we _____ to the movie theatre late. (miss, get)
- If we _____ to the movie theatre late, we _____ the beginning of the movie. (get, not see)
- If we _____ the beginning of the movie, we _____ it. (not see, not enjoy)
- If we _____ the movie, I _____ annoyed. (not enjoy, be)
So hurry up!

Zero conditional / Conditional + imperative

1 Study the examples. Tick ☒ the correct information to complete the rules.

If you eat too much, you get fat.

If you are in a car, you are safe.

If you go to a concert, make sure you know where the exits are.

Condition	Result
If + present simple	present simple
If people go too fast,	the police stop them.

- Use a comma (,) to separate the *if*-clause and the conditional clause, when the *if*-clause comes first.
- Use the zero conditional to:
 - ☐ talk about things that are true under a certain condition / in a certain situation.
 - ☐ talk about possible future events.
- Use *if* + present simple + imperative to:
 - ☐ tell someone what to do in a certain situation.
 - ☐ tell someone what to do in the future.

2 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 If you have an accident, | a don't tell him about the |
| 2 If you see Mahir, | party. |
| 3 If it rains, | b they don't listen to you. |
| 4 If you don't listen to others, | c everybody laughs! |
| 5 If you press this button, | d call an ambulance. |
| 6 If she tells a joke, | e take the bus. |
| | f you get a can of drink. |

3 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- If I drink a lot of coffee, _____.
- If I feel sad, _____.
- If I want to speak English well, _____.
- If I can't understand the homework, _____.
- If I get home late, _____.
- If my best friend feels ill, _____.

when, as soon as, unless

4 Study the examples and complete the rules.

I feel sick when I eat cheese.

As soon as they are within earshot, shout for help.

I won't lend you my bike unless you promise to be careful with it.

- Use ¹ _____ and not *if* when you are sure that something happens.
- Use ² _____ to say 'if not'.
- Use *as soon as* to mean 'immediately after'.

5 Circle the correct word or expression to complete the sentences.

- I don't usually wear a coat *as soon as* / *unless* it's really cold outside.
- When* / *Unless* there are more than 100 guests, they always open the door to the other room.
- I always get up early *when* / *unless* I go to bed after midnight.
- As soon as* / *Unless* it gets dark, the lights comes on.
- As soon as* / *Unless* she feels ill, she goes for a run every morning.
- I can check my email *as soon as* / *unless* I get home.

First conditional

6 Study the examples. Tick ☒ the correct information to complete the rules.

If the weather is good, we'll have a picnic.

I'll send you a text if I find my phone.

Condition	Result
If + present simple	will + base form
If she doesn't hurry,	she'll miss the train.

- Use the first conditional to:
 - ☐ talk about things that are true in a certain situation.
 - ☐ talk about possible future events.
- Use a comma if the *if*-clause comes:
 - ☐ first.
 - ☐ second.

7 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 If it rains, | a my parents will buy me a |
| 2 Liz won't go on vacation | moped. |
| 3 If I do well at school, | b if the pool's open. |
| 4 We'll go for a swim | c he'll be late. |
| 5 If he walks home, | d I'll buy you the new Kanye West album. |
| 6 If you like rap music, | e if she doesn't have enough money. |
| | f we'll take an umbrella. |

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

- If she finds the right present, she _____ it. (buy)
- We _____ a cake this afternoon if we have enough eggs. (make)
- If he reads this email, he _____ surprised. (be)
- If I _____ the car, I'll sell it. (win)
- I'll go and see the Winter Palace if I _____ my holidays in St Petersburg. (spend)
- If you _____ these glasses, I'll be very upset. (break)

Real communication

Digital talk

FILE

CALLER

Any situation

- Hello, can I speak to...?
- Can I leave a message, please?
- No, it's OK. I'll call back later. (to an invitation to leave a message)

Business

- Could I speak to Mr Burton, please?
- Hello. I'm ringing to...
- Extension 327, please.

OTHER PARTY

Any situation

- Hello.
- Who's calling?
- Can I take a message?
- I'm sorry, she's not in at the moment.

Business

- Trent Business Centre. Can I help you?
- I'm sorry he's not here / in the office at the moment.
- Can I help?
- I'll put you through.
- Could you call back in...?



Making phone calls



- 1 **42 Listen to the phone calls. Tick ☒ what happens.**

	Call 1	Call 2	Call 3	Call 4
ask for the caller's name	☒	☐	☐	☐
ask for the caller's phone number	☐	☐	☐	☐
check spelling	☒	☐	☐	☐
offer to do something	☒	☐	☐	☐
ask to leave a message	☐	☐	☐	☐
apologise	☒	☐	☐	☐

- 2 **ROLEPLAY Work in pairs.**

- Use the expressions from the *File*.
- Go to page 142 for your role cards.



- 3 **43 Read Get into culture and do the task.**

- 4 **PAIRWORK Discuss the advice below and put it in order of importance.**

GET INTO CULTURE Generation Z

1 _____ % the world's population use the internet.

2 _____ % regularly go online with a smartphone.

Gen Z are people aged 16-³ _____ year-olds. ⁴ _____ % of Gen Z use social media for entertainment and to fill up spare time. ⁵ _____ % of Millennials, people aged from ⁶ _____ to 35, use social media to keep in touch with friends.

Top global social media sites for Gen Z: ⁷ _____ use YouTube, 80% use Facebook and ⁸ _____ use Instagram.

- P Listen and complete the statistics above. Then answer the questions.**

- 1 Which things do you use the internet for?
- 2 How long do you spend on social media each day and what is your favourite platform?



Speak softly so you don't disturb other people.

Keep your business private. Are you sure you want other people to hear?

Keep a civil and pleasant tone, it doesn't look good to shout and get angry in public.

Choose your place, make sure you have good reception, and there isn't background noise.

Turn it off in public places, so the ringtone doesn't disturb people.

Don't drive and talk on your mobile.

Pull over and park before using your phone.

Avoid using the phone while you are paying in a shop, at a public counter, or getting on a bus or into a taxi.

Using email, social media and chat rooms

5 Read and complete the advice with these words.

chat room | punctuation | FAQs | formats | downloading |
annoy | subject | mail box | sender

NETIQUETTE

Online interactions are as important as face-to-face.
Learn to manage your online interactions with this guide.

Follow the same standards as

in real life. Do you shout at your friends and insult them? No? Then don't do it in cyberspace. There are real people with real feelings out there. There is no excuse to be rude or swear.

Don't break the law.

¹ _____ music without paying is illegal. It is theft. Musicians have a right to earn money from their work.

Respect other people's

time. Avoid sending memory-hungry files or sharing too many stories and jokes that are not important. You are wasting people's time and filling up their inbox. Save your photos in user-friendly ² _____.

Say what it's about.

It is important to tell people what your email is about. Put a ³ _____ that summarises the content of your email.

Don't send chain mail.

Sometimes a ⁴ _____ asks you to redistribute messages to a number of other people. They may threaten you if you don't.

Watch out for catfish. This is someone who pretends to be another person online. He or she uses fake pictures to hide who they really are. Most catfish simply want to hurt and bully other people on Twitter, Instagram or in a ⁵ _____.

Don't copy everyone in.

It is easy to send a message to everyone in your ⁶ _____. But do they all really need it?

Watch your grammar.

You make a bad impression if you write badly. Check spelling, grammar and ⁷ _____.

Don't write in capital letters

– it is like shouting.

Don't be a troll. A troll is someone who goes online and deliberately tries to ⁸ _____ other people there. Don't post messages that say rude, nasty things about other people's opinions or their look.

Learn the rules. Take the time to read the rules and ⁹ _____ on a message board before you post. Make sure that you know what is and isn't allowed.

6a Read the email below and say what the writer has done wrong according to the advice in exercise 5.

6b Correct the spelling, punctuation and grammatical mistakes.

To: peach777@fixit.co
cc: littleun@whereareyou.co;
kittykat@studio.co; chips789@home.co;
blueberry@thisisit.co
From: krissy21@box.co

Subject: stupid

Attachment: file1, file2, file3, file4, file5

I think you is VERY STUPD. You cant really prefer Iron Maiden. Anyone who lkes them is an idiot. Im attaching five photos of the Coldplay concert. Thay is high quality photos. 4 milion pixels! Ive also doonloaded there music from this reallu cool site. Free!
What do you think?

7a Match the parts of the email below with these labels.

- ☐ opening greeting
- ☐ subject header
- ☐ recipient
- ☐ opening comment
- ☐ body of email
- ☐ closing sentence
- ☐ closing salutation

7b **P T** You are Peta. You can go to Josie's birthday celebration. Write her an email.

To: petazane@pront.co **1**
Cc:
From: josie760@home.co
Subject: invitation to my birthday celebration **2**
Hi Peta **3**
I hope you're having a great weekend. **4**
It's my birthday next week. I'd like to invite you to my birthday treat. Two hours of wall climbing at the Forest Centre. Then we're going to this great Mexican place nearby for some food. It's next Wednesday, at five o'clock. Come to my house and then Dad will drive us to the wall climbing.
I hope you're free to come. **6**
Let me know soon! **7**
Josie

DISAPPEARING *lives*

We often think of endangered animals, but there are also groups of people that are facing extinction. Economic pressures and environmental damage are threatening their traditional way of life.



The Ayoreo-Totobiegosode tribe

live in the forests of Paraguay, South America. These hunter-gatherers have very little contact with the outside world and they mainly live on wild honey, vegetables and the wild pigs in the forests. However, their habitat is now in danger because loggers are destroying huge areas of the forests. Cattle ranchers, settlers and missionaries are also threatening their land and their way of life. As the outside world moves in, the Ayoreo are moving out of their homes and hiding in the forest.



In the Kalahari Desert of Botswana,

the *!Kung* and *San* are trying to protect their way of life. These bushmen are the oldest inhabitants of southern Africa and have lived there for at least 20,000 years. The two tribes speak similar languages and live in small communities. They hunt antelopes and eat fruit, nuts and roots. Mining companies now want to buy the land because they know that there are many diamonds in this region. The Gana and Gwi bushmen do not want to move. They say, 'This is our land and this is where we live.'

Vocabulary: geographical features

1 PAIRWORK Check the meaning of these words.

valley | rainforest | desert | volcano | delta | bay | swamp | plain | cave | waterfall | pond | fjord

2 PAIRWORK Discuss the questions.

- Which of the geographical features above are in your country?
- Which ones have you never seen?

Reading and listening CLIL

3 Read the article carefully and complete the table.

	Ayoreo-Totobiegosode	Gana and Gwi
Population	5,000	100,000
Locations	_____, South America	_____, Botswana, Africa
Habitat	forest	
Diet		
Main threats	loggers	

4 PAIRWORK Discuss the questions.

- What do the tribes have in common?
- Will these tribes keep their way of life? Why? / Why not?
- How are the tribes' lifestyles different from yours?

5a 44 Read the article below, then listen and circle the correct information.

5b Would you like to live in Costa Rica? Why? / Why not?



The HAPPIEST place on EARTH

The people of Costa Rica in the Central America are the happiest people in the world according to the Happy Planet index study of 2016. Costa Rica has 5% of the world's biodiversity and cares a lot about the environment. But it's not a very rich country.

Pronunciation /I/ /əI/

6a 45 Listen and repeat.

/I/ live | land | lizard | yellow | clean
/əI/ I'll | tail | Ireland | wild | pale

6b 46 Listen and repeat.

- That child is really wild!
- I saw a yellow lizard on the lawn.
- All the people in Ireland.
- I listened to the lions in the jungle.

Speaking and writing

7 GROUPWORK Discuss the questions.

What would your life be like without these things?
Would you like to live without any of them?

phones running water
food shops rubbish collection
pens, pencils, writing paper clothes shops
fridges, washing machines, cookers TV, radio, computers
electricity cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes
books, dictionaries, magazines

- A** Without electricity we would have to use candles.
B I wouldn't like to live without running water, but I wouldn't mind living without TV.
A It wouldn't be so bad without clothes shops, but I don't know how to sew!

WORD EXPANDER Mind

Use the -ing form after mind:

- to talk about preference: *I wouldn't mind living without TV.*
Do you mind eating a pizza tonight?
- to ask for help: *Would you mind opening the door for me?*
- to ask permission: *Do you mind if I borrow your dictionary?*

Location	Central America South America
Population	4.5 million 5.4 million
Climate	desert tropical
Resources	oil, gas, forests national parks, rainforests, fish
Economy	agriculture, tourism ecotourism industry, tourism
Culture	a strong social networks
Life expectancy	75 79
Ecological footprint	very small average

FUNCTION	EXAMPLE	GRAMMAR
1 Talking about the future – [predictions and future facts]	We're going to drive through Brazil.	Zero conditional
2 Talking about the future [for fixed plans and arrangements]	If my phone rings, don't answer it.	Present continuous
3 Talking about the future [for personal plans and arrangements]	If I pass my driving test, I'll buy a car.	Will
4 Talking about things that are true under certain conditions	Chelsea won't win the match.	First conditional
5 Using the conditional to give instructions	Amelia is leaving on Wednesday.	Be going to
6 Talking about possible future events	If the baby cries, it's hungry.	Conditional + imperative

1 Match the function with the example and the grammar.

Grammar review



WHO WANTS TO LIVE FOREVER?

BY JO JOHANNSON

Like most of us, the Russian billionaire Dmitry Itskov doesn't want to die. But unlike us, he is ¹ _____ something about it. The internet media businessman is the founder of the 2045 Initiative, an organization working with scientists to develop digital immortality. Dmitry says, 'I ² _____ going to make sure we can all live forever.' First, scientists will ³ _____ avatar robots controlled by the human mind. If this is successful, by 2045 they ⁴ _____ upload a digital version of the human mind into an android or hologram. So where will we ⁵ _____? Our personalities will be inside a robot's artificial brain. That's the plan anyway.

Frankly, I'm not convinced that digital immortality is going ⁶ _____ be so cool. For a start, if someone uploads your brain to a computer, it won't be you. It ⁷ _____ be a software version of you. Will you ⁸ _____ the same when you don't have a real living body? If you can't feel the sun on your skin or smell a rose, are you still a human being? Ageing is a natural process – our bodies gradually ⁹ _____ old. But perhaps humans could live longer without becoming digital. Researchers are soon ¹⁰ _____ to discover how to slow down ageing. They will genetically engineer our bodies to stay young. Some people alive today, maybe you, will ¹¹ _____ until they are 150. Perhaps in the future people will live for 500 years.

How will greater longevity ¹² _____ people's lives? Firstly, we will work a lot longer than we do now. People ¹³ _____ retire but instead will regularly change their careers. They might take long holidays, even for several years. And if they live longer, they will have many more experiences. However, will that necessarily be positive? ¹⁴ _____ you experience everything again and again, you ¹⁵ _____ probably get very bored. Even weekend trips to the moon won't be exciting anymore. 'Oh, no! Not again,' you will say, 'I did that 50 years ago!' And just imagine all the memories you will ¹⁶ _____ in your brain. Sometimes I can't remember what I ¹⁷ _____ last week. What about 400 years ago?

Finally, this wonderful new future will only be available to the super-rich. If businesses ¹⁸ _____ billions on developing immortality, it will ¹⁹ _____ a lot to buy. They ²⁰ _____ going to give it away for free! So the gap between rich and poor will get bigger and bigger. And that isn't a world I want to live in!

2a Read the article and complete the gaps with these words.

- a) change b) aren't c) spend d) become e) store
f) did g) am h) won't i) if j) feel
k) will l) be m) to n) will o) develop
p) doing q) going r) live s) will t) cost

2b Find and underline examples of the grammar from exercise 1 in the article.

3a Read the article again and answer the questions.

- What is Dimitry Itskov's plan?
- How does the 2045 Initiative aim to achieve his goal?
- What disadvantages does the writer see in
 - uploading your brain into a robot
 - living a much longer life?
 - buying immortality?

3b PAIRWORK Discuss the questions.

- What are the pros and cons of immortality?
- How will extending human life change our lives and our relationships?
- What is your opinion about immortality? Would you like to live forever?

Imperative conditional focus

4 Read the article below about traditional cures for two problems. Are they cures for S (sleeping) or H (hiccups)?

CURES AROUND THE WORLD



Have you ever had problems sleeping? Or suffered from a crazy half hour of hiccups that you can't stop? All around the world, people have come up with cures for insomnia and hiccups. Can you match these traditional cures with the problem?

- ☐ put wet things on your head (Philippines)
- ☐ tie a poem to a lamppost (China)
- ☐ let a person frighten you (England)
- ☐ put lavender under your pillow (Europe)
- ☐ put a knife in a glass of water (Norway)
- ☐ think about a person who is missing you (Russia)
- ☐ tell a small doll your worries and put it under your pillow (Guatemala)
- ☐ drink passion flower tea (North and South America)
- ☐ drink some warm milk (Africa)
- ☐ visualise a green cow in a blue field (Ireland)



5a PAIRWORK Tell each other your sentences. Say if you agree or not.

If you want to sleep better, put wet things on your head. I don't agree. I think that's a cure for hiccups!

5b 47 Listen and check your answers. How many did you get right?

5c Discuss any other cures you know for insomnia and hiccups.

Having a debate

6a GROUPWORK You are going to have a class debate.

- First, choose one of the topics below.

Experiments on animals cannot be justified.

Humanity should fear the development of artificial intelligence.

We will never solve poverty and pollution.

- Divide into two large groups, half for and half against the statement.
- Then form smaller groups to brainstorm ideas to support your argument. (Don't forget to also predict possible counterarguments.)
- Rejoin your large group. Share your ideas and prepare what you are going to say.
- Each group chooses two speakers. They will take it in turns to present their arguments.
- Nominate one student to be the chairperson.
- The chairperson controls the debate. After the speakers have finished, the audience asks questions and makes points. Then the chairperson invites each side to make their final arguments.
- Finally, the class votes for or against the topic.

6b Discuss the questions.

Did you change your mind during the debate?
What was the most effective argument in the debate?

7 At class level, discuss your performance in the debate. How can you improve problem areas?

Knowing the right words is challenging. We should prepare useful language in advance.

It was quite hard to respond to questions in real time. We should have discussions more often.





Language check 5&6

LANGUAGE I can now talk about the future / conditions

1 Choose the correct words.

- In the future, people ____ live in underground houses
a) will b) did c) do d) would
- Will you go on holiday this year? – No, I ____.
a) not b) don't c) won't d) will
- It ____ later. There are lots of clouds in the sky.
a) will rain b) is going to rain
c) is raining d) rains
- I ____ my friend Ollie at six o'clock tomorrow evening.
a) met b) will meet
c) am meeting d) would meet
- If you see a fire, ____ the fire brigade as soon as possible.
a) calling b) to call
c) would call d) call

- If you feel ill, ____ go out tonight.
a) don't b) not c) no d) isn't
- You ____ tired tomorrow if you don't go to bed now.
a) will feel b) feel
c) would feel d) are feeling
- As soon ____ you get home, call Franco and give him this message.
a) for b) when c) to d) as
- I won't come to your party, ____ you invite Lena, too.
a) as b) when c) unless d) so
- If you don't speak Italian, you ____ understand this movie.
a) not b) no c) don't d) won't

TOTAL: ____/10

VOCABULARY I can now talk about environmental problems / geographical features

2 Complete the environmental problems.

- air p _____
- rubbish d _____
- d _____ of natural habitats
- greenhouse g _____
- e _____ animals

3 Match the geographical features with the descriptions.

desert | valley | delta | waterfall | island

- a low part of the land between two hills _____
- where water flows down very fast from a high place to a low place _____
- a large area of land with very little rain and few plants _____
- a piece of land with water all around it _____
- where a river becomes lots of smaller rivers _____

TOTAL: ____/10

COMMUNICATION I can now talk about everyday situations / Write emails / make phone calls

4 Follow the instructions in brackets and complete the dialogues.

- A What would you like to drink?
B [make a quick decision]
I'll have a cola, please.
- A Your room is very untidy!
B [make a promise] _____ it tomorrow.
- A Could you lend me some money?
B [refuse] _____.
- A I've got a terrible headache.
B [make an offer] _____ some aspirin.
- A What do you want to do now?
B [make a quick decision] _____ a film on TV.
- A My phone doesn't work.
B [make an offer] _____ a new phone for you.

5 Circle the correct words.

- A Hello, could I ¹*call* / *speak* to Sarah Green, please?
- B Who's ²*phoning* / *calling*?
- A This is Henry Trent, from Trent Business Centre.
- B Just one moment, Mr Trent. I'll ³*get* / *put* you through. ...
- Hello, Mr Trent, I'm sorry, Ms Green is not ⁴*in* / *on* at the moment.
- A Oh, can I ⁵*make* / *leave* a message?
- B OK.

TOTAL: ____/10

6 Write a paragraph with advice about writing emails. Include information about:

- punctuation, spelling and grammar
- attachments
- chain letters
- copying in other people

TOTAL: ____/10

TOTAL: ____/40