

# 9

# Back to the future

## 1 SNAPSHOT

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE			
	Past	Present	Future
<b>Air travel</b>	Wright brothers' first successful flight (1903)	Concorde supersonic jet	commercial flights to outer space?
<b>Home entertainment</b>	color television (1941)	computer games	3-dimensional TV?
<b>Population</b>	London: 4,000,000 (1890)	Tokyo: 28,500,000 (1995)	megacities in every country?

Source: New York Public Library Book of Chronology

**Talk about these questions.**

Which of these past and present developments are the most important? Why?

Do you think any of the future developments will happen in your lifetime?

How will tomorrow's cities be different? Suggest three differences.

## 2 CONVERSATION

**A**  Listen and practice.

Mr. Lee: The neighborhood sure **has** changed!

Karen: What was this place like before, Grandpa?

Mr. Lee: Well, there used to be a grocery store right here on this corner. Hmm.

It was **pretty** quiet. Not **many** people lived here then.

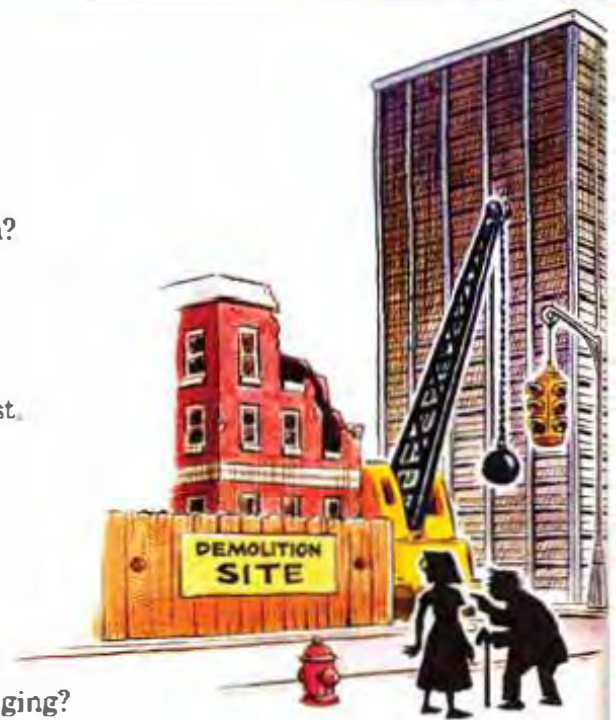
Karen: These days, the population is growing fast.

Mr. Lee: Yeah. I bet they'll tear down all these old buildings soon. In a few years, there will be just malls and high-rise apartments.

Karen: Hey, that doesn't sound too bad!

Mr. Lee: No, but I'll miss the old days.

**B Class activity** How is your town or city changing? List three important changes that are taking place.



### 3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

#### Time contrasts

##### Past

In the past, not many people lived here.

People used to shop at grocery stores.

Fifty years ago, people lived to around sixty.

##### Present

These days, the population is growing fast.

Today, people shop at supermarkets.

Nowadays, people live to about seventy-five.

##### Future

Soon, there will be a lot of high-rise apartments.

In twenty years, people might buy groceries by computer.

In the future, people are going to live even longer.

**A** Match the phrases in column A with the appropriate information from column B. Then compare with a partner.

##### A

1. Before the automobile, .....
2. Before there were supermarkets, .....
3. About five hundred years ago, .....
4. In most offices today, .....
5. In many cities nowadays, .....
6. Soon, .....
7. In the next hundred years, .....
8. Sometime in the future, .....

##### B

- a. people used to shop at small stores.
- b. pollution is becoming a serious problem.
- c. most people are going to work at home.
- d. people didn't travel as much from city to city.
- e. there will probably be cities in space.
- f. people work more than forty hours a week.
- g. people played the first game of golf.
- h. they might find a cure for the common cold.

**B** Complete these sentences with your own information. Then compare with a partner.

As a child, I used to . . . .      Next year, I'm going to . . . .  
 Five years ago, I . . . .      In ten years, I'll . . . .  
 Nowadays, I . . . .

### 4 PRONUNCIATION Intonation

**A**  Listen and practice. Notice the intonation of these sentences.

Thirty years ago, very few people used computers.

Today, people use computers all the time.

In the future, there might be a computer in every home.

**B** Add your own information to the phrases in column A of Exercise 3. Read your statements to a partner. Pay attention to intonation.





# 5 LISTENING



Listen to people discuss changes. Check (✓) the topic each person talks about. What change has each person noticed? Are things better or worse than they were?

Topic		Change	Better	or	worse?
1. <input type="checkbox"/> population	<input type="checkbox"/> environment	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
2. <input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> cities	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
3. <input type="checkbox"/> families	<input type="checkbox"/> shopping	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

# 6 CHANGING TIMES

**Group work** How have things changed? Choose two of these topics or topics of your own. Then choose a period of time and discuss the questions below.



Topics	
clothing	medicine
education	sports
entertainment	technology
housing	work

What was it like (fifty years ago)?  
 What is it like today?  
 What will it be like in (fifty years)?

*Entertainment*

- A: Fifty years ago, there were very few TVs.
- B: People used to listen to the radio.
- C: Nowadays, .....

# 7 WRITING

**A Pair work** Interview your partner and write a paragraph about his or her hopes for the future. Don't write your partner's name on the paper.

*In ten years, she'll be a successful actress. She'll be famous, and will star in movies and on TV....*

**B Class activity** Pass your paragraphs around the class. Read one of the paragraphs. Can you guess who it is about?



## 8 CONVERSATION

**A**  Listen and practice.

Jody: Ugh! I feel awful. I really have to stop smoking.

Luis: So why don't you quit?

Jody: Well, if I quit, I might gain weight!

Luis: A lot of people do, but . . . .

Jody: And if I gain weight, I won't be able to fit into any of my clothes!

Luis: Well, you can always go on a diet.

Jody: Oh, no. I'm terrible at losing weight on diets.

So if my clothes don't fit, I'll have to buy new ones. I'll have to get a part-time job, and . . . .

Luis: Listen, it is hard to quit, but it's not *that* hard. Do you want to know how I did it?



"I really have to stop smoking."

**B**  Listen to the rest of the conversation.

What advice does Luis give Jody? How does Jody respond?

## 9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

### Conditional sentences with if clauses

Conditional sentences can describe situations and consequences that are possible in the present or future.

Possible situation (with present tense forms)	Consequence (with future modals will, may, or might)
If I quit smoking,	I might gain weight.
If I gain weight,	I won't be able to fit into my clothes.
If my clothes don't fit,	I'll have to buy new ones.
If you get a part-time job,	you may be able to save some money.

\*Be able to is often used with other modals: will or won't be able to, may be able to, might be able to.

**A** Match the clauses in column A with the appropriate information from column B. Then compare with a partner.

A

- If you eat less sugar, . . . . .
- If you walk to work every day, . . . . .
- If you don't get enough sleep, . . . . .
- If you own a pet, . . . . .
- If you don't get married, . . . . .

B

- you may feel more relaxed.
- you might feel healthier.
- you'll stay in shape without joining a gym.
- you'll have more money to spend on yourself.
- you won't be able to stay awake in class.

**B** Add your own information to the clauses in column A. Then practice with a partner.

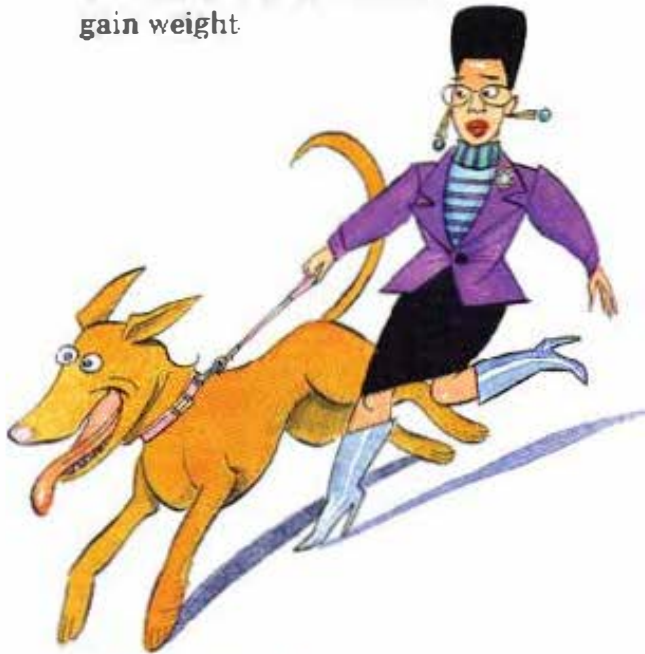
"If you eat less sugar, you'll lose weight."



# 10 WORD POWER Consequences

**A Pair work** Can you find two consequences for each possible event? Complete the chart with information from the list.

- be able to buy expensive clothes
- feel better about yourself
- feel hungry a lot
- feel jealous sometimes
- feel more energetic
- feel safer in your home
- have to give up your favorite snack
- get requests for loans from friends
- have to learn a new language
- have to take it out for walks
- lose touch with old friends
- gain weight



Possible event	Consequences
buy a large dog	..... .....
fall in love	..... .....
go on a diet	..... .....
Inherit a lot of money	..... .....
move to a foreign country	..... .....
quit smoking	..... .....

**B Group work** Can you think of one more consequence for each event?

# 11 UNEXPECTED CONSEQUENCES

interchange 9

**A Group work** Choose three possible events from Exercise 10. One student completes an event with a consequence. The next student adds a new consequence. Suggest at least five consequences.

- A: If you buy a large dog, you'll have to take it out for walks every day.
- B: If you take it out for walks every day, you might have an accident.
- C: If you have an accident, you may have to go to the hospital.
- D: If you go to the hospital, you won't be able to take care of your dog.
- A: If you aren't able to take care of your dog, you'll probably have to sell it.

**B Class activity** Who has the most interesting consequences for each event?

**Consider the consequences**

Give your opinion about some issues. Turn to page IC-12.

## 12 READING

# Are You in Love?

What is the difference between "having a crush" on someone and falling in love?

**Y**ou think you're falling in love. You're really attracted to a certain person. But this happened before, and it was just a "crush." How can you tell if it's real this time? Here's what our readers said:

### If you're in love, . . .

♥ you'll find yourself talking to or telephoning the person for no reason. (You might pretend there's a reason, but often there's not.)

♥ you'll find yourself bringing this person into every conversation. ("When I was in Mexico –," a friend begins. You interrupt with, "My boyfriend made a great Mexican dinner last week.")

♥ you might suddenly be interested in things you used to avoid. ("When a woman asks me to tell her all about football, I know she's fallen in love," said a TV sports announcer.)



OK, so you've fallen in love. But falling in love is one thing, and staying in love is another. How can you tell, as time passes, that you're still in love? If you stay in love, your

relationship will change. You might not talk as much about the person you are in love with. You might not always call him or her so often. But this person will nevertheless become more and more important in your life.

You'll find that you can be yourself with this person. When you first fell in love, you were probably afraid to admit certain things about yourself. But now you can be totally honest. You can trust him or her to accept you just as you are. Falling in love is great – staying in love is even better!

**A** Read the article. What happens when you fall in love compared to when you stay in love? Check (✓) the correct boxes.

	Falling in love	Staying in love
1. You call the other person for no reason.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. You can be honest about yourself.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. You feel you can completely trust the other person.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. You suddenly have new interests.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. You talk about the other person at every opportunity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**B Pair work** Talk about these questions.

- The article lists several signs of being in love. Can you think of other signs?
- Do you agree that staying in love is even better than falling in love? Is it more difficult?



## interchange 9

**CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES**

**A** Read over this questionnaire. Check (✓) the column that states your opinion.

	I agree.	I don't agree.	It depends.
1. If they raise the price of cigarettes a lot, people will stop smoking.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. If the price of gas goes up a lot, people will drive less.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. If people work only four days a week, their lives will be better.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. If people have smaller families, they will have better lives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. If women do not work outside the home, their children will be happier.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. If a woman becomes the leader of this country, a lot of things will change for the better.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. If children watch a lot of violent programs on TV, they will become violent themselves.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. If people watch less TV, they will spend more time with their families.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. If teachers do not give tests, students will not study.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**B Group work** Compare your opinions. Be prepared to give reasons for your opinions.

A: I think that if they raise the price of cigarettes a lot, people will stop smoking.

B: I don't really agree.

C: Why not?

B: Well, it's very difficult for people to stop smoking.

A: But if you don't have much money, you may not be able to afford expensive cigarettes.

