

WEEK 2 UNIT 3

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets with the present perfect. Use contractions where possible (e.g. *haven't*). The first one has been done for you.

1. My sister's just started university – it's her first week this week. (my sister / just / start)
2. I'm really pleased. _____ all my exams. (I / pass)
3. We finished our project over a month ago, but our teacher _____ . (not / check / it / yet)
4. _____ to go to evening classes to learn how to write computer programs. (I / already / decide)
5. Don't worry. _____ anybody your exam results. (I / not / tell)
6. I think the job interview went well, but _____ , so I don't know if I've got the job or not. (they / not / contact / me / yet)
7. Why are we doing this training course again? _____ it three times! (we / already / do)
8. I'm really worried. I think _____ my end-of-course test. (I / fail)

Exercise 5: Correct the questions. Use the present perfect. Use contractions where possible (e.g. *hasn't*).

1. You take all your exams yet? I've already finished mine.
2. Where Lisa go? She was here a second ago.
3. Anybody see my bag? I can't find it.
4. Why you not finish your report? I asked you to hand it in today.
5. You hear the news? They've offered me a promotion!

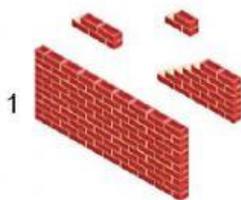
6. What you do to your hair? It looks terrible!

C. READING:

Exercise 1: You will read a text called ‘Cities of the future’. In the text, there are some opinions given about problems our societies may face.

Match the topics with the correct pictures.

<i>population</i>	<i>pollution</i>	<i>building materials</i>	<i>new</i>
<i>technology</i>	<i>traffic jam</i>		



Exercise 2: Read the text “Cities of the future” and choose the correct answers.

CITIES OF THE FUTURE

Paragraph A

Researchers recently gave 1,000 people a questionnaire about ‘Cities of The Future’. To answer the questions, the people had to imagine and describe what they thought our cities might look like in the year 2050. Interestingly, a large number of people were anxious that they would become ‘dark, dangerous places’, which had endless traffic jams and very few green spaces. This group also predicted an increase in the level of pollution and thought people would always need to wear facemasks in order

to breathe. They also believed that it would be less safe to walk on the street as there would be 'more stealing' and other criminal behavior. A smaller number thought cities might become a lot cleaner and might be built from more interesting materials. They were also looking forward to new technology such as flying cars and moving pavements. In general, they believed that the cities of the future would offer a much more convenient way of living. A few people were uncertain; for example, they thought the size of apartments might reduce as the population of the city grew, but they also thought that public transport would become better.

Paragraph B

What do the results from this questionnaire tell us? In a way, we shouldn't be amazed by the descriptions of the largest group. So many Hollywood films show cities of the future as frightening places. Online newspapers are also responsible for spreading this same belief. Headlines such as 'Global population rises – cities become crowded' are becoming more frequent. Journalists rarely discuss how future cities might be a good place to live.

Paragraph C

The facts are these: 50% of people now live in cities, even though cities only occupy 2% of the world's land. By 2050, it is predicted that the number of people living there will rise to 70%. Some people are worried that villages in the countryside will become empty as everyone leaves for the city, and so traditional ways of life will be lost. This may be true, but we have to accept changes like this as part of human development. Rather than being negative, we should be hopeful that we can improve people's lives as they move to cities. The way to do this is through intelligent planning.

Paragraph D

Architects have a big role to play in our future cities. In the past, the architects who were responsible for planning our cities often designed buildings that they were interested in; but now it is time for them to listen carefully to what people living in cities are asking for. In many countries around the world, people are choosing to have smaller families or to wait longer before they start a family. For this reason, not everyone needs a large house. Smaller and cheaper houses are what they need. But 'small' doesn't have to be the same as 'ugly' or 'boring'. Western architects could perhaps look at some of the architecture in Japanese cities, where very stylish houses are built on small pieces of unused land.

Paragraph E

And what might cities of the future be made from? Engineering companies have produced some interesting new products, for example, wood-like material made from recycled newspapers or old drink cartons. One engineering team are even working on a project that uses mushrooms to create a hard building material. These new materials may seem strange, but we should remember that plastic was only invented in 1907 – at the time people thought that *this* was an unusual product, but now it is something we cannot manage without. Building a city of the future requires imagination and an open mind.

1. **Paragraph A:** *What do the results of the questionnaire show?*
 - A. Most people feel worried rather than pleased about the way that cities will develop.
 - B. People imagined that no one would use their own vehicles anymore.
 - C. People think that crime will be the worst problem that future cities will have.
 - D. Some people believe that there will not be enough houses in the city for everyone.

2. *What is the writer doing in Paragraph B?*
 - A. Explaining why many people will probably prefer to live in cities in the future.
 - B. Giving a reason why many people feel negative about cities of the future.
 - C. Suggesting that newspapers show a more realistic view of future cities than films.

3. *What point does the writer make in Paragraph C?*
 - A. It is important to encourage some people to stay in their villages.
 - B. It is possible to maintain traditional village customs after moving to cities.
 - C. It is necessary to think in a creative way about city design.

4. **Paragraph D:** *In the writer's opinion, architects who are responsible for planning cities*
- A. often make houses that are unattractive.
 - B. must make buildings based on people's needs.
 - C. should get experience by working in foreign cities.
5. **Paragraph E:** *The writer refers to the invention of plastic to make the point that*
- A. we can expect building materials to be very different in the future.
 - B. we must accept that good-quality materials take a long time to create.
 - C. we should use a variety of building materials to make our cities interesting.

Exercise 3: In an IELTS Reading text about the future, you are likely to see words and phrases that are used to make predictions.

Match the meanings with the underlined words and phrases. Use the words in the box.

<i>certain</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>possible</i>	<i>probable</i>	<i>uncertain</i>
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1. We <u>could</u> see more robots in people's homes by 2050.	
2. <u>There is a very good chance that</u> there will be no more oil by 2050.	
3. Driverless cars <u>will</u> be very popular – but not with taxi drivers!	
4. <u>There is no possibility of</u> people living on Mars by 2050.	
5. <u>It is not clear whether in the future</u> people would consider going back to the countryside from cities.	