

12 The future

- 8 .2 41 Complete the missing words about the talk and the demonstration. Listen again and check your answers.

- 1 It is explained clearly in three sections: _____, _____ and _____
- 2 For the demonstration, Evan Grant _____ on stage, _____ the headset and _____ out two tasks.
- 3 First he tried a simple _____ – he chose 'pull' – and second he tried the much more _____ command, 'disappear'.
- 4 When the second task didn't quite work he _____ a second neural signal which made the cube disappear.
- 5 The wheelchair user uses blinks and _____ to tell his chair which way to move.

GRAMMAR Future in the past

- 1 Choose the best options to complete the text.

The massive impact of a tiny invention

Texas Instruments made the first transistor radio in May 1954 and a few months afterwards ¹*were about to / were to* produce the first ones to sell to the mass market. At about this time the company also employed engineer Jack Kilby, who ²*was about to / was bound to* invent the integrated circuit for which he received a Nobel Prize. The portable transistor radio ³*would / was likely to* dramatically change people's listening habits and lifestyles. It ⁴*was bound to / were bound to* be a hit with the younger generation, but it also became a hugely popular mobile communications device and billions were manufactured. However, if it hadn't been for

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

- 9 Read the extracts from the podcast. Choose the correct meaning of the words in bold.
- 1 Tan Le starts her talk with her vision to expand human and computer **interaction** to include facial expressions and emotions ...
a science ☐ b communication ☐
c programmes ☐
 - 2 Tan Le manages the whole presentation in such a calm, clear and collected **fashion** that it seems effortless.
a way ☐ b sense ☐ c mannerism ☐
 - 3 Mr Grant was a willing **guinea pig** and performed the first task perfectly.
a display ☐ b robot ☐ c volunteer ☐
 - 4 If Ms Tan had called someone randomly it could have given even more **credibility** to it.
a estimation ☐ b admiration ☐ c value ☐
 - 5 Some people, like this young woman, are **dedicating** their time to developing systems that can help ... people.
a engaging ☐ b giving ☐ c doing ☐

another research group's earlier invention, the transistor component by Bell laboratories in 1947, the small size of the transistor ⁵*wasn't / wouldn't have been* possible at all. When the small team of three inventors made their discovery, they didn't know how it ⁶*was going to be / were going to be* used just a few years later. When they presented it at a conference it was considered ⁷*likely to be / unlikely to be* useful and rather odd. Had they known then what it's used for now, it ⁸*would have been / would be* a sensation. Walter Brattain, John Bardeen and William Shockley were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1956 for inventing the small component that ⁹*was to be / was bound to be* essential for telecommunications, audio and video recording and aviation systems in years to come.

- 2 Complete the sentences with these words.

bound going likely was were would

- 1 If you were _____ to listen to the radio in 1955 it was probably on a TR19 transistor.
- 2 The invention of the transistor _____ to have a huge impact on electronic products being produced in the fifties and sixties.
- 3 The pocket-sized transistor radio launched in October 1954 was _____ to attract large sales as it allowed people to listen to the radio anywhere.
- 4 When Brattain, Bardeen and Shockley were working on their invention they didn't know they _____ to be later awarded the Nobel Prize for physics.
- 5 Other companies were _____ to have been planning similar devices but Texas Instruments were the first to corner the market for transistor radios.
- 6 The invention of the transistor _____ transform people's listening experience for ever.

3 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- 1 Until he lived in France he believed the language wouldn't ☐
- 2 She was bound to get nervous ☐
- 3 They were about to close the gate ☐
- 4 The new recruit was unlikely to need help ☐
- 5 It looked likely to rain ☐
- 6 We were going to fly ☐

- a so she put an umbrella in her bag.
- b before the presentation; she always did.
- c but the train was much cheaper.
- d interest him.
- e when he appeared and managed to board the plane.
- f from anyone as he was extremely self-sufficient.

4 Choose the best expressions describing the future in the past.

- 1 A Spanish woman, Juliana Morrell, *was to become / was becoming* the first woman to obtain a university degree in 1608.
- 2 For many years women *were going to be / were about to be* in the minority in further education.
- 3 It *was bound to be / unlikely to be* straightforward for women to get the same educational rights as men.
- 4 Women *would not teach / were to teach* at university until Laura Bassi, an Italian, became the first to teach at a European university in 1732.
- 5 In 1850 Lucy Sessions *will / would* earn a degree in the USA, becoming the first black woman to do so.
- 6 The Edinburgh Seven, a group of female students who began studies in medicine in 1869, could not finish their studies but *were / would* to gain publicity for the rights of women to study at university.
- 7 Legislation was going to *pass / to be passed* in 1877 to allow women to attend university.

GRAMMAR EXTRA! Tentative use of the past when talking about the future

6 . . 2 42 Try to complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Then listen and check. Which verb isn't a tentative use of the past to talk about the future?

- I: Hi, Frank. How's it going? Actually, I
 1 _____ (wonder) if we could squeeze in a meeting before I go away.
- F: OK. Let's see. When 2 _____ (have) in mind?
- I: Well, I was going to go to Frankfurt for two days, but that's been cancelled. So I 3 _____ (think) of Wednesday the twelfth or Thursday the thirteenth.

- F: Well, I 4 _____ (be) down to be in a teleconference on Wednesday afternoon
- I: It's just that I 5 _____ (hope) to hand over the project before I go away. How about Thursday morning?
- F: OK. What time 6 _____ (want) to meet? Any time after ten is fine with me.
- I: Let's say ten-thirty then. Thank you. That's great. It wouldn't have been possible if the Frankfurt trip 7 _____ (cancel).

VOCABULARY Optimism and pessimism

5 Complete the sentences. Use these words and phrases.

bad things	bright side	cloud	dark cloud
half empty	half full	hope	tunnel

- 1 She's ever the optimist isn't she? She always finds a way to look on the _____.
- 2 It's time we faced up to it. There really is no _____ in sight for our team. They'll certainly go down a division next season.
- 3 The way I see it is that he's a glass _____ type of person; he tends to think that the outlook is bleak.
- 4 The project is nearly finished; we can finally see a light at the end of the _____.
- 5 'If _____ can happen, they certainly will' is almost a self-fulfilling prophecy. I prefer positive thinking; then good things are more likely to happen.
- 6 Our colleagues from Marketing are paid to see the glass as _____. They say we can focus our efforts on maximizing the strengths of the brand.
- 7 I can't help seeing a _____ on the horizon; the last meeting made it clear they don't want to work with us on this. I think we are back to square one.
- 8 He wasn't selected for promotion but then he found a better job at another company. Every _____ has a silver lining.

WORDBUILDING Compound adjectives

- 6** Compound adjectives are made up of two adjectives or an adverb + adjective combination. Match the opposites (1–6) with the adjectives they collocate with (a–f) to make compound adjectives.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 open- / narrow- | a populated |
| 2 highly / poorly | b witted |
| 3 quick- / slow- | c minded |
| 4 densely / sparsely | d willed |
| 5 well- / poorly- | e skilled |
| 6 strong- / weak- | f educated |

WORD FOCUS Partitive expressions

- 8** Partitive expressions are used to describe a part of or an example of something. Match the partitives (1–6) with the nouns they are used with (a–f).

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1 a glimmer | a of luck |
| 2 a drop | b of inspiration |
| 3 a bundle | c of information |
| 4 a flash | d of hope |
| 5 a stroke | e of rain |
| 6 a mine | f of laughs |

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS

- 1** Match the verbs (1–6) with the correct words (a–f).

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 to arrange to | a work |
| 2 to make the | b something in |
| 3 to make something | c someone |
| 4 to organize / cancel | d meeting |
| 5 to pencil | e a meeting |
| 6 to confirm with | f meet |

- 3** **2 47** Complete the phrases for making arrangements under each heading. Then listen again and check your answers.

Asking about availability

- _____ if you could make the meeting next week.
- _____ Tuesday morning?
- _____ that work for you?

- 7** Complete the sentences with the correct compound adjectives from Exercise 6.

- Along with Mongolia and Namibia, Australia is one of the most _____ countries in the world with just three people or fewer per square kilometre.
- He's very _____; he's kept to the strict diet the doctor put him on for the last six months.
- The company philosophy is an _____ one, embracing all forms of diversity.
- Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), widely available since 2012, allow less _____ people with access to the Internet to get a university-level education.
- She's such a _____ young woman. She comes up with great ideas and she picks things up very quickly.
- Rather than exploit _____ people in areas of high unemployment, companies could offer training to improve their skills.

- 9** Complete the sentences with the partitive expressions from Exercise 8.

- She was lost for ideas but suddenly had a _____ for her presentation opening and used a short film clip.
- The weekend meeting wasn't a _____ as you can imagine. Think yourself lucky you didn't have to go.
- When I was an intern, my colleagues were such a _____. I learned so much from them.
- Thanks to a worldwide campaign there is now a _____ for this endangered species.
- Despite what the weather forecast predicted there wasn't a _____ at the wedding.
- That was a _____! I was late but my train was even later.

- 2** **2 47** Listen to a conversation. What is the meeting about? Tick (✓) the expressions from Exercise 1 as you hear them.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 I want to arrange to meet about | ☐ |
| 2 you could make the meeting | ☐ |
| 3 like to cancel our meeting | ☐ |
| 4 make something work | ☐ |
| 5 Let's pencil it in | ☐ |
| 6 can confirm with everyone else | ☐ |

Saying yes

- _____ be good.
- If I can participate by phone _____.

Saying no

- It's not ideal timewise, _____.
- Wednesday and Thursday are _____, I'm afraid.
- Tuesday morning? I'm _____.

Agreeing

- _____ pencil it in.
- _____