

## UNIT 5, LESSON C: IN THE YEAR 2100 (READING AND GRAMMAR)

**1 A** Read the headlines below. Complete the words in **bold** with one of the prefixes in the box.

dis- in- mis- un-

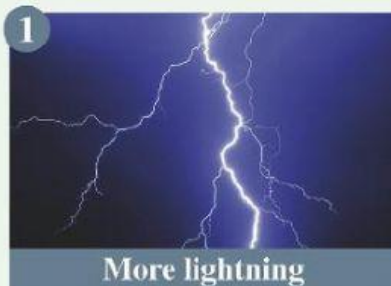
**1** COOLER SUMMERS ARE \_\_\_\_\_ **LEADING** –  
CLIMATE CHANGE IS STILL A THREAT, SAYS EXPERT

**3** Scientists warn there may be \_\_\_\_\_ **expected**  
effects of climate change in future

**2** New study finds that most global climate  
change policies are \_\_\_\_\_ **effective**

**4** NEW REPORT ACCUSES ENERGY INDUSTRY OF BEING  
\_\_\_\_\_ **HONEST** ABOUT ITS ROLE IN CLIMATE CHANGE

**U**nless you've been avoiding the news for the past twenty years, you probably know that climate change is upon us and is going to continue to cause droughts and floods. And you know that glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising, and storms are definitely going to get more severe. But, get ready. There are other surprises coming our way by the year 2100.



**More lightning**

Some scientists predict that by 2100 lightning strikes will have increased by as much as 50%, which is bad news for areas where wildfires are a threat. And it won't be much fun if you're a frequent flyer: flights are likely to be bumpier, too, with an increase in turbulence. This is because if it's warmer, the atmosphere has more water vapor. And this vapor makes lightning and turbulence more likely.



**Worse allergies**

When temperatures are high, plants release more pollen. This means that the amount of pollen will continue to increase as the Earth warms. In fact, according to a recent study, pollen levels might more than double by 2040, so if you're allergic, you'll be experiencing even more severe symptoms. And if you don't normally have pollen allergies, you may develop them.



**Faster-growing trees**

You may not be aware of this, but over the past five decades, trees in Europe have been growing faster – by up to 70%, in some cases. A number of researchers believe that higher levels of carbon dioxide and nitrogen in the atmosphere are to blame, so we'll probably be seeing trees that are even taller in the coming decades. Having said that, taller trees absorb more carbon dioxide, which might help slow down climate change.

**Write (T) for True or (F) for False.**

- 1) \_\_\_ Faster-growing trees cause terrible consequences to the environment.
- 2) \_\_\_ The fact that there is more lightning is a threat for humans.
- 3) \_\_\_ High temperatures makes that plants produce less pollen.
- 4) \_\_\_ Carbon dioxide and nitrogen are the reason why trees have been growing more quickly.

**B** **5.11** Match the two parts to make complete sentences. Then listen again and check.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Thanks to climate change, people       | a is going to make it too hot and dry for cocoa trees. |
| 2 This rise in temperature               | b will definitely be more expensive than it is today.  |
| 3 At the present rate, by 2050 the world | c will be eating less chocolate in the future.         |
| 4 We can't be really sure. I mean, we    | d will have run out of all its chocolate.              |
| 5 But I bet your favorite candy bar      | e might still have chocolate.                          |

## FUTURE PREDICTIONS

WILL (+) AND WON'T (-)  
+ V. IN BASE FORM

PREDICTIONS about the future based  
on OUR PERSONAL OPINION

EXAMPLE:

*In my opinion, the planet will be very hot in 50 years.*

We often use *Do you think ... ?* to ask someone to make a prediction.

*Do you think we'll be better at controlling our resources?*

BE (am, is, are) GOING  
TO + V. IN BASE FORM

PREDICTIONS BASED ON EVIDENCE  
(sth that we can see or that we know)

EXAMPLE:

Look at those clouds! It's going to rain.

We use the adverbs *probably* and *definitely* to make a prediction less or more certain. We use them after *will* but before *won't*.

*They'll probably collect the trash later. It definitely won't be here tomorrow.*

*They're definitely not going to let this continue!*

MAY and MIGHT are  
used if there is only  
about 50% chance  
that it will happen.

THE FUTURE PERFECT  
WILL/WON'T + HAVE + PAST  
PARTICIPLE

Used to PREDICT ACTIONS that will be completed  
before a certain point in the future.

EXAMPLE: By eight o'clock  
tomorrow, I will have taken off for  
France.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS  
WILL/WON'T + BE + GERUND (-ING)

Used to predict events that will be in progress at a  
certain time in the future.

EXAMPLE: At 13h00 o'clock, they  
will be having lunch at school.



**1** Choose the best options to complete the conversations.

- 1 **A** I feel terrible!  
**B** I'm sure that you *will feel / may feel* better tomorrow.
- 2 **A** I'm so worried about Molly.  
**B** I'm not. I think she *will have solved / might be solving* her problem at work by the time we see her again.
- 3 **A** What are you doing this weekend?  
**B** I'm not sure. I *will go / may go* for a hike with some friends, but nothing's planned yet.
- 4 **A** Do you know about this great app that monitors your energy use at home?  
**B** Yes! I'm already using it. In a year, I *will cut / will have cut* my energy use in half.
- 5 **A** I hope they do something soon about people who throw gum in the street!  
**B** Me too. I read that they *will be getting / might have gotten* fines in the future.
- 6 **A** Can I read your report?  
**B** It's not done yet. But I *might be finishing / might have finished* it by tomorrow.
- 7 **A** The traffic's awful this morning! We're not moving at all!  
**B** I know! *I'm going to miss / I'll miss* my train!
- 8 **A** Should we go shopping now?  
**B** Yes, good idea. The stores *probably won't / won't probably* be too crowded now.