

9 Times have changed!

1 SNAPSHOT

	 PAST	 PRESENT	 FUTURE
	radio and movies	computer games, high-definition TV (HDTV), and 3-D movies	thought-controlled video games and virtual reality movies?
	railroads and ocean liners	hybrid cars, high-speed trains, and spacecraft	self-driven cars, GPS shoes, and time machines?
	the telephone and the postal system	text messaging, videophones, and social networking	cell phone implants, a sensory Internet, and 3-D social networking?

Sources: www.futureforall.org; www.inventors.about.com; <http://toptrends.nowandnext.com>

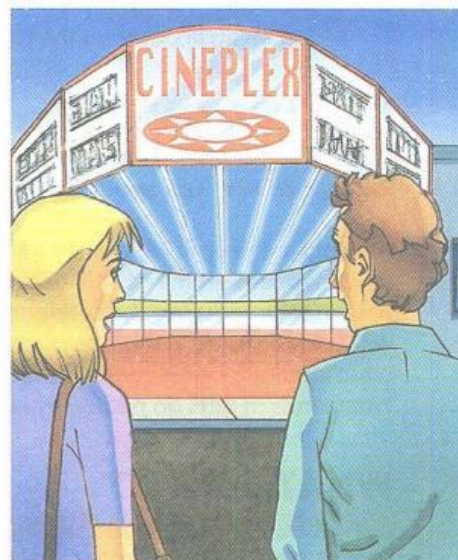
Which of these past and present developments are the most important? Why?
 Do you think any of the future developments could happen in your lifetime?
 Can you think of two other developments that could happen in the future?

2 CONVERSATION *That's progress!*

A  Listen and practice.

Tanya: This neighborhood sure has changed!
 Matt: I know. A few years ago, not many people lived here. But the population is growing so fast these days.
 Tanya: Remember how we used to rent videotapes at that little video store?
 Matt: Yeah. Now it's a multiplex cinema.
 Tanya: And I hear they're tearing down our high school. They're going to build a shopping mall. Soon, there will be just malls and parking lots.
 Matt: That's because everyone has a car! Fifty years ago, people walked everywhere. Nowadays, they drive.
 Tanya: That's progress, I guess.

B  Listen to the rest of the conversation.
 What else has changed in their neighborhood?



3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Time contrasts

Past

A few years ago, not many people **lived** here.

People **used to rent** videotapes.

Fifty years ago, people **walked** everywhere.

Present

These days, the population **is growing** so fast.

Today, people **download** movies online.

Nowadays, people **drive** their cars instead.

Future

Soon, there **will be** apartment blocks everywhere.

In a few years, movie theaters **might not exist**.

People **are going to have** self-driven cars in the future.

A Complete the sentences in column A with the appropriate information from column B. Then compare with a partner.

A

- About 60 years ago, ...h
- Before the automobile,
- Before there were supermarkets,
- In most offices these days,
- In many cities nowadays,
- In many classrooms today,
- In the next 100 years,
- Sometime in the near future,

B

- people used to shop at small grocery stores.
- pollution is becoming a serious problem.
- students are learning with interactive whiteboards.
- people didn't travel as much from city to city.
- there will probably be cities in space.
- people work more than 40 hours a week.
- doctors might find a cure for the common cold.
- many TV shows were in black and white.

B Complete four of the phrases in part A, column A, with your own ideas. Then compare with a partner.

4 PRONUNCIATION Intonation in statements with time phrases

A Listen and practice. Notice the intonation in these statements beginning with a time phrase.

In the past, very few people used computers.

Today, people use computers all the time.

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

B PAIR WORK Complete these statements with your own information. Then read your statements to a partner. Pay attention to intonation.

As a child, I used to ...

Five years ago, I ...

Nowadays, I ...

These days, ...

In five years, I'll ...

In ten years, I might ...



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5 LISTENING *For better or for worse*

A Listen to people discuss changes. Check (✓) the topic each person talks about.

Topic	Change	Better or worse?
1. ☐ population	☐ environment	☐ ☐
2. ☐ transportation	☐ cities	☐ ☐
3. ☐ families	☐ shopping	☐ ☐

B Listen again. Write down the change and check (✓) if things are better or worse now.

6 SPEAKING *Changing times*

GROUP WORK How have things changed? How will things be different in the future? Choose four of these topics. Then discuss the questions below.

education fashion shopping
entertainment food sports
environment housing technology

What was it like in the past?
What is it like today?
What will it be like in the future?

A: In the past, people listened to sports on the radio.
B: Nowadays, they can watch sports on HDTVs, too.
C: In the future, ...



7 WRITING *A description of a person*



A PAIR WORK Interview your partner about his or her past, present, and hopes for the future.

B Write a paragraph describing how your partner has changed. Make some predictions about the future. Don't write your partner's name.

This person moved to our school several years ago. She used to be the quietest girl in the class. Now, she's in the drama club and loves to watch soap operas. Someday, she'll be a successful actress. She'll be famous. She'll star in movies and on TV. I think she'll ...

C CLASS ACTIVITY Read your paragraph to the class. Can they guess who it is about?

8 PERSPECTIVES *Take the good with the bad.*

A Listen to some possible consequences of getting a high-paying job. Check (✓) the statements you agree with.

If you get a high-paying job, . . .

- you'll have more cash to spend.
- you'll be able to buy anything you want.
- you'll be able to travel first class.
- you might have to pay higher taxes.
- you'll be able to donate more to charities.
- more people may want to be your friend.
- you may get your own office.
- you won't have as much stress in your life.
- people will ask you for a loan.
- you'll have a lot more free time.



B PAIR WORK Look at the statements again. Which are advantages of getting a high-paying job? Which are disadvantages?

"The first one is an advantage. Everyone would like to have more money!"

9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Conditional sentences with if clauses

Possible situation (present)

- If you **get** a high-paying job,
- If you **have** more cash to spend,
- If you **can buy** anything you want,
- If you **don't save** your money,

Consequence (future with will, may, or might)

- you'll **have** more cash to spend.
- you'll **be able to buy** anything you want.
- you **won't save** your money.
- you **may need** another job.

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

A

1. If you eat less sugar,
2. If you walk to work every day,
3. If you don't get enough sleep,
4. If you change jobs,
5. If you don't get married,
6. If you travel abroad,

B

- a. you'll be able to experience a new culture.
- b. you might feel a lot healthier.
- c. you'll stay in shape without joining a gym.
- d. you'll have more money to spend on yourself.
- e. you won't be able to stay awake in class.
- f. you may not like it better than your old one.

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

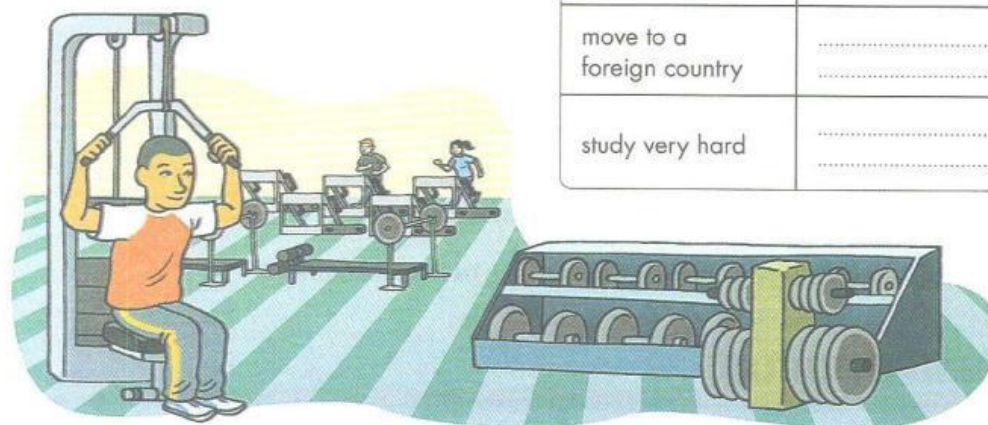
"If you eat less sugar, you'll lose weight."

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10 WORD POWER Consequences

A PAIR WORK Can you find two consequences for each possible situation? Complete the chart with information from the list.

communicate in a different language
earn your own spending money
experience culture shock
feel jealous sometimes
get in shape
get into a good college
get married
get valuable work experience
improve your grades
pay membership dues



Possible situation	Consequences
fall in love	
get a part-time job	
join a gym	
move to a foreign country	
study very hard	

B GROUP WORK Share your answers with the group. Can you think of one more consequence for each event?



11 SPEAKING Unexpected consequences

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

- A: If you study very hard, you'll improve your grades.
B: If you improve your grades, you'll get into a good school.
C: If you get into a good school, you may get a good job.
D: If you get a good job, you'll make a lot of money.
A: If you make a lot of money, you may have more stress.

B CLASS ACTIVITY Who has the most interesting consequences for each event?

12 INTERCHANGE 9 Consider the consequences

Give your opinion about some issues. Go to Interchange 9 on page 123.

Are you in LOVE?

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

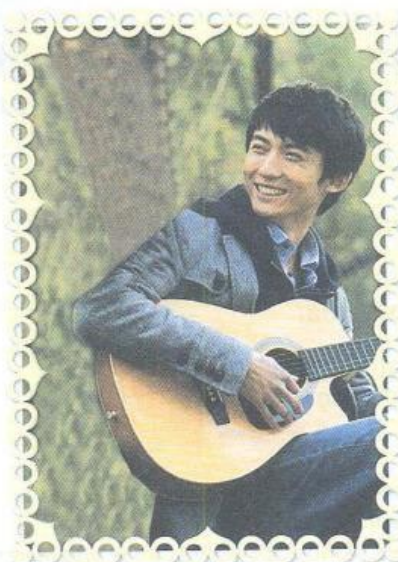
You think you're falling in love. You're really attracted to a certain person. But this has happened before, and it was just a "crush." How can you tell if it's real this time? Here's what our readers said:

If you're falling in love, ...

♥ you'll find yourself talking to, calling, or texting 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 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. Where do you think it is from? Check (✓) the correct answer.

- ☐ an online news service ☐ a magazine ☐ an advice column ☐ an advertisement

B What things happen when you're falling in love compared with staying in love? Complete the chart.

Falling in love	Staying in love
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

C PAIR WORK Which do you think is more difficult – falling in love or staying in love? Can you think of other signs of being in love?

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