

# 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.

## 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

## 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 <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>2</sup>was about to / was bound to invent the integrated circuit for which he received a Nobel Prize. The portable transistor radio <sup>3</sup>would / was likely to dramatically change people's listening habits and lifestyles. It <sup>4</sup>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

another research group's earlier invention, the transistor component by Bell laboratories in 1947, the small size of the transistor <sup>5</sup>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 <sup>6</sup>was going to be / were going to be used just a few years later. When they presented it at a conference it was considered <sup>7</sup>likely to be / unlikely to be useful and rather odd. Had they known then what it's used for now, it <sup>8</sup>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 <sup>9</sup>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 Morell, 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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) if we could squeeze in a meeting before I go away.

F: OK. Let's see. When <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) in mind?

I: Well, I was going to go to Frankfurt for two days, but that's been cancelled. So I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of Wednesday the twelfth or Thursday the thirteenth.

F: Well, I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) down to be in a teleconference on Wednesday afternoon ....

I: It's just that I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) to hand over the project before I go away. How about Thursday morning?

F: OK. What time <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (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 <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (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

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.

## 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

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.

## 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

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	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 you could make the meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 like to cancel our meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 make something work	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Let's pencil it in	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 can confirm with everyone else	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Saying yes

4 \_\_\_\_\_ be good.  
5 If I can participate by phone \_\_\_\_\_.

### Saying no

6 It's not ideal timewise, \_\_\_\_\_.  
7 Wednesday and Thursday are \_\_\_\_\_, I'm afraid.  
8 Tuesday morning? I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

### Agreeing

9 \_\_\_\_\_ pencil it in.

10 \_\_\_\_\_  **LIVEWORKSHEETS**