

# 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 <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

## 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 <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 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 | <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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_