THE FUTURE OF FOOD

G may, might, will
P intonation: certainty/uncertainty
V food

falafel

sushi

paella

burrito

A Look at the pictures and read the sentences about food of the future. Do you think they are true (T) or false (F)?

1 In the future, more people may eat insects.

T / F

2 In the future, we will be able to make food from mud, wood and seaweed.

T / F

3 In the future, kitchen tools (e.g. knives) might give us information about the food in the kitchen.

T / F

B ▶ 6.3 Listen to an interview with a food expert. Drag and drop the words to complete each sentence.

C Complete sentences 1–6. Then listen again to check.

1 We may see some changes, things that you might not understand as food _____.

2 Insects are rich in protein, low in fat, and easy to _____.

3 Scientists have already found ways to create meat in the _____.

4 We're also looking at ways to make proteins out of things like mud and wood and also _____.

5 Other developments on your kitchen table include an intelligent _____.

6 Really giving people more _____ about their food.

information
lab
groups
knife
farm
seaweed

TIP

When we aren't sure of a word we hear, we can often guess: What letter does the word begin with? How many syllables does it have? Do we recognise the ending of the word (e.g. -tion, -y, -ed)? Does the context tell us the type of word (e.g. noun, verb, adjective)? After guessing, check with a friend, your teacher or the audio script.

MAY, MIGHT, WILL

3 Read sentences a) - b) and match to the questins about the   phrases in bold

a) We **might see** them (insects) on menus.
b) We **may see** some changes.
c) An intelligent knife **will tell** you all about the food it's cutting.
d) It tastes awful now, but ... it **won't** in the future.

1 Which one is negative?

2 Which ones mean 'probably, but we don't know'?

3 Which one is a strong prediction about the future?

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may, might, will

Use *may/might* + infinitive to talk about probable situations.
We also use *may/might* + infinitive to talk about future possibilities.
*I **might go** to the party.*
*They **might** not **arrive** today.*
*We **may have** some problems.*
*She **may** not **like** the dress.*
Do not use contractions with *might not* and *may not*.
The question form with *might* is rare.
The question form with *may* is used for asking permission. It is a very polite form.
May I sit here?
May I open the window?

Use *will* + infinitive to talk about a future prediction.
The negative of *will* is *won't* (or *will not*).
*I **will be** home at 9p.m. tonight.*
*She **won't come** here tomorrow.*
*Will they **win** the match?*
In spoken English, use the contracted form of *will* (*'ll*) in positive sentences. Do not use it in questions.
I'll be home at 9p.m. tonight.
It is common to use *think/don't think* + *will*.
*I **think** she'll get the job.*
*I **don't think** I'll go to university next year.*

Match statements 1–6 with responses a)–f).

1 I'm hungry because I missed breakfast.
2 You eat too much junk food.
3 I'm just going out to get a snack.
4 The film was really good.
5 She looks a bit stressed.
6 We want to visit the museum this afternoon.

a) I won't be long.
b) I think she'll need a holiday soon.
c) We may not have time.
d) You might get fat.
e) I may have an early lunch.
f) I think my father might enjoy it.

B ▶ 6.4 INTONATION: certainty/uncertainty
Listen to four sentences. In which sentences are the speakers <u>uncertain?</u>

sentence 1
sentence 2
sentence 3
sentence 4

C Listen again. Notice how the speakers say *will, might, may* and *won't*. When the speaker is not sure, do *will, might, may* and *won't* sound longer or shorter?

Will, might, may and won´t sound _____ when the speaker is not sure

4 Choose the best option

1 We're having a picnic.
2 I'm becoming a vegetarian.
3 Let's go to the best restaurant in town.
4 I want to stop eating junk food.
5 Let's go to the café for breakfast.
6 I want to try eating octopus.
7 I'm going to do a cooking course.