



# 9

## Going places

Time clauses • *if* • Hot verbs • In a hotel

### STARTER



What do you think you will do if the weather is nice this weekend?  
What will you do when you get home tonight?

### THE GAP YEAR

Time and conditional clauses

1 Clare and her friend Ally are having a gap year. Complete the sentences with phrases from the box below.

- 1 We're travelling round the world ...
- 2 We're going to leave ...
- 3  ... we're going to learn to scuba dive on the Great Barrier Reef.
- 4  ... we'll look after each other.
- 5  ... we're going to the USA.
- 6 We can stay with my American cousins ...
- 7 Our parents will be worried ...
- 8 We'll stay in the States ...

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a while we're in Los Angeles.</li> <li>b If we get ill,</li> <li>c before we go to university.</li> <li>d until our visa runs out.</li> <li>e When we're in Australia,</li> <li>f as soon as we have enough money.</li> <li>g if we don't keep in touch.</li> <li>h After we leave Australia,</li> </ol> |
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**T 9.1** Listen and check.

2 Cover the box. Practise the sentences.



#### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Underline the words in the box that introduce the clauses, e.g. *while*
- 2 Which tense are all the verbs in the box? Do they refer to the present or the future?
- 3 What are the different future forms in Clare and Ally's sentences?
- 4 What's the difference between these sentences? Which one is sure? Which one is possible?

When I get home, I'll have something to eat.

If there isn't any food, I'll get a pizza.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.1–9.3 p138

# PRACTICE

when, as soon as

1 Complete the sentences with your ideas.



**T 9.2** Listen and compare your answers.

## What if ... ?

2 Look at these hopes for the future. Make sentences using *If ... will ...*

*If I don't go out so much, I'll do more work.*  
*If I do more work, I'll ...*

# IF ...

I don't go out so much  
do more work  
pass my exams  
go to university  
study medicine  
become a doctor  
earn a good salary.

# IF ...

I stop smoking  
have more money  
save some every week  
be rich when I'm thirty  
have my own business  
make a lot of money  
retire when I'm forty.

## What will you do?

- 3 Work with a partner. One of you is going skiing for the first time. The other sees all the problems. Use these ideas to help you.

What will you do if there's no snow?

We'll go walking.

- don't like the food
- it rains
- don't learn to ski
- hurt yourself
- there's nothing to do in the evening
- don't make any friends
- lose your money
- get lost in a snowstorm



Make a similar conversation about going on safari for the first time.



## Discussing grammar

- 4 Complete the sentences with *when*, *if*, *before*, or *until*.

- 1 I'll have a bath \_\_\_\_\_ I go to bed.
- 2 I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll ring you \_\_\_\_\_ I arrive.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ it's a nice day tomorrow, we can go swimming.
- 4 Wait here \_\_\_\_\_ I get back.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ you have any problems, just ask for help.
- 6 I want to get home \_\_\_\_\_ it gets dark.
- 7 I'm going to have driving lessons \_\_\_\_\_ I pass my test.
- 8 Give me your address \_\_\_\_\_ you go home.

## When I get to New York . . .

- 5 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. Put *if*, *when*, *while*, or *as soon as* into each box.



**Paul** Bye, darling. Have a good trip to New York.

**Mary** Thanks. I'll **ring** (ring) you **as soon as** I arrive at the hotel.

**Paul** Fine. Remember I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out with Henry tonight.

**Mary** Well, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ (ring), I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) a message on the answerphone so you'll know I've arrived safely.

**Paul** Great. What time do you expect you'll be there?

**Mary** \_\_\_\_\_ the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at the hotel about 10.00.

**Paul** All right. Give me a ring \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the time of your flight back, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (pick) you up at the airport.

**Mary** Thanks, darling. Don't forget to water the plants \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) away.

**Paul** Don't worry. I won't. Bye!

**T 9.3** Listen and check.

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### Life in 2050

- 1 Read this description of the airline of the future:

*'There will be just two crew members, a pilot and a dog. The pilot's job is to feed the dog. The dog's job is to bite the pilot if he tries to touch anything.'*

What does this story say about life in the future?

- 2 You will hear an interview with Michio Kaku, Professor of Theoretical Physics at City University, New York. He has written a book, *Visions*, which explains how science will revolutionize the 21st century.

He is asked these questions.

- Are you optimistic about the future?
- Are we ready for the changes that will come?
- Is world population going to be a big problem?
- What will happen to people who don't have computers?
- Will there be a world government?
- Will we have control of everything?
- What are your reasons for pessimism?

Discuss your opinions on these subjects.

- 3 **T 9.4** Listen to the interview. Make notes on Michio Kaku's answers.

- 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 What does Michio Kaku say will continue into the twenty-first century?
- 2 How do some people react to the new technology? What is his reaction?
- 3 Why will the population of the world stop increasing?
- 4 Why will we need a world government?
- 5 What are some of the things we will be able to control?
- 6 What examples does he give of the behaviour of 'stupid' people?

#### What do you think?

Michio Kaku obviously believes in the power of science. What isn't he so sure about? Do you agree?



## READING AND SPEAKING

### The world's first megalopolis

1 Are these statements about China true or false?

- China is a communist country.
- One in five people in the whole world is Chinese.
- Chinese families can only have one child.
- Chinese people love tradition.
- Chinese people prefer bicycles to cars.
- The biggest city in the world is in China.

2 Read the newspaper article about Pearl River City. Which of the subjects in exercise 1 are talked about?

3 On the map find the following:

- Shenzhen
- Pearl River Estuary
- Guangzhou
- the Hopewell Highway

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Has this city got a name yet?
- 2 Why is it ugly? Why is it exciting?
- 3 What are some of the statistics about Shenzhen that make it a remarkable place?
- 4 In what ways is China changing? Why were Deng Xiaoping's words significant?
- 5 How are the people changing? Why do they want to own a car?
- 6 What does Shenzhen look like?
- 7 Why will this city be important in the 21st century?
- 8 What do these numbers refer to?

1982	thousands
3 million	six months
less than ten years	two hours
40 million	four hours

### What do you think?

- In groups, write what you think are the ten largest cities in the world. Compare your list with the class. Your teacher will tell you the answer.
- Make a list of some of the problems that these cities face. Decide which are the three most important problems. Compare your ideas with the class.



To the north of Hong Kong, the world's biggest city is growing. It hasn't got a new name yet, but it will probably be called Pearl River City. Jonathon Glancey visits this ugly, exciting mess.





# Megalopolis

**T**he town of Shenzhen, just forty kilometres north of Hong Kong, is the world's biggest building site. In 1982 it was a fishing village with two main roads, fields, and a population of 30,000. Now it has a population of 3 million. It is growing at an incredible speed. It is spreading north towards Guangzhou (also known as Canton) and west towards Macau. The Chinese government hopes that in less than ten years this area will be the biggest city on earth, with a population of 40 million people.

China is changing. It is no longer a country where absolutely everything is owned and controlled by the state. Developers are welcome. As Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, said in 1992, 'To get rich is glorious'. The old China of bicycles and Little Red Books is disappearing. A world of mobile phones and capitalism is arriving.

The Chinese people seem to welcome dramatic change. They don't worry about losing traditional ways of life. They want the new. As the posters on the sides of the highways shout, 'Development is the only way.'

Shenzhen is a shocking place, like nowhere else on earth that I have ever seen. It is a city with no boundaries and no centre. There are new concrete office blocks, factories, and housing blocks as far as the eye can see. Not just dozens of new buildings, nor even hundreds, but thousands. And it is all happening so fast. It takes just six months to design, build, and finish a 60-storey, air-conditioned skyscraper. As one architect said to me, 'If you move too slowly here, someone will walk over you.'

The new Hopewell Highway runs from Shenzhen to Guangzhou, and it takes just two hours to do the 123 kilometres. This superhighway will become the main street of a huge new city, as it gets bigger and bigger until the east meets the west, and the countryside in the middle disappears under concrete.

There will of course be more and more cars on the road. People don't want bicycles. If you have a car, it means you have made money. So the traffic will be like in Bangkok, where people spend four hours commuting every day. People eat and work in their car.

Pearl River City very nearly exists. It will probably be the world's First City, the greatest city on earth. It won't be beautiful, but its power, energy, and wealth will be felt in all corners of the world.

## VOCABULARY

### Hot verbs – take, get, do, and make

- 1 The verbs *take*, *get*, *do*, and *make* are very common in English. Find these examples in the text about China:

get rich   it gets bigger and bigger   you have made money  
it takes two hours to do 123 kilometres

- 2 Here are some more examples.

A How long does it take you to get ready in the morning?

B It takes me about fifteen minutes.

A How long does it take you to get to school?

B I can get here in twenty minutes.

A Do you get tired in the evening?

B Yes. Especially if I've done a lot of homework.

A Do you make a lot of mistakes in English?

B Well, I do my best, but I still make a few mistakes.

Ask and answer the same questions with a partner.

- 3 Put the words and phrases from the box in the correct column.

some shopping   back home   two tablets a day   a cold  
angry   sure   friends   up your mind   a photo  
somebody out for a meal   me a favour   a reservation  
on well with someone   a complaint   care

TAKE	GET	DO	MAKE

- 4 Complete the sentences with one of the verb phrases. Use the correct form of the verb.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ while I was in town. I bought myself a new jumper.
- 'I don't know if I love Tom or Henry.' '\_\_\_\_\_. You can't marry both of them.'
- Bye-bye! See you soon. \_\_\_\_\_ of yourself.
- Achoo! Oh dear. I think \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Are the doors locked?' 'I think so, but I'll just \_\_\_\_\_.'

**19.5** Listen and check.

- 5 Discuss these questions with a partner.

- How long does it take to get from your school to the station? From your home to work?
- When did you last do someone a favour/make a complaint/take a photo/get angry?
- What time did you get home last night?
- Do you get on with your parents/your neighbours?
- Do you find it easy to make friends?
- Is your English getting better?

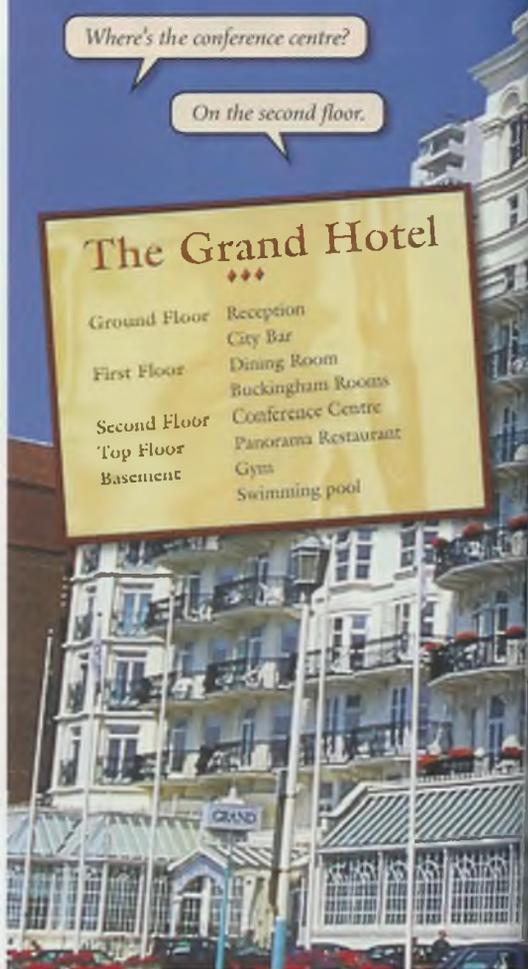
## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### In a hotel

- 1 What is the best hotel in your town? What facilities does the hotel have?
- 2 Ask and answer questions with a partner about the Grand Hotel.

Where's the conference centre?

On the second floor.





- 3 Put the lines from the telephone conversation between the receptionist and client in the right order.

**Receptionist** Hello, the Grand Hotel. Cathy speaking. How can I help you?  
**Client** reservation / make / like / a / I'd / to / please

**Receptionist** Certainly. When is it for?

**Client** It's for two nights, the thirteenth and the fourteenth of this month.

**Receptionist** single / want / do / room / or / double / a / And / you / a

**Client** A single, please.

**Receptionist** OK. Yes, that's fine. I have a room for you. And your name is?

**Client** Robert Palmer.

much / you / Can / it / tell / how / is / me

**Receptionist** Yes. That's £95 a night. Can I have a credit card number, please?

**Client** Yes, sure. It's a Visa. 4929 7983 0621 8849.

**Receptionist** Thank you.

number / could / And / phone / I / have / a

**Client** Uh huh. 01727 489962.

**Receptionist** That's fine.

forward / look / seeing / on / you / We / to / thirteenth / the

. Bye-bye.

**Client** Thanks a lot. Goodbye.

**T 9.6** Listen and check.

- 4 With a partner, roleplay the conversation between Robert Palmer and the receptionist as he checks into the hotel.

*Good evening.*

*Hello. I have a reservation. My name's Robert Palmer.*

- 5 Roleplay these conversations with your partner. Phone Reception from your room. Make these requests.

- You can't get the TV to work.
- You'd like an extra pillow.
- You'd like to order Room Service.
- You'd like a wake-up call at 7.00 tomorrow morning.

