UNIT 5 | CITIES AND EDUCATION IN THE FUTURE

A. VOCABULARY (TỪ VỰNG)

Unit opener

No	Words		Transcription	Meaning
1	**digital road**	(phr)	/ˈdɪʤɪtᵊl rəʊd/	đường phố kết nối công nghệ kĩ thuật số
2	**flying vehicles**	(phr)	/ˈflaɪɪŋ ˈvɪəkᵊlz/	phương tiện giao thông có thể bay
3	**moving walkway**	(phr)	/ˈmuːvɪŋ ˈwɔːkweɪ/	đường đi bộ tự di chuyển
4	**skybridge**	(phr)	/ˈskaɪbrɪʤ/	cầu trên không
5	**underground motorway**	(phr)	/ˈʌndəgraʊnd ˈməʊtəˌweɪ/	đường cao tốc dưới lòng đất

Lesson 5a

No	Words		Transcription	Meaning
6	data	(n)	/ˈdeɪtə /	dữ liệu, số liệu
7	**exchange**	(v)	/ɪksˈʧeɪnʤ /	trao đổi
8	**measure**	(v)	/ˈmeʒə /	đo, đo được
9	**sensor**	(n)	/ˈsensə /	cảm biến
10	**smart mirror**	(phr)	/smɑːt ˈmɪrə /	gương thông minh
11	**socialise**	(v)	/ˈsəʊʃᵊlaɪz /	kết bạn giao lưu xã hội
12	**valuable**	(a)	/ˈvæljəbᵊl /	có giá trị
13	**3D printed house**	(phr)	/θriːˈdiː ˈprɪntɪd haʊs /	nhà xây bằng công nghệ in 3D
14	**drone delivery**	(phr)	/drəʊn dɪˈlɪvəri /	giao hàng bằng máy bay không người lái
15	**floating building**	(phr)	/ˈfləʊtɪŋ ˈbɪldɪŋ /	toà nhà nổi trên mặt nước
16	**foldable**	(a)	/ˈfəʊldəbᵊl /	có thể gấp lại
17	**solar window**	(phr)	/ˈsəʊlə ˈwɪndəʊ /	cửa sổ năng lượng mặt trời
18	**vacuum tube train**	(phr)	/ˈvækjuːm ʧuːb treɪn /	tàu đệm từ siêu tốc
19	**vertical farm**	(phr)	/ˈvɜːtɪkᵊl fɑːm /	trang trại thẳng đứng (canh tác theo chiều dọc)

Lesson 5c

No	Words		Transcription	Meaning
20	**break down**	(phr v)	/ breɪk daʊn/	(xe cộ) hư, hỏng
21	**break up**	(phr v)	/breɪk ʌp/	bắt đầu kì nghỉ cuối năm

Lesson 5d

No	Words		Transcription	Meaning
22	**3D digi book**	(phr)	/ˌθriːˈdiː dɪʤɪbʊk	**sách điện tử 3D**
23	**cyborg guide**	(phr)	/ˈsaɪbɔːg gaɪd /	**người máy hướng dẫn**
24	**digital classroom**	(phr)	/ˈdɪʤɪtᵊl ˈklɑːsrʊm/	**lớp học số hoá công nghệ**
25	**hologram**	(phr)	/ˈhɒləgræm dɪ	**thiết bị trình chiếu ảnh ba chiều**

	device		ˈvaɪs/	
26	**home schooling**	(n)	/həʊm ˈskuːlɪŋ/	**giáo dục tại nhà**
27	**virtual reality headset**	(phr)	/ˈvɜːʧuəl riˈæləti ˈhedset/	**kính thực tế ảo**

*** WORD FORMATION**

- **exchange (v)** /ɪksˈʧeɪnʤ / : trao đổi
  exchange (n) : sự trao đổi, việc trao đổi để đổi lấy gì đó
  e.g. in exchange for sth:
- **measure (v)** /ˈmeʒə / : đo, đo được
  measurement (n) /ˈmeʒəmənt/ : số đo, việc đo đạc
- **sensor (n)** /ˈsensə / : cảm biến
  sense (v) /sens/ : cảm nhận được, dò ra
  sense (n) /sens/ : cảm nhận, giác quan
- **society (n)** /səˈsaɪəti/ : xã hội, hội nhóm
  socialise (v) /ˈsəʊʃəlaɪz / : kết bạn giao lưu xã hội
  e.g. socialise with sb
  social (adj) /ˈsəʊʃəl/ : thuộc về xã hội, mang tính xã hội
- **value (n)** /ˈvælju:/ : giá trị
- **valuable (adj)** /ˈvæljəbəl / : có giá trị
  invaluable (adj) /ɪnˈvæljəbəl/ : vô giá, vô cùng hữu ích
- **build (v)** / bɪld/ : xây dựng
  rebuild (v) /ˌri:ˈbɪld/ : xây dựng lại, xây lại
  building (n) /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ : nghề xây dựng, tòa nhà
  builder (n) /ˈbɪldər/ : thợ xây
- **deliver (v)** /dɪˈlɪvər/ : giao hàng, phân phát
  delivery (n) /dɪˈlɪvəri/ : sự phân phát, sự giao hàng
- **drive (v)** /draɪv/ : lái xe
  driver (n) /ˈdraɪvər/ : tài xế
  driverless (a) /ˈdraɪvələs/ : không người lái
- **possible (a)** /ˈpɒsəbəl/ : có thể
  impossible (a) /ɪmˈpɒsəbəl/ : không thể
  possibility (n) /ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/ : khả năng
  possibly (adv) /ˈpɒəbli/ : có thể, có lẽ
- **predict (v)** /prɪˈdɪkt/ : dự đoán
  prediction (n) /prɪˈdɪkʃən/ : sự dự đoán, lời tiên tri
  predictable (a) /prɪˈdɪktəbəl/ : có thể đoán trước, có thể dự báo
  unpredictable (a) /ˌʌnprɪˈdɪktəbəl/ : không thể đoán trước được, không thể dự báo

B. GRAMMAR

1. Dự đoán tương : will/ be going to/ may/ might/ be likely

a. will/ be going to

Cấu trúc	**Be going to**	**Will**
Khẳng định	S+ am/is/are going to + V	S + will + V
Phủ định	S+ am/is/are + not + going to + V	S + will not + V
Nghi vấn	Am/Is/ Are + S + going to + V?	Will +S+V ?

Cách dùng	Chúng ta dùng **be going to...** khi đưa ra dự đoán mà có những **bằng chứng, dấu hiệu** rằng những gì ta dự đoán sẽ xảy (độ chính xác cao) *I've just called him. He**'s going to** be here soon.* *See those clouds? It**'s going to** rain.*	• Chúng ta dùng **will** khi đưa ra những dự đoán mang **tính chủ quan, cá nhân** mà không có chứng cớ hay dấu hiệu báo trước, khi ta chỉ nói lên những gì chúng ta nghĩ, hay những gì chúng ta biết, cho rằng sẽ xảy ra. • Will được sử dụng với các động từ: **think, believe, expect, hope, etc.** *I think she **will** come here any soon.* I believe that people **will** drive flying cars in the future.

b. May/ Might: Có thể, có lẽ

- Chúng ta dùng may/ might để diễn tả một dự đoán về khả năng trong tương lai.

People may/ might have fying cars in the future. (But it isn't sure.)

c. be likely: có thể xảy ra, có khuynh hướng

be likely dùng để diễn đạt khả năng, khuynh hướng xảy ra của một sự việc hoặc một tình huống nào đó tuy nhiên tính khả thi và độ chắc chắn ***chỉ ở mức tương đối***.

"Likely" được biết đến và sử dụng rộng rãi trong 2 cấu trúc là: **be likely + to Verb** và **It's likey that + mệnh đề**. Cả hai cấu trúc này đều mang ý nghĩa chỉ ra điều gì đó có khả năng xảy ra.

*Robots **are likely to do** most of human's work in the future.*
***It's quite likely that** I'll be in Ha Long Bay this time next month.*

2. Trạng từ chỉ mức độ chắc chắn

definitely: nhất định
certainly: chắc chắn
probably: có thể
perhaps: có lẽ
maybe: có thể
Các trạng từ chỉ mức độ chắc chắn thường đi sau **will** trong câu khẳng định, trước **will not** (**won't**) hoặc đứng giữa **will** và **not** trong câu phủ định.
He **probably** thinks you don't like him. (Anh ấy có lẽ nghĩ rằng bạn không thích anh ấy.)
It will **certainly** rain this evening. (Trời chắc chắn sẽ mưa vào tối nay.)
There is **clearly** something wrong. (Rõ ràng là có gì đó không đúng.)
I **definitely** feel better today. (Hôm nay chắc chắn là tôi thấy khá hơn rồi.)

- Các trạng từ **perhaps, maybe** thì thường đứng ở đầu câu.
Maybe I'm right and maybe I'm wrong. (Có thể là tôi đúng mà cũng có thể là tôi sai.)
Perhaps her train is late. (Có lẽ tàu của cô ấy đến muộn.)

C. EXERCISE (BÀI TẬP)

❶ PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. d<u>a</u>ta	**B.** sm<u>a</u>rt	**C.** m<u>a</u>rble	**D.** gl<u>a</u>ss
2. A. <u>s</u>elect	**B.** <u>s</u>ensor	**C.** mea<u>s</u>ure	**D.** <u>s</u>olar

3. A. house	**B.** vehicle	**C.** hologram	**D.** hurricane
4. A. sensor	**B.** resident	**C.** desert	**D.** vertical
5. A. underground	**B.** digital	**C.** hunger	**D.** guide
6. A. mirror	**B.** socialise	**C.** wildlife	**D.** child
7. A. cheap	**B.** headset	**C.** meat	**D.** heatwave
8. A. drone	**B.** foldable	**C.** solar	**D.** cyborg
9. A. farm	**B.** glass	**C.** walkway	**D.** mask
10. A. school	**B.** classroom	**C.** book	**D.** wood

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

11. A. delivery	**B.** oragnise	**C.** socialise	**D.** foldable
12. A. vacuum	**B.** resident	**C.** vehicle	**D.** historical
13. A. window	**B.** exchange	**C.** skybridge	**D.** threaten
14. A. demand	**B.** walkway	**C.** repair	**D.** device
15. A. reality	**B.** monument	**C.** motorway	**D.** valuable

❷ WORD FORMATION

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words.

1. I think we'll need to pay a _____to take this wall down. **(build)**
2. Please don't ask me to make any **predictions** about tomorrow's meeting. **(predict)**
3. Most Indian restaurants offer free _____. **(deliver)**
4. _____ cars could possibly help ease traffic congestion, lower pollution, and prevent accidents. **(drive)**
5. He has a _____ collection of stamps. **(value)**
6. The forecast said that there's a _____of snow tonight. **(possible)**
7. The weather there can be _____- one minute it's blue skies and the next minute it's pouring rain. **(predict)**
8. The _____ of the van was killed in the accident. **(drive)**
9. He may _____ decide not to come, in which case there's no problem. **(possible)**
10. She ate three plates of spaghetti and a dessert? That's _____. I don't believe it! **(possible)**
11. The ending to the film was just so _____. **(predict)**
12. The _____ caught fire and blazed up. **(build)**
13. The book is an _____source of reference for the art historian. **(value)**
14. He has made an accurate _____of my garden. **(measure)**
15. People don't _____ with their neighbours as much as they used to. **(society)**

❸ FURTHER PRACTICE

UNIT OPENER

I. Write the suitable word/phrase for each picture.

1. _____	**2.** _____	**3.** _____

4. _____	5. _____	6. _____

II. Complete the sentences with the words in exercise I.

1. The _____can combine 'live' data from "intelligent" materials in the road surface with a visualisation of the road.
2. Central cable and phone connections inside the home form the backbone of a _____.
3. Driving through _____is faster but it's hotter.
4. _____are types of transport which can function both as road vehicles and as airplanes.
5. The new terminal has a half kilometre long _____, which connects the two terminals.
6. The shopping mall levels in each gasometer are connected to the others by _____.

III. Put the words into the correct column. Then practise saying them with a partner.

often	all	hot	small	wrong	chalk
top	warn	long	door	watch	bought
lock	also	shop	naughty	chop	floor
clock	more	online	call	want	taught
holiday	mall	soft	caught	fox	ball

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/

LESSON 5A. READING

I. Look at the picture and match the words with the correct pictures.

a. floating building	g. 3D printed house
b. rooftop garden	h. vacuum tube train
c. vertical farm	i. solar window
d. interactive mirror	j. drone delivery
e. city planners	k. smart street lights
f. foldable car	l. driverless car

1. ……

2. ……

3. ……

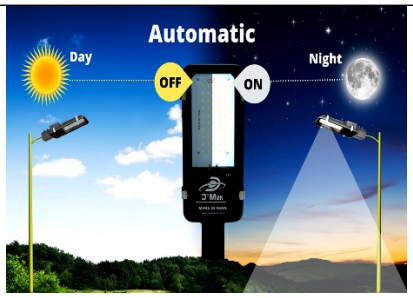
4. ……

5. ……

6. ……

7. ……

8. ……



9. ……

10. ……

11. ……

12. ……

II. Reading

A. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

The era of "smart cities", controlled by an ecosystem of sensors, cameras and algorithms, is fast approaching. In China, state media claim 500 are under construction. In Canada, Alphabet has plans for turning parts of Toronto into a timber-framed tech town as a prototype. **Incremental** steps are also making cities smarter. Last week, Transport for London announced plans to track Tube passengers through WiFi to monitor congestion. In the US, fast-food drive-throughs will trial number plates scanners to make ordering faster. Individually these services can improve daily life. Integrating **them** will create something more powerful than the sum of its parts.

Though convenience and safety are the end goals, serious questions about how city authorities will both store and share vast bodies of data must be answered. The fact that

surveillance is built into key transport infrastructure will also make it increasingly difficult to avoid without disrupting daily life. The smart city risks creating a panopticon in the name of an easier and better life. The risks of anonymity disappearing will be increased by the use of different data sets, making it more likely that identifiable characteristics may appear. Closely linked to this is the question of data storage and sharing. The treasure trove of personal information will be a tempting target for hackers. This information might also be used by law enforcement, feeding into the existing dangers of mass surveillance and profiling, as is already the case in China.

These concerns have long been levelled at social media and internet-enabled home appliances. Smart city surveillance can be even more insidious. Users can avoid Facebook or hardware such as Alexa. Avoiding basic infrastructure will be near impossible without seriously affecting day-to-day life. TfL has put up signs warning customers of the WiFi tracking, yet the only choice is between tracking and having no signal. Reports on the facial recognition at airports in America suggest that avoiding being automatically scanned will be tough as well. As these systems become more closely enmeshed, avoiding snooping will become increasingly tricky.

The inevitable rise of smart cities is not inherently negative. **Harnessing** the power of technology and data can potentially help urban environments adapt to challenges such as climate change and overcrowding. Politicians, programmers and academics must work to ensure that does not come at the cost of all-seeing, 24-hour surveillance.

(Source: https://www.ft.com)

Question 1: Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Being overly advanced displays various benefits.

B. Following the footprints of ancient civilisation.

C. Building the cities of the future on other planets.

D. The cities of the future can become a dystopian.

Question 2: The word "**Incremental**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. Small **B.** Extra **C.** Consistent **D.** Sudden

Question 3: The word "**them**" in paragraph 1 refers to ____.

A. plates **B.** scanners **C.** passengers **D.** services

Question 4: According to paragraph 2, what is the mentioned unwanted consequence for the future of high-tech societies?

A. People would become dependent on mass surveillance.

B. Smart cities could cost citizens any sense of privacy.

C. It would be more difficult to travel to another country.

D. The Internet would be overflowing with misinformation.

Question 5: According to paragraph 3, what is the other problem regarding the mass surveillance system?

A. The incompetent users. **B.** The handiness of devices.

C. The price of opting out. **D.** The tech-savvy extremists.

Question 6: The word "**Harnessing**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. Managing **B.** Producing **C.** Abusing **D.** Utilising

Question 7: Which of the following statements is **TRUE**, according to the passage?

A. Digital transformation of smart infrastructure requires full level of automation.

B. Social media have continually received criticism concerning privacy issues.

C. Many smart-city opportunities remain underutilised despite immense effort.

D. People would capitalise on vehicle plate number to solve traffic jams problem.

Question 8: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Integrated technologies must not become tools of mass surveillance.

B. Modern cities need to stay competitive in the face of globalisation.

C. Getting the smart cities projects past the pilot stage can be a real hurdle.

D. The potential to improve life quality has driven the demand for smart cities.

B. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

According to the report, we can expect some pretty remarkable changes to our homes and our personal spaces, **overlooked** things that make up so much of our daily routine. As human populations soar, our cities and homes will have to adapt; interior living spaces will change as a cloud changes, easily reconfigured and rearranged to suit our fickle tastes, or accommodate different purposes.

Imagine walls and floors made of a malleable "skin," and embedded with tiny sensors and actuators so that the shape and size of living spaces can quickly change, or even be divided into smaller rooms; imagine fully programmable "smart homes" that can be controlled remotely, and provide feedback to their owners - yes, there'll even be an app for that.

Virtual decorations will alter with changing tastes, moods and whims; and the entire interior surface of the home will be implanted with LED technology - television screens and computer displays will form and unform in any room, as needed. Even our furniture will be adaptable, **molding** to custom fit our bodies, responding to changes in posture, or disappearing altogether when not needed.

It will be the ultimate evolution of the "Internet of Things." Misplaced something? Can't find your keys? No problem. Just use an online search function to find it. Hate the color of that accent wall? Delete it. Need more storage space? Watch new shelves appear, as if by magic.

And the amenities are fantastic. Every home will come standard with a 3D printer; they'll be able to churn out just about anything you could wish, using downloadable patterns, probably including even complex electronic devices. **They** may even print out your meals, designed and programmed by the world's master chefs.

Walk-in "medical pods," meanwhile, will contribute to the decentralization of healthcare - their imaging sensors will diagnose your ills and, for the more easily treatable maladies, dispense drugs, inject antibiotics, and recommend health regimens. It may even be possible to undergo remote, robot-mediated surgery, in the comfort of your own home.

This barely scratches the surface. Imagine homes whose very building material is salted with dormant limestone-producing bacteria, which awaken upon contact with moisture and repair any cracks or structural damage.

There will be "digestion tanks" full of anaerobic bacteria, to dispose of our waste; and our homes will produce, store, and reuse their own energy, using "microbial fuel cell stacks" and more efficient solar panels to generate electricity, and power-banks like the Tesla power wall to store it

against future use. Personal homes will be almost fully independent of a dangerously overtaxed energy grid.

One hundred years in the future, our houses will be, in almost all respects, semi-living, artificial organisms - closed systems with a metabolism, sensory apparatus, immune response, and an approximation to a nervous system. We'll be living in homes that are practically alive.

(Source: https://futurism.com)

Question 1: Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Smart living – our home in the future

B. LED technology - television screens and computer displays

C. A new standard with a 3D printer

D. Our home – a semi-living, artificial organisms

Question 2: The word "**overlooked**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. forbidden **B.** foregone **C.** foreseen **D.** forgotten

Question 3: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 3 as an advantage of technology to change our house?

A. movable walls **B.** implanted LED

C. television screens and computer displays **D.** furniture

Question 4: The word "**molding**" in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by _____.

A. forming **B.** framing **C.** adapting **D.** producing

Question 5: Remote, robot-mediated surgery has been mentioned in paragraph 6 as an example of ____.

A. way to decentralize of healthcare **B.** technology applied in healthcare

C. diagnosis of your ills **D.** recommendation of health regimens

Question 6: The word "**They**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

A. downloadable patterns **B.** complex electronic devices

C. 3D printer **D.** world's master chefs

Question 7: Which of the following about our future home is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

A. Interior living spaces will be easily reconfigured and rearranged to suit our tastes, or accommodate different purposes.

B. New shelves will be printed by 3D printer to give us more storage space.

C. We can search online to find our missing keys or things.

D. Our home will have more efficient solar panels to generate electricity, and power-banks.

Question 8: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. The more advanced technology becomes, the more we have to pay attention to our home.

B. Advanced technology will soon replace human labor at home.

C. Our home will be practically smart and human totally depend on it.

D. Advance of technology can be applied to change everything in our home, and to make our life more comfortable and safer than ever before.

LESSON 5B. GRAMMAR

I. Using *will* or *be going to* complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Oh, I haven't brought my phone.
B: That's OK. I _____ you mine. **(lend)**
2. It's Jamie's birthday next week, I _____ him a present **(get)**
3. Can you lend me some money? I promise I _____ it back to you tomorrow. **(give)**
4. Jane's starting university tomorrow. She _____ study engineering **(study)**
5. Do you think the customers _____ our products? **(like)**
6. Look! The coach is here! Run or we _____ late. **(be)**
7. Don't worry, mom, I _____ good care of the plants. **(take)**
8. I'm about to fall asleep. I _____ some coffee to wake me up. **(make)**
9. We are so excited about our trip next month. We _____ Paris, Nice and Grenoble. **(visit)**
10. It's so hot in here! I _____ on the air-conditioning. **(turn)**
11. Everybody thinks Red Team _____ the match tonight. **(win)**
12. After graduating, I _____ a gap year to travel around the world. **(take)**
13. As soon as the weather gets better, we _____ to the beach and go swimming. **(come)**
14. Give me a minute, I _____ this report now. **(finish)**
15. Tonight, I _____ home. I've already cooked dinner. **(stay)**
16. I feel tired. I think I _____ sick **(be)**
17. If there's any problems, feel free to call me. I _____ you. **(help)**
18. A: What are you going to do tomorrow?
B: I _____ some friends. **(see)**
19. Someone is knocking. I _____ the door. **(open)**
20. Look at those black clouds. It _____ **(rain)**

II. Read the questions carefully and choose the correct option.

1. Ami: Hey! Look at those dark clouds!
Kiki: Wow! It_____ rain soon.
A. Is B. is going to C. will D. coming
2. A: Did you buy bread?
B: Oh, no! I forgot to buy it. I_____go back to buy some.
A. was B. am C. am going to D. will
3. I am not free tomorrow. I_____see the doctor.
A. am going to B. was C. will D.am
4. A: Coffee or tea?
B : I_____have coffee please.
A. does B. am going to C. drink D.will
5. A: Where are you going?
B: I_____do shopping.
A. will B. was C. should D. am going to
6. It's late, it _____ dark soon.
A. is going to be B. will C. going to be D. will be
7. Can I speak to Tom? Yes, I_____him.
A. will get B. going to get C. am going to get D. is going to get

8. Don't go out now. _____a thunderstorm. I've just heard it on the radio.
A. There are B. There'll be C. There's going to be D. There is
9. I don't think that on Mars _____.
A. people will going to live B. people will go live
C. people will ever live D. people are ever going to live
10. I have the tickets, so we_____ to the cinema tonight.
A. will go B. are going to go C. going D. are
11. I think that computers replace teachers in the future.
A. is B. will C. are D. are going to
12. What are your plans for the weekend? I _____ travel to Mexico City.
A. am going to B. will C. am go D. is going to
13. Mary _____ next week.
A. get married B. is going to get married C. has married D. gets
14. Our class _____ a picnic at Thay Pagoda this Sunday.
A. go to have B. is going to have C. will has D. am having
15. I believe people _____flying cars in the future.
A. drive B. is going to drive C. has driven D. will drive
16. I feel terrible. I think I sick
A. will be B. am going to be C. am being D. am
17. I think many big cities _____ digital roads in the future.
A. going to have B. will have C. has D. is going to have
18. Peter: Can you come next weekend?
Mai: Sorry, we'd love to, but we _____ our grandparents.
A. will visit B. visit C. are going to visit D. were visiting
19. Lan: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
Tom: Yes, I _____ something for dinner.
A. will buy B. have been buying C. am going to buy D. was buying
20. She looks really sad. I think she _____.
A. cries B. is going to cry C. will cry D. shall cry

III. Complete the sentences with the correct adverbs of certainty.

1. You _____ haven't drunk enough water.
A. probably B. perhaps C. maybe D. certainly not
2. _____ she hasn't finished eating the kangaroo.
A. Certainly B. Definitely C. Probably D. Maybe
3. Your head is swollen. _____ you've been stung by bees.
A. Perhaps B. Certainly C. Definitely D. Probably
4. _____ you shouldn't eat that rotten apple.
A. Certainly B. Maybe C. Probably D. Definitely
5. You look tired. You should _____ sleep for at least 30 hours.
A. perhaps B. probably C. maybe D. not definitely
6. They ____ shouldn't touch that crocodile.
A. maybe B. probably C. perhaps D. certainly

7. She is _____ drowning. Should we help?

A. perhaps B. maybe C. not definitely D. probably

8. _____ I've drunk too much coffee. I can smell colours now.

A. Definitely B. Perhaps C. Probably D. Certainly

9. _____ you're right. That bear looks angry. We should _____ run.

A. Maybe, perhaps B. Definitely, perhaps C. Maybe, probably D. Maybe, Certainly

10. You _____ shouldn't wear my sister's dress, Paul.

A. maybe B. perhaps C. probably D. probably, perhaps

LESSON 5C. LISTENING

Part 1. Listen to a woman talking about life in the future. Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. Where will the bubble cities in the future be?
   a) the USA
   b) under water
   c) in space
   d) in caves
2. What company made the report?
   a) McDonald's
   b) Google
   c) Apple
   d) Samsung
3. What kind of planners gave their ideas on life in 2116?
   a) city planners
   b) daily planners
   c) space planners
   d) design planners
4. What could we not have imagined 25 years ago about the Internet?
   a) cyber-bullying
   b) how cheap it would be
   c) how it would change our lives
   d) that it would still be here
5. What did the experts say the changes in the next century would be?
   a) small
   b) unbelievable
   c) gradual
   d) boring
6. How many people did the researchers question?
   a) 2,000
   b) 12,000
   c) 20,000
   d) 22,000
7. What kind of meetings will we have at work in the future?
   a) productive meetings
   b) busy meetings
   c) virtual meetings
   d) never-ending meetings
8. Who will people need to visit less in the future?
   a) the doctor
   b) family
   c) friends
   d) old people
9. Where will we be going to on holiday?
   a) space
   b) Russia
   c) Antarctica
   d) cyberspace
10. What language did people not make a prediction about?
    a) Chinese
    b) Arabic
    c) Esperanto
    d) English

Part 2: Listen to a woman talking about the city in the future. Complete the summary. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Where smart cities were once regarded purely as a vision of the future, they are now becoming a reality in numerous (1) _____ centres across the globe. From Dubai, Singapore, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Madrid to Southampton in the UK, we're already beginning to see smart cities provide

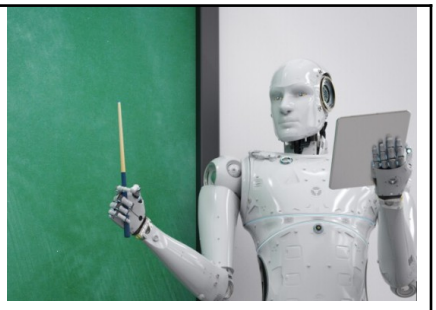
(2) _____ with improved living conditions, easier mobility and cleaner, safer (3) _____, by using cloud computing to power services. But as with all public sector initiatives, smart city services need to be delivered as cost effectively as possible to minimise the taxpayer burden. Often, key decision makers are met with obstacles when it comes to deploying (4) _____, preventing smart cities initiatives from reaching their full potential – or worse, blocking them altogether.

Central to the functioning of most 'normal' city (5) _____ is the underlying data they run on. Regardless as to whether that data is stored on local servers or using cloud storage, when that data is fragmented or (6) _____, identifying emerging trends for strategic planning and cost reduction becomes extremely difficult – and because of this, authorities have to adopt an entirely reactive approach. Conversely, in a smart city environment, connected (7) _____forming an Internet of Things (IoT) provide valuable data for analysis and, in turn, insight into the specific city's behavioural trends. With this level of (8) _____, services can be optimised to reduce costs and risk, increase urban flows and manage assets. Importantly, they can also provide real-time connections and interactions between the city's businesses, (9) _____, service providers and citizens.

In this way, operations and (10) _____ are elevated through the integration and connection of physical devices via IoT networks, ultimately transforming how a city runs.

LESSON 5D SPEAKING

I. Look at the picture and fill in the missing words.

		
1. virtual _____	2. hologram _____	3. cyborg _____
4. digital _____	5. home_____	6. 3D _____

II. Project. Making predictions about future life

Work in groups of four or five students. Making predictions about life in the future. Then present to class what you have discussed.

LESSON 5E WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentences using the given words.

1. To /begin /transportation/ become / with, /more/ will /environmentally-friendly./

   _____

2. I /strongly /that / ways./cities /technololgy/ will/ believe /change/ future /in/ many /

   _____

3. However,/ cities/ future/ will/ parks./ fewer / have/green/ spaces /and /

   _____

4. The/ city /of/ exciting /the/ future/ will/ be /place./ a /very / and/ high-tech/

   _____

5. I/ predict/attend that /students /in/will /classrooms./only / school/ digital/

   _____

6. Drones/ will/packages/probably/ deliver/ future./ all/ in/ the

   _____

7. Maybe /windows/buildings/ will/ have/ solar /all / in/ the /future. /

   _____

8. enegy-efficient. /fast /be / and / will/ Transport/

   _____

9. In /people/ in/ cities /socialise /very/won't / much. / addition,/

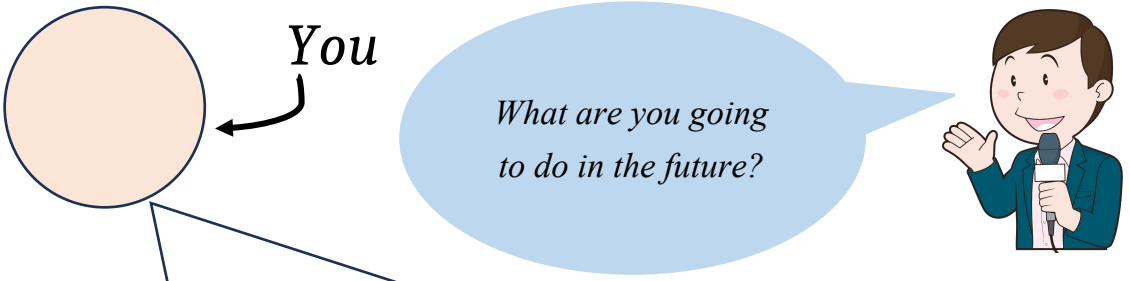
   _____

10. will /allow/ Digital / classrooms/ students/ to /from/ anywhere. /learn/

    _____

III. Tell your partner about predictions you have made about your future.

Draw your face in the circle. A reporter have just asked you. “What are you going to do in the future?”. Write your answer**.**



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