

13 | Practice file

Working with words

- 1 Use a word from A and a word from B to complete the sentences.

| A | B |
|------------|-------------|
| oil | supply |
| economic | crisis |
| population | energy |
| world | growth |
| renewable | demand |
| global | shortage |
| energy | development |

- 1 People will take the energy crisis more seriously when they can no longer afford to run their cars.
- 2 The _____ of oil and gas is running out.
- 3 Where there is _____ the financial situation of a country improves.
- 4 Wind and water are sources of _____.
- 5 _____ means that there will be nine billion people living on the planet by 2050.
- 6 More countries need more oil these days so the _____ has increased.
- 7 Governments are hoping to find new oil fields to avoid an _____.

- 2 Complete the text with the correct form of a verb that means the same as the words in brackets.

Population growth and economic development are also having a devastating effect on the world's water supply. The situation is ¹deteriorating (getting worse) rapidly and experts ²_____ (think) that two-fifths of the people in the world already face water shortages. A Swiss bank ³_____ (predicts) that by 2025 around 60% of the population will not have enough water to live on.

The problem is not that water is ⁴_____ (coming to an end), but that there are more of us to share it. One of the solutions lies in ⁵_____ (making better) the management of water distribution. If everyone takes a more responsible attitude to how they use this resource, disaster may be avoided.

Business communication

- 1 Put these words in the right order.

- 1 find / the / Is / likely / solution / to / government / a
_____ *Is the government likely to find a solution* _____?
- 2 I / have / we / factory / close / won't / hope / to / the

- 3 staff / support / will / The / decision / definitely / the

- 4 you / successful / think / will / the / Do / strike / be
_____?
- 5 probably / oil / start / shortage / until / The / won't / 2015

- 6 world / unlikely / supply / water / The / is / to / of / increase

- 2 Rewrite these sentences with the words given.

- 1 Will the manager listen to our demands? (likely)
Is the manager likely to listen to our demands?
- 2 Will they find a substitute for oil? (likely)
Are they _____?
- 3 The plastics industry is likely to notice the effects first. (probably)
The plastics industry _____.
- 4 Petrol prices will probably rise dramatically. (likely)
Petrol prices _____.
- 5 They're sure the oil supply won't last forever. (definitely)
The oil supply _____.
- 6 I hope they'll invest more money in renewable energy. (hopefully)
_____ in renewable energy.

- 3 A and B are discussing climate change. Complete their conversation with words from the list.

Hopefully likely are
probably will think

- A So, do you ¹think climate change is serious?
- B Yes, I do. The polar ice caps have already started to melt and many coastal areas ²_____ likely to be flooded in the future. ³_____, governments ⁴_____ take measures to protect the people living in cities by the sea because if they don't, some of them will ⁵_____ die.
- A What can we do to help?
- B Well, the best way is to help cut carbon emissions. Global warming is more ⁶_____ to slow down if companies and individuals reduce their carbon footprint. The next few years will be crucial to the future of the human race.

will / won't

Form

See page 117.

Use

Use *will* to talk about something that is certain to happen.

In the future more people will work from home.

Use *won't* to talk about something that is certain not to happen.

Employees won't stay in the same job all their working life.

may / might (not)

Form

may / might (not) + verb

Use

1 Use *may* or *might* to talk about something that will possibly happen.

Office buildings may look completely different in the future.

Employees might have to share a desk with their colleagues.

2 Use *may not* or *might not* to talk about something that possibly won't happen.

In the future people may not retire until they're 70.

Workers might not commute so much because of the oil crisis.

3 *May* and *might* both have the same meaning and are used in the same way.

Language tip

Going to is also used to make predictions, but only when the prediction is based on visible evidence.

Be quiet! The speaker is going to start. (She's going towards the microphone.)

Look out the window. It's going to rain. (There are a lot of black clouds.)

1 Rewrite the sentences with *will*, *won't*, *may* / *might*, or *may not* / *might not*.

1 Perhaps / the CEO / visit the office this afternoon

The CEO may visit the office this afternoon

2 I'm sure / we / finish the report today

3 Perhaps / the manager / not in her office right now

4 Perhaps / your secretary / know when the meeting is

5 I'm sure / I / not / get the job I applied for

6 Perhaps / they / not give us a pay rise this year

7 I'm sure / he / not go on any more business trips

2 Complete the dialogue with *will*, *may* / *might*, *may not* / *might not*, or *won't* and the verb in brackets.

A Do you think you'll be working for the same company in ten years' time?

B I'm not sure. I ¹ *may look for* (look for) a different job, if I'm still earning the same salary.

It depends on my promotion prospects, too. I hope I ² _____ (be) a

manager by then, and I certainly

³ _____ (feel) very

satisfied with my job if I'm still in the same position. How about you?

A I don't think my company

⁴ _____ (exist) in

ten years' time. We make the plastic casing for mobile phones, but without oil, we can't manufacture the plastic.

I'm not sure, but I

⁵ _____ (lose) my job once there's an oil shortage.

B Why don't you try to find a new job now while you've got the chance?

A I'm thinking about it, but I still haven't decided. I

⁶ _____ (apply) for a new job until I'm really sure my company is going to close. I've seen a lot of R & D jobs on the Internet, so I'm

sure I ⁷ _____ (find) it difficult to change companies.

