

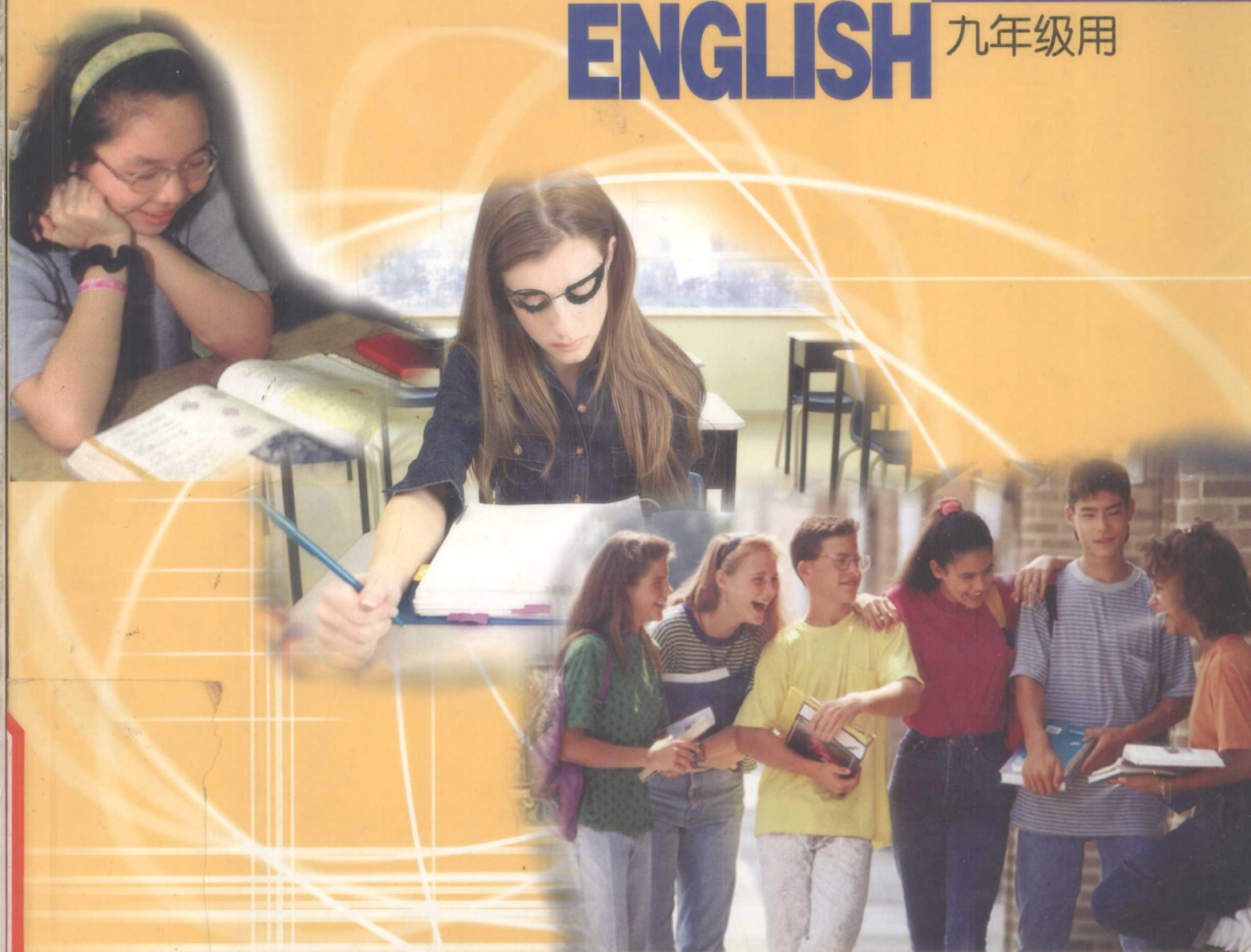
北京市义务教育  
课程改革实验教材

# 英语

第十五册

## ENGLISH

九年级用



北京师范大学出版社

# Unit 1

## Learning to Learn

In Unit 1 you will learn:

- how to study better
- to discuss different learning styles
- tips on how to make learning English easier
- to use *once* and *unless*
- how to use the first conditional
- to identify synonyms and antonyms
- to make compound sentences
- to use connecting phrases



## 1. It might be easier to remember the key points.

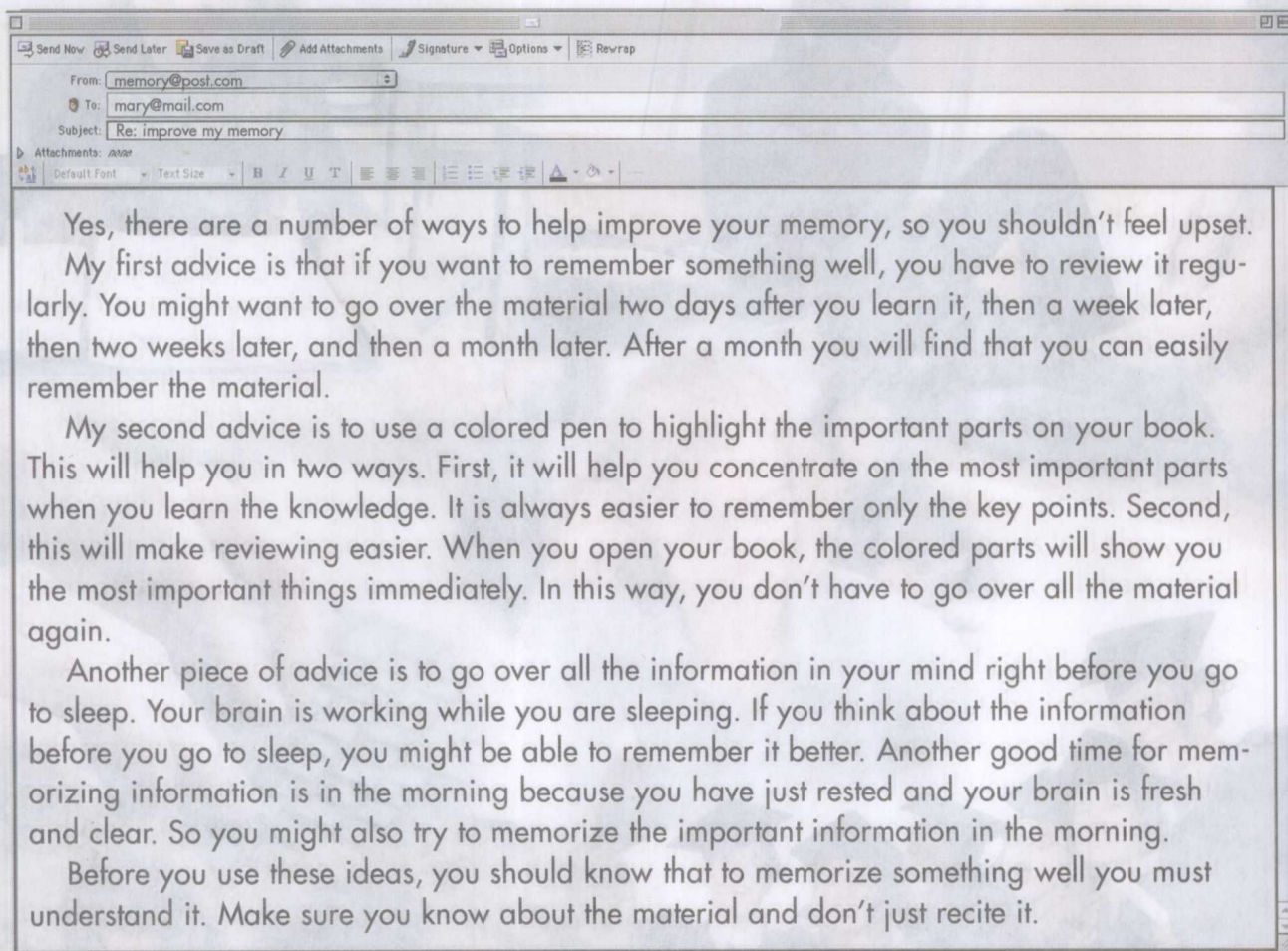
## 1.1 Discuss the questions in pairs.

Do you still remember the English you learned last term?

Is it easy for you to remember new words in English? What do you usually do to memorize them?

## 1.2 Listen to a student's question about memory. Write down the caller's problem.

## 1.3 Read an expert's answer and order the summary of the advice according to the answer.



From: memory@post.com  
To: mary@mail.com  
Subject: Re: improve my memory

Attachments: none

Yes, there are a number of ways to help improve your memory, so you shouldn't feel upset.

My first advice is that if you want to remember something well, you have to review it regularly. You might want to go over the material two days after you learn it, then a week later, then two weeks later, and then a month later. After a month you will find that you can easily remember the material.

My second advice is to use a colored pen to highlight the important parts on your book. This will help you in two ways. First, it will help you concentrate on the most important parts when you learn the knowledge. It is always easier to remember only the key points. Second, this will make reviewing easier. When you open your book, the colored parts will show you the most important things immediately. In this way, you don't have to go over all the material again.

Another piece of advice is to go over all the information in your mind right before you go to sleep. Your brain is working while you are sleeping. If you think about the information before you go to sleep, you might be able to remember it better. Another good time for memorizing information is in the morning because you have just rested and your brain is fresh and clear. So you might also try to memorize the important information in the morning.

Before you use these ideas, you should know that to memorize something well you must understand it. Make sure you know about the material and don't just recite it.

- ☐ Concentrate on the most important points.
- ☐ Try to memorize information in the evening and in the morning.
- ☐ Review regularly.

## 1.4 In pairs, answer the following questions.

How often does the writer suggest reviewing the material?

Why is it important to highlight the important parts on the book?

Why is it helpful to review things before you go to sleep?

Why is it helpful to review things in the morning?

What should you do before you try to memorize something?

**1.5 Do you think the advice in the e-mail is helpful? Work in pairs and share your ideas.**

A: I think reviewing regularly helps me memorize English vocabulary.

B: I agree. I feel working in groups is also...

**1.6 Study the examples and complete the blanks.**

**Work it out**

You *might* want to go over the material two days after you learn it.

If you think about the information before you go to sleep, you *might* be able to remember it better.

Other people \_\_\_\_\_ find it easier to remember things in the morning.

You \_\_\_\_\_ want to read a book about memory.

Some people \_\_\_\_\_ remember the capital city of other countries using a song.

**2. There are many ways to train your memory.**

**2.1 Look at one of the columns of the information for one minute and then close your book. Write down what you have remembered. Then discuss with your partner what you can do to remember them better.**

regularly  
confident  
advice  
upset  
review  
memory

Some people may find it easier to remember things using songs. Do you remember when you learned the 26 letters in English? You probably learned the letters while you sang them in a simple song. This method may help you remember more difficult information such as new vocabulary, capital cities, poems, texts, etc.

**2.2 Listen and complete the table.**

Subject	Method	Example
A list of words	Organize the words in _____ or _____.	You can make a sentence like "If you feel _____ about your _____, my _____ is to be _____ and _____ the things _____."
A paragraph	Concentrate on the _____.	You should _____ the paragraph first and then look at the organization of the paragraph. The topic sentence will tell you _____. You should also find out how the _____.

**2.3 Have you tried the techniques in Exercise 2.2? Do you think they are helpful? Discuss your answers with a partner.**

## 1. Once they find a rule, they will learn better.

1.1 The following illustrations are about learning styles. Match each style with the illustrations.



a. Learning by doing



b. Learning by seeing



c. Learning by hearing



d. Learning by talking with others

## 1.2 Read and complete the lecture with the words from the box.

with others

doing

seeing

hearing

rules

alone



Professor Charles Smith

Many people ask me "What's the best way to learn?" To tell the truth, there isn't one correct answer. Different people have different learning styles, that is, they prefer different ways to learn. Here is a list of different learning styles:

Learning by \_\_\_\_\_: these people need to have rules and explanations to understand new material. Once they find or are given a rule and use it, they'll learn better.

Learning by \_\_\_\_\_: these people will learn better if they have the chance to use their hands or body. They don't like reading explanations. They like doing things more than just reading the information.

Learning by \_\_\_\_\_: these people can understand better once they see a picture, a table, or a real object. Pictures or photos help them remember new material. When they try to remember the information, they will remember the picture or photo first.

Learning by \_\_\_\_\_: these people like to listen to sounds and voices rather than just see or read something. It is difficult for them to memorize the knowledge unless they listen to someone talk about it.

Learning \_\_\_\_\_: these people prefer learning alone. They won't feel comfortable unless they study in a quiet room. If they can relate the knowledge to themselves, they will learn faster.

Learning \_\_\_\_\_: these people like to communicate with others. They like to work in groups.

Once they have a chance to discuss the subject with other people, they can understand it better.

Most people don't use one learning style. They use different ways to learn. The only difference is that one person may prefer one style to another.

## 1.3 Complete the table. Then compare it with your partner's. (5 = the most favorite, 1 = the least favorite)

Learning styles	Explanation	My favorite learning style				
Learning by rules		5	4	3	2	1
Learning by doing		5	4	3	2	1
Learning by seeing		5	4	3	2	1
Learning by hearing		5	4	3	2	1
Learning alone		5	4	3	2	1
Learning with others		5	4	3	2	1

- 1.4 In pairs, talk about your examples of the six learning styles and take down your partner's examples.
- 1.5 Study the examples and complete the blanks.

## Work it out

These people will understand better *once* they see a picture.

*Once* they find or are given a rule and use it, they'll learn better.

\_\_\_\_\_ he finds a job, he will work hard.

For these learners, it is difficult to understand new material *unless* they listen to it.

They won't feel comfortable *unless* the room is quiet.

He won't go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ you tell him a story.

- 1.6 Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.

She will not arrive at school on time, (once / unless) she hurries up.

I will arrive in Beijing tomorrow at 10 p.m., (once / unless) the flight is delayed.

Phone me back (once / unless) you have completed the form.

John will not talk to Maggie (once / unless) she apologizes for being rude.

(Once / Unless) you understand the rules, you will enjoy playing the game.

He can not get the job (once / unless) he has five years' work experience.

## 2. Once I see pictures of new words, I won't forget them.

- 2.1 Listen to four students who are learning a foreign language. Write their learning styles under their photos. Then write down how they learn.

1



It is easier for me to  
learn if I \_\_\_\_\_  
and then \_\_\_\_\_.

2



I really like textbooks  
with a lot of \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

3



I do best when I am  
learning \_\_\_\_\_,  
especially \_\_\_\_\_.

4



Once the teacher  
explains \_\_\_\_\_ or I  
\_\_\_\_\_, the rest  
will be pretty easy.

- 2.2 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

What learning styles do you find useful for learning English?

Do you think you use different learning styles for learning English and Chinese?

## 1. We have done a lot of group work in class.

### 1.1 Discuss the questions in pairs.

Do you find working in groups helpful? Why or why not?  
What kind of activities do you like to do in class?

### 1.2 Read the questionnaire and tick your answers. What kind of learner are you?

1. My favorite English class activities are:  
(choose 3)
  - a) working out grammar rules
  - b) practicing pronunciation
  - c) learning vocabulary
  - d) speaking
  - e) listening
  - f) reading
  - g) writing
  - h) doing grammar exercises
  - i) watching videos
  - j) group discussions
2. How do you prefer doing class activities?
  - a) alone
  - b) with a partner
  - c) in a group
3. When I am working in a group I
  - a) take charge and lead the group.
  - b) listen to what everyone says and then express my idea.
  - c) don't say anything and do what people tell me to do.
4. I memorize new words better if I
  - a) write them down.
  - b) listen to them again and again.
  - c) say them over and over again.
5. When I speak English out loud,
  - a) I am very nervous.
  - b) I am relaxed.
  - c) I sometimes worry about making mistakes.
6. Before I say something in English
  - a) I think about it in Chinese, and then translate it.
  - b) I think about it in English only.
  - c) I think about it mainly in English, but translate some parts.
7. When I listen to English I always
  - a) listen to every word.
  - b) try to translate every word into Chinese.
  - c) listen to find key words.
8. When I read a text for the first time I often
  - a) stop to look up new words.
  - b) read it through to find the main idea.
  - c) underline the new words while reading, but don't stop.
9. When I look up a word in the dictionary, I often
  - a) only read the Chinese explanations.
  - b) read both the Chinese and the English explanations.
  - c) read the Chinese and English explanations and examples.

### 1.3 Compare your answers to question 1–6 in pairs.

### 1.4 In groups, discuss question 7–9. Try to find out which way is more helpful for learning English.

- 1.5** Work in groups. Design five questions based on the questionnaire and use them to interview three students in your class about their learning styles. Tell the class your results.

Questions	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
What are your favorite class activities?			
How do you feel when you speak English out loud?			
...			

## 2. What have I learned in this unit?

- 2.1** Think about what you have learned so far in this unit and answer these questions individually. Then share your answers with the class.

What have I learned in this unit?  
 What am I not very sure about?  
 What do I want to know more about?

What have I done well?  
 What do I need help with?

- 2.2** Read the text and answer the questions.

What is a self-assessment?

How can a self-assessment help you?

What do you need to do in a self-assessment?

How often should you do a self-assessment?

What do you need to do after a self-assessment?

Many students ask me how they can check their progress. I think a good way to see if you are learning well is to do a self-assessment. A self-assessment is often in the form of questions, for example, what you have learned in this unit, what you did well, what you were not clear about or didn't understand, etc. By answering these questions, you can find out what and how you have learned. In this way, you can learn more about yourself and about your strengths and weaknesses. Once you know your strengths, you will be more confident, and once you know your weaknesses, you can concentrate on improving them. Many textbooks today have a self-assessment page at the end of each unit. It's a good idea to do self-assessments regularly. You can do it at the end of the day or week, or after each unit. A self-assessment doesn't have to take long. Once you do it regularly, you will find that it can really help you become a better learner.



- 2.3** Work in pairs and find out each other's opinions about the Reflections at the end of each unit.

A: Do you do the Reflection part at the end of each unit?

B: Yes, I do. I think it helps me a lot. It helps me understand the unit better.

A: How do you do it?

B: I follow the instructions and write down my answers one by one.

## 1. You can neither know nor understand everything in a few hours.

**1.1** In pairs, choose four things that you think are the most important for learning a language. Talk about why you think they are important.

receive praise from your teacher

have a good teacher

believe that you will be successful

know the progress you can make

read and listen to English a lot

enjoy learning

have a good memory

study lots of grammar

practice speaking English a lot

work hard

## **1.2** Listen to a radio program and complete the problems and solutions.

Problem 1:	Memorizing English vocabulary is _____.
Solution 1:	Why don't you _____ on a piece of paper and _____ somewhere in your house? You should not only memorize words but also _____.
Problem 2:	I like speaking English, but the grammar is _____.
Solution 2:	Practice _____ with that grammar point. But the most important point is to _____. It is _____ to _____, so don't be afraid.
Problem 3:	I'm always nervous when I _____.
Solution 3:	Do not _____ when you are listening to English. Try to _____ before you listen, and when you are listening, _____ and _____. Keep _____. Don't _____.

## **1.3** Work in pairs and talk about how you can improve your ways of learning.

Do you have the same problems? What did you do? Do you think Mrs Wang's advice is helpful?

## **1.4** Study the examples and complete the blanks.

### Work it out

You can put them *either* on your bathroom mirror *or* on your bedroom door.

You have a choice: you can eat \_\_\_\_\_ French fries \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers.

It is *neither* helpful *nor* useful to just remember the rules.

\_\_\_\_\_ Tom's mother \_\_\_\_\_ his father speaks French. How can they live in France?

You should *not only* memorize new words, *but also* use them.

Shakespeare was \_\_\_\_\_ a writer \_\_\_\_\_ an actor.

You will be able to find many different people talking about many different subjects *both* on the Web *and* on the radio.

He's lived in \_\_\_\_\_ America \_\_\_\_\_ Britain, so he knows both countries well.

## 1.5 Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.

(Both / Neither) teachers were ill, so we didn't have math or science class.

(Neither / Either) my mother (or / nor) my sister enjoyed that movie because they disliked the main actor.

My father said I had to choose (either / both) to go to the park (nor / or) to go to the swimming pool because we only had one hour.

She (not only / either) plays the piano and the violin, (but also / and) sings.

You can (both / either) come with me now, (or / and) walk home by yourself later.

## 2. Speaking English more will help you learn faster.

## 2.1 Read the text and underline the advice in it.

## English Learning Tips

It may be difficult to only speak English during your English class, but it will help you learn faster. Speak Chinese only when it is really necessary and only if you have already tried several times to explain yourself in English. Try to get involved in English activities, for example, watch English movies or join English book clubs. The more you hear and read English, the better! Don't feel embarrassed if you're not sure about something in English. It's okay to tell your teacher that you don't know the answer. Be honest with yourself and your teacher. Finally, do your English homework carefully. Make a note of any exercises you don't understand so you can ask your teacher about them the next class.

## 2.2 Order the summary of the tips according to the short passage.

- ☐ Do your homework carefully and take down your questions.
- ☐ Try to attend different English activities.
- ☐ Speaking English more will help you learn faster.
- ☐ Be honest with your learning.

## 2.3 Read and discuss the text.

## Language contrast

Sentences can be combined into compound sentences using conjunctions like *and*, *or*, *but*, *for*, *so*, etc. ( 英文中, 句子可以由 *and*, *or*, *but*, *for*, *so* 等连词连接成为并列句。)

*Mrs Jones lives across the road and I see her every day.*

*This hotel is very good, but it's very expensive.*

*You can visit the museum now or we can do it later.*

*He didn't know what to do for he was very young.*

*He worked very hard before the exam so he got a high score.*

How do we combine sentences in Chinese?

2.4 Complete the following sentences with *and*, *but*, *or*, *for*, or *so*.

Peter is usually a good student, \_\_\_\_\_ he is sometimes lazy.

His parents are both doctors \_\_\_\_\_ he knows a lot about medicine.

Jenny speaks French and Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ she also understands Italian.

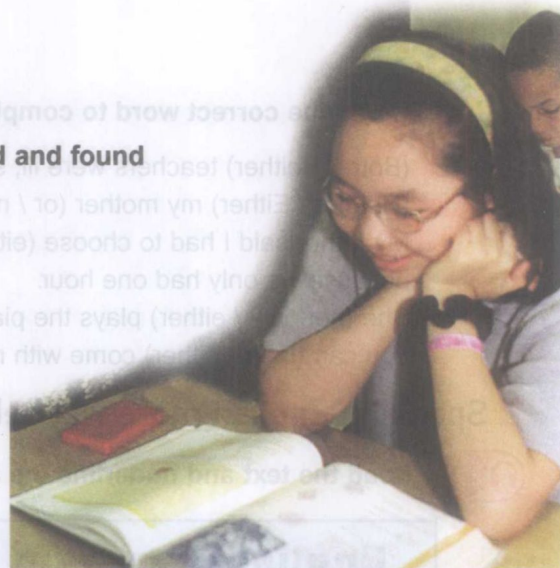
Most of the students got quite low scores \_\_\_\_\_ the exam was very difficult.

We can go to the movies tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ we can go on Friday. I don't mind.

Mrs Cao was angry with Peter \_\_\_\_\_ he did not do his homework for the third time this week.

## 1 Read the memory tips and discuss which ones you have used and found helpful.

- Concentrate.
- Reflect regularly.
- Make a plan.
- Go over things in your head.
- Keep healthy.
- Relax.
- Form a picture in your mind.
- Make up stories.



## 2 Read the passage and match the above tips with the statements. Then choose 3 tips to give to your partner.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Some people find it difficult to remember things because they are not paying attention. If you make a decision to concentrate on the material, you'll remember it better.
- \_\_\_\_\_ After you read or learn something, form a picture of it in your mind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Try to make words in a story. A funny or special story will stand out in your memory longer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ It is important to take proper care of your body when you are studying. Exercise regularly, eat a good balance of foods, and get enough sleep.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Don't try to learn and remember all the material in one night. Do not try to do it all at once. Plan your studying and review the material over a period of a few days. Break up the material in smaller parts and go over them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Try to reduce stress when you are studying. Try to relax and study in a quiet area so you can focus on the material only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Reflect on your learning regularly. Ask yourself questions about your learning, i.e., What have I learned in this lesson? What did I do well? What didn't I do well?
- \_\_\_\_\_ If you are taking part in a role-play or group discussion, try to go over what you are going to say in your head. Practice it out loud if possible. You will feel more confident in front of a group after you practice it.

## 3 Match the word or phrase with its explanation.

remember	watch, listen to or think about somebody or something carefully
relax	examine or think about something carefully
go over	bring information or facts into your mind
focus	feel calm and less worried
pay attention	do activities or exercises to improve skills or prepare for tests
practice	concentrate on something

4 Match the sentences in Column A with the sentences in Column B.

A

If pictures help you to remember,  
If you reflect on your learning regularly,

If you make up a funny story,  
If you relax and reduce stress,  
If you try to learn everything in one night,  
If you don't pay attention,

B

you will never remember new information.  
form an image of what you want to remember in your mind.  
you will learn better.  
it will stand out longer in your memory.  
you will be able to focus on the material better.  
you will have difficulties remembering it well the next day.

5 Work in groups and tell your group members which works for you.

I like studying in a quiet place and I think having enough sleep helps me.  
Once I stayed up to 12 o'clock, and I couldn't remember anything the next day.

6 Work in pairs.

Student A, turn to A1, page 113.

Student B, turn to B1, page 117.

## Focus on vocabulary

1 Read and discuss the text.

### Synonyms and antonyms

A synonym is a word that has the same meaning, or nearly the same meaning, as another word.  
(同义词指词义相同或相近的词。)

**Examples:** *big – large, mad – crazy, quick – fast, clever – smart, glad – happy, almost – nearly, ill – sick, difficult – hard, simple – easy, maybe – perhaps, whether – if, near – next to*

An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning to another word. (反义词指词义相反的词。)

**Examples:** *long – short, tall – short, high – low, bad – good, small – large, rich – poor, fat – thin, strong – weak, busy – free, happy – unhappy, far – near, cold – hot, cool – warm, old – young, clean – dirty, true – false, easy – difficult, early – late, quick – slow, empty – full, old – new, lazy – hardworking, cheap – expensive, thin – thick, possible – impossible, most – least, beginning – end, back – front, right – left, danger – safety, day – night, hate – love, come – go, pull – push, buy – sell, up – down, above – below*

2 Complete the sentences with a synonym of the word in parentheses.

She's \_\_\_\_\_ because her friends forgot her birthday. (sad)

The meeting will \_\_\_\_\_ in a minute. (start)

He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. (famous)

I feel \_\_\_\_\_ today. (ill)

3 Choose proper words to complete the sentences.

John is very lazy, but his brother is \_\_\_\_\_ (lazy / hardworking).

Please be more \_\_\_\_\_ (careful / careless) next time.

Don't run \_\_\_\_\_ (inside / outside) the school building.

We have lived in the \_\_\_\_\_ (same / different) house for fifty years.

The child \_\_\_\_\_ (pulled / pushed) his mother's coat for more chocolate.

## Language Review

### Modal verbs: *may* and *might*

It may rain this afternoon.

May I go swimming?

You might be able to remember it better.

She might help if she knows the answer.

### Connecting phrases

I think you should buy her either some pens or a notebook.

I can neither work in a group nor listen to music when I study.

Both teachers and students should come to the ground.

I can not only say but also write these words.

### If, once and unless

If that is true, what should we do?

Give me a call once you arrive at the airport.

Once I finish my homework, I will call you.

I won't remember new vocabulary unless I hear them.

### Modal verbs—review

You can listen to a recording of the lesson.

You shouldn't study everything in one night.

In this country, you have to drive on the left.

I think it might rain later this afternoon.

You mustn't eat or drink in class.

### Present perfect: for completed actions—review

They have just given me a present.

Have you told him about the broken window yet?

### Present perfect: for life experiences—review

Have you ever studied abroad?

He has learned many languages.

### Compound sentences

Mr Smith is very busy and he works all day.

This restaurant is very good, but it's very crowded.

You can visit the palace now or we can do it later.

She got it wrong for the exercise was very difficult.

They trained very hard before the race so they were in good condition.

### First conditional—review

If I go to bed late, I won't be able to work well the next day.

If they work together, they'll understand the book better.

## Vocabulary Review

Memory	Learning styles	English learning	Aspects of language	Emotion
concentrate focus forget highlight memorize remember review	learning alone learning by doing learning by hearing learning by rules learning by seeing learning with others	discuss do homework do self-assessment reflect regularly use a dictionary work in groups work in pairs	grammar listening pronunciation reading speaking translating vocabulary writing	confident nervous sad upset

## 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

I really \_\_\_\_\_ to go on a diet. I've put on so much weight since I stopped running.

He asked if we \_\_\_\_\_ swim. He invited us to use his swimming pool.

\_\_\_\_\_ I leave the table now? I've finished eating.

\_\_\_\_\_ you pass me the newspaper?

She was worried that we \_\_\_\_\_ get hurt.

All passengers \_\_\_\_\_ wear seat belts.

They \_\_\_\_\_ be here by eight if the train is on time.

can  
could  
may  
would  
must  
have  
should

## 2 Use the words and phrases in the table to make sentences about how to remember vocabulary. Add your own ideas to Column C.

You can use a computer to memorize vocabulary.

Column A	Column B	Column C
You	can should must have to mustn't don't have to shouldn't can't may	stay in a quiet place. use a computer to memorize vocabulary. stay up late. use a pen to write them down.

## 3 Rewrite the sentences using either... or... / neither... nor...

My little brother cannot write and cannot speak.

My little brother can neither write nor speak.

Is his name Richard? Or is it Charles?

His name is \_\_\_\_\_.

They don't have the time and they don't have the money.

They have \_\_\_\_\_.

We can buy the present today or we can buy it tomorrow.

We \_\_\_\_\_.

My mother won't tell me what to do. My father won't tell me what to do.

Neither \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 Match the first two parts of the sentences and then write the following part to make meaningful sentences.

Both you and I may use the computer.

Both you Not only you Either my father Neither this store	nor that store or my mother but also I and I	<u>may use the computer.</u> _____ _____ _____
--	---	---

## 5 Answer the following questions with your own information.

How long have you been learning English? \_\_\_\_\_

How many English words have you learned? \_\_\_\_\_

How many topics have you talked about in this unit? \_\_\_\_\_

How many English books have you read? \_\_\_\_\_

What grammar points have you learned in this unit? \_\_\_\_\_

How often do you speak English in your spare time? \_\_\_\_\_

How often do you listen to English songs? \_\_\_\_\_

How many English songs can you sing? \_\_\_\_\_

## Project

### Self-assessment

In groups, prepare a self-assessment paper on Unit 1.

Self-assessment helps you know how well you have learned. Review the text on self-assessment in this unit and finish the Reflection below. Then think of the things you have learned, including vocabulary, grammar, topics, functions, etc., how well you have learned, and what you can do after this unit. Design a self-assessment paper to check how well you have learned in this unit. Try to make your assessment questions as interesting and as clear as possible. When you finish, every member of your group should try the assessment paper first before giving it to other groups or showing it to the whole class.

Post the paper and your answers on the wall and share your reflections on Unit 1.



### Reflection

1. These tips for learning English are the most useful to me: \_\_\_\_\_
2. How have you done the self-assessments over the last two years?  
☐ Carefully. ☐ Only if I wanted to. ☐ Seldom.
3. How often do you prepare for your English class?  
☐ Always. ☐ Sometimes. ☐ Seldom. ☐ Never.
4. If you prepare for your class in advance, how often do you highlight the difficult parts?  
☐ Always. ☐ Sometimes. ☐ Seldom. ☐ Never.

# Unit 2

## Life in the Future

In Unit 2 you will learn:

- to make predictions about future events using *will* / *won't* and *there will be* / *there won't be*
- to ask and answer questions about the future
- to be aware of the differences among *will*, *shall* and *be going to*
- to talk about changes in lifestyles
- different ways of using verbs in the infinitive form
- to talk about possibilities
- ways of expressing agreement and disagreement
- some common phrasal verbs



# I think shopping will change.

## 1. How will our lives change?

- 1.1** In small groups, discuss the changes that have happened from the past to the present. What changes will happen in the future?

In the past, people used to travel on foot and by horse. Now we travel by car, train, and plane. In the future we will travel in flying cars.

- 1.2** Read the text and choose an appropriate heading for each paragraph.

Reading in the future

Shopping in the future

Travel in the future

Pastime in the future

I think this will change in some ways. People will buy basic things – I mean things for everyday life – on the Internet. But for buying something special like a gift or some new clothes people will still go to stores.



There will be changes here. People won't buy CDs and DVDs anymore. They will download music and movies onto their own computers from the Internet. However, some things will stay the same. For example, people will still go to the theater to watch a play or to see a concert. That won't change.

We will see changes in travel. People will still travel to popular holiday places such as beaches or the mountains. But they will also take vacations on other planets.

I think we will see some changes here. We will read some things – especially for work or for study – on a computer. But when we want to enjoy a good story, we will still read a traditional book.



- 1.3** Make notes about the text in the table.

Areas	Things that will change	Things that won't change	Your idea
Reading	<i>We will read books or articles for work or for study on a computer.</i>	<i>We will still read a traditional book when we want to enjoy a good story.</i>	
Shopping			
Travel			
Pastime			

- 1.4** In small groups, discuss your reactions to the ideas in the text. Write down whether you agree or disagree in the table in Exercise 1.3.

I think in the future people will buy almost everything on the Internet.