

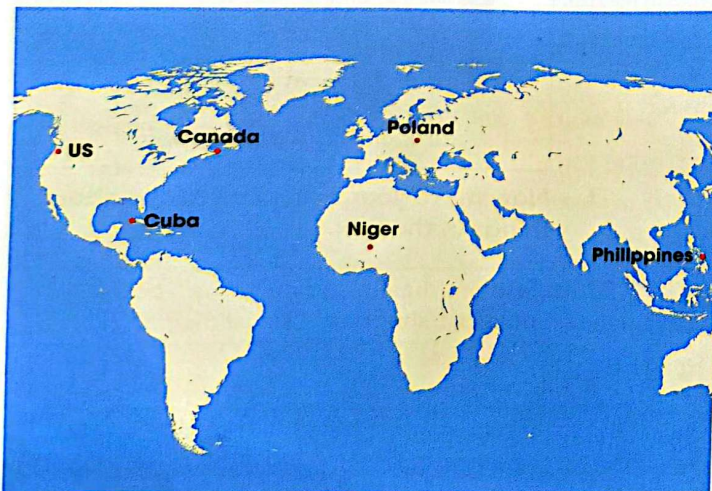
Climate stories project (summarize the story)

- Seasonal Disruption: Transitional seasons are disappearing (Poland), and rainfall timing is shifting (Peru).
- Extreme Weather: Unprecedented heatwaves (Poland, Niger), severe blizzards (Canada), and typhoons and floods (Philippines).
- Coastal Erosion: Beaches and coastal properties are disappearing (Canada, USA).
- Environmental Degradation: Rivers are shrinking and desertification is increasing (Niger), along with long dry spells (Peru).

The Bottom Line: Climate change is no longer a theory but a reality people worldwide are experiencing through tangible changes in their daily environments and inherited traditions.

Climate Stories Project

Today, more and more of us are feeling the effects of climate change on a personal and community level. The Climate Stories Project allows people from around the world to share their stories about climate change and explain the impact that it is having on our lives.



Diana Maciaga
from _____

We don't have major hurricanes or wildfires, but you can see that the weather patterns have been changing. For example, the winters are much milder than they used to be 20 years ago, and in the summers, we often have a huge heat wave. We used to have a special name for a period that is between winter and spring: we call it *przedwiosnie*, and now it doesn't really happen. So for me, this is one of the most significant examples of the changes in climate.



Umberto Crespo Palmarito
from _____

Here, the rainy season used to start in March and the rain stopped in November. Now, the heavy rain only starts in June. Years ago, it would be pouring rain every day. And now there can be a week, 15 days, without any rain. My grandfather and my father lived their life according to the weather because it was like clock: it was never wrong. I used to say that September 21st was the day the weather changed. And now people don't say it. It's completely different from before.

zero and first conditionals, future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

zero conditional

If you **want to** be in shape, you **need to** exercise every day. 4.9

If people **are wearing** headphones while walking, they often **don't notice** other people.

If you **haven't been** to New York, you **haven't lived**.

- We use zero conditionals to talk about something that is always true or always happens as a result of something else. We use *if* + simple present, and the simple present in the other clause.
- You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.

first conditional

If the photos **are good**, I'll **send** them to you. 4.10

If you're **not going** to Jason's party, I'm **not going to go** either.

If I **haven't come back** by 9:00, **start** dinner without me.

I'll **have finished** in an hour if you **don't** disturb me.

- We use first conditionals to talk about something that will probably happen in the future as a result of something else. We use *if* + a present tense, and a future tense in the other clause.
- You can use any present form in the *if*-clause (simple present, continuous, or perfect) and any future form (*will*, *going to*, future perfect, future continuous) or an imperative in the other clause.

future time clauses

I'll be ready **as soon as** I've **had** a cup of coffee. 4.11

Text me **when** your train's **coming** into the station.

I'm not going to buy the new model **until** the price **has gone down** a little.

I'm not going to work overtime this weekend **unless I get** paid for it.

Take your umbrella **in case** it's **raining** when you leave work.

- Future time clauses are similar to the *if*-clause in first conditional sentences, but instead of *if*, we use expressions like: *as soon as*, *when*, *until*, *unless*, *before*, *after*, and *in case* followed by a present (not a future) tense. This can be any present form, e.g., simple present, present continuous, present perfect. We can use any future form or imperative in the other clause.
- We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:
- I'll take an umbrella *if it's raining*. = I'll only take an umbrella if it's raining.
- I'll take an umbrella *in case it rains*. = I'll take an umbrella anyway because it might rain.

a Circle the correct form.

If Rob has studied / had studied enough, he'll easily pass the exam.

- 1 If you aren't feeling / won't be feeling better tomorrow, you should go to the doctor.
- 2 If we're lucky, we have sold / I'll have sold our house by New Year's.
- 3 I'll pay for dinner – if I have / I'll have enough money!
- 4 If we continue playing like this, we will have scored / have scored ten goals by halftime.
- 5 Don't call Sophie now. If it's eight o'clock, she 'll bath / 'll be bathing the baby.
- 6 If you don't hurry up, you don't get / won't get to school on time.
- 7 You can be fined if you aren't wearing / won't be wearing a seat belt in your car.
- 8 If you go out with wet hair, you 'll catch / 'll be catching a cold.
- 9 My suitcase always gets / will always get lost if I have a connecting flight.
- 10 I won't go / don't go to work on Monday if my daughter is still sick.

b Complete the sentence with a time expression from the box.

after as soon as (x2) before if in case (x2)
unless (x2) until when

I'll call you as soon as my plane lands.

- 1 I'm going to pack my suitcase before I go to bed.
- 2 Take your phone with you in case you get lost.
- 3 I'll be leaving work early tomorrow unless there's a last-minute crisis.
- 4 Let's meet when I'm in Toronto next week.
- 5 There's a crisis! Please call me as soon as you possibly can.
- 6 if I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.
- 7 Mei Ting will have packed some sandwiches in case we get hungry.
- 8 Dan will be playing soccer in the park until it gets dark. Then he'll go home.
- 9 Lunch is ready now. Then, after we've eaten, we could go for a walk.
- 10 Don't call 911 unless it's a real emergency.

future perfect and future continuous

future perfect: will have + past participle

The rain **will have stopped** by this afternoon. 4.1
 Some people think that sea levels **will have risen** by as much as 3 feet in 50 years.
 Laura **won't have arrived** before dinner, so I'll leave some food on the stove for her.
 When **will they have learned** enough English to be able to communicate fluently?

- We use the future perfect (*will have + past participle*) to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future.
- This tense is frequently used with the time expressions *by Saturday / March / 2030*, etc., or *in two weeks / months*, etc.
- *by + a time expression* = at the latest. With *in*, you can say *in six months*.
- We form the negative with *won't have + past participle*, and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won't*.

a Complete the sentence using the future perfect or future continuous.

The movie starts at 7:00, but I won't arrive until 7:15. When I arrive at the movie theater, the movie will have started. (start)

- The flight to Miami takes off at 9:00 and lands at 10:30. At 10:00 they will be flying to Miami. (fly)
- I usually save \$200 a month. By the end of the year, I will have saved \$2,400. (save)
- Rebecca leaves at 6:30. It takes her an hour to get to work. At 7:00 tomorrow, she will be driving to work. (drive)
- The meeting starts at 2:00 and finishes at 3:30. Don't call me at 2:30, because we will be having a meeting. (have)
- Sam is paying for his car. The last payment is in May. By June, he will have paid for his car. (pay)
- Their last test is on May 31st. By the end of May, they will have finished their tests. (finish)
- She writes a chapter of her novel a week. This week she's on chapter five. By the end of this week, she will have written five chapters. (write)
- Sonia is usually at the gym between 6:30 and 7:30. There's no point calling Sonia now. It's 7:00 and she will be working out at the gym. (work out)

future continuous: will be + verb + -ing

- 1 Don't call between 7:00 and 8:30 because we'll be having dinner then. 4.2
 Good luck with your test tomorrow. I'll be thinking of you.
 Will you be waiting for me when I get off the train?
 This time tomorrow, I'll be sitting on the beach watching the sunset.
- 2 You don't need to get up early. We won't be leaving until about 9:30.
 I'll be going to the supermarket later. Do you want anything?

- 1 We use the future continuous (*will be + verb + -ing*) to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.

Compare:

Come at around 7:30. **We'll have** dinner at 8:00. (= we will start dinner at 8:00)

and

Don't call between 7:00 and 8:30 because **we'll be having** dinner. (= at 8:00 we will already have started having dinner)

- We form the negative with *won't be + verb + -ing* and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won't*.
- 2 We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things that are already planned or decided.

b Complete the conversation with the verbs in parentheses in the future perfect or continuous.

- A Well, it looks like we'll be having very different weather in the future if climate change continues. (have)
- B What do you mean?
- A Well, they say we'll be having much higher temperatures here in New York, as high as 96°. And remember, we won't be lying on the beach – we will be working in 96°, which is very different. And islands like Puerto Rico won't be disappearing by 2100 because of the rise in sea levels. They say the number of storms and tsunamis will have doubled by the middle of the century, too, so even more people will have moved to the cities by then, looking for work. Big cities will have grown even bigger by then. Can you imagine the traffic? (not lie) (work) (disappear) (double) (move) (grow)
- B I don't think there will be a problem with the traffic. Gas will have run out completely by then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone will have invented a new method of transportation, so we will be getting around in flying taxis or something. (run out) (invent) (get)



Weather

VOCABULARY BANK

1 WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE?

a Put the words or phrases in the correct place in the chart.

below zero /bɪ'ləʊ 'zi:roʊ/ boiling /'bɔɪlɪŋ/ breeze /briz/ chilly /'tʃɪli/ cool /kuːl/ damp /dæmp/ drizzling /'drɪzəlɪŋ/
freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/ humid /'hyuːməd/ mild /maɪld/ pouring /'pɔːrɪŋ/ (rain) showers /'ʃaʊəz/ warm /wɔːm/

1 It's <u>cool</u> . (a little cold)	5 It's <u>mild</u> . (pleasant and not cold)	8 It's <u>humid</u> (warm and wet but not raining)	
2 It's <u>chilly</u> . (unpleasantly cold)	6 It's <u>warm</u> . (a pleasantly high temperature)	9 It's <u>damp</u> . (cold and slightly wet)	13 There's a <u>breeze</u> . (a light wind)
It's cold. ❄️	It's hot. ☀️	It's raining / wet. 🌧️	It's windy. 🌬️
3 It's <u>freezing</u> (very cold)	7 It's <u>boiling</u> . It's scorching. (unpleasantly hot)	11 There are <u>showers</u> . (raining intermittently)	
4 It's <u>below zero</u> (-10°)		12 It's <u>pouring</u> (raining a lot)	

b Complete the sentences with fog, mist, and smog.

When the weather's foggy or misty, or there's smog, it is difficult to see.

- mist isn't usually very thick, and often occurs in the mountains or near the ocean.
- fog is thicker, and can be found in towns and in the country.
- smog is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

c 4.3 Listen and check a and b.



2 EXTREME WEATHER

a Match the words and definitions.

blizzard /'blɪzəd/ drought /draʊt/ flood /flʌd/
hail /heɪl/ heat wave /'hi:t weɪv/ hurricane /'hʌrəkeɪn/
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ monsoon /mən'sun/ thunder /'θʌndə/

- heat wave (noun) a period of unusually hot weather
- drought (noun) a long, usually hot, dry period when there is little or no rain
- hail (noun and verb) small balls of ice that fall like rain
- lightning (noun) a flash of very bright light in the sky caused by electricity
- thunder (noun and verb) the loud noise that you hear during a storm
- blizzard (noun) a snow storm with very strong winds
- Flood (verb and noun) when everything becomes covered with water
- hurricane (noun) a violent storm with very strong winds (also cyclone, tornado, typhoon)
- monsoon (noun) the season when it rains a lot in southern Asia

b 4.4 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the weather words and look at the definitions. Say the weather words.

3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE WEATHER

a Complete the weather forecast with these adjectives.

bright /braɪt/ changeable /'tʃeɪndʒəbəl/ clear /klɪr/
heavy /'hevi/ icy /'aɪsi/
settled /'setld/ (= not likely to change)
strong /strɒŋ/ sunny /'sʌni/ thick /θɪk/

In the western part of New York it will be very cold, with ¹strong winds and ²heavy rain. There will also be ³thick fog in the hills and valleys, though it should clear by midday. Driving will be dangerous because the roads will be ⁴icy. However, the Hudson Valley and the Tri-state area will have ⁵bright skies and it will be ⁶clear and sunny, though the temperature will still be low. Over the next few days the weather will be ⁷changeable with some showers, but occasional ⁸settled periods. It should become more ⁹sunny over the weekend.

b 4.5 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION What kind of weather do you associate with the different seasons where you live?

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Go online to review the vocabulary for each lesson