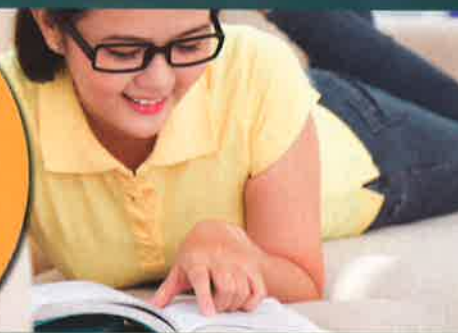


Reading Master

2



James Baron



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Vocabulary	Grammar	Further Reading
- Society - Key word: start	- Past Tenses	Not So Lucky After All: The Curse of the Lottery Winners
- Child - Key word: make	- Adverbs	A Stroke of Genius: The Child Prodigies
- Climate - Key word: way	- Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous, Adverbs for Future Meaning	Extreme Climates
- Media - Key word: hear	- Hearsay Reporting (Passives, Adjectives and Adverbs)	Scoops and Scandals: Journalism that Matters
- Fashion - Key word: wear	- Imperatives	Fashion in a Can
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Vocabulary	Grammar	Further Reading
- Senses - Key word: touch	- So, Such, Too and Enough	Escaping the Labyrinth
- Extreme sports - Key word: try	- Cleft Sentences and Existential Sentences	Parkour: The Spirit of Freedom
- History - Key word: find	- Gradable and Non-gradable Adjectives	Searching for Atlantis
- Health - Key word: life	- Subordinate Clauses with Future Tenses	Hard Core: How to Work Your Essential Muscles
- Travel - Key word: road	- Reduced Relative Clauses	Underrated Cities
- Architecture - Key word: build	- Participle Clauses	Colonial Fusions

3

Clouds on the Horizon

Reading: Climate Change: Facing the Future

Words to Know: Climate; key word: way

Grammar: Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous, Adverbs for Future Meaning

Further Reading: Extreme Climates

Before You Start

- What is the weather like where you live?
- Have you ever experienced any extreme weather conditions?
- What is your ideal type of climate?

Track 6 Reading

Climate Change: Facing the Future

Despite skepticism from some quarters, the majority of credible evidence suggests that global warming is a fact. Most scientists believe that if we don't act now to tackle climate change, it will be too late to do so further down the line. Here are some predictions based on data from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other organizations about how weather systems and the environment are going to change.



A Temperature

Temperatures are expected to rise worldwide over the course of this century. EPA research suggests that, by 2100, average global temperatures will have increased by up to 6.5°C. This indicates that we will be experiencing heat waves and extreme heat conditions on a more regular basis in the future.

B Wind and Rain

Though climatologists are less certain about this aspect of climate change, precipitation is also predicted to increase on average, with tropical regions likely to experience the largest rise in rainfall. Likewise, typhoons, hurricanes and possibly even tornadoes are set to become more powerful and wreak worse devastation.



C Ice, Snow and Permafrost

Arctic sea ice has been declining at an alarming rate for many years now as has snow in most northerly regions of the world. There are currently no signs of these trends being reversed. In fact, studies suggest that snow cover in the Northern Hemisphere will have decreased by as much as 15% by 2100. Also of concern is the thawing of permafrost – a kind of permanently frozen soil that constitutes almost a quarter of the landmass north of the equator. This is worrying because permafrost stores huge amounts of carbon, and as it thaws and eventually melts, it could release CO₂ and methane, both of which trap heat. This could potentially exacerbate global warming.

D Sea Levels

A study by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has projected a rise in sea levels of up to 59 centimeters by 2100. Other research suggests that this figure is a conservative estimate and that the average global sea level could shoot up by two meters. Based on this forecast, sea levels will have been rising by an average of two centimeters per year by the end of the century.



If all of the above makes for unsettling reading, consider this: Some scientists believe this is just the tip of the iceberg. It's time to act on climate change before it gets too late.

A Do You Get It?

❖ Multiple Matching

Reread the text. The four paragraphs in the body of the text refer to possible effects of climate change.

Which paragraph includes ...

- _____ 1. another word for rain?
- _____ 2. types of storms?
- _____ 3. types of gas?
- _____ 4. the center line of the Earth?
- _____ 5. one half of the globe?
- _____ 6. hot weather?



❖ Reading Comprehension

Based on the reading text, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions.

1. What is NOT mentioned as a possible effect of climate change? **Detail**
 - a. more rain
 - b. stronger winds
 - c. less snow and ice
 - d. less carbon
2. What is true of permafrost? **Detail**
 - a. It consists of gas.
 - b. It is an area of land around the equator.
 - c. It accounts for 25% of land in the Northern Hemisphere.
 - d. It is a frozen goods store.
3. What is meant by the word "exacerbate"? **Inference**
 - a. make worse
 - b. make better
 - c. prevent
 - d. help
4. What does the writer imply in the first sentence of the text? **Inference**
 - a. Global warming is incredible.
 - b. Some people don't believe in global warming.
 - c. All the evidence for global warming is true.
 - d. Most people believe science is factual.
5. What is suggested by the conclusion of the article? **Gist**
 - a. Things are not as bad as they seem.
 - b. Things will get better.
 - c. Things could be even worse than they seem.
 - d. Icebergs are in danger.

B Master Your Vocabulary

❖ Find the Word

The following words all appear in the text. Choose a word to complete the sentences using an appropriate tense or form.

<i>quarters</i>	<i>tackle</i>	<i>basis</i>	<i>wreak</i>
<i>alarming</i>	<i>hemisphere</i>	<i>equator</i>	<i>permanently</i>

1. There's no way to fix this laptop, I'm afraid. It's _____ damaged.
2. In parts of Africa, elephants can _____ destruction when charging through villages.
3. I don't know why you are accusing June of spreading gossip. You have no _____ for saying that.
4. There was disbelief in many _____ of the media when the athlete announced his retirement.
5. Haiti is the poorest country in the Western _____.
6. _____ poverty is one of the most important tasks of any society.
7. Sybil often talks on her cell phone while driving, and I find it really _____.
8. The regions around the _____ are generally hot all year round.

❖ Key Word: way

The word *way* is used to convey different meanings. The following sentences all include different uses of the word *way*. Choose a word or phrase from the box to replace the words and phrases in italics in the sentences.

<i>a. in my opinion</i>	<i>c. much</i>	<i>e. if it were up to me</i>	<i>g. a lot more to do</i>
<i>b. in progress</i>	<i>d. advanced</i>	<i>f. set an example</i>	<i>h. far away</i>

- _____ 1. We have *a long way to go* in the fight to halt climate change.
- _____ 2. *To my way of thinking*, climate change is an undeniable fact.
- _____ 3. Environmental agencies need to do *way* more to make the public aware of the important issues.
- _____ 4. Everyone would be forced to recycle, *if I had my way*.
- _____ 5. This particular species of monkey lives *way out* in the jungle.
- _____ 6. The conference on CO₂ emissions is *under way* as we speak.
- _____ 7. Most nations have *come a long way* in their thinking on global warming.
- _____ 8. It is up to large corporations to *lead the way* in behaving responsibly.

❖ **Phrasal Verbs**

The following phrasal verbs are related to weather. Choose one and an appropriate tense to complete the sentences.

pour down brighten up cloud over cool down freeze up roll in

1. It's been scorching hot for weeks, but thankfully it has started to _____ now.
2. Why don't you _____ a little? You've been so miserable lately.
3. The weatherman said a cold front will be _____ soon.
4. My computer has _____ again. The cursor has stopped moving.
5. I hope Mark bring his umbrella with him. It's _____ outside.
6. Theresa's face _____ when she heard the bad news.

❖ **Vocabulary Helper****Weather Idioms**

The subject of weather is rich in idioms. You've probably heard the expression *raining cats and dogs*, meaning raining heavily. How about the following idioms? Choose the right definition.

1. If someone is *under the weather*, they are:
 - a. caught outside without an umbrella.
 - b. feeling unwell.
 - c. unhappy about the climate.
 - d. happy about the weather.
2. If someone is *a fair-weather friend*, they are:
 - a. always loyal.
 - b. friendly and cheerful.
 - c. a friend only when things are good.
 - d. friends from childhood.
3. If something is *a breeze*, it is:
 - a. easy.
 - b. difficult.
 - c. interesting.
 - d. fast.
4. If someone says they will be somewhere or do something *come rain or shine*, they mean:
 - a. only in good weather.
 - b. on time.
 - c. depending on the weather.
 - d. whatever the circumstances.
5. If someone has their *head in the clouds*, they are:
 - a. not paying attention.
 - b. in bad mood.
 - c. having trouble seeing something.
 - d. having a headache.



Enhance Your Grammar

Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous, Adverbs for Future Meaning

Future Continuous

Use the future continuous to discuss actions that will be in progress in the future.

Examples:

- In five years' time *I'll be studying* for my Master's degree.
- Don't forget our date. *I'll be waiting* for you at the café.



Future Perfect

To express the idea that something *will have happened* before a certain point in time in the future, we use the future perfect.

Examples:

- Ted *will have completed* training for his new position by the end of the week.

Future Perfect Continuous

The future perfect continuous tense can be used to describe activities that begin before a certain point in time and which are still in progress at that point in time. As with most continuous forms, it is often interchangeable with the simple perfect form.

Example:

- By the time I finish tonight, *I'll have been studying* for eight hours.



Adverbs for Future Meaning

Likely to, *due to* and *bound to* can all be used before a verb to indicate future events.

Examples:

- If you lift the box like that, you are *likely to* hurt your back.
- What time is the performance *due to* start?
- Helene is *bound to* get lost if she doesn't take a map.

❖ Try It Out

- A. Skim the reading text again. Can you find examples of the tenses and adverbs discussed in this grammar section?

Example: *will have increased*

- B. Can you see any other ways to talk about the future that are used in the reading text but not mentioned in the grammar section?

Example: *expected to*

- C. Choose the correct tense or adverb from the choices in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. If I don't find a publisher for my book, I (*will have done* / *will have been doing*) all this work for nothing.
2. **Q**: What will happen if Clifford doesn't show up?
A: Don't worry, he's (*bound to* / *likely to*) be there. He said he wouldn't miss it for the world.
3. By July, they (*will have constructed* / *will have been constructing*) this building for more than a year.
4. Some people believe that humans (*will be living* / *will have been living*) on Mars in the future.
5. The performance (*will have been starting* / *is due to start*) at 9 p.m. sharp.
6. (*Will we have completed* / *Will we have been completing the plans*) by the end of the month?



D Reading Overview

Which of the potential problems mentioned in the article on pages 28 to 29 do you believe might affect humans the most? Why? Explain in your own words in a couple of sentences.

E Thinking Cap

- A. Check your sentences to make sure you're using the singular and plural forms of verbs correctly. Mistakes are particularly common with adverbs of quantity.

Example:

Q: What do you like about the weather in your country?

A: There *is* many things that I enjoy about my country's climate.

This is incorrect as *many* is a countable adverb, so the plural *are* is required.

- B. Read each question carefully and answer with at least two sentences. Remember, there is no single right answer. Just give your point of view and try to explain it.

1. How does climate affect your mood?
2. Does the weather ever cause natural disasters or damage where you live? How do people confront these problems?
3. Which measures do you think will be most effective in dealing with global warming and climate change?

