6.2) THE FUTURE OF FOOD

www.frenglish. G may, might, will p intonation: certainty/uncertainty

V) food

VOCABULARY

FOOD

💶 🗚 Work in pairs. How many types of food can you think of for each of the categories below? Make a list.

vegetables

desserts

meat fruit

Compare your lists with other students.

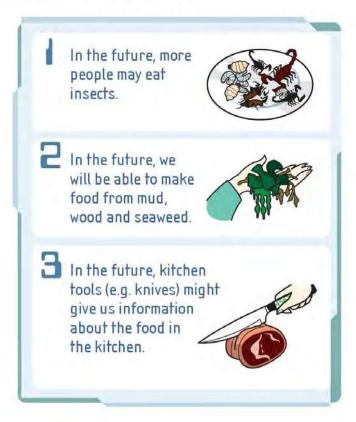
page 157 PHOTOBANK

- Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.
- 1 What is your favourite food?
- 2 Do you ever eat food from other countries/ cultures? If so, what?
- 3 Which of the dishes in the photos do you often/ sometimes/never eat? Would you like to try any of them?



LISTENING

🚄 🗛 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and read the sentences about food of the future. Do you think they are true (T) or false (F)?



- B 2 6.3 Listen to an interview with a food expert and check your answers.
- Complete sentences 1–6. Then listen again to check.
- 1 We may see some changes, things that you might not understand as food g
- 2 Insects are rich in protein, low in fat, and easy to
- 3 Scientists have already found ways to create meat in the l
- 4 We're also looking at ways to make proteins out of things like mud and wood and also s
- 5 Other developments on your kitchen table include an intelligent k
- **6** Really giving people more i_____ about their food.

speakout TIP

When we aren't sure of a word we hear, we can often guess: What letter does the word begin with? How many syllables does it have? Do we recognise the ending of the word (e.g. -tion, -y, -ed)? Does the context tell us the

GRAMMAR

MAY, MIGHT, WILL

- 3 A Read sentences a)-d) and answer the questions about the phrases in bold.
 - a) We might see them (insects) on menus.
 - b) We may see some changes.
 - c) An intelligent knife will tell you all about the food it's cutting.
 - d) It tastes awful now, but ... it won't in the future.
 - 1 Which one is negative?
 - 2 Which ones mean 'probably, but we don't know'?
 - 3 Which one is a strong prediction about the future?

page 138 LANGUAGEBANK

B 6.4 INTONATION: certainty/uncertainty

Listen to four sentences. In which sentences are the speakers uncertain?

- Listen again. Notice how the speakers say will, might, may and won't. When the speaker is not sure, do will, might, may and won't sound longer or shorter?
- A Write responses to sentences 1–7. Use the prompts in brackets with might/might not, may/may not or will/won't.
 - 1 We're having a picnic. (rain) It might rain.
 - 2 I'm becoming a vegetarian. (lose / weight)
 - 3 Let's go to the best restaurant in town. (be / expensive)
 - 4 I want to stop eating junk food. (feel / healthier)
 - 5 Let's go to the café for breakfast. (not / be / open)
 - 6 I want to try eating octopus. (not / like / it)
 - 7 I'm going to do a cooking course. (enjoy / it)
 - B Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: say something is going to happen. Student B: respond using may, might, will or won't. Continue the conversation.
 - A: We're having a picnic.
 - B: It might rain.
 - A: Don't be so negative! The sun's shining.
 - B: That's true, but you should take an umbrella.

SPEAKING

- 5 A Work in pairs. Do you agree with sentences 1-6 below? Tick the four most interesting sentences.
 - 1 In the future, nobody will be hungry for long.
 - **2** People won't eat animals in the future.
 - 3 More people might grow food to save money.
 - 4 Families won't have time to eat together.
 - 5 The next generation may not know how to cook:

WRITING

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

- 6 A Work in pairs. Read the extract from a blog below and discuss the questions.
 - 1 When and why did Fernanda move from her home city?
 - 2 What does she say about Colombian food and Colombian cooking?
 - 3 What food did she try in the US and who made it?

how important is food in your life



Fernanda Huerta-Gonzalez, from Colombia, talks about food.

In my late twenties I moved from my home in Medellin, Colombia, to the United States to continue my studies. It was a good move, but I missed my family and friends. I also missed Colombian food. In my country we have a lot of special dishes like *mondongo* and *peto*, and we take our time preparing food. People say we cook with love!

While in the US, I met other international students, and twice a month we got together and cooked for one another. It was wonderful, and I tasted food from many countries: Libya, Poland, Tunisia, Peru and Japan. I also made many good friends. My time in the US taught me the importance of food as a part of culture and a way to bring people together.

E Compare the two examples below. What do you notice about the length of the sentences?

I was in my late twenties. I went to the United States. I went to continue my studies.

I was in my late twenties when I went to the United States to continue my studies.

speakout TIP

Short sentences may sound unconnected. Long sentences can be difficult to understand. Try to use and only once in a sentence. In the next sentence, use also. Look at your last piece of writing. Can you use this tip to improve sentence structure?

- Find two examples of the and/also pattern in the blog.
- Choose one of the topics in the box below and