

## Unit 4. Session 2. The best future job.



### Situation

Listen to the situation.

**Eva** and **Monica** have been in London for over eleven weeks and they seem to be more used to their new lives.

👉 Time flies and although they have been there for a short period of time, it seems like 👉 centuries!



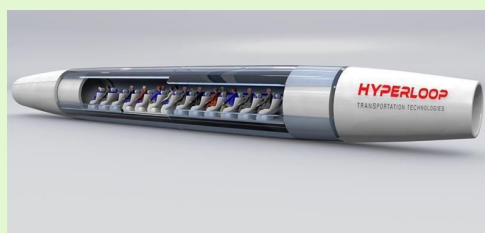
They feel much more comfortable in 👉 tiny studio, but 👉 it's cute, and although they have to get up at 7.00 in the morning, they are also quite happy at work. At the weekends, they usually go out with friends and do 👉 sightseeing around London and 👉 from time to time they even go to a restaurant because it's too expensive.

One morning, while they were on their way to their jobs, Eva stopped at a kiosk and took a newspaper.

–**Monica**, look. Can you imagine what the office of the future will look like?

–Come on **Eva**, we are 👉 running late!

–It's just a second; this is a really interesting article about the job of the future and about the new technologies that we will use like the train of the future "👉 Hyperloope train"!



–OK, if it is so interesting, why don't you buy it so that we can go to work, I don't want to be late!

–OK, let's go...

On their way to the office, **Eva** keeps thinking about the article and asks **Monica**:

–**Monica**, how do you imagine the office of the future? Can you imagine what British Corporation will 👉 look like in 2075?



### Think about it

And you? How do you imagine the office of the future and about the new technologies that we must use? Do you think it will be different from the ones we have nowadays? Do you think that the coronavirus pandemic will affect the operation of companies? Enter the forum and share your opinion with your classmates.





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# 1.- How to say it: The simple future tense: WILL

**Will future tense** is used to express future intentions that are decided at the time of speaking (spontaneous offers, promises and decisions).

It is always combined with another verb.


Since **WILL** is classified as a modal verb (like can, would, could and should) it has the same characteristics:

1. It does not change in the third person (i.e. Correct: he, she, it WILL work / Incorrect: i.e. he, she, it WILL works)
2. It is always combined with another verb in the base form (i.e. Correct: I WILL go / Incorrect: I WILL to go)
3. We don't use it with 'Do or Does' in questions or negatives. (i.e. Correct: WILL she read a book tomorrow? / Incorrect: Does will she read a book tomorrow?)
4. Will is very often used for predictions. (i.e. I think you'll win a race)
5. It's used to make an offer, a promise or a threat. (i.e. I will do my best to help you)
6. You use WON'T when someone refuses to do something.

Examples:

- ✓ I **will not** be (=won't be) in the office tomorrow. (correct)  
I ~~will be not~~ in the office tomorrow. (Incorrect)
- ✓ They **will not stay** (=won't stay) here. (correct)  
They ~~will stay not~~ here. (Incorrect)

Structures of simple future tense:

SENTENCES	Structures of simple future tense	 Contractions
AFIRMATIVE (+)	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will go	I/You/He/She/It/We/They'll go
NEGATIVE (-)	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not go	I/You/He/She/It/We/They won't
QUESTIONS (?)	Will I/You/He/She/It /We/They go ?	

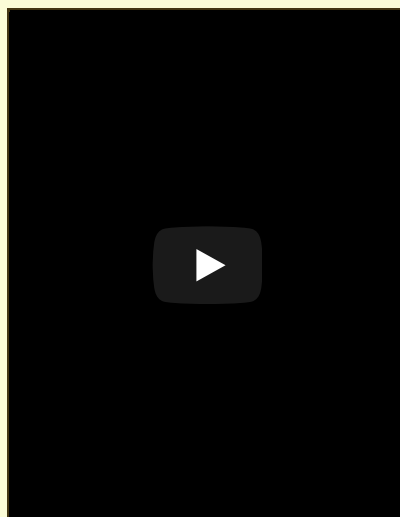
More examples:

- ✓ The forecast says that tomorrow **will** be warm and sunny.
- ✓ I don't think they **will** complain.
- ✓ She **won't** like what you've written about her.
- ✓ The President **will** not be re-elected at the next election.
- ✓ I think you **will** find the movie interesting.
- ✓ You look tired. **I'll** finish the dishes for you.
- ✓ My daughter **will** fall asleep as soon as she is put into bed.
- ✓ **Will** they win the cup?
  - ◆ Yes, they will.
  - ◆ No, they won't.
- ✓ **Will** you tell him the truth?
  - ◆ Yes, I will.
  - ◆ No, I won't.



## A Step Ahead

This is a video about past, present and future:



## Now it's your turn

Is it correct or incorrect?

**She'll works in a finance company in Soria.**

- Correct
- Incorrect

Wrong

Correct Option

### Solution

1. Wrong
2. Correct Option

## 2.- The difference between Future simple "Will" and Present continuous.



### Think about it

#### Differences between future simple "will" and present continuous.

Read the following sentences carefully and answer: What is the difference between them ("**will**" and "**To be +-ing**")?

1. *The mobile is ringing. I'll answer it!*
2. *The meeting **is closing** at 17 o'clock.*
3. *Charlotte **is going** to travel to London next winter.*

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Awesome! As you may have noticed the three sentences express future actions with a slightly difference in meaning.

- ✓ In the first sentence, "will" expresses a spontaneous decision that are decided at the time of speaking, whereas in sentences number 2 and 3 the action has been planned in advance.
- ✓ In addition, there are also differences in meaning between sentences number 2 and 3; The present continuous "**To be +-ing**" in the second sentence "is starting" tells us that the action has been scheduled, "the meeting is definitely closing at 17" whereas in sentence number 3 "be going to" tells us about our intentions to go to London but my trip may take place or not.



### Translation

If you have any problem with the English language, [click here to read the translation.](#)

Show Feedback

¡Fantástico! Como habrás notado, las tres oraciones expresan acciones futuras con una ligera diferencia de significado.

- ✓ En la primera oración (WILL), "**voluntad**" expresa una **decisión espontánea.**
- ✓ Mientras que en las oraciones número 2 y 3 (TO BE + VERB-ING) la acción **ha sido planificada de antemano;** así nos dice que la acción ha sido programada, "la reunión definitivamente va a terminar a las 17" mientras que en la oración número 3 "ir a" nos dice acerca de nuestras intenciones de ir a Londres, pero mi viaje puede tener lugar o no.



## Now it's your turn

### Can you extract the rule?

- ✓ We use  to talk about predictions or spontaneous decisions.
  - "It's really cold in the office, I  close the window."
- ✓ We use  to talk about our future intentions.
  - "I  learn German next year."
- ✓ We use  to talk about things that have been scheduled beforehand.
  - "I  my boss at 5 pm at the local restaurant."

Submit

- ✓ We use **be going to** to talk about our future intentions.
  - "I **am going to** learn Italian next year."
- ✓ We use **will** to talk about predictions or spontaneous decisions.
  - "It's really cold in the office, I **will** close the window."
- ✓ We use **the present continuous** to talk about things that have been scheduled beforehand.
  - "I **am meeting** my boss at 5 pm at the local restaurant."



## Think about it

### These are common mistakes made when using the future tense:

- ✓ Matilde going to the museum this morning.
- ✓ You are going to shopping on Sunday.
- ✓ Mr. Johnson will to be back at the office at noon.

### Can you correct them?

Show Feedback

The correct forms are:

- ✓ Matilde **is** going to the museum this morning.
- ✓ You are going **to go** shopping on Sunday.
- ✓ Mr. Johnson **will be** back at the office at noon.



## Translation

If you have any problem with the language, click here to read the translation.

Show Feedback

Recuerda:

Usamos "will" para hacer predicciones y tomar decisiones espontáneas.

"be going to" nos ayuda a expresar nuestras intenciones, cosas que queremos hacer.

El presente continuo se utiliza para hablar de cosas programadas con antelación.

## 2.1.- Now put it into practice.



### Autoevaluación

Complete the following sentences with the future simple "will" and the present continuous:

Remember:

- ✓ **Future simple tense** ("will") is used to express future intentions that are decided **at the time of speaking** (spontaneous offers, promises and decisions):
  - ◆ *Come on, I'll **help** you with those bags.* (seeing that someone is struggling with their shopping bags)
- ✓ **Present continuous tense** ("to be + verb -ing") refers to **fixed future events** and emphasises that plans or arrangements **have already been made**:
  - ◆ *We **are getting** married next month.* (The wedding has already been arranged)

- a. Eva  (to be promoted) to the sales department next year.
- b. You  (meet) your boss tomorrow at noon.
- c. I'm sure you  (have) a lovely time in Italy.
- d. My colleague  (travel) to Croatia on Monday.
- e. Anne  (have) an appointment with their sales representative next week.
- f. According to my planner, my flight  (take off) at 7 a.m.

Get score

Show/Clear Answers



### Autoevaluación

Complete the predictions about the future. Use the correct verbs from the box and use contractions if possible.

*discover - not do - live - make - not meet - communicate - have - not be - not work.*

- a. I'm sure there  a more powerful company than Microsoft in 23 years time.
- b. Everybody  through their desktop.
- c. Technology  time travel possible.
- d. People  in offices anymore – they'll work at home.
- e. We probably  our boss face to face anymore.
- f. Thanks to medical advances, we  probably  much longer.
- g. Scientists  new technology devices.
- h. People  their shopping in supermarkets anymore!

Get score

Show/Clear Answers



### Autoevaluación



**Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future tense:**

1. A: I think the office needs some new equipment.  
B: I know. Yesterday, I ordered many things online. They  (bring) them tomorrow at noon.
2. A: Office's Eva is on fire!  
B: Oh no!!! I  (call) the fire brigade.
3. A: Why are you wearing your suit?  
B: Because I  (go) to leave for a meeting.
4. A: I think we are lost!  
B: OK, I  (find) a policeman to ask for directions.
5. A: Someone's at the door!  
B: I  (go)!
6. A: How are you going to the office this morning?  
B: Claire  (give) me a lift.

[Get score](#)[Show/Clear Answers](#)

## Autoevaluación

**Match the sentences in A with the ones in B.****Matching exercise.**

A.	Match.	B.
Can I take a message?	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. He will turn 21 in May.
What is Claire studying?	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Yes, I'm going to ask for a pay raise.
What are you doing these Christmas days?	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. The forecast said it will be sunny tomorrow.
What will the weather be like tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. It will be cold and rainy.
I'd love a cup of coffee	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. I'm travelling to New York!
Don't forget to give me your keys.	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. No thanks, I'll call back later.
Have you decided what to do?	<input type="checkbox"/>	g. No, he isn't. He's going to resign.
How old is your boyfriend?	<input type="checkbox"/>	h. The law degree. He wants to be a lawyer.
Look at the blue sky.	<input type="checkbox"/>	i. OK! I'll make some for you!
Is Mr. Johnson happy with his new job?	<input type="checkbox"/>	j. Don't worry I'll give them to you right now.



[Submit](#)



## Think about it

**Give your opinion in the forum.**

Answer the following questions:

- ✔ What are you doing the next summer?
- ✔  What are your plans for this weekend?
- ✔  What will you do when you retire?



## 3.- Contracted forms.

### Common contracted forms.

POSITIVE CONTRACTIONS.	FULL FORM.	EXAMPLE.
There's.	There is.	<i>There's a 📎 stapler in my office.</i>
There'll.	There will.	<i>In few days, there'll be a death.</i>
There'd.	There had. There would.	<i>There'd be an awful lot of high expectations put on you.</i>
That's.	That is. That has.	<i>Uncooperative client - that's rare.</i>
That'll.	That will.	<i>📎 Working on a battle plan? 📎 That'll actually help us pull this off? That'll happen sooner or later.</i>
That'd.	That had. That would.	<i>Wednesday at 2 P.M., that'd be great.</i>

### Common negative contracted forms.

NEGATIVE CONTRACTIONS.	FULL FORM.	EXAMPLE.
aren't.	are not.	<i>Mary and Alex aren't coming to the next meeting.</i>
can't.	can not.	<i>Peter can't understand her.</i>
couldn't.	could not.	<i>She couldn't do that!</i>
don't.	do not.	<i>Eva doesn't know the answer.</i>
doesn't.	does not.	<i>Mr. Johnson doesn't understand why.</i>
didn't.	did not.	<i>Patrick didn't arrive on time.</i>
hasn't.	has not.	<i>The order hasn't arrived yet.</i>
hadn't.	had not.	<i>I hadn't thought about that!</i>
isn't.	is not.	<i>Charlotte isn't in the lounge, she is outside.</i>
mustn't.	must not.	<i>You mustn't do that.</i>
needn't.	need not.	<i>You needn't worry about this arrangement.</i>
shouldn't.	should not.	<i>You shouldn't smoke in the office!</i>
wasn't.	was not.	<i>Charlie wasn't having dinner when I arrived.</i>

<b>weren't.</b>	were not.	<i>We weren't invited to the party.</i>
<b>won't.</b>	will not.	<i>They won't be able to attend the videoconference.</i>
<b>wouldn't.</b>	would not.	<i>Mary wouldn't be surprised if she showed up.</i>

### Common positive contracted forms.

POSITIVE CONTRACTIONS.	FULL FORM.	EXAMPLE.
<b>I'm.</b>	I am.	<i>I'm waiting for my office to arrive.</i>
<b>I'll.</b>	I will.	<i>I'll see you on Monday in the sales department.</i>
<b>I've.</b>	I have.	<i>I've got three emails left.</i>
<b>I'd.</b>	I had. I would.	<i>I'd better leave now. I'd already finished the project when Mr. Johnson arrived.</i>
<b>You're.</b>	You are.	<i>You're the new CEO, congratulations!</i>
<b>You'll.</b>	You will.	<i>You'll travel to London next winter.</i>
<b>You've.</b>	You have.	<i>You've got a really nice office!</i>
<b>You'd.</b>	You had. You would.	<i>You'd better be on time!</i>
<b>He's.</b>	He is. He has.	<i>He's on the phone right now. He's been working on the project for a week.</i>
<b>He'll.</b>	He will.	<i>He will be here on Tuesday evening.</i>
<b>He'd.</b>	He had. He would.	<i>He'd finished before the meeting began. He'd prefer to meet you later in the day.</i>
<b>She's.</b>	She is. She has.	<i>She's in a video-conference at the moment. She's had a lot of work lately.</i>
<b>She'll.</b>	She will.	<i>She'll be with the boss for a couple of days.</i>
<b>She'd.</b>	She had. She would.	<i>She'd been working for an hour when Peter phoned. She'd like to have a glass of water.</i>
<b>It's.</b>	It is. It has.	<i>It's been long time since we saw each other last. It's very difficult to concentrate when Mary's around.</i>
<b>It'll.</b>	It will.	<i>It'll be ready soon.</i>
<b>It'd.</b>	It had. It would.	<i>It'd be difficult to explain. It'd been a difficult transaction.</i>
<b>We're.</b>	We are.	<i>We're working really hard on the project.</i>
<b>We'll.</b>	We will.	<i>We'll start the meeting when Charlotte is here.</i>

<b>We'd.</b>	We had. We would.	<i>We'd closed the negotiation when they arrived. We'd better hurry up or we will be late.</i>
<b>We've.</b>	We have .	<i>We've been waiting for you for an hour!</i>
<b>They're.</b>	They are.	<i>They're studying Spanish.</i>
<b>They'll.</b>	They will.	<i>They'll have to finish it very quickly.</i>
<b>They'd.</b>	They had. They would.	<i>They'd finished lunch when she came home. They'd rather not go to the meeting.</i>
<b>They've.</b>	They have.	<i>They've got many things to do now.</i>

## 3.1.- Now put it into practice.



### Now it's your turn

Match the contractions in column A with its correct full form in column B.

#### Matching exercise.

A.	Match.	B.
That's.	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. It is / It has.
There'd.	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. They would / had.
She'll.	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. That will.
He hasn't.	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. He has not.
I'd.	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. She will.
We weren't.	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. I would / had.
It didn't.	<input type="checkbox"/>	g. She is / she has.
They'd.	<input type="checkbox"/>	h. There had / would.
She's.	<input type="checkbox"/>	i. That is / That has.
That'll.	<input type="checkbox"/>	j. We were not.
It's.	<input type="checkbox"/>	k. It did not.

Submit



### Think about it

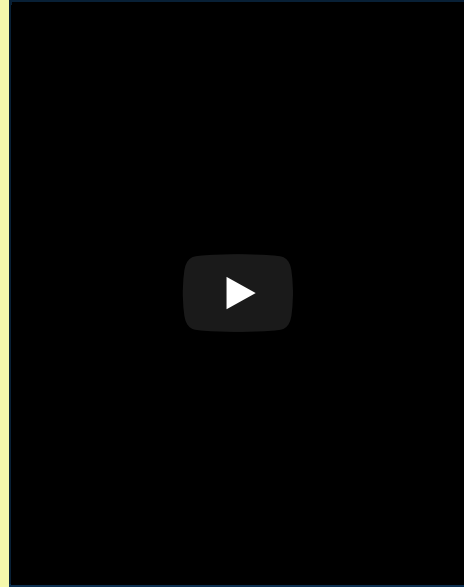
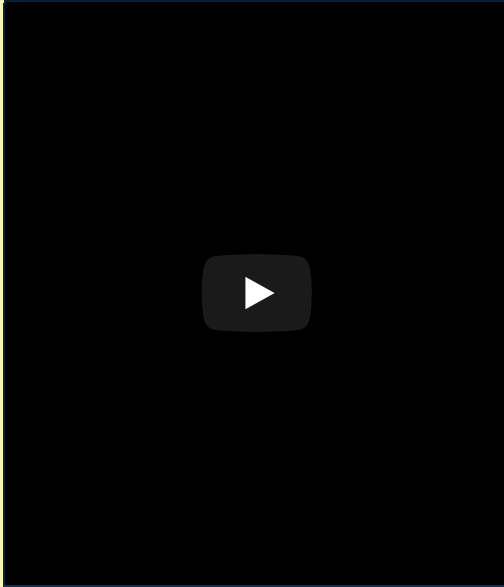
Enter the forum and tell your classmates and teacher a little bit about yourself and your future plans or intentions about your future job. Remember to use contractions!

## 4.- Pronunciation of contractions. Personal forms.



### Pronunciation of contractions.

Here you can improve your pronunciation of contractions with these videos. Let's go..!



Show Feedback

We're looking at contractions and how to pronounce them correctly. You will need to know how to use contractions if you want to sound more natural and if you want to understand native English speakers in every day life.

## 5.- Grammar Revision.

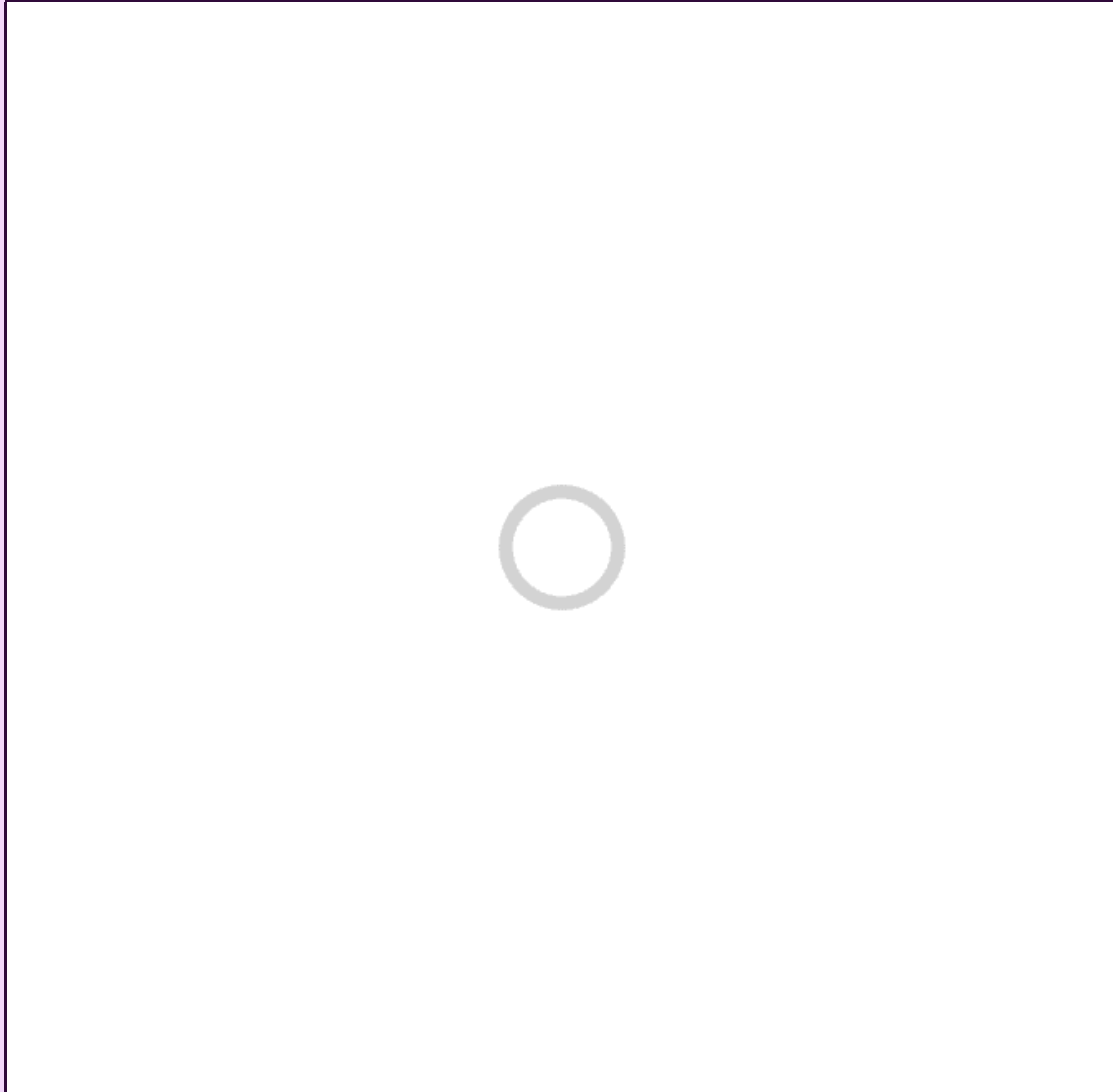
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### You should know

Why don't we revise some of the main grammar points we've seen in this session? Take a look at the following presentation. You might find it interesting.

#### Grammar Revision.



[Text summary](#)



## 6.- Words you need at work: Money.

How many words related to money do you know? Here you have a few more.

ENGLISH.	SPANISH.
<b>NOUNS.</b>	<b>SUSTANTIVOS.</b>
<b>Five pounds / a five-pound note.</b>	Cinco libras / un billete de cinco libras.
<b>Fifty pence (we usually say 50 p) / a fifty-pence piece.</b>	Cincuenta peniques / una moneda de cincuenta peniques.
<b>Coin.</b>	Moneda.
<b>Bills / notes</b>	billetes (dinero en papel)
<b>Tax.</b>	Impuesto.
<b>Salary.</b>	Sueldo.
<b>Mortgage.</b>	Hipoteca.
<b>Loan.</b>	Préstamo.
<b>Currency</b>	La moneda (o divisa) nacional
<b>Credit / debit cards</b>	Tarjetas de crédito / débito
<b>A bank account</b>	Una cuenta bancaria
<b>A savings account</b>	Una cuenta de ahorros
<b>a checking / current account</b>	Una cuenta corriente
<b>wage</b>	Jornal (lo que ganas en una hora o un día).
<b>paycheck</b>	El cheque de pago.
<b>VERBS.</b>	<b>VERBOS.</b>
<b>Borrow <u>sth.</u> from <u>sb.</u></b>	Tomar prestado.
<b>Charge (for) sth.</b>	Cobrar (por).
<b>Cost.</b>	Costar.
<b>Lend sth. to sb.</b>	Prestar.
<b>Owe.</b>	Deber.
<b>Pay (back).</b>	Devolver.
<b>Pay (for) sth.</b>	Pagar (por) algo.
<b>Pay in cash / by credit card.</b>	Pagar en efectivo / con tarjeta.
<b>Save (up).</b>	Ahorrar.

ENGLISH.	SPANISH.
<b>Spend money on sth.</b>	Gastar dinero.
<b>Waste.</b>	Malgastar.
<b>Earn money</b>	Ganar dinero.
<b>to be rich / wealthy</b>	Ser rico, acomodado. Fíjate, como menciono en el video, que <b>wealthy</b> es distinto que <b>healthy</b> de “sano”.
<b>to be broke</b>	Estar sin dinero, estar a dos velas. Siempre tengo que convencer a la gente de que es <b>broke</b> y no es <b>broken</b> . Si dices <b>broken</b> de una persona, suena que está psicológicamente destrozada.
<b>to get by</b>	Apañarse, llegar a fin del mes.
<b>to make ends meet</b>	También apañarse, pero suena algo más difícil y menos positivo que la otra expresión. Llegar a fin de mes.
ADJECTIVES.	ADJETIVOS.
<b>Free.</b>	Gratis.
<b>Cheap.</b>	Barato.
<b>Reasonable.</b>	Razonable, moderado.
<b>(Quite / very / incredibly) expensive.</b>	(Bastante / muy / increíblemente) caro.
EXPRESSIONS.	EXPRESIONES.
<b>I can't afford it.</b>	No me lo puedo permitir.
<b>It's worth a lot of money.</b>	Vale mucho dinero.
<b>How much is that worth?</b>	¿Cuánto vale?



## Think About It

Is the same "**Earn money**" and "**Win money**"?

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Note that earn money is different than win money, although both are translated as "win". Earn money is making money by working, and win money would be something you earn in the lottery, a game, a competition, etc. More in my win, earn and gain article.

*Fíjate que **earn money** es diferente que **win money**, aunque los dos se traducen por "ganar". **Earn money** es ganar dinero trabajando, y **win money** sería algo que ganas en la lotería, un juego, una competición, etc.*



## A Step Ahead

If you want to learn more on the subject of money, check out the following website.

 [Money vocabulary.](#)

## 6.1.- Money expressions.

For any business, keeping costs at a minimum is easier said than done. There is always the temptation to spend more on marketing and advertising in the hope that this will generate a quick return on the investment, but this strategy often does not work in a competitive business sector.

Sometimes we want to repeat something that we have just said or that somebody else has said. Fortunately, there are many phrases in English that we can use to introduce this.



### Paraphrasing expressions.

English.	Spanish.
So you mean....	Lo que quieres decir...
What you mean is...	Lo que quieres decir...
What you're saying is...	Lo que quieres decir...
So what you mean to say is...	Lo que quieres decir...
Let me get this clear...	Permíteme aclarar algo...
Let me get this straight,...	Permíteme aclarar algo...
Basically,...	En principio...
In a nutshell,...	En dos palabras...
To paraphrase,...	Para decirlo de otro modo...
To put it another way,...	Para decirlo de otro modo...
What it all boils down to is...	En resumidas cuentas...
To sum up (then)...	Para resumir...
In other words,...	En otras palabras...
What this means is (that)...	Lo que significa es que...
Put it this way...	Digámoslo así..., Digamos que ...
Look at it this way...	Considerémoslo así., Míralo de esta manera.



### Think About It

**People usually say: Don't put all the eggs in the same basket!**

**Do you know what diversification is?**

Diversifying your income stream to make more money in business is old advice, but in tough economic times, it's advice worth taking.

Diversification is a risk management strategy that mixes a wide variety of investments within a portfolio. A diversified portfolio contains a mix of distinct asset types and investment vehicles in an attempt at limiting exposure to any single asset or risk.



## Translation

Show Feedback

La gente suele decir, no pongas todos los huevos en la misma cesta.

**¿Sabes qué es la diversificación?**

Diversificar su flujo de ingresos para ganar más dinero en los negocios es un viejo consejo, pero en tiempos económicos difíciles, es un consejo que vale la pena tomar. La diversificación es una estrategia de gestión de riesgos que combina una amplia variedad de inversiones dentro de una cartera.

Una cartera diversificada contiene una combinación de distintos tipos de activos y vehículos de inversión en un intento de limitar la exposición a cualquier activo o riesgo.

## 6.2.- How to save money.

👉 Do you need to get out of the red and into the black? You might find some of the following tips very useful.



### 1. Use cash instead of credit.

Don't carry your credit cards with you - this will make you think before you make a purchase.

### 2. Have meatless days.

We go meatless a couple of times a week. We started doing it during times when we needed to watch our money, and even now that we don't have to so much, we still do it!

Have spaghetti without meat, stir-fried veggies or baked potatoes topped with broccoli and melted cheese.

### 3. Glamorous for less.

Ask your salon if it has a training night. Hairdressers-in-training often cut your hair just as well as your fully trained hairdresser would (they're supervised by senior staff), but for a fraction of the usual cost.

### 4. Take packed lunches.

When I go grocery shopping, I buy food that I can keep at work - soups, frozen meals, snacks, etc. I find that I can save up to £30 a week.

### 5. Rummage for bargains.

Go to car boot sales. I use the Internet to check different newspapers for sales in a larger area than where I live. We have saved hundreds of pounds over the years by doing this. It's also great fun!

### 6. Get something back from your credit cards.

I suggest finding a credit card that offers some type of reward (cashback, phone discounts, etc.).

### 7. Sign on for freebies.

My sister-in-law and I have learned that if we really like a product, we can call the company and ask to be put on their free sample list, and also ask for coupons. Between the two of us, we've received over 75 free coupons.



## You Should Know

Discuss in the forum. Do you agree with the following statements? Give reasons and try to use expressions from the table above.

- ✔ Money always brings happiness.
- ✔ Time is more valuable than money.

## 6.3.- Now you put it into practice!



### Now it's your turn!

Fill in the gaps using the past tense of the verbs from the box. Be careful, most of them are irregular.

buy, spend, lose, pay, sell, win, waste, find, give, lend

1. Catty was very upset when She  her iphone in the office. Fortunately somebody  it the next day and  it to her.
2. They  over £739 for my TV, but it  isn't worth very much now.
3. My granparents  me \$37 last week, but I  most of it on a handbag.
4. My flat was too small, so I  it and  a new one.
5. Last week I  £2000000 on the lottery.
6. I'm afraid I  my money on those shoes, because I'm never going to use them.

Submit



### Now It's Your Turn!

Complete the following sentences with prepositions.

1. Rose spent a lot of money  jewelry last month.
2. Paula paid over £834  her imac.
3. When is Charlotte going to pay you  the money we lent her?
4. I can't believe we charged us \$28  a burger.
5. Would we lend money  your best friend?
6. We don't like to borrow money  the bank.

Get score

Show/Clear Answers




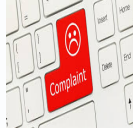












### Match the words with pictures.

Vocabulary exercises to help learn words to talk about money. Match the words and pictures.

[Exercise.](#)

## Appendix.- Licences of resources.

### Licences of resources.

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