



What are we going to do?

We're going to visit the Louvre.

G be going to (plans and predictions)

V airports

P the letter *g*

1 VOCABULARY airports

- a When was the last time you went to an airport? Was it to travel somewhere or to pick up or drop off someone?
- b Look at the airport signs and match them to the words and phrases below.

arrivals
baggage check-in
baggage claim
cart
check-in
customs
departures
elevators
gates
passport control
security check
terminal



- c **3.1** Listen and check. Then cover the words and look at the signs. Say the words and phrases.
- d **3.2** Listen and write six places where you could hear these announcements or conversations.

1 **Doors opening ...** (an elevator)

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter *g*

- a Look at the word *baggage*. How are *gg* and *ge* pronounced?
- b Put the words from the list in the correct row.

gate foggy forget guide large village
engineer agent guest region emergency begin
gift general guarantee organize



girl



jazz

- c **3.3** Listen and check. Practice saying the words. When can *g* be pronounced /dʒ/?

3 READING & LISTENING

- a Read the article about TripAside. Do you think it's a good idea?

No more boring layovers – go on a guided tour!

Few things are more depressing than spending hours in an airport terminal waiting for a connecting flight.



Emmanuel Rozenblum and Anna Veyrenc launched their business in Paris

There you are, sitting in the departure lounge watching the clock, or ¹_____. And the most frustrating thing is that outside the airport there is a foreign city that you'd really like to look around, full of great tourist attractions, restaurants, and stores. But you don't want to leave the airport, because ²_____, and will miss your flight.

Emmanuel Rozenblum and his sister were on a layover at Warsaw's main airport three years ago. But ³_____, so they decided to go into town.

"We left the airport on our own," says Mr. Rozenblum, "but we didn't know which bus to take, and ⁴_____."

They caught their flight, and ⁵_____. Millions of air travelers make layovers every year, so Emmanuel thought he could organize short guided trips into the nearest city or countryside.

His idea is that a guide picks up the travelers at the airport, takes them quickly around the sights and to a restaurant, and then ⁶_____.

In March 2015, he and business partner Anna Veyrenc started their "layover tours" business, called TripAside, in Paris. ⁷_____, and today it has expanded to Frankfurt, London, Brussels, Rome, and Madrid.


Now other small companies are offering similar tours worldwide, from Beijing to Moscow. So, next time you have a long layover between flights, ⁸_____ – book a tour!

- b Read the article again and complete it with the missing phrases A–H.

A don't just go to sleep at the airport
B It was an immediate success
C the experience gave Emmanuel the idea for a new business
D looking around the duty-free shop for the eighth time
E they really didn't want to spend eight hours waiting for their connecting flight
F we were really stressed about getting back in time
G guarantees to get them back to the airport in time for their connecting flight
H you're terrified that you won't get back in time

- c Look at some words and phrases from the article related to air travel. What do you think they mean?

layover (BrE stopover) connecting flight
departure lounge duty-free shop air traveler

- d  3.4 Listen to a traveler meeting his guide at an airport. Which city is he in?




- e Listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.

- 1 Jake isn't very tired.
- 2 He hasn't been to Europe before.
- 3 His next flight is to Lisbon.
- 4 He's traveling to a conference.
- 5 He doesn't know anybody there.
- 6 The tour includes visits to historic sites.
- 7 He isn't planning to buy anything for himself.
- 8 They don't have time to stop for lunch.
- 9 The weather forecast isn't very good.
- 10 He's looking forward to the tour.

- f Have you ever had a long layover at an airport? Where were you? What did you do?


4 GRAMMAR *be going to* (plans and predictions)

- a  3.5 Look at these sentences from Jake and Anna's conversation. Complete the blanks with a form of *be going to* + verb. Then listen and check.

- 1 I _____ a talk at a conference.
- 2 We _____ to the city.
- 3 And then we _____ the Forum.
- 4 I _____ probably _____ anything.
- 5 _____ it _____ very hot?
- 6 It _____ a great day.

- b In pairs, decide if sentences 1–6 are plans or predictions about the future. Write **Pl** (plan) or **Pr** (prediction).

- c  p.130 Grammar Bank 3A

- d  Communication What are your plans? **A** p.103 **B** p.109 Ask each other about your plans.

5 SPEAKING

- a Work with a partner. Imagine you work for TripAside and you're planning a tour for people who have a layover at your nearest airport. They arrive at 9 a.m. and need to be back at the airport at 3:30 p.m. Discuss these questions.

- How are you going to get to the center of your town or city?
- What are you going to see, and in what order?
- Where and when are you going to have lunch?
- What time are you going to leave to get back to the airport?

- b Present your plan to the rest of the class, and listen to theirs. Then vote for the best one.

3A be going to (plans and predictions)

- 1 I'm **going to** give a talk at a conference.
He's **going to** meet me at the airport. 3.6
- 2 I'm sure our favorite tennis players **are going to** lose tomorrow.
It's **going to** rain tonight.

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I'm going to	You We They 're going to	He She It 's going to
-	I'm not going to	You We They aren't going to	He She It isn't going to

?	Are you going to give a talk? Is he going to give a talk?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
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- 1 We use *be going to* + base form to talk about future plans or intentions.
- 2 We also use *be going to* + base form to make a prediction when we know or can see that something is going to happen, e.g., *It's winter there so it's going to be cold. Look at that car! It's going to crash.*

3B present continuous (future arrangements)

- + I'm **seeing** an old friend tonight.
She's **arriving** at lunchtime. 3.12
- She **isn't leaving** until Friday.
They **aren't coming** to the party tomorrow.
- ? What **are** you **doing** this evening?
Is he **meeting** us at the restaurant?

- We often use the present continuous with a future meaning, especially for future arrangements, i.e., for plans we have made at a fixed time or place in the future. Don't use the simple present for this.
NOT ~~I see an old friend tonight.~~

be going to or present continuous?

We can often use either with no difference in meaning, e.g., *I'm going to see Anna on Tuesday.* OR *I'm seeing Anna on Tuesday.* It's very common to use the present continuous with the expressions *tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, etc.*, and with verbs describing travel arrangements, e.g., *go, come, leave, arrive.*
I'm leaving on Monday is more common than *I'm going to leave on Monday.*

3C defining relative clauses with *who, that, where*

- 1 That's the woman **who** won the lottery last year.
A chef is a person **who** cooks food in a restaurant. 3.16
- 2 A clock is something **that** tells the time.
Is that the book **that** won an important prize?
- 3 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.
That's the restaurant **where** I had dinner last week.

- We use defining relative clauses to explain what a person, thing, or place is or does.
 - Use *who* for a person.
 - Use *that* for a thing.
 - Use *where* for a place.
- The verb after *where* needs a subject, e.g., *you*.
- We can also use *that* to talk about a place, e.g., *A post office is a place that sells stamps.*



that

You can use *that* instead of *who*.
She's the girl who / that works with my brother.
You can use *which* instead of *that* to talk about things.
It's a thing which / that connects two computers.

3A

- a Complete with *be going to* + a verb from the list.

be cook do get learn not go
not listen see stay study

What movie are you going to see tonight?

- 1 _____ your sister _____ to drive?
- 2 We _____ camping next summer. We _____ in a hotel.
- 3 You _____ in level 3 next year.
- 4 He _____ a taxi to the airport.
- 5 I _____ a family meal tonight.
- 6 You can talk, but I _____ to you.
- 7 A What _____ you _____ when you leave school?
B I _____ history at school?

- b Look at the pictures. Make sentences with *be going to* + a verb.



You're going to love this book!



- 1 Scott _____ the tournament.



- 2 We _____ late for work!



- 3 Be careful! You _____ it!

← p.23

3B

- a Read the sentences. Write **N** for now or **F** for future.

F I'm meeting Joe at two o'clock.

- 1 **N** I'm living in an apartment with two college friends.
- 2 **N** We're coming back on Monday.
- 3 **N** She's moving to Canada next month.
- 4 **N** I'm waiting for the mail carrier.
- 5 **N** I'm reading a really good book about science.
- 6 **N** We're meeting Alicia and Kenji for lunch on Sunday.
- 7 **N** Karl is arriving at six o'clock.
- 8 **N** I'm studying for my math exam.
- 9 **N** You aren't listening to what I'm saying.
- 10 **N** Are they leaving in the morning?

- b Complete the conversation between two roommates with verbs in the present continuous.

A What are you doing? (do)

B I ¹ _____ my suitcase. (pack)

A Why?

B Because I ² _____ to Seattle at eight o'clock tonight. (fly)

A Oh, I didn't know. Why ³ _____ to Seattle? (go)

B I ⁴ _____ the boss of VTech Solutions tomorrow. (meet)

A Why ⁵ _____ him? (see)

B He ⁶ _____ on a project with me right now and we need to discuss it. (work)

A Oh, well have a good trip!

← p.25

3C

- a Complete the definitions with *who*, *that*, or *where*.

A mail carrier is the person who brings you your mail.

- 1 An octopus is an animal _____ lives in the ocean and has eight legs.
- 2 A lawnmower is a machine _____ cuts the grass.
- 3 A surgeon is a doctor _____ does operations.
- 4 A changing room is a room _____ people try on clothes.
- 5 A porter is the person _____ helps you with your baggage.
- 6 Garlic is a kind of food _____ keeps vampires away.
- 7 A garage is a place _____ mechanics fix cars.

- b Write sentences with *who*, *that*, or *where*.

She / the woman / catch the same bus as me

She's the woman who catches the same bus as me.

- 1 That / the dog / always barks at night
- 2 That / the store / I bought my wedding dress
- 3 He / the actor / was in the last James Bond movie
- 4 They / the children / live next door to me
- 5 This / the restaurant / they make great pizza
- 6 That / the switch / controls the air-conditioning
- 7 He / the teacher / teaches my sister
- 8 That / the room / we have our meetings
- 9 This / the light / is broken

← p.27