



What's a bakery?

It's a place where you can buy bread and cakes.

G defining relative clauses V paraphrasing P silent e



1 READING & LISTENING

- Do you like playing word games like Scrabble or doing crosswords? Look at the letters at the top and bottom of this lesson. How many words of four or more letters can you make in three minutes?
- Read about a game show. Is there a similar show in your country? Have you ever seen it?
- Read the text again. Then cover it and answer the questions.
 - What is the aim of the game?
 - How long do contestants have to say all the words?
 - What is the example definition and word for the letter A?
 - What happens if the contestant doesn't know the answer?
 - How does the contestant win the prize?

- d 3.14 Victoria is a contestant on the show. She has passed on six letters, and she has 90 seconds left. Listen to the last six definitions. When you hear a "ping," write the word.

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____

- e 3.15 Listen and check.



In this game there is a wheel with 25 letters of the alphabet (not including "x"). The aim of the game is to complete the alphabet wheel by saying the correct word for each letter in five minutes. The host gives the contestant definitions for words starting with the letters, for example, "A – the place where you catch a plane" = "Airport."

To start the game, the host reads a definition for a word that begins with A, and the contestant has to quickly say the word. If the contestant can't think of the word, he or she says "Pass." When a contestant passes or gets a word wrong, the host goes on to the next letter.

The host continues around the wheel to Z, and then starts from the beginning again. The host repeats the definitions that the contestant passed on or got wrong, until five minutes is up. If a contestant gets all 25 words right, he or she wins the prize.




2 GRAMMAR defining relative clauses

- a Look at three of the definitions Victoria heard on the show. Complete them with *who*, *that*, or *where*.
- 1 It describes a place _____ there are a lot of people.
 - 2 It's an adjective for a person _____ doesn't like studying or working.
 - 3 It's a thing with a screen _____ you can watch shows and movies on.

b  p.130 Grammar Bank 3C

3 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING paraphrasing

- a What do you usually do if you're talking to someone in English and you don't know a word that you need?
- a Look up the translation on your phone.
 - b Try to mime the word.
 - c Try to explain what you mean using other words you know.
- b  3.17 Complete the useful expressions with these words. Then listen and check.

example kind like opposite similar
somebody something somewhere

Useful expressions for explaining a word that you don't know:

- 1 It's _____ who shows you around a city or a museum.
 - 2 It's _____ that we use to pay, instead of cash.
 - 3 It's _____ where people go when they want to send a package or a letter.
 - 4 It's a _____ of fruit. It's long and yellow.
 - 5 It's the _____ of expensive.
 - 6 It's _____ a sweater, but it has buttons.
 - 7 It's _____ to light, but you use it to describe hair.
 - 8 It's a verb. For _____, you do this to the TV when you've finished watching something.
- c What are the words for definitions 1–8?
- d Complete the definitions for these words.
- 1 a **DJ** It's somebody...
 - 2 an **art gallery** It's somewhere...
 - 3 a **camera** It's something...
 - 4 a **passport** It's a kind of...
 - 5 **sunbathe** For example, you do this...
 - 6 **curly** It's the opposite...
- e Play A to Z with letters A–E. Think of a word that begins with each letter and write a definition for each word. Then work in groups of three or four. Start with A, and read your definition. Do the other students know the words?

(It begins with A. It's a person who...

4 PRONUNCIATION silent e




Silent e

e at the end of a word is normally not pronounced, but it usually changes the sound of the vowel before it. When a word ends in silent e, the preceding vowel sound is usually the same as that letter of the alphabet, e.g., *sit* /sɪt/, *site* /saɪt/, *fat* /fæt/, *fate* /feɪt/.

- a Look at two definitions. What are the words? How does the pronunciation of the first word change when you add an e?
- 1 It's a thing that you wear on your head.
 - 2 It's a verb that means the opposite of *love*.

- b Look at some more pairs of words. How do you pronounce them?

bit – bite	not – note
cut – cute	plan – plane

- c  3.18 Listen to the definitions for three more similar word pairs. Try to write the words.

1 a _____	– b _____
2 a _____	– b _____
3 a _____	– b _____

- d How do you pronounce the words below?



- e  3.19 Listen and check.

5 SPEAKING

 **Communication** Split crossword
A p.103 B p.109 Ask your partner for definitions to complete your crossword.

What's two across? (It's a place where...

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