What's a bakery?

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

G defining relative clauses V paraphrasing P silent e

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.
 - 1 What is the aim of the game?
 - 2 How long do contestants have to say all the words?
 - 3 What is the example definition and word for the letter A?
 - 4 What happens if the contestant doesn't know the answer?
 - 5 How does the contestant win the prize?

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	

3.15 Listen and check.

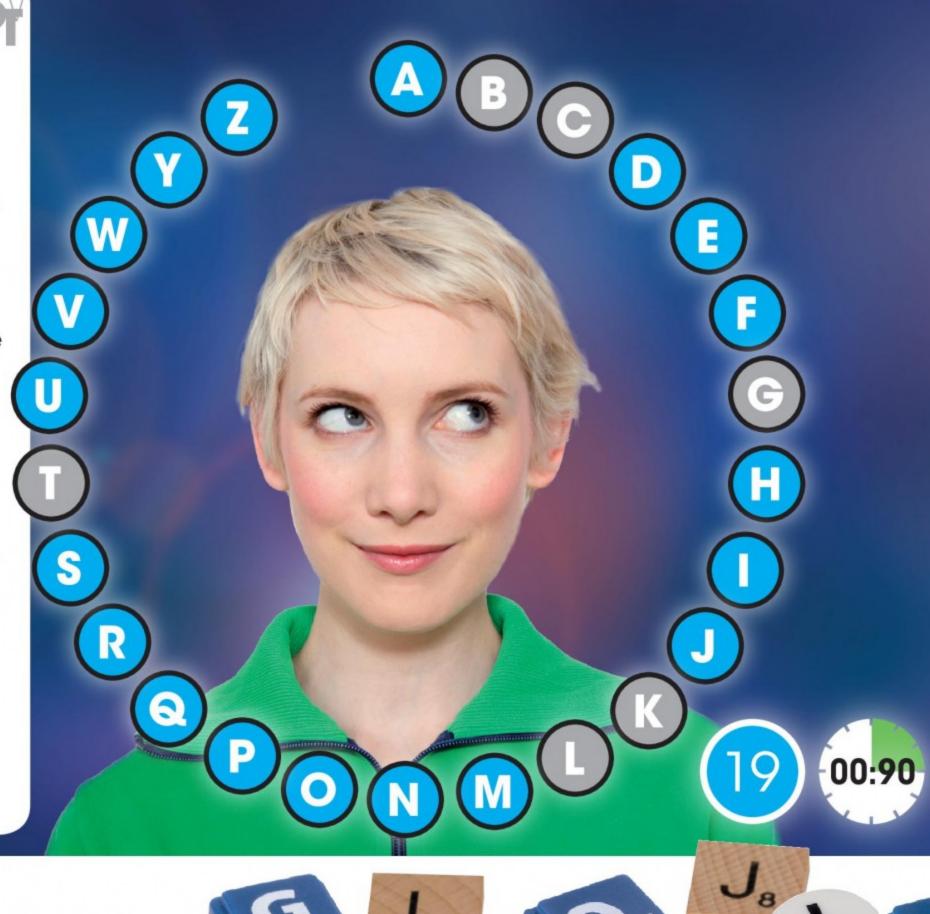




In this game there is a wheel with 25 letters of the alphabet (not including "x"). The aim of the game is to complete the alphabet wheel by saying the correct word for each letter in five minutes. The host gives the contestant definitions for words starting with the letters, for example, "A - the place 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 **G** 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** ①3.17 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?



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

1	a	– b	
2	a	– b	
3	а	– 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	give a talk.
	=	I'm not going to	You We They	aren't going to	He She It	isn't going to	give a talk.

2	We also use <i>be going to</i> + 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.

1 We use be going to + base form to talk

about future plans or intentions.

?

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.

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.

 The second to a residue the residue to the
 - 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. <u>Don't</u> use the simple present for this.
 NOT I see an old friend tonight.

De 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.
 - 1 Use who for a person.
 - 2 Use that for a thing.
 - 3 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.



D 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.

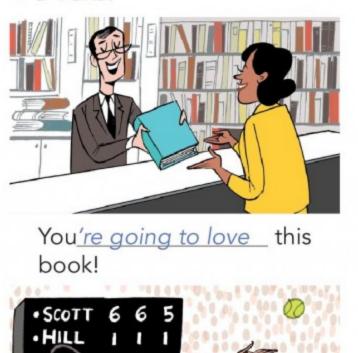
It's a thing **which / that** connects two computers.

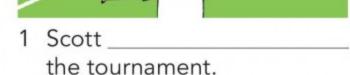
3A

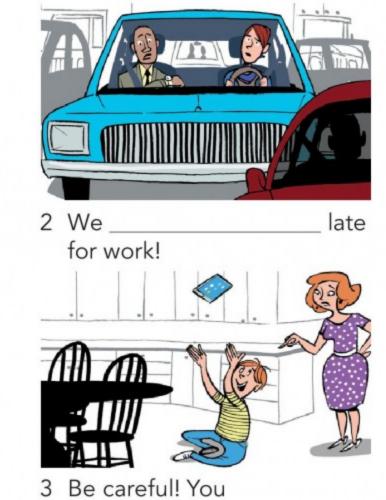
a Complete with be going to + a verb from the list.

	oe cook do get learn not go not listen see stay study	
	What movie <u>are</u> you <u>going to see</u> tonight?	
1		
	to drive?	
2	2 We camping	next
	summer. We in a	hotel.
3	3 You in level 3 next	year.
4	4 He a taxi to the ai	rport.
5	5 I a family meal to	night.
6	6 You can talk, but I to	you.
	7 A What you	
	when you leave school?	
	B I history at sc	hool?

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







3B

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

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

Α	What	are	vou	doing	?	(do))
		0110	100	001110	_ •	100	1

- **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** 1⁴______ 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!



it!

(-) p.23

3C

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

A mail carrier is the person <u>who</u> 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

