

3A Plans and dreams

1 VOCABULARY airports

- a When was the last time you were at an airport? Was it to travel somewhere (where?) or to meet someone (who?)?
- b Look at the airport signs and match them to the words and phrases below.



- ☐ Arrivals
- ☐ Baggage drop-off
- ☐ Baggage reclaim
- ☐ Check-in
- ☐ Customs
- ☐ Departures
- ☐ Gates
- ☐ Lifts
- ☐ Passport control
- ☐ Terminal
- ☐ Toilets
- ☐ Trolley

- c **1.54** Listen and check. Then cover the words and look at the symbols. Remember the words and phrases.

2 LISTENING

- a Look at the three travellers in the picture. Who do you think is...?
- going to work abroad for an NGO (= non-governmental organization)
 - going to see an ex-partner
 - going to do a photo shoot in an exotic place



- b **1.55** Listen and check your answers to a. Then listen again and complete the chart.

	Where to?	Why?	Other information
Olivia			
Matthew			
Lily			

3 GRAMMAR

be going to (plans and predictions)

- a 1 56)) Look at these sentences from the airport interviews and complete the gaps with a form of *be going to* + verb. Then listen and check.
- _____ English to young children.
 - How long _____ there for?
 - It's winter in Australia now, so _____ quite cold.
 - _____ you at the airport?
 - I'm sure _____ a great time.
- b In pairs decide if sentences 1–5 are plans or predictions about the future. Write **PL** (plan) or **PR** (prediction).
- c ► p.130 Grammar Bank 3A. Learn more about *be going to* and practise it.

4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress and fast speech

- a 1 58)) Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.
- What are you going to do tonight?
 - Are you going to see a film?
 - I'm going to cook a meal for you.
 - I think it's going to rain.
 - We aren't going to have a holiday this year.



Fast speech: gonna

When people speak fast they often pronounce *going to* as *gonna* /'gɒnə/, e.g. *What are you going to do?* sounds like *What are you gonna do?*

- b 1 59)) Listen and write six sentences.
- c ► Communication What are your plans? A p.101 B p.107. Interview each other about your plans.

5 READING

- a What is your nearest airport? What's it like? What can you do there while you're waiting for a flight?
- b Read an article about the top airports in the world. Which is the best airport(s) if you...?
- have a medical problem
 - would like to see a film
 - want to do some sport or exercise
 - need to leave your dog for the weekend
 - are worried about getting lost
 - want to sleep between flights
 - would like to see the city between flights



Singapore airport orchid garden

Top airports in the world

For many people airports are a nightmare – long queues when you check in and go through security and an even longer wait if your flight is delayed. But there are some airports where you can actually enjoy yourself. All good airports have excellent facilities for business people and children, free Wi-fi, restaurants, cafés, and shops. But the best airports have much more...

SINGAPORE AIRPORT is paradise for flower lovers, as it has an indoor orchid garden! It also has a rooftop swimming pool and a free sight-seeing tour for people who have at least five hours to wait for their connecting flight.

If you like computer games, you'll never be bored at **HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT** – there are dozens of free Playstations all over the terminals! It's also good for people with no sense of direction – there are 'Airport Ambassadors' in red coats, who help you to get from one place to another.

SEOUL AIRPORT is the place to relax. You can go to the hairdresser and have beauty treatments or a massage. Sports fans can also play golf at their 72-hole golf course!

MUNICH AIRPORT helps to keep passengers entertained with a 60-seat cinema and non-stop films. There is also free coffee and tea near all the seating areas, and lots of free magazines and newspapers.

If you worry about your health and like to be near medical services at all times, **OSAKA AIRPORT** in Japan is the perfect place to wait, as it has a dentist and doctor's surgery. And for people with animals, there is even a pet hotel!

If you have a long wait between flights at **ZURICH AIRPORT** in Switzerland, you can rent day rooms with their own bathroom and kitchen and wake-up call service. So you can have a shower and then sleep peacefully until you have to board your flight.

- c Look at the highlighted words and phrases related to airports and guess their meaning.
- d Roleplay with a partner.

A imagine you are at one of these airports and your flight is delayed for three hours. B calls you on your mobile. Tell B where you are and what you are going to do. Then swap roles. Do the same with other airports.

6 1 60)) SONG This is the Life 🎵

3B Let's meet again

1 READING & LISTENING

a **1 61**))) How do you say these dates? Listen and check.

3rd May 12th August 2012 31st December
 22/6 5/2 20th July 1998

b Ben and Lily are old friends from university. Read their Facebook messages and number them in order.

c Read the messages again in the right order. Why does Lily get in touch with Ben? What are they planning to do?

d Match the **highlighted** words and phrases to their meaning.

- 1 _____ for a long time
- 2 _____ definite plans for the future
- 3 _____ I continue to be
- 4 _____ maybe
- 5 _____ the two
- 6 _____ to decide sth (e.g. a day / date)

e **1 62**))) Lily phones Ben and leaves him a message. Listen and complete her flight details.

Thank you for booking with easyJet


YOUR RESERVATION NUMBER IS: **I5CS2L**

Going out: Flight EZY4587 Date: _____
Depart London Gatwick at 11.10.
Arrive Budapest at _____.

Going back: Flight EZY4588 Date: _____
Depart Budapest at _____.
Arrive London Gatwick at 18.10.


Hotel reservations:
 Six nights at Hotel _____.

Search Home Profile




Lily Varnell

☐ Great. I'm going to book my tickets tomorrow, and then I can let you know my flight times.




Ben West

☐ OK. Why don't you phone me nearer the time, at the end of April? Then we can **fix** a day and a time to meet. I know a great restaurant...




Lily Varnell

☒ Hi Ben! No news from you **for ages**. How are things? Are you still working at Budapest University? I have a conference there next month and I thought **perhaps** we could meet. I'd love to see you again! Lily.




Ben West

☐ It depends on the day. I'm going to Vienna one day that week, but it's not very far – I'm coming back the same day. I'm sure we can find a time that's good for **both** of us.




Lily Varnell

☐ It's from 3rd to 7th May, but I don't know my travel **arrangements** yet. What are you doing that week? Are you free any time?



Ben West

☐ Lily! Great to hear from you. Yes, **I'm still** at the university here and it's going very well – Budapest is a wonderful city to live in. When exactly is the conference?



Lily Varnell

☐ Fantastic. I can't wait!



2 GRAMMAR present continuous (future arrangements)

- a In pairs, underline five present continuous verbs in the Facebook messages. Which two are about now? What time period do the other three refer to?
- b **1.63** Look at three extracts from the message Lily leaves Ben. Can you remember the missing verbs? Listen and check.
- I'm _____ from Gatwick with Easyjet.
 - I'm _____ at Budapest airport at 14.40.
 - I'm _____ at a lovely old hotel.
- c **p.130 Grammar Bank 3B.** Learn more about the present continuous for future arrangements and practise it.
- d **1.65** Lily phones Ben when she arrives at the hotel. Listen to the conversation. What day do they arrange to meet?
- e Listen again. Complete Ben's diary for the week.



Sunday 2
seeing Paul

Monday 3

Tuesday 4

Wednesday 5

Thursday 6

Friday 7

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING sounding friendly

- a **1.67** Listen to another dialogue. Then listen again and repeat it sentence by sentence. Try to copy the speakers' intonation.
- A Would you like to go out for dinner?
B I'd love to.
A Are you free on Thursday?
B Sorry, I'm going to the cinema.
A What about Friday? What are you doing then?
B Nothing. Friday's fine.
A OK. Let's go to the new Italian place.
B Great.
- b Practise the dialogue with a partner. Try to sound friendly.
- c Complete your diary with different activities for three evenings.

Monday	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Tuesday	Thursday	Saturday	

- d Talk to other students. Try to find days when you are both free and suggest doing something. Write it in your diary. Try to make an arrangement with a different person for every night.

Are you free on Friday evening? *Yes, I am.*

Would you like to go to the cinema? *Yes, I'd love to.*

4 VOCABULARY verbs + prepositions

- a Look at things Lily and Ben say. What are the missing prepositions?
- It depends _____ the day.
 - I'm arriving _____ Budapest at 14.40.
 - Paul invited me _____ dinner ages ago.
- b **p.153 Vocabulary Bank Prepositions.** Do part 2 (Verbs + prepositions).
- c Complete the questions with a preposition. Then ask and answer with a partner.
- What do you usually ask _____ if you go to a café with friends?
 - Who do you think should pay _____ the meal on a first date?
 - Who do you normally speak _____ when you're worried _____ something?
 - Do you spend more money _____ clothes or _____ gadgets?
 - Do you think it's possible to fall _____ love _____ somebody without meeting them face-to-face?

5 WRITING

p.113 Writing An informal email. Write an email about travel arrangements.

- f Cover the diary. Work with a partner and test your memory.

What's Ben doing on Sunday? *He's seeing Paul. What's he doing on Monday?*

- g **1.66** Listen. What happens when Ben and Lily meet?

G defining relative clauses

V expressions for paraphrasing: *like, for example, etc.*

P pronunciation in a dictionary

What's a surgery?

It's a place where you can see a doctor or dentist.

3

C₃

What's the word?

1 LISTENING

- a Do you like playing word games like *Scrabble* or doing crosswords? Look at the *Scrabble* letters on the page. How many words of four or more letters can you make in three minutes?
- b (22)) Listen to the introduction to a TV game show, *What's the word?* How do you play the game?
- c (23)) Now listen to the show. Write down the six words.
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- d (24)) Listen and check your answers.

2 GRAMMAR

defining relative clauses

- a Look at three sentences from *What's the word?* and complete them with *who, which, or where*.
- 1 It's something _____ people use to speak to another person.
- 2 It's a place _____ people go when they want to go shopping.
- 3 It's somebody _____ works in a hospital.
- b Read sentences 1–3 again. When do we use *who, which, and where*?
- c ➤ p.130 Grammar Bank 3C. Learn more about defining relative clauses and practise them.

3 VOCABULARY 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 (26)) 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 _____ / a person who works in a hospital.
- 2 It's _____ / a thing which we use for everything nowadays.
- 3 It's _____ / a place where people go when they want to buy something.
- 4 It's a _____ of gadget.
- 5 It's the _____ of dark.
- 6 It's _____ light, but you use it to describe hair.
- 7 It's _____ to intelligent.
- 8 For _____, you do this to the TV.
- c 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 lift It's a kind of...
- 5 sunbathe For example, you do this...
- 6 curly It's the opposite...

4 SPEAKING

► Communication *What's the word?* A p.101 B p.107. Play a game and define words for your partner to guess.

5 READING

- a Read the article. How many ways does it mention of creating new words? What are they?
- b Look at the **highlighted** new words. What do you think they mean? Match them to the definitions below.
- _____ *n* a young man who is going out with a much older woman
 - _____ *v* to send a message using a mobile phone
 - _____ *n* a person who works in a coffee bar
 - _____ *n* feeling angry because of the traffic or another person's driving
 - _____ *n* coffee with hot milk
 - _____ *n* a pub where you can also have very good food
- c Can you explain the meaning of these other words from the text.

emoticon to tweet iPod to google
Wi-fi ringtone smartphone

6 PRONUNCIATION

pronunciation in a dictionary

- a Look at two dictionary extracts. What do the abbreviations mean?

search /sɜ:tʃ/ *v* look carefully because you are trying to find sb or sth

busy /'bɪzi/ *adj* occupé

- v* _____
- adj* _____
- sb* _____
- sth* _____

- b Look at the phonetic transcriptions in a. How do you pronounce the words?

Checking pronunciation in a dictionary

This symbol (ˈ) shows stress. The stressed syllable is the one after the symbol.

The **Sound Bank** on p.166 can help you to check the pronunciation of new words.

- c (27)) Look carefully at the pronunciation of the words below. Practise saying them correctly. Listen and check. Do you know what they mean?

- YouTube /'ju:tju:b/
- keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/
- zoom /zu:m/
- gadget /'gædʒɪt/
- message /'mesɪdʒ/
- hacker /'hækə/

900 new words in 3 months

Everyone knows the English language is changing. Every three months, the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **emoticon** (emotion + icon). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **toy boy**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word **text**. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, **to text** somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, **tweet** was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we play music on an **iPod** and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **Wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some recent examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word **brunch** (breakfast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, **newspaper** (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word **café** (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

