

1 D

G defining relative clauses (*a person who...*, *a thing which...*)

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

P pronunciation in a dictionary

A dentist is a person who looks after your teeth.

The Devil's Dictionary

1 READING

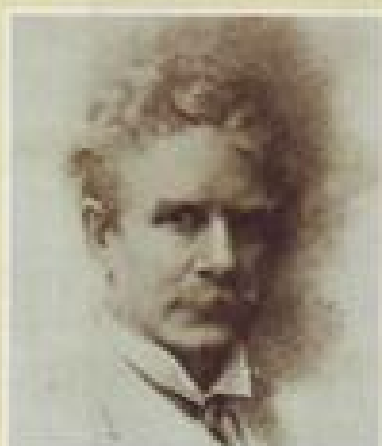
- a Look at the dictionary definition. What do you think the missing word is?

_____ a person who puts metal in your mouth and takes coins out of your pocket.

- b Read the text once. Where is the definition from?

A *different* kind of dictionary

AMBROSE BIERCE was a 19th-century American author and journalist. His most popular book is probably the *Devil's Dictionary*, written between 1881 and 1887. Bierce's dictionary does not contain normal definitions – his definitions are funny and cynical. For example, in a normal dictionary, the definition of dentist is 'a kind of doctor who looks after people's teeth'. But in the *Devil's Dictionary*, the definition of a dentist is 'a person who puts metal in your mouth and takes coins out of your pocket'. Today on the Internet you can find many websites with more modern versions of the *Devil's Dictionary*.



- c Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who was Ambrose Bierce?
- 2 What is the normal definition of 'dentist'?
- 3 Where can you find modern versions of the *Devil's Dictionary*?

- d In pairs, think of normal definitions for these words or phrases.

a bank a boring person the brain a star a friend a secret

- e Now match the words / phrases in d to these cynical definitions.

2 GRAMMAR defining relative clauses

- a Read the definitions in 1e again. When do we use *who*, *which*, and *where*?

- b  **p.126 Grammar Bank 1D.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

- c Tell a partner about three of the things below. Say why.

- a person who is very important to you
- a famous person who you like a lot
- something which you couldn't live without
- a thing which you often lose
- a place where you'd like to go for a special evening
- a place where you were very happy when you were a child

1 _____ is a person who works all her life to become famous and then wears sunglasses so people don't recognize her.

2 _____ is something which you only tell one person.

3 _____ is somebody who talks about himself when you want to talk about yourself.



4 _____ is somebody who dislikes the same people as you.

5 _____ is a place where you can borrow money only if you can show that you don't need it.

6 _____ is something which starts working when you get up in the morning and stops working when you get to work or school.

3 LISTENING

- a **1.10** Listen to the introduction to a TV game show, *What's the word?* How do you play the game?
- b **1.11** Now listen to the show. Write down the six answers.
- 1 _____ 4 _____
 2 _____ 5 _____
 3 _____ 6 _____
- c **1.12** Listen and check your answers.

4 VOCABULARY paraphrasing

- a What's the best thing to do if you're talking to someone in English and you don't know a word that you need?
- a Panic and stop talking.
 b Try to mime the word.
 c Try to explain what you mean using other words you know.
- b **1.13** Complete the useful expressions with these words. Then listen and check.

example how kind like opposite person
 place similar somebody thing

Useful expressions explaining a word that you don't know

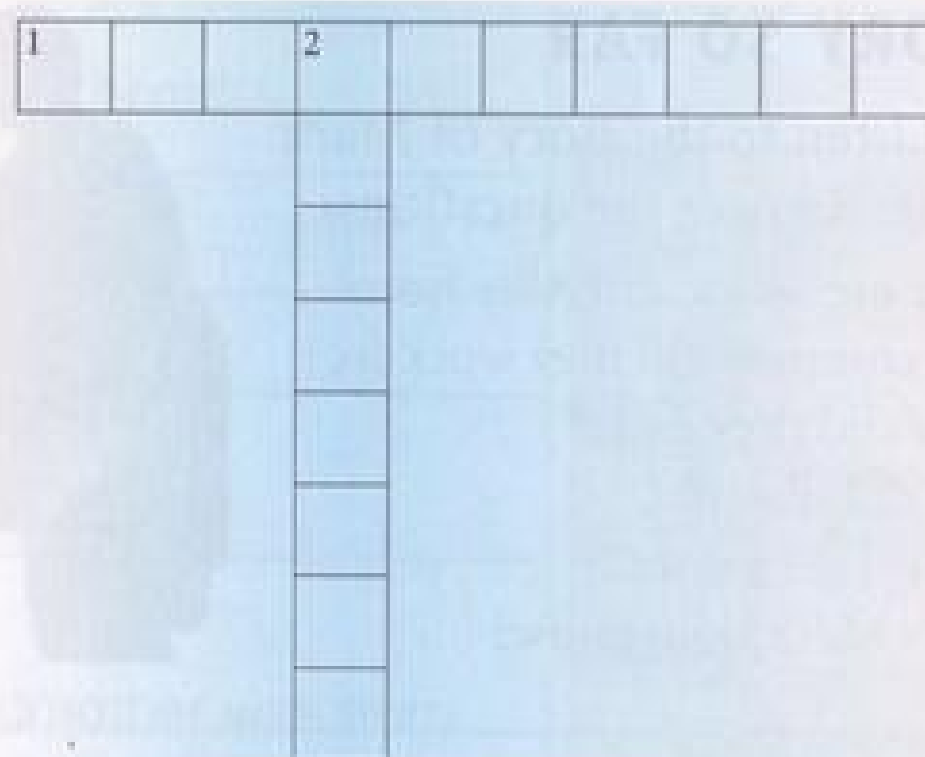
- 1 It's _____ who works in a restaurant.
- 2 It's the _____ who takes the food from the kitchen to the tables.
- 3 It's a _____ where you go when you want to buy something.
- 4 It's a _____ which you use to talk.
- 5 It's a _____ of machine.
- 6 It's the _____ of fat.
- 7 It's _____ thin, but it means thin and attractive.
- 8 It's _____ to worried.
- 9 It's _____ you feel when you have a lot of things to do.
- 10 For _____, you do this with the TV.

- c Complete the definitions for these words.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a tourist | It's somebody... |
| 2 a sports centre | It's a place... |
| 3 a key | It's a thing... |
| 4 worried | It's how you feel... |
| 5 laugh | You do this ... |

5 SPEAKING

- a Look at part of a crossword. Ask your teacher for a definition of 1 across and 2 down.



- b **Communication Crossword A p.108 B p.112.** Give each other definitions to complete the missing words in the crossword.

6 PRONUNCIATION using a dictionary

- a Look at the two dictionary extracts. How do you pronounce the words?

busy /'bɪzi/ adj ocupé

guitar /gi'tɑ:/ n a musical instrument with strings

The apostrophe(') shows stress. The stressed syllable is the one after the apostrophe.

- b Look carefully at the pronunciation of the words below. Practise saying them correctly.

laugh /lɑ:f/ **eyes** /aɪz/ **example** /ɪg'zɑ:mpl/
keys /ki:z/ **kind** /kaɪnd/ **eighteen** /eɪ'ti:n/



The Sound Bank on p.156 can help you use your dictionary better.

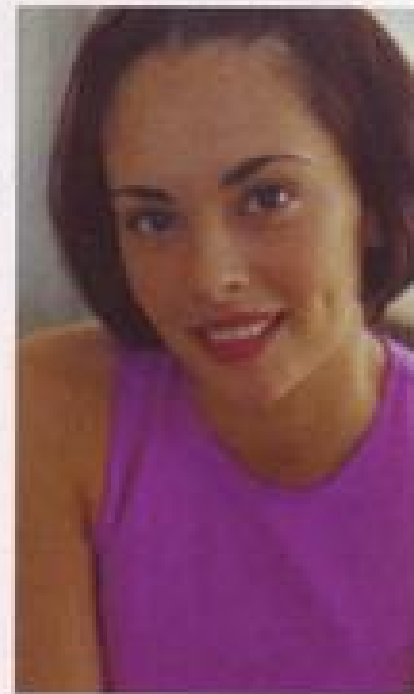
Communication

1B Claire and Nina Student A



a Ask B questions and complete the chart for Nina.

Name	Claire	Nina
Age?	25	
From?	Scotland	
Lives in?	Bristol	
Job?	Journalist	
Smokes?	No	
Likes?	comedy films, cats	
Doesn't like?	men who smoke	



b Answer B's questions about Claire.

c In pairs, decide who is the best partner for Richard. Why?

1C Describe and draw Student A

a Look at your painting for a minute. Then describe it for B to draw.

b Listen to B describing his / her painting. Try to draw it. Don't look at it. Ask B questions to help you.

c Now compare your drawings with the original paintings!



1D Crossword Student A

a Ask B for the definitions of your missing words. Guess the words and complete your crossword.

What's 1 across?

What's 3 down?

b Give definitions of the words B asks for.



Communication

1B Claire and Nina Student B

a Answer A's questions about Nina.



Name	Claire	Nina
Age?		23
From?		Hungary
Lives in?		London
Job?		Painter
Smokes?		Yes (but only one or two a day)
Likes?		good food, music
Doesn't like?		sport

b Ask A questions and complete the chart for Claire.

c In pairs, decide who is the best partner for Richard. Why?

1D Crossword Student B

a Ask A for the definitions of your missing words. Guess the words and complete your crossword.

What's 2 down?

What's 4 across?

b Give definitions of the words A asks for.



1C Describe and draw Student B

- Look at your painting for a minute.
- Listen to A describing his / her painting. Try to draw it. Don't look at it. Ask questions to help you.
- Now describe your painting for A to draw.
- Now compare your drawings with the original paintings!



1A word order in questions

Questions with *do / does / did* in present and past simple

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Does	Jenny	like Chinese food?
Where	do	you	live?
What food	does	Jenny	like?

- In the present simple use the auxiliary verb *do / does* to make questions.
- In the past simple use the auxiliary verb *did* to make questions.
- In these questions the subject goes after the auxiliary verb.
- Remember **ASI** (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or **QUASI** (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in present or past simple questions.

Questions with *be*, present continuous, and *going to*

Question word	<i>be</i>	Subject	(adjective, noun, verb + <i>ing</i> , etc.)
	Is	Ana	a student?
What	are	they	doing?
	are	you	talking about?
Where	is	he	going to live?

- In questions with *be*, make questions by inverting the verb and the subject.

⚠ If a verb is followed by a preposition (*listen to, talk about*), the preposition goes at the end of the question.
What are you talking about?
 NOT About what are you talking.

1B present simple

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I usually work at home.	Danny knows me very well.
-	They don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.
?	Do you smoke ?	Does Nina like music?
✓ ✗	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, she does . No she doesn't .

- Use the present simple for things you do every day, week, year, or which are always true.
- Remember the spelling rules for 3rd person singular *s*:
 work > works add *s*
 study > studies consonant + *y*: *y* and add *ies*
 finish > finishes *sh, s, ch, x*: add *es*
 go > goes do > does have > has
- Remember the word order in questions (**ASI** and **QUASI** – see 1A above).

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*).
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb but after *be*.
He often goes out. NOT *He goes often out.*
She's always late. NOT *She's late-always.*
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.
I have English classes twice a week.

1C present continuous: *be + verb + ing*

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I'm working	You We 're working	He She 's working
-	I'm not working	You We aren't working	He She isn't working
?	Are you working?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
✓ ✗	Is he working?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.

- Use the present continuous for things happening now, at this moment.
My brother is working in Germany.
A *What are you doing?*
B *I'm sending a text message to Sarah.*
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form.
 cook > cooking study > studying
 live > living run > running

⚠ Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous, for example *like, want, have* (= possess), *need*.
I need to talk to you now.
 NOT *I'm needing to talk to you now.*

1D defining relative clauses with *who, which, where*

A cook is a person **who** works in a restaurant.
 A clock is a thing **which** tells the time.
 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.

- Use relative clauses to explain what a place, thing, or person is or does.
That's the woman who won the lottery last year.
This is the restaurant where we had dinner last week.
- Use *who* for a person, *which* for a thing, and *where* for a place.

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

1A

a Put the word or phrase in the right place in the question.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| How/are you? | (old) |
| 1 you going to go out this evening? | (are) |
| 2 Where does your work? | (sister) |
| 3 What music are you listening? | (to) |
| 4 Does finish at 8.00? | (the class) |
| 5 Why you write to me? | (didn't) |
| 6 Do you often to the cinema? | (go) |
| 7 What this word mean? | (does) |
| 8 What time did arrive? | (your friends) |

b Put the words in the right order to make questions.

- you live where do? *Where do you live?*
- 1 you a do have car?
 - 2 older is brother your you than?
 - 3 often he how to write does you?
 - 4 this time start does what class?
 - 5 last go where you summer did?
 - 6 languages how you many do speak?
 - 7 see you are going to evening her this?
 - 8 for waiting who you are?

1B

a Write sentences and questions with the present simple.

- he / usually get up late \oplus *He usually gets up late.*
- 1 Anna / like music ? _____?
 - 2 she / have a lot of hobbies \oplus _____
 - 3 I / get on very well with my sister \ominus _____
 - 4 my brother / know me very well \ominus _____
 - 5 they / have any children ? _____?
 - 6 the film / finish late ? _____?
 - 7 he / go out twice a week \oplus _____
 - 8 we / often talk about politics \ominus _____

b Complete with a verb in the present simple.

get on not have listen live open not talk not work

- He *lives* in a flat.
- 1 _____ the banks _____ in the afternoon?
 - 2 My sister _____ many friends.
 - 3 We usually _____ to the news in the car.
 - 4 She's quite shy. She _____ much.
 - 5 _____ Jane _____ well with her boss?
 - 6 My cooker's new, but it _____ very well.

1C

a Write sentences with the present continuous.

- It / rain. \ominus *It isn't raining.*
- 1 Hey! you / stand on my foot! \oplus
 - 2 they / play very well today \ominus
 - 3 what / you study at the moment ?
 - 4 we / think of you \oplus
 - 5 she / wear make-up ?
 - 6 they / make / a big mistake \oplus
 - 7 your brother / work in London now ?
 - 8 she / talk to her father at the moment \ominus

b Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

- The girl in the painting *is playing* the guitar. (play)
- 1 My dog's not dangerous. He _____ (not bite)
 - 2 Why _____ you _____ sunglasses? It _____! (wear, rain)
 - 3 You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it. (not listen)
 - 4 I _____ to go to the bank. I _____ any money. (need, not have)
 - 5 Be careful! The baby _____ that pencil in her mouth! (put)
 - 6 A _____ you usually _____ at weekends? (cook, eat)
B No, we normally _____ out.
 - 7 A What _____ you _____ here? (do, meet)
B I _____ Emma. Look, there she is.

1D

a Complete the definitions with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

- It's the person *who* serves you in a café.
- 1 They're people _____ make you laugh.
 - 2 It's a machine _____ cuts the grass.
 - 3 It's an animal _____ lives in the sea and has eight legs.
 - 4 It's a room _____ people try on clothes.
 - 5 He's the person _____ helps you with your luggage.
 - 6 It's a kind of food _____ keeps vampires away.



c Write sentences with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

- that / the dog / always barks at night
That's the dog which always barks at night.
- 1 she / the woman / lives next door to me
 - 2 that / the shop / I bought my dress
 - 3 he / the actor / was in *Friends*
 - 4 they / the children / broke my window
 - 5 this / the restaurant / they do great pasta
 - 6 that / the switch / controls the central heating
 - 7 he / the teacher / teaches my sister
 - 8 that / the room / we have our meetings