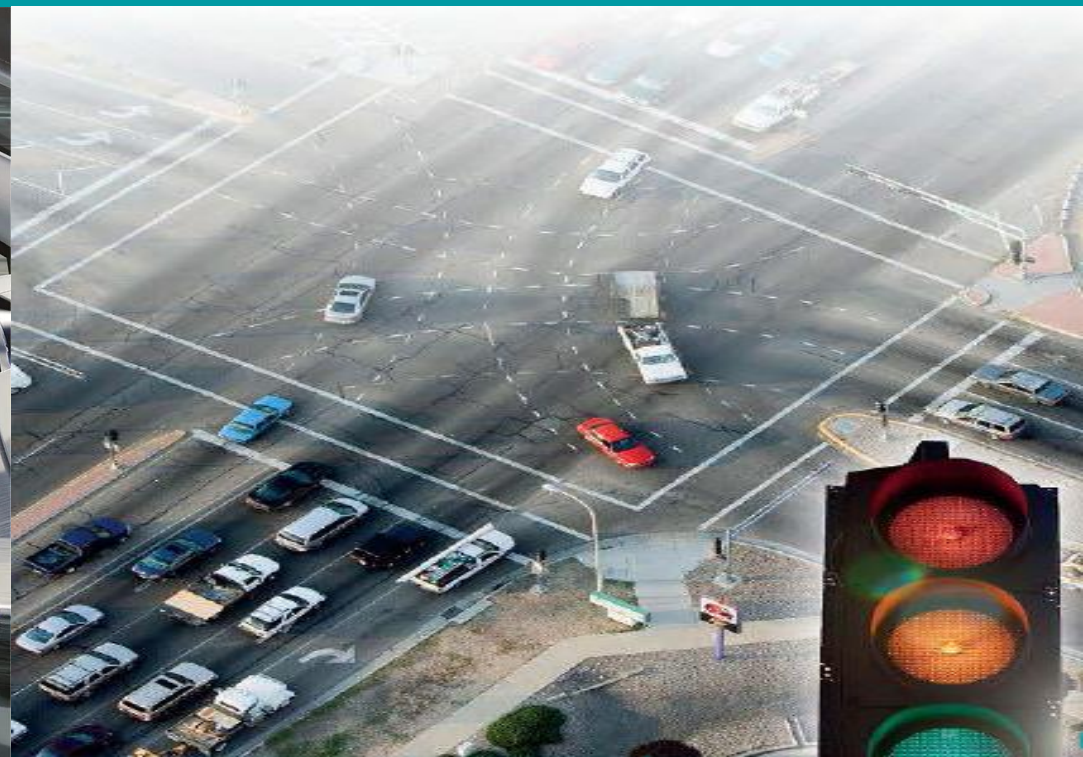
Unit 6

Lesson 1

Session 12

Man and Machine

Use defining, non-defining relative clauses to talk about machines in lives



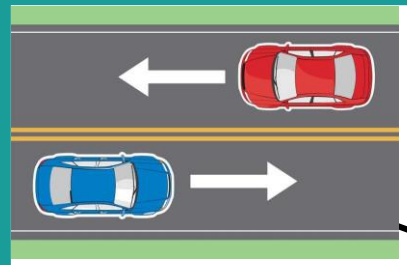
Lecture
Time

VOX POPS VIDEO 6

Unit 6
In control?

- **Man and Machine**
  - Use defining, non-defining relative clauses to talk about machines in lives
- **Controlling the weather**
  - Use simple present perfect, continuous to talk about climate, extreme weather, recent events, changes
- **Vocab**
  Skill development
  - Understandd, use adj suffixes recognize linkers in conversation
- **Speaking - Writing**
  - Wrote a professional email
    Change arrangements

Mist Catchers



traffic

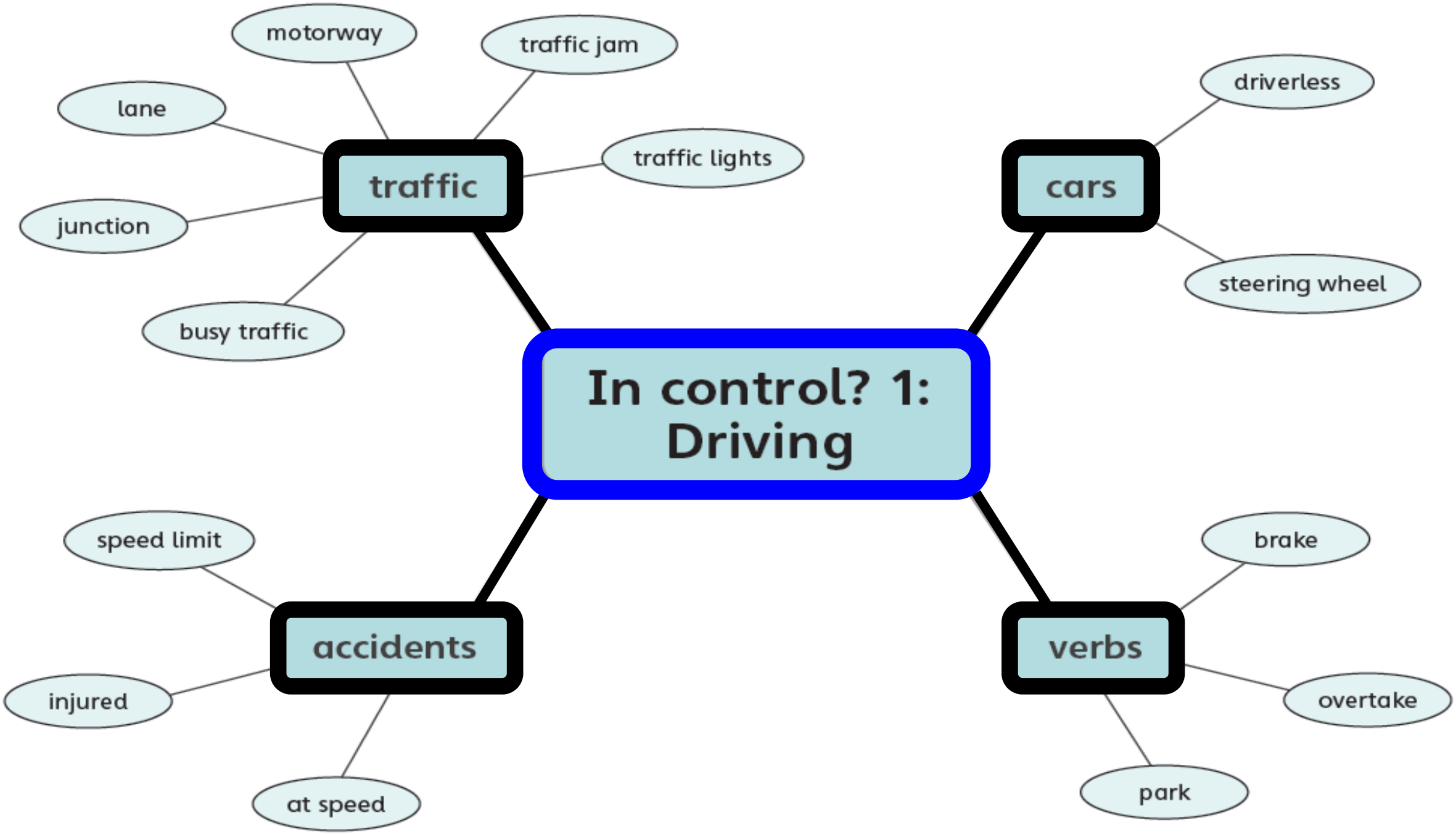
cars

In control? 1: Driving

accidents

U6

verbs


In control? 1: Driving
traffic
motorway
traffic jam
lane
traffic lights
junction
busy traffic
cars
driverless
steering wheel
accidents
speed limit
injured
at speed
verbs
brake
overtake
park

Do you prefer to be a passenger or the driver in a car ? Why?

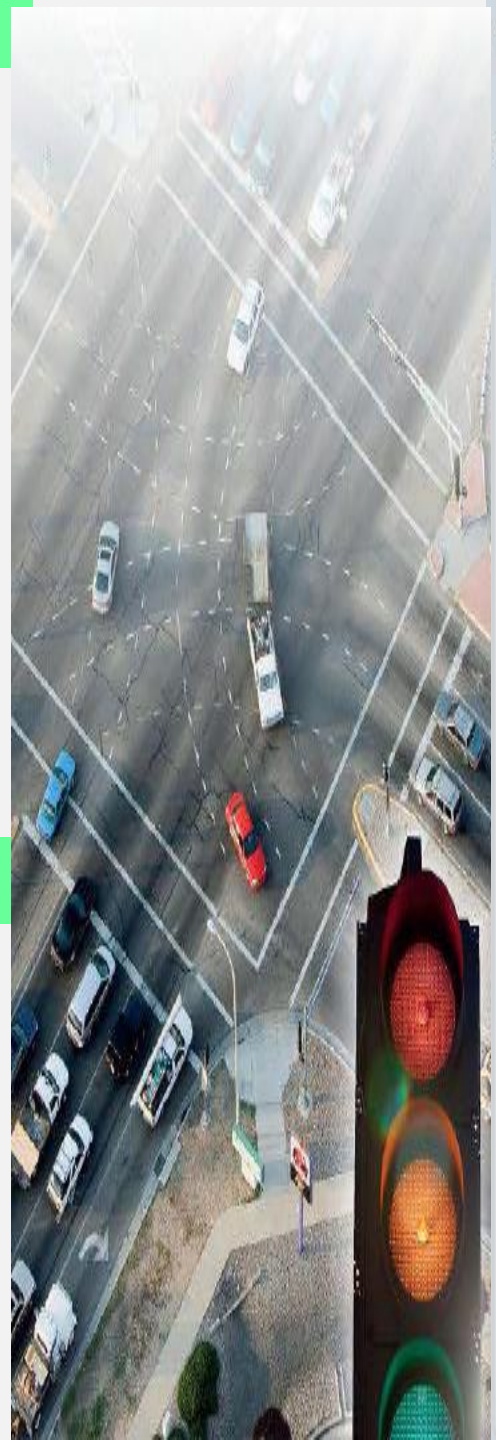
Self-Driving
48
Autopilot mode

Complete paragraphs 1 – 2 with words in box

brake (v)
park (v)
Busy
lane
traffic
driverless
motorway
steering wheel

Complete paragraphs 3 – 4 with words in box

accidents - at speed
junctions - overtake (v)
speed limit
injured
traffic lights
traffic jams



Your car is now in charge:

6.1

[1]*driverless* cars are already here.

1 Driving along the [2]_____ in [3]_____, the driver presses a button on the [4]_____. The car is now driving itself.

2 This may sound like science fiction, but driverless cars are already on the roads in California. Many cars can already [5]_____ themselves by the side of the road, [6]_____ automatically when the car needs to slow down, and warn the driver if they are slipping out of the correct [7]_____, so going driverless is just the next step.

3 Driverless cars come with fast broadband, allowing them to [8]_____ other cars safely, and even communicate with [9]_____ as they approach [10]_____. Being stuck in [11]_____ could become a thing of the past, as driverless cars will be able to drive [12]_____ much closer to each other.

4 More than fifty million people die or are [13]_____ in road [14]_____ every year, and 90% of these accidents are caused by human error. Google's driverless car sticks to the [15]_____ and doesn't get tired. So wouldn't it be much safer if all cars were driverless?

Answer questions on advantages and disadvantages of driverless cars

1. Would driverless cars actually reduce busy traffic or traffic jams? Why?

2. Would they reduce the number of people injured in accidents? Why?

3. Who might particularly benefit from not having to hold a steering wheel or use the pedals?

4. Would you trust the car's computer with your life?

Read comments a - c. Are they for or against driverless cars?

a

16 MAY Ecco254

I hate commuting to work – it's so stressful. [1] Having **a car** *that drives itself* would be wonderful for me, and [2] **anyone else** *who has to drive a lot*, but doesn't enjoy it. I must spend about 15 hours a week driving. [3] Think of all the **extra time** *that I could use to check my emails or read a book.*

b

16 MAY Dobs

@Lucyloop – People were worried about seat belts too at one time! [4] **My cousin**, *who has actually been in one of these cars*, said he felt perfectly safe, and so would I.

c

16 MAY Itsme22

Driverless cars would provide transport to people who can't drive themselves, such as blind people or those who are physically disabled. [5] **My own physical disability**, *which I have had since birth*, means that I will never be able to drive a 'real' car, so a driverless car could really change my life. [6] It would also be great for **people** *whose eyesight has got worse with age*, or who have simply lost confidence in their driving.

Defining and non-defining Relative Clauses (RC)

1. The book which I got for my birthday is great.

defining RC

2. Agatha Christie, whose books are very popular, was a famous author.

non-defining RC

There are 2 types of relative clause: defining and non-defining.

With both types, relative clause helps us understand more about person, thing that we are talking about by giving us more info.

The country where I grew up is not very far away.

Relative clauses come after person, thing we have mentioned, and they start with a relative pronoun (who, which, that, whose) or a relative adverb (where, when).

1. That's the teacher who taught me last year.

Which teacher?

2. Is this the book which/that you borrowed from me?

Which book?

3. He's the student whose phone I used.

Which student?

use defining clauses to identify exactly who, what we are talking about

The book ~~which~~ I read last week was amazing!

Delete relative pronoun if it refers to object of verb.

Many disabled people, who have never been able to drive until now, can benefit greatly from these new cars.

Modern phones, which are becoming cheaper, can do almost as much as computers nowadays.

My cousin, whose job takes him all over the world, can now communicate with his family cheaply and easily via his computer.

Non-defining relative clauses do **NOT** tell us exactly **what** or **who** we are talking about because it is usually clear or we already know.
Non-defining relative clauses normally give us **extra info** about what or who we have already mentioned.

do **NOT** use ***that*** in **non-defining relative clauses**, only ***who, which*** or ***whose***.

It was built in a developing country, which benefits greatly from exports.

use **commas** in **non-defining relative clauses.**
put them **around** extra info, or **before relative clause** if this comes at **end of sentence.**

The university where I did my degree was in the north of England.

At university, where many of us make lifelong friends, we meet people from all kinds of backgrounds.

It's in winter when most car accidents happen.

After dark, when drivers are in a hurry to get home, pedestrians need to wear light colours or carry a torch.

use relative adverbs where and when in defining and non-defining relative clauses.

Rewrite the 2 sentences as one sentence using a relative clause.

1. I've bought him a book for his birthday. I think he'll like it.

2. She didn't like the film. I recommended it to her.

3. Where was the place? You went to it on holiday last year.

4. The dry season is a time of year. Most people visit Malaysia then.

5. The painting is an original by Picasso. Picasso's signature is missing.

6. Was he the inventor? He created the driverless car.

Complete extract from a newspaper with correct relative pronouns.

6.2

Sometimes no relative pronoun is necessary

NEWS **Technology**

Amazon drone

Intelligent machines [1] _____ can serve us in supermarkets, give us directions and even drive for us are becoming part of all our lives. Some of the things [2] _____ machines can do now would have seemed impossible just a few years ago. And there's more to come. Amazon promises robot drones [3] _____ will deliver our packages, and Rolls-Royce says robo-ships, [4] _____ won't need any crew, will soon be sailing our seas.

But what will this mean for our workers? Some think that only people [5] _____ skills are better than the machines' abilities will have work. Those [6] _____ don't have high-level skills risk being unemployable, or will have to work for very low wages.

7a TASK Work with a partner. Make two lists, one of arguments for and one of arguments against intelligent machines.

b Work with another pair. One pair should argue in favour of intelligent machines, the other should argue against. Which arguments are most convincing?

Decide which examples in the article are defining relative clauses and which are non-defining.

Compare answers with a partner.

Man and Machine

Use defining, non-defining relative clauses to talk about machines in lives

من تا اینجا، این مهارت رو کسب کردم که . . .