

Words that go together

I can use a range of travel-related collocations.

- 1 SPEAKING** Describe the photo. Why is the man running, do you think?
- Read the text and check your ideas from exercise 1. Would you like to race the tube? Why? / Why not?
- 3 KEY PHRASES** Complete the travel collocations. The missing words are all in the text in exercise 2. Check the meaning of all the collocations.

Travel collocations

buy a ¹ _____
 get to / travel to school / work / London / the shops, etc.
 get on / off a ² _____ / a bus / a tram, etc.
 get in / out of a car / a taxi / a van, etc.
 go up ³ _____ / the escalator
 go by taxi / bus / tram / train / plane, etc.
 take a ⁴ _____ / a bus / a train / a tram / a plane, etc.
 catch a ⁵ _____ / a tram / a train / a plane, etc. (but not a taxi)
 miss a train / a bus / a tram / a plane, etc.
 go on foot
 ride a ⁶ _____ / a motorbike / a scooter / a horse
 lose your ⁷ _____
 cross the ⁸ _____
 drive to work / into town / to London
 wait for a bus / a tram / a train, etc.
 give somebody a lift

- Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the correct form.

buy get in get off get on go ride take

- My mum _____ a scooter to work.
- Open the door, _____ the car and put on your seat belt.
- 'I want to go to the town centre. Where should I _____ the bus?'
Driver: 'At the next stop.'
- There aren't any buses. You have to _____ on foot or _____ a taxi.
- You have to _____ a ticket before you _____ the train.

cross drive go up lose miss wait for

- 'What should I do if I _____ the bus?'
'_____ the next one. They come every five minutes.'
- Look and listen before you _____ the road.
- My uncle never _____ to work because he hasn't got a car.
- 'Where's the ticket office?'
'_____ the stairs. It's on the left.'
- Joe never _____ his way because he's got a satnav on his phone.



RACING THE TUBE!

The latest craze in big cities with underground trains is 'racing the tube'. The idea is to run faster than an underground train! First you choose two underground stations that are very near to each other. Then you buy a ticket and get on a train that is travelling to the first station. When the train arrives at the station, and the doors open, you get off the train, go up the stairs or escalator – very quickly! – and run to the next station. You can't take a taxi or catch a bus or ride a bicycle. You have to run. But watch out for traffic and don't lose your way! It's easier if someone helps you. For example, when you have to cross the road, they can warn you if cars are coming. When you arrive at the second station, you have to catch the same train. It's more difficult than it sounds!

LOOK OUT! arrive in and arrive at

- We use *arrive in* with countries, towns and cities.
arrive in Britain / arrive in Oxford
- We use *arrive at* with buildings or events.
arrive at the cinema / arrive at school / arrive at the party
- We don't use *to* with *arrive*.
NOT *What time do you arrive to London?* X
- We don't use *in* or *at* with *home*.
arrive home

- Read the **Look out!** box. Find two examples of *arrive at* in the text in exercise 2.

- Complete the sentences with *in* or *at* or *no preposition* (-).

- The train arrives ___ Paddington Station at 10 p.m.
- Let's have dinner when we arrive ___ the hotel.
- I usually arrive ___ home at 5 p.m.
- When do you arrive ___ Budapest?
- Arrange your visa before you arrive ___ the USA.

- 7 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions below. Use collocations from exercise 4 in your answers. Which answers are the same for you and your partner?

- How do you usually get to school?
- How do you usually get to: a) the shops, b) your friends' houses?
- How does your mum or dad get to work?
- How do you usually go on holiday?
- How do you usually get to other towns and cities in your country?