

## WORD SKILLS (words that go together)

- 1- SPEAKING. Describe the photo. Why is the man running, do you think?



- 2- Read the text and check your ideas from exercise 1. Would you like to race the tube? Why?

### 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!

- 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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
get to / travel to school / work / London / the shops, etc.  
get on / off a <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ / a bus / a tram, etc.  
get in / out of a car / a taxi / a van, etc.  
go up <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ / the escalator  
go by taxi / bus / tram / train / plane, etc.  
take a <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ / a bus / a train / a tram / a plane, etc.  
catch a <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ / 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 <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ / a motorbike / a scooter / a horse  
lose your <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
cross the <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
drive to work / into town / to London  
wait for a bus / a tram / a train, etc.  
give somebody a lift

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

buy get in get off get on go ride take

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

cross drive go up lose miss wait for

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

- 5- Read the LOOK OUT! box. Find two examples of arrive at in the text in exercise 2

**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*

- 6- Complete the text with IN, AT or NO PREPOSITION (-)

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