

English for Spanish Speakers

Vocabulary

1 ARRANGEMENTS

Prepare, arrange and organise

When you **prepare** for something, you get ready for it.
✓ The students are **preparing** for their exam.
You **arrange** or **organise** an event or an activity.
✓ The school **arranges** visits to local museums.
✗ The school **prepares** visits to local museums.
✓ The festival is **organised** by local people.
✗ The festival is **prepared** by local people.
When you **prepare** food, you get it ready to eat, for example, by chopping vegetables, etc.
✓ Can you help Ed and Annie **prepare** the food for the party?
You can also say you **made** lunch or you **made** some sandwiches, especially when the preparation process is less important than the finished food.
✓ I've **made** us some **sandwiches** for lunch.
✗ I've **prepared** us some sandwiches for lunch.

1 Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Lisa is a party for her sister's birthday.
A preparing B organising C making
- 2 The tourist office can boat trips along the river.
A arrange B prepare C prepare for
- 3 The hotel activities for guests with children.
A makes B prepares C organises
- 4 Jack is in the kitchen some food for the picnic.
A preparing for B preparing C arranging
- 5 Let's another meeting for next week.
A prepare B make C arrange
- 6 What's the best way to a job interview?
A prepare B prepare for C organise for
- 7 One of my friends me a lovely cake for my birthday.
A prepared B made C organised
- 8 Everyone is busy the festival next week.
A organising for B preparing C preparing for




Which preposition?

2 Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

- 1 We're meeting the others **at** / **to** the restaurant.
- 2 On Friday, we're going **in** / **on** a trip along the river.
- 3 Don't worry, we can buy drinks and snacks **in** / **on** the train.
- 4 Our flight leaves at four o'clock **in** / **on** the afternoon.
- 5 I'll meet you **at** / **in** the top of the steps, **out of** / **outside** the café.
- 6 Are you going to Lyon **during** / **for** the whole weekend?
- 7 You can buy tickets online or you can get them **in** / **at** the theatre.
- 8 Last weekend, I was **at** / **in** a music festival with some friends.

Pronunciation: words ending in r

Remember, the letter *r* is not normally pronounced at the end of English words. Words like *offer*, *later*, *better* and *visitor* end in the weak sound /ə/.

3  45 Listen and repeat the sentences. Focus on pronouncing the /ə/ sound at the end of the words in bold.

- 1 I'll see you **later**.
- 2 It's **cheaper** to get the bus.
- 3 We're leaving **after** breakfast.
- 4 Do you **offer** discounts **for** students?
- 5 Let's meet at the **visitor** centre.
- 6 It's **better** in the **summer**.
- 7 **Remember** we're in room **number** 26.
- 8 The **weather** can be a **major** factor.

Before and after

To talk about time and sequences, we use:
before/after + noun: *I'll meet you **after** lunch.*
before/after + clause: *Get a ticket **before** you get on the train.*
You can use **early/earlier** or **beforehand** to talk about a time before something.
✓ *Amy arrived for the class 20 minutes **early**.*
✗ *Amy arrived for the class 20 minutes **before**.*
✓ *The meeting will last all through the lunch break, so have something to eat **beforehand**.*
✗ *The meeting will last all through the lunch break, so have something to eat **before**.*
You can use **later**, **then** or **afterwards** to talk about a time after something.
✓ *You fill in the form online and a few minutes **later**, you get a confirmation email.*
✗ *You fill in the form online and a few minutes **after**, you get a confirmation email.*
✓ *The match finishes about 8 p.m. **Afterwards/Then**, we could get a pizza maybe.*
✗ *The match finishes about 8 p.m. **After**, we could get a pizza maybe.*

4 Read the sentences carefully. Underline the action or event which happens *first*.

- 1 Let's meet outside the sports centre after the training session.
- 2 Before each match, we usually spend about 15 minutes warming up.
- 3 Anyone can come to the workshop, but you need to book your place beforehand.
- 4 You have to choose a username now, but you can change it later if you want.
- 5 The talk starts at 7.30 p.m., but most people arrive a bit earlier.
- 6 The talks usually last about 45 minutes and there's time for questions afterwards.

5a Find and correct one mistake in each comment.

- 1 Every Saturday, I go to the cinema with my friends. The film starts at 4 p.m., so we usually meet for a coffee **before**. Then afterwards, I go home for dinner with my family. **beforehand**
- 2 Tomorrow morning, the bus will pick us up at 9.30. Can you all be in reception at least ten minutes before the bus leaves, please? We'll visit the National Museum in the morning and after there'll be time to walk around the city.
- 3 I'm really excited about our trip to Australia. We fly to Sydney on the 12th, then two days after, we're heading to Melbourne. We'll spend ten days staying with friends in Melbourne before we go back to Sydney again for the last few days.
- 4 I go to a yoga class on a Wednesday evening after college. The class starts at 6, so I generally leave college at about 5.30. It only takes me 15 minutes to walk, but I like to arrive a bit before so I've got time to get changed.
- 5 On Friday, I've got a meeting in London. It starts at 10 o'clock, but I'll get the 8.30 train which is due to arrive at 9.15. I'll probably be at the office before, but I want to allow time for delays. The meeting finishes at lunchtime and then I'll stay in town to do some shopping.

About you

5b Describe something you do regularly or some future plans. You could say:

- what time you leave.
- what time you arrive.
- what you do beforehand.
- when the event starts.
- what you do afterwards.




English for Spanish Speakers

Collocations: verb + noun

6a Complete the dialogue using the best form of the verbs from the box. Think carefully about the verb + noun collocations. One verb is used twice.

do give have make take

Mark: You look a bit stressed. Is everything OK?
Anna: Yes, I'm fine, just busy. My cousins are visiting from the US next week and I'm (1) *making* all the arrangements for their stay. You know, sorting out accommodation and transport. I said I'd (2) care of everything for them so they can just relax and (3) fun.
Mark: Can I help at all?
Anna: Actually, I wonder if you could (4) me a favour?
Mark: Yes, sure. What?
Anna: Would you be able to (5) me to the airport on Saturday?
Mark: Yes, of course. No problem.
Anna: Oh, that would be great. Thanks!
Mark: What time do you need to be there?
Anna: I think their flight arrives about midday, but I'll check later and I'll (6) you a call to let you know.

6b  46 Listen and check your answers. Then complete the verb + noun collocations.

- 1 make for something
- 2 take of something
- 3 have
- 4 do somebody a
- 5 take somebody to the /station, etc.
- 6 give somebody a

Verb + preposition

Some verbs are typically followed by a phrase with a preposition.
look forward to sth, wait for sb/sth, reply to sb/sth, apply for sth, talk to sb
✓ You'll need to **apply for** a visa to visit India.
✗ You'll need to *apply* a visa to visit India.
Some verbs can be followed by an object + a phrase with a preposition.
provide sb with sth, explain sth to sb, describe sth to sb
✓ Your travel agent will be able to **provide you with** all the information.
✗ Your travel agent will be able to *provide* you all the information.
Some verbs are typically just followed by an object:
answer sb/sth, contact sb, phone sb, call sb
✓ Or you could **contact** the Indian embassy.
✗ Or you could *contact with* the Indian embassy.

7 Are these sentences correct? Add any prepositions that are missing or cross out any that are not needed.

- 1 Did the travel company reply ^{to} your email?
- 2 No, I'm still waiting an answer.
- 3 Have you contacted with the hotel about arriving late?
- 4 Yes, I phoned to them last week and they said it was fine.
- 5 I'm happy to answer to any questions.
- 6 Can you explain the application process to us again, please?
- 7 Can the club provide us rackets and other equipment?
- 8 Yes, just talk to a member of staff when you arrive.

8 Complete the email using words from the box. Not all the words are needed and some gaps can be left blank.

afterwards arranged beforehand give
in make prepared to with

From Isabelle

To Andy

Hi Andy,

I'm really looking forward (1) the kayaking trip next week. I just wanted to contact (2) you with a few questions.

According to the schedule, we finish kayaking at 4.30 (3) the afternoon on Saturday. Have you (4) anything else for (5) or are we free once it has finished?

I was also wondering about what to bring. I presume you'll provide us (6) all the kayaking equipment. What sort of clothes do we need?

Perhaps you could (7) me a call and let me know. I'm at college during the day, so it's best to call (8) me in the evening.

Thanks,

Isabelle

2 LIFESTYLES

Life

Remember the plural form of the noun **life** is **lives** /laɪvz/.
✓ *Mobile phones are now part of our daily **lives**.*
✗ *Mobile phones are now part of our daily **life**.*
To talk about how someone lives and the things they typically do, you can refer to their **lifestyle** or their **way of life**.
Lifestyle (written as one word) is often used to talk about individual choices, especially in the modern world. *Way of life* is often used to talk about a group of people and commonly refers to traditional ways of doing things.
✓ *We need to encourage more healthy **lifestyles**.*
✗ *We need to encourage more healthy **life** styles.*
✓ *The **way of life** in this mountain village has barely changed for hundreds of years.*
Someone's **standard of living** is how well they live: how much money they have, how much they can afford to buy, etc.
✓ *We enjoy a higher **standard of living** than previous generations.*
✗ *We enjoy a higher **level of life** than previous generations.*
The **cost of living** is how much money people need to spend to live, eat, etc., especially in a particular country or area.
✓ *The **cost of living** in big cities is much higher.*

- 1 Match the comments with the ideas they illustrate.
- A lifestyle

B way of life

C cost of living

D standard of living
- 1 Fares on public transport have really gone up recently.....

2 I don't often have time to cook, I mostly just grab takeaways.....

3 I moved to this country, because my kids will receive a better education.....

4 He gets up at 5 a.m. every morning to move the cows out into the fields.....

- 2a Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Some words are not needed and some words may be used more than once.
- life lifestyle lifestyles lives living
- 1 We all want to earn enough money to maintain a good standard of

2 My grandparents spent their whole in the same house.

3 The problem is the cost of has risen, but wages have stayed the same.

4 People will always be interested in the private of the rich and famous.

5 Nowadays, the internet is just part of normal, everyday for most people.

6 This traditional way of is slowly disappearing as people adopt more western

About you

- 2b How has life changed where you live in the past 10/50/100 years?
- Describe people's way of life 100 years ago.

• Describe recent changes to people's lifestyles.

• Talk about any changes to people's standard of living.

Collocations: everyday activities

- 3 Complete the descriptions using the best form of a verb from the box. Some verbs are not needed and some verbs may be used more than once.
- change check control do exchange
go have know make meet take
- I use my mobile for just about everything. If I want to (1) my email, it's on my phone.

If I want to (2) a photo, I reach for my phone. I use it to play games, to listen to music, to send messages to my friends.

The first thing I do when I (3) someone new is (4) mobile numbers. Sometimes, I even use my phone to (5) a call!

I think I have a fairly healthy lifestyle. I generally eat quite healthily and if I (6) a snack between meals, it's usually some fruit or nuts. I (7) quite a bit of exercise. I (8) running at least twice a week and I (9) an effort to be active during the day. So I always walk up the stairs rather than taking the lift, for example. It all (10) a difference to how I feel.

Which preposition?

- 4 Choose the best preposition to complete the sentences.
- 1 I don't understand why people take pictures **in / of** their food to post on social media.

2 Some of my friends spend a lot of money **in / on** new clothes and the latest trainers.

3 All the girls were dressed **in / with** brightly coloured traditional outfits.

4 Of course, my tastes and interests aren't the same **as / with** my parents'.

5 I think there's a need **for / of** better education around healthy eating.

6 Some people just aren't very good **at / in** team sports.

English for Spanish Speakers

Take part in and take place

When you **take part in** an activity, you participate.
✓ Over 40,000 people **take part in** the London Marathon every year.
✗ Over 40,000 people ~~take part~~ of the London Marathon every year.
When an event **takes place**, it happens.
✓ The Football World Cup **takes place** every four years.
✗ The Football World Cup ~~takes part~~ every four years.
You typically use *take place* to talk about an organised event. To talk about everyday or unplanned events, you use **happen** or **be**.
✓ Something really embarrassing **happened** yesterday.
✗ Something really embarrassing ~~took place~~ yesterday.
✓ The meal **is** at 8 p.m. in Pizza Workshop.
✗ The meal ~~takes place~~ at 8 p.m. in Pizza Workshop.

Expressions with take

- 5
- Choose the best phrase to complete the sentences.
- 1 The festival **takes part / takes place** in August every year.
 - 2 Several things **have happened / have taken place** recently that have made me think more about my health.
 - 3 We **took part in / took part on** a competition between local schools.
 - 4 It's important to **take care about yourself / take care of yourself** and stay healthy.
 - 5 Remember the price doesn't **take in account / take into account** spending on food and drink.
 - 6 The kids **took their shoes off / took out their shoes** to play in the water.

Exercise and sport

Exercise is an uncountable noun used to describe all kinds of physical activity.
✓ *Cycling to school or to work is a great way to **get some exercise**.*
✗ *Cycling to school or to work is a great way to ~~do some exercises / some sport~~.*
An exercise (countable) is something you do and repeat in order to practise a particular skill. You can do a grammar exercise in a language class and you can do a physical exercise, for example, to strengthen your muscles.
✓ *At the start of a training session, we always do **some stretching exercises**.*
Exercise is also a verb.
✓ *You should **exercise** for at least 30 minutes, three times a week.*
Sport is usually an organised physical activity. You can **do sport** or you can **play sports** that involve games and scores, such as football, tennis, basketball, etc.
✓ *We're trying to encourage children to **do more sport**.*
✗ *We're trying to encourage children to ~~practise more sport~~.*
✓ *I prefer **playing team sports** like football and volleyball.*
When you **practise** something, you try to improve your skills, for example, by doing exercises.
✓ *In my tennis lesson, we were **practising** serving the ball.*
Practice is a noun, e.g. *football practice, a practice session*

6a

Complete the dialogue using the best form of the words from the box. Some words are used more than once. More than one answer may be possible.

do exercise go play
practice practise

Katie: Did I tell you I'm training at the moment to take part in a marathon next year?
Ella: Wow! I didn't even know you were a runner.
Katie: I wasn't! I only started running last year. When I was at school, I (1) a lot of team sports. You know, I used to be part of the volleyball team and I'd go to (2) sessions after school. But then when I started work, I didn't have the time any more.
Ella: Yeah, I know what you mean. I used to (3) quite a bit of sport when I was a kid. I really loved swimming. I went to lessons and I spent hours in the pool (4) my technique, but I haven't been for ages.
Katie: Exactly, same here. So anyway, I realised I wasn't doing any (5) and I was getting really unfit. So I joined a running club.
Ella: That sounds fun.
Katie: Yeah, I tried to (6) running on my own, but it's more fun (7) with other people. We meet at the local park and we usually start off with some stretching (8), then we go for a run together.
Ella: So why did you decide to do a marathon?
Katie: Well, some of the people from the running club had signed up and I thought it would be good to have a goal to work towards.
Ella: Wow, good luck!

6b

 47

Listen and check your answers.

Spelling: y

7 Find and correct three spelling mistakes in each paragraph.

I'm thinking about getting a bycicle. I've noticed that a lot more people are ciclying around the city recently and there are more and more cycle lanes. I think it's better for the environment and it's a good way to stay phisically active too.

I've started wearing a device to track how much exercise I do as I'm walking around town. It allows me to analyse how many steps I've done and how many calories I've burnt each day. So, on a tipical day, I do about 8,000 steps. Although sometimes it seems to record steps when I'm sitting on the bus too, which is a bit misterious!

A few years ago, my city hosted the Winter Olimpics. It was an amazing event and it encouraged me to take up skyng. I loved it and now I go up into the mountains most weekends during the winter. It's great fun and a fantastic way to keep fit; much better than going to the gim!

Pronunciation: /ɪ/, /i:/ and /aɪ/

8a Listen and practise saying the three vowel sounds.

	/ɪ/	/i:/	/aɪ/
1	bit	beat	bite
2	hit	heat	height
3	sit	seat	sight
4	Tim	team	time

8b Now listen to these phrases and tick (✓) the underlined sound.

		/ɪ/	/i:/	/aɪ/
1	my whole <u>life</u>			✓
2	our daily <u>lives</u>			
3	a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>			
4	the cost of <u>living</u>			
5	a <u>live</u> concert			
6	the <u>type</u> of person			
7	a <u>typical</u> day			
8	a strange <u>feeling</u>			
9	a <u>filling</u> meal			
10	download the <u>file</u>			
11	<u>read</u> a book			
12	get <u>rid</u> of it			
13	<u>ride</u> a bike			
14	<u>cycle</u> to school			

8c Listen again and repeat the phrases. Pay special attention to the vowel sounds.

9 Find and correct one mistake in each sentence.

- 1 We all have busy, modern ways of living and we seem to spend less time together as a family. lifestyles
- 2 I work full-time and so does my husband, so that our children can have a good level of life.
- 3 On a tipical day, I don't get home from work until around seven o'clock in the evening.
- 4 Even in the evening, I still control my emails on my phone, so I don't really relax properly.
- 5 If one of the kids is taking place in a school play or a sports competition, one of us will always go along.
- 6 We do an effort to eat together as a family at least two or three times a week.
- 7 Because we're always busy, we tend to drive everywhere, which means we don't get as much exercises as we should.
- 8 I know I should do a bit more phisical activity and take better care of myself.



English for Spanish Speakers

3 PLACES

Place, space, room and area

Place is a useful word to describe a town, a building, etc., but there are other words which better describe specific places.

Room and **space** both refer to a place that is empty or available to use.

✓ We don't have enough **room** to store all our things.

✗ We don't have enough **place** to store all our things.

✓ There's a big garden and plenty of **space** for the dogs to run around.

✗ ... plenty of **place** for the dogs to run around.

Space is often used with another noun: *office space, storage space*. It is also used to refer to an area you are free to enjoy: *open space, green space, public space*.

Part of a town or a piece of land is an **area**.

✓ The neighbourhood has plenty of parks and playground **areas**.

✗ The neighbourhood has plenty of parks and playground **zones**.

You can also say that something **is located** or **is situated** somewhere.

✓ The hotel **is located** / **is situated** on the top of a hill, above the beach.

✗ The hotel **is placed** on the top of a hill, above the beach.

Note that *located* and *situated* are quite formal; it is common to just say:

✓ The hotel is on the top of a hill, above the beach.

1 Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Is there **place** / **room** for one more chair at the table?
- 2 Living in the countryside, there's plenty of open **room** / **space** for children to run around and play.
- 3 Clifton is a small seaside town and it's a great **place** / **zone** to live and work.
- 4 Many people have left the countryside and moved to urban **areas** / **places** to find work.
- 5 Their offices are **located** / **placed** on the outskirts of the city, close to the motorway.
- 6 In the centre of the island, there's a large **area** / **zone** of forest.
- 7 Write on every second line, so you leave **place** / **room** for changes and corrections.
- 8 There's a lovely new kitchen with plenty of storage **area** / **space**.
- 9 You'll love the holiday apartment. It's **placed** / **located** right by the beach!
- 10 She was driving at 70 in a 50 kph **place** / **zone**.

Car park / Parking space

A **car park** is a building or an area where people can park their cars. In American English, this is called a *parking lot*.

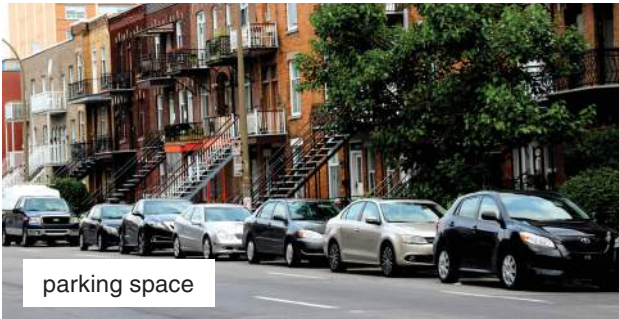
✓ There's a large car park behind the shopping centre.

✗ There's a large **parking** behind the shopping centre.

A **parking space** is a place in a car park or by the side of the road where you can park a car.

✓ We drove around for ages looking for a **parking space**.

✗ We drove around for ages looking for a **parking**.



False friends

2 Complete the sentences using a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words are needed.

camping campsite car park choice
election exhibition exposition facilities
installations parking parking space

- 1 We had trouble near the hotel.
- 2 The hotel only has space for a handful of cars and it was already full.
- 3 It took us nearly 30 minutes to find a in a street near the port.
- 4 Have you visited the new Van Gogh at the City Museum yet?
- 5 We could either go to the museum or visit the park. It's your
- 6 I went with my friends last summer in the mountains.
- 7 We stayed at a great on the edge of a forest.
- 8 It had really good; nice showers, a small shop and barbecues.

Go, get to and arrive

When you **go** somewhere, you travel to that place.

You usually use **go to** + a place.

✓ We're planning to **go to** Paris next week.

✗ We're planning to ~~go~~ Paris next week.

When you **arrive** or **get** somewhere, you reach that place.

✓ What's the best way to **get to** your house?

✗ What's the best way to ~~get your~~ house?

✓ Sam **got back** about an hour ago.

✓ The match had already started when we **got there**.

Arrive is used especially to talk about transport and journeys. The preposition after *arrive* depends on the type of place; *in New York, in Italy, at the cinema, at work*.

✓ Her flight **arrives** at midday.

✓ We finally **arrived** at the station nearly 20 minutes late.

✗ We finally ~~arrived to~~ the station nearly 20 minutes late.

3 Complete the sentences using the best form of go, get or arrive.

- 1 My sister to Miami on holiday last year. She said it was amazing.
- 2 How do you to college? Is it close enough to walk?
- 3 I was meeting Sam at the cinema at six, but I there early, so I grabbed a coffee next door.
- 4 I think the train's due to in Brussels at three o'clock in the afternoon.
- 5 Hey, Gemma! I thought you were in Germany. When did you back?
- 6 Sorry, I have to home now. Mum said I have to be back by ten.
- 7 How do we to the stadium from here? Have you got a map on your phone?
- 8 Give me a call when you at the airport.



Which preposition?

4a Complete each possible sentence ending with the correct preposition.

They arrived ...

- 1 an old house that seemed to be empty.
- 2 Rome on Saturday.
- 3 the village just as it was getting dark.
- 4 the island last week.
- 5 train from Paris.
- 6 a small market selling fruit and vegetables.
- 7 foot after walking for several hours.
- 8 Mexico 11 hours later.

4b Check your answers, then use one of the sentences as the first or the last line of a short story.

5 Match the sentence halves 1–8 with a–h.

- 1 Finally, the ambulance arrived
 - 2 Kim explained that she'd arrived
 - 3 When the police arrived
 - 4 Most children from the village get
 - 5 When we eventually got
 - 6 I really think you should go
 - 7 By the time they got
 - 8 I'll tell George when he gets
- a to the top of the hill, we were all exhausted.
b back to the car, the ice creams had all melted.
c to the doctor.
d in this country as a child.
e on the scene, the men had already run off.
f home from work this evening.
g at the hospital.
h to school by bus.

English for Spanish Speakers

Spelling: gh

6 Find and correct two spelling mistakes in each description.

I live on the outskirts of the city. Although there aren't as many shops or things going on as in the city centre, it's a nice neighbourhood. Everyone's friendly and there's a sense of community.

For most of the year, my hometown has a really nice climate. For a few weeks each summer thought, we experience really hight temperatures and it's difficult to keep cool.

My apartment is pretty quiet. The family who live upstairs have a young daughter. When they moved in, I thought she'd be really noisy. Sometimes I hear her laughing and playing, but she really doesn't make much noise.

I have to cycle across the city every day to get to college. The roads are really busy and there aren't enough cycle paths. I go throught a park for part of my route, which is much safer, but the rest of the journey can be a bit of a nightmare.

Entering and leaving

- You **enter** or **go into** a room or a building. *Enter* is a slightly more formal word.
- ✓ We **went into** a shop selling souvenirs.
 - ✗ We *entered* a shop selling souvenirs.
 - ✓ Luke **went into** the kitchen to make some coffee.
 - ✗ Luke *got into* the kitchen to make some coffee.
 - ✓ Please **enter** the building via the main entrance.
- You **leave** a room or building or you **go out**. You *go out* especially for a purpose.
- ✓ We'll need to **leave** the house at about 6.30.
 - ✗ We'll need to *go-out-from* the house at about 6.30.
 - ✓ Let's **go out** for a walk.
- You **get into** or **get out of** a car, but you **get on/onto** or **get off** a bus, train, plane, etc.
- ✓ A woman **got out of** a taxi.
 - ✗ A woman *got off* a taxi.
 - ✓ We **got off** the bus at the next stop.

7 Complete the sentences using a preposition from the box. Write – if no preposition is needed. Some words can be used more than once and some are not needed.

in into off on out out of

- 1 She went *into* the wrong room by mistake.
- 2 Anna left the office about an hour ago.
- 3 The driver got the car and went over to a woman standing nearby.
- 4 His mother only went the room for a few minutes to answer the front door.
- 5 We got the train at Lime Street station and went a couple of stops.
- 6 I need to go to do a bit of food shopping later.
- 7 They got the bus in the main square and walked down to the sea.
- 8 The pupils all stood up when the teacher entered the room.

8a Read the texts quickly and match them with the text types.

- 1 A travel blog:
- 2 A police report:
- 3 Directions:

A

At approximately 4.45 p.m., three men ¹**entered / got in** the building. Fifteen minutes later, at around five o'clock, they ²**left / went out of** via the front entrance carrying six bags of stolen goods. The men ³**got into / got onto** a black Mercedes parked outside and drove off.

B

When you ⁴**get out / leave** here, you need to ⁵**get out from / go out of** the main door and turn right. Follow the path for a few metres, then turn left by the library. The Chemistry Department is right next to the library. When you ⁶**go in / get into**, there's a reception desk in the lobby; they'll tell you which room to go to.

C

The next morning after breakfast, I ⁷**went / left** out to explore the city. The hotel was quite a way out of town, so I ⁸**got into / got on** a bus. I wasn't quite sure where I was going, but I ⁹**got off / went out** when we arrived at what looked like the main square. I wandered around for a while, then I ¹⁰**got into / went into** a small café and managed to order some mint tea.

8b Now choose the best options to complete the texts.

Noun forms

9 Write the correct forms of the underlined words.

- 1 Did you enjoy your visiting to the castle? visit
- 2 I'm stuck in traffic on my way to the airport and my fly leaves in 45 minutes.
- 3 She goes for a run in the park every morning before working.
- 4 There have been lots of complain about the noise from the bar.
- 5 I posted lots of photos of our staying on the farm on social media.
- 6 I'll send you the details a couple of weeks before my arriving.

Transport

Remember, **transport** is an uncountable noun and is not usually used in a plural form.

✓ Most people use **public transport** to get around the city.

✗ Most people use ~~the public transports~~ to get around the city.

You can talk about different **means of transport** or **forms of transport**.

✓ Bikes are the main **form of transport** on the island.

✗ Bikes are the main ~~way of transport~~ on the island.

Note: *means* is the singular and the plural form.

✓ The tram is still a major **means of transport** in several European cities.

✗ The tram is still a major ~~mean of transport~~ in several European cities.

10a Are these sentences correct? Correct any mistakes.

- 1 Over short distances, a bike is the cheapest mean of transport.
- 2 Ferries are a very common form of transport between the islands.
- 3 The council is encouraging people to use a public transport instead of driving into the city.
- 4 Lots of people go to work on bicycle.
- 5 The simplest means of getting from the airport to the hotel is by taxi.
- 6 The website has more information about accommodation, food and local transports.
- 7 It's only a 15-minute travel by bus into the town centre.
- 8 I don't mind having a 30-minute walking into work each day.

About you

10b What are the most popular means of transport where you live?

- Do people use public transport?
- What's the quickest way to get around?
- Are there problems with traffic?

Collocations: adjective + noun

11 Choose the best adjective to complete the sentences.

- 1 The company's offices are in a **high / long / tall** glass building in the city centre.
- 2 The journey can take up to an hour in **big / heavy / great** traffic.
- 3 I hate trying to park my car in a **little / small / short** space.
- 4 If you live in a **big / great / main** city, you expect a certain amount of noise.
- 5 We heard a really **big / loud / strong** noise, like an alarm going off.
- 6 Arrive at the museum early to avoid **big / large / long** queues.

