Probably the subway, although taxis are more comfortable.

G choosing between comparatives and superlatives V transportation P /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/, linking

VOCABULARY & SPEAKING transportation

3.1 Listen. What forms of transportation can you hear? Write 1–8 in the boxes.

bike	bus		car		truck
motorc	ycle	S	scooter		train
subway	/				

- **Vp.155 Vocabulary Bank** Transport
- **Communication** I'm a tourist can you help me? A p.106 B p.111 Role-play being a tourist.

PRONUNCIATION /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/

3.5 Look at the sound pictures. What are the words and sounds? Listen and repeat.

rd3	

Write three words from the list in each column.

```
adventure bridge catch coach crash
each journey rush station traffic jam
```

- 3.6 Listen and check. Practice saying the words.
- 3.7 Listen to the pairs of words. Can you hear the difference? Practice saying them.

	/tʃ/ and / <mark>dʒ</mark> /			/ʃ/ and /tʃ/	
1	a cheap	b jeep	4	a <mark>sh</mark> ip	b chip
2	a <mark>ch</mark> ain	b Jane	5	a shoes	b choose
3	a choke	b joke	6	a wa <mark>sh</mark>	b watch

- **3.8** Listen and circle the word you hear.
- 3.9 Listen and write five short sentences or questions.

READING & LISTENING

- You are going to read about a race that the car show Top Gear organized across the US state of Florida. Read the introduction and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where do they have to go from? Where to?
 - 2 What are the three methods of transportation?
 - 3 Which one do you think will be the fastest? Why?
 - 4 In what order do you think the other two will arrive? Why?

TopGear • challenge

What's the fastest way to get across Florida?

On Top Gear, a very popular TV series about cars and driving, they decided to organize a race across Florida to find the quickest way to cross a busy state.

The idea was to start from Miami, in the southwestern part of the tip of Florida, and to finish the race at the southern-most point of the US, Key West, a trip of 160 miles. Three possible forms of transportation were chosen: a motorboat, a car, and a combination of transportation. One of the show's hosts, Rutledge Wood, took the motorboat and his colleague Adam Ferrera took the car (a 2010 Lotus Evora). Tanner Foust took different kinds of transportation. His trip involved getting a taxi to the airport where he flew in a seaplane. Then he rented a scooter.



b Now read about the trips by motorboat and car.
Do you still think your predictions in 3a are right?

They set off from Jones Boat Yard on the Miami River...

Rutledge in the motorboat

His trip began in the Miami River. For the first hour there was a speed limit of 7 miles an hour because of the enforced no-wake zone in the river. Once the boat passed through Biscayne Bay and went under the Rickenbacker Bridge, he entered open water. Rutledge increased the boat's speed to over 90 miles an hour and made up the time he lost on the Miami River. Approximately 60 miles from the finish line, Rutledge was ahead of Adam and Tanner, but he had to stop for gas if he wanted to reach the finish line in Key West. In the 15 minutes it took to refuel the boat, Adam passed Rutledge in the car and took the lead. Once Rutledge was back on the open water, there were a lot of big waves, but he was able to pass Adam near Seven Mile Bridge just outside of Key West. Unfortunately for both Rutledge and Adam, Tanner flew over both of them in the seaplane at about the same time. Now Tanner was in the best position to win. Each racer was only miles from the finish line in Key West. Who would win?

Adam in the car

Adam started off OK. He wasn't driving fast because he was going the speed limit. However, after an hour, Adam decided that he was going too slowly. He increased his speed to 75 miles an hour—20 miles an hour over the speed limit. As Adam passed through a small town, he was stopped by the police! They were angry that Adam was speeding, and it meant that Adam lost many valuable minutes! Another problem Adam had was that his GPS was programmed to give directions in Spanish instead of English. This made finding his way to Key West difficult. As Adam finally approached Key West, the traffic was getting worse. He was worried about getting stuck so close to the finish line. Only three miles to go...



c Read about the two trips again and answer the questions with R (Rutledge) or A (Adam).

Who...?

- 1 went much faster in the later part of his trip
- 2 did something illegal
- 3 went more slowly in the later part of his trip
- 4 had to stop for more gas
- 5 couldn't understand the directions spoken by the GPS
- 6 was in the lead for most of the race
- d Look at the highlighted verbs and verb phrases. With a partner, figure out their meaning from context.



Now listen to what happened to Tanner.
Follow his route on the map.



- f 3.11 With a partner, write down the order in which you now think the three people arrived. Now listen to what happened. What order did they arrive in?
- g Think of your nearest big city. What kind of public transportation is there? If a race was organized there between a bike, a car, and public transportation, what order do you think they would

Glossary

1 mile the unit of distance used in the US and the UK (=1.6 kilometers); 160 miles = 257 kilometers

seaplane an airplane that can take off from the water or the land

no-wake zone an area of water where boats must travel slowly to avoid making waves

GRAMMAR choosing between comparatives and superlatives

- Read the sentences. Are the highlighted phrases right (\checkmark) or wrong (\cancel{x})? Correct the wrong phrases.
 - What's the quicker way to get around Miami?
 - Driving is more boring than going by train.
 - The boat was almost as fast than the bike.
 - West Hollywood is about the same distance from Los Angeles as South Gate.
 - There aren't as much trains as there were before on this line.
 - 6 It was the more exciting trip I've ever had.
 - 7 The worst time of day to travel in New York City is between 7:30 a.m. and 9:30 a.m.
 - Women drive more careful than men.

G p.136 **Grammar Bank 3A**

- Talk to a partner. Compare the three things in each group using the **bold** adjective, e.g., for 1, decide which is the most dangerous, and then compare the other two. Say why.
 - 1 dangerous bike riding

driving

riding a motorcycle

2 easy learning to drive

> learning to ride a bike learning to ride a horse

3 relaxing driving

flying

traveling by train

4 difficult sleeping on a bus

> sleeping on a plane sleeping on a train

being stuck in a traffic jam 5 boring

> waiting at an airport waiting for a bus

I think bike riding is the most dangerous because sometimes drivers don't see bikers. Riding a motorcycle is more dangerous than driving.

LISTENING & PRONUNCIATION linking

- Read the text about research on the causes of car accidents. Then talk to a partner.
 - 1 Do you think the research process was reliable? Why (not)?
 - 2 Which three things do you think are the most dangerous? Number them 1-3 (1 = the most dangerous).
 - 3 Which one do you think is the least dangerous?

Two scientists at Virginia Tech have published a book called Survive the Drive. In it, they describe their research on the most distracting things you can do when you are driving. They fitted video cameras and other devices to the cars of more than 3,500 drivers who were between the ages of 16 and 98. They then recorded their driving for three years and they got millions of hours of video. During this time, the drivers had more than 900 accidents, and

the researchers used the video to analyze exactly why they happened.

A GUIDE TO KEEPING EVERYONE ON THE ROAD ALIVE

AND MINDY BUCHANAN-KING

These are some of the things that drivers do or feel when they're driving, which are the main causes of accidents.



adjusting the radio or music system

adjusting the GPS



eating or drinking

feeling emotional



feeling tired

looking at something by the road



reaching for something in the car

talking to a passenger

Linking

We often link words together in English, especially when we speak fast. Being familiar with when we link words will help you understand the individual words in fast speech. We link words:

- 1 when a word ends in a consonant sound and the next word begins with a vowel sound, e.g., the most_interesting.
- 2 when a word ends in a consonant sound and the next word begins with the same consonant sound, e.g., the worst_time.
- 3 when a word ends in /t/ or /d/ and the next word begins with /t/ or /d/, e.g., the biggest_danger.
- **b** 3.15 You're going to listen to an interview with a traffic safety expert. First, read the information box above. Then listen and complete some extracts with linked words from the interview.

1	What's the while you're driving?		thing you can do
2	you'll probably make _		····
3	people slow down to		
4	this_is_a really comm	on	
		freeways.	
5	This makes you		likely
	to		
6		you find	
		?	
7	always keep		

the road!

likely is an adjective. We use it to talk about probability, e.g., This is very distracting and makes you more likely to lose control of the car.

- c 3.16 Now listen to the interview. Number the activities in a 1–8. Were your top three correct?
- d Listen again. Note down a number or fact about each dangerous activity.
 - 1 feeling emotional ten times more likely to have an accident
- e Are you surprised by any of this research? Which of the things are you (or drivers you know) most likely to do when driving?

6 SPEAKING

a Look at the statements below. Check (✓) the ones you agree with and cross out (✗) the ones you disagree with. Think about your reasons.

People who drink and drive should lose their driver's license for life, even if they did not cause an accident.

Slow drivers cause more accidents than fast drivers.

Speed cameras do not stop accidents; they just make money for the government.

Drivers who are over 70 are as dangerous as young drivers.

Bike riders in cities should only be allowed in bicycle lanes, not where cars and other vehicles drive.

It should be illegal to eat or drink when you're driving.

The minimum age for riding a motorcycle should be 25.

The speed limit on freeways should be lower.

b In groups, take turns giving your opinions on a statement in a. Do the others in the group agree or disagree with you? Use the language from the Giving your opinion box.

P

Giving your opinion

Personally, I don't think it **should be illegal** to eat and drink while you're driving because...

In my opinion, bike riders **should be allowed** to ride their bikes on all roads...

We often use *should* + verb to say what we think is the right thing or a good thing (to do).

7 WRITING

Op.117 Writing An article for a website Write an article about transportation in your town or city.

TRANSPORTATION IN NEW YORK CITY

Subway

This is the quickest way to get ¹ <u>around</u> the city, and there are many subway stations all over New York City. The cheapest way to use the subway is to get a MetroCard. This is like a phone card. You put money on it, and you can add more when you need to. Then you use it every time you get ²______ the subway. You can buy MetroCards at subway stations, newsstands, and even from your employer.

Buses

They can be quicker than the subway if there isn't too much traffic. The easiest way to use the buses, like the subway, is to just use your MetroCard. You can buy a single-ride ticket from machines 3______ some, but not all bus stops. You can also pay cash (but no pennies and no paper money) when you get 4_____ the bus. Traveling 5_____ a private double-decker bus is also a good way to see New York City.

Bikes

Bikes are starting to become more popular in New York City, especially 6_______ tourists and people who want to travel to parts of the city, like the waterfront areas, where subways don't usually go. One of the most popular bike-share programs is called Citi Bike. When you rent a bike from Citi Bike, you get a key that looks like a flash drive. You can use the key at any Citi Bike kiosk and get a bike to ride for the day.

Taxis and ride-hailing services

New York City's yellow taxis are expensive, but they are comfortable, and the taxi drivers know shortcuts through the city to get you to places quickly. You usually tell the driver where you want to go when you get 7_____ the taxi. Ride-hailing services are made up of drivers and their privately owned cars. They usually work for a company like Lyft or Uber. People book them with an app. They can be much cheaper than a taxi. Taxis and ride-hailing services are probably the safest way to travel late 8_____ night.

- a Look at the four forms of public transportation in New York City. Which one do you think is probably...?
 - the most expensive
 - the healthiest
 - subway



the best for sightseeing

• the safest late at night





- b Read the article from a website about public transportation in New York City and check your answers to a. Then answer these questions from memory.
 - 1 What can you use a MetroCard for?
 - 2 What kind of money do you have to use if you want to pay cash to ride a New York City bus?
 - 3 What's the difference between a taxi and a ridehailing service?

c Read the article again and fill in the blanks with a preposition from the list.

around at in next to on (x2) on the top of with

Transportation in your town you = people in general:

You can buy MetroCards at many places in New York City.

You need a ticket or card before you get on the subway.

Comparatives and superlatives:

Buses aren't as quick as trains.

Riding a bike is the cheapest way to get around.

- d Write an article about transportation in your nearest big town or city. Plan what headings you're going to use and what to say about each form of transportation. Use the language from the Transportation in your town box and Vocabulary Bank Transportation p.155 to help you.
- Check your article for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).





4 TELLING A STORY

- a A magazine asked its readers to send in stories about a time they had a problem when traveling. Read the story once. Why did Bethany and her husband get lost? What else went wrong?
- b Read the story again and complete it with a connecting word or phrase from the list.

although as soon as because but however instead of so then when

A bad trip

This happened last... / a few months / years ago.

The first part of the trip was...

After a while,...

It was only when...

We realized that...

Luckily,...

In the end,...

It was an awful / terrible trip.

c Write about a trip where you had a problem (or invent one) to send to the magazine. Plan what you're going to write using the paragraph notes below. Use the language from the A bad trip box to help you.

Paragraph 1	When was the trip? Where were you going? Who with? Why?	
Paragraph 2	What problem did you have? What happened?	
Paragraph 3	What happened in the end?	

d Check your story for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).



Disastrous trips!

We asked you to tell us about a time you had a problem when traveling. Bethany from the US wrote to us...



This happened a few years ago. My husband and I had rented a house in Galicia for a summer vacation. We were going to first drive to Tarragona, to stay for a few days with some friends and ¹ then drive from Tarragona to Galicia.

The first part of the trip was fine. We were using our new GPS for the first time, and it took us right to the door of our friends' house. Three days later, 2_____ we continued our trip, we put in the name of the small town in Galicia, Nigrán, which was our final destination. We started off, obediently following the instructions. 3 , after a while we realized that driving west toward Lleida, we were going north. In fact, soon we were very close to Andorra, right on the border with France. I was sure we were going in the wrong direction, my husband wanted to do what the GPS was telling us – it was his new toy! It was only when we started seeing mountains that even he admitted this couldn't be the right way. we stopped, got out an old map, and then turned around. We had wasted almost two hours going in the wrong direction! It was an awful trip, 7_____ as well as getting lost, we had another problem. When we were almost at our destination, we stopped for a coffee, but 8_____ we got back onto the road, we realized that we had left our dog under the table in the café! For the second time that day, we had to turn around and go back. Luckily, the dog was still there! And luckily, 9_ beginning of our trip was a disaster, we had a wonderful vacation!

3.13

3.14



choosing between comparatives and superlatives

comparing two people, places, things, etc.

- 1 My car is a little older than yours.
 San Francisco is more expensive than Chicago.
 This test is less difficult than the last one.
 Olive oil is better for you than butter.
- 2 The new sofa isn't as comfortable as the old one. I don't have as many books as I used to.
- 1 We use comparative adjectives + than to compare two people, places, things, etc.
- Regular comparative adjectives: spelling rules old → older big → bigger easy → easier modern → more modern difficult → more difficult
- Irregular comparative adjectives: good → better bad → worse far → farther / further
- One-syllable adjectives ending in -ed: bored → more bored stressed → more stressed tired → more tired
- 2 We can also use (not) as + adjective + as to make comparisons.

Object pronouns (me, him, etc.) after than and as

After than or as we can use an object pronoun (me, him, her, etc.) or a subject pronoun (I, he, she, etc.) + auxiliary verb. She's taller than me. OR She's taller than I am. NOT She's taller than I.

They're not as busy as **us**. **OR** They're not as busy as we are. **NOT** They're not as busy **as we**.

the same as

We use the same as to say that two people, places, things, etc., are identical.

Her dress is **the same as** mine.

comparing two actions

- 1 My father drives faster than me. He walks more slowly than I do. Atlanta played worse today than last week.
- 2 Max doesn't speak English as well as his wife does. I don't earn as much as my boss.
- 1 We use comparative adverbs to compare two actions.
- Regular comparative adverbs: spelling rules fast → faster slowly → more slowly carefully → more carefully
- Irregular comparatives: well → better badly → worse
- 2 We can also use (not) as + adverb + as to make comparisons.

superlatives

3.12

Kevin is **the tallest** player on the team.

Singapore is **the most expensive** city in the world.

The small bag is **the least expensive**.

Lucy is **the best student** in the class.

Who drosses the most fashionably in your family?

Who dresses the most fashionably in your family? That's the worst we've ever played.

- We use superlative adjectives and adverbs to compare people, things, or actions with all of their group.
- We form superlatives like comparatives, but we use -est instead of -er and the most / least instead of more / less.
- We usually use the before superlatives, but we can also use possessive adjectives, e.g., my best friend, their most famous song.
- We often use a superlative with the present perfect + ever.
 It's the best book I've ever read.

in after superlatives

Use in (**NOT** of) before places after a superlative. It's the longest bridge **in** the world. **NOT** of the world It's the best beach **in** Florida. **NOT** of Florida.

a Complete with the comparative or superlative of the **bold** word (and *than* if necessary).

What's <u>the fastest</u> way to get around Florida? **fast** 1 I think skiing is _____ horseback riding. easy 2 This is _____ train I've ever been on. hot 3 A motorcycle is ______ a scooter. **powerful** 4 I drive _____ my partner. slowly ____ time to travel is on holiday weekends. bad _____ I've ever driven is from Washington, D.C. to Chicago. far 7 The London Underground is _____ the subway in New York. **old** 8 I think that traveling by train is _ form of transportation. relaxing driver. 9 Of all my family, my mom is _ good

b Complete with one word.

	Going by motorboat is <u>more</u> exciting than traveling by ferry.
1	A bus isn't as comfortable a train.
2	It's most expensive car we've ever bought.
3	The traffic was worse we expected.
4	This is the longest journey I've been on.
5	He gets home late, but his wife arrives later
	than
6	The interesting place I've ever visited is
	Venice.
7	I leave home at the same time my brother.
8	He drives carefully than his girlfriend –
	he's never had an accident.
9	We don't go abroad often as we used to.
0	What's the longest freeway the US?

Transportation

VOCABULARY BANK

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND VEHICLES

- Match the words and photos.
 - bus /bas/
 - freeway /'friwei/
 - motorcycle /'moutərsaikl/
 - platform /'plætform/
 - scooter /'skutər/
 - <u>subway</u> /'sabwei/ (BritE the <u>un</u>derground)
 - train /trein/
 - truck /trak/
 - 1 van /væn/
- **3.2** Listen and check.



ON THE ROAD

Complete the compound nouns.

belt /bɛlt/ camera /'kæmrə/ crash /kræʃ/ hour /'aʊər/ jam /dʒæm/ lane /leɪn/ light /laɪt/ limit /ˈlɪmət/ stand/stænd/ station/stersn/ ticket/trket/ walk/wok/ work /wərk/ zone /zoun/





<u>bi</u>cycle <u>lane</u>

car

cross







gas

<u>par</u>king

pe<u>de</u>strian









road

rush

seat









speed

taxi

traffic

<u>tra</u>ffic

3.3 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the compound nouns and look at the photos. Remember the compound nouns.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE?

How long does it take?

We use take (+ person) + time + to get (to / from) to talk about the duration of a trip, etc.

It **takes** about an hour to get from Princeton to New York City by train.

It **took** (**me**) more than an hour to get to work yesterday.

How long does it take (you) to get to school?

Read the information box. Then talk to a partner.

- 1 How do you get to work / school? How long does it take?
- 2 How long does it take to get from your house to the center of town?

PHRASAL VERBS

Complete the phrasal verbs with a word from the list.

er	nd look	pick	run	set
1	We			t 7:00 in the morning to try
2	l arrive	me		ou think you could the train station?
3	Always	check th		dress you put in your GPS or up in the wrong place.
4	We're g	oing to		out of gas soon. gas station.
5		(or \	Watch	a) out ! You're going to crash!

3.4 Listen and check.

