

Unit 2 – A Bad Trip

VOCABULARY

Time expressions

Prepositional phrases:

for the whole week
in the evening
in three days
after two hours
during all that time
for nine hours
in the morning

Noun phrases:

the day after that
a day earlier
the next day
two hours
the following day
all night

For and during

How long?

We stayed in Rome **for** three weeks.

When?

We went to Rome twice **during** our trip to Italy.

Parts of a car

Exterior:

windscreen	bumper
bonnet	indicator
boot	wheel
roof rack	tyre
wing mirror	exhaust pipe
number plate	exhaust pipe
headlight	aerial
windscreen wipers	

Interior:

front seat	dashboard
back seat	gear lever/stick
clutch	speedometer
brake	seat belt
handbrake	steering wheel
accelerator	horn
ignition	
(rear-view) mirror	
glove compartment	

Driving vocabulary

Verbs:

pull out	pull up
speed up	pull over
accelerate	pull into
slow down	drive off
overtake	

Nouns:

a service station
a lift
a parking space
a dual carriageway
a motorway
the hard shoulder

Describing journeys

Starting a journey:

set off leave

On the road:

head for
drive
be on the way
make your way to

Ending a journey:

get to
reach
arrive in/at
make it to

Prepositions

arrive **at** the station
arrive **in** Paris
arrive there

get **to** the station
get **to** Paris

leave London
head **for** Plymouth
make our way **to** station
set off **from** London
drive **down** the coast
make it **to** the hostel

GRAMMAR

Uses of *had*

Past:

When I was a student I **had** plenty of time to travel.

Past obligation:

We **had** to get a permit to go trekking in Nepal.

Auxiliary:

When I got to the station I realised I **had** left the train ticket at the hotel.

Future/present hypothetical situations:

I wish I **had** a better sleeping bag – I was really cold last night

Negation

I **had to** see the doctor. > I **didn't have to** see the doctor.

We **had** forgotten our passports. > We **hadn't** forgotten our passports.

They **had** lunch on the train. > They **didn't have** lunch on the train.

She **had** been waiting. > She **hadn't** been waiting.

I'd have enjoyed the trip if I'd hired a car. > I'd have enjoyed the trip if I **hadn't** hired a car.

He now wishes he'd travelled alone. > He now wishes he **hadn't** travelled alone.

Verbs often followed by past perfect

Some verbs can be used in the **past form** to talk about the moment when you discover or understand something that happened before. When used in this way, these verbs are often followed by a **past perfect** phrase.

When we **went** to pay we discovered we **had left** the credit card at the garage.

The following verbs are used in this way:

find out understand

realise tell

notice remember

see hear

Talking about frustrated plans

You were **meant to be** here at 7:00. It's now 9:30!

She **was supposed to phone** today. But she hasn't.

He **was going to go** to the meeting, but a client phoned with a problem.

USEFUL PHRASES

Car problems

Mechanic:

What seems to be the problem?

Have you checked the water level in the radiator?

I'll have to take a look at the engine.

Has it run out of petrol?

It's probably a flat battery.

Have you changed the bulb?

It's probably a loose connection.

Car owner:

The car won't start.

The car has broken down.

One of the headlights isn't working.

It's making a knocking noise.

Steam is coming out from under the bonnet.

It's probably overheated.