

10 TRAVEL

STUDENT'S BOOK PAGE 87

animal /'ænim(ə)/ Noun

an *animal* is a living thing such as a dog, cow, mouse, etc.
there was an animal on the railway line | I want a dog but my dad doesn't want animals in the house

• *animal*

cash /kæʃ/ Noun uncount

cash is money, in the form of coins and notes

Collocates: pay (by) cash

I haven't got any cash with me | are you paying by cash or credit card?

• *diners en efectiu*

charge /tʃɑ:(r)dʒ/ Verb

if someone *charges* you for a service, they make you pay some money in order to get or use that service

Collocates: charge (someone) for (doing) something

they charge for using the motorway | they charged us £100 for bringing the car back a day late | the doctor charges \$30 to come to the house

Noun: *charge*

Collocates: free of charge

• *cobrar*

class /kla:s/ Noun

on a train or plane, the most expensive seats are first *class*; cheaper seats are business *class*, standard *class*, or economy
I wish I could afford to travel first class | a standard class ticket is £25

• *classe*

cycle /'saɪk(ə)/ Verb

if you *cycle* somewhere, you go there riding on a bicycle

I cycle to school every day | we cycled 300 kilometres in four days

Noun: *cyclist*

• *anar amb bicicleta*

delicious /dɪ'liʃəs/ Adjective

food that is *delicious* tastes very nice

it tastes delicious | a delicious cake

• *deliciós*

get off /,get 'ɒf/ Phrasal verb

if you *get off* a bus or train, you leave it

I got off the bus at the wrong stop | take the bus towards the Cathedral and get off at the museum

• *baixar*

haircut /'heə(r),kʌt/ Noun

if you have a *haircut*, someone cuts your hair to make it look neat. Your *haircut* is the style in which you have your hair

I need to get a haircut | I like your new haircut

• *tall de cabells*

lane /leɪn/ Noun

a bus *lane* or cycle *lane* is a part of the road where only buses or bicycles are allowed and not cars or other vehicles

Collocates: a bike/cycle/bus lane

having a bus lane means the buses can get through quickly | we need more cycle lanes in the city centre

• *carril*

live /laɪv/ Adjective

a *live* concert or other performance is one that is happening as you are watching it, not a recording. If you see a performer *live*, you are present at the performance

we watched a live band in the park | a live performance of Hamlet

Adverb: *live*

• *en viu*

park /pɑ:(r)k/ Verb

when you *park* a car, you stop it somewhere such as at the side of the road or in a car park so that you can get out and leave it for a while

you can park here for one hour | she parked outside the library

Noun: *parking*

• *aparcar*

platform /'plæt,fɔ:(r)m/ Noun

at a railway station, the *platforms* are the areas next to the track, where passengers get on and off trains

we waited for the train on the platform | the train for Swansea will leave from platform three

• *plataforma*

taste /teɪst/ Verb

if you *taste* what food is like, you notice what sort of flavour it has

Collocates: taste of something

this chocolate tastes delicious | he added herbs to make it taste nicer | what does it taste like?

Noun: *taste*

• *tastar*

vote /vəʊt/ Verb

if you *vote* for someone or something, you say that they are the one you choose in an election

Collocates: *vote for someone* | *vote against something*

who did you vote for in the election | *she voted against the new law*

Noun: *voter*

- *votar*

STUDENT'S BOOK PAGES 88–89

direct /dɪ'rekt/ Adjective

a *direct* train or flight does not stop anywhere on the way

a direct train to Brussels | *they arrived on a direct flight from Geneva*

- *directe*

discount /'dɪs,kaʊnt/ Noun

if you get a *discount*, you are allowed to pay a smaller amount of money than normal for something

students get a 10% discount in this café | *the museum gives a discount to groups of 15 people or more*

- *descompte*

journey /'dʒɜ:(r)ni/ Noun

if you go on a *journey*, you travel from one place to another, usually over a long distance

Collocates: *a long journey*

how long does the journey take? | *I hope you had a good journey*

- *viatge*

passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ Noun

a *passenger* is someone who is travelling on a bus, train, plane, etc.

Collocates: *rail/bus/tube/coach passengers*

all the passengers were on the plane already | *the coach can carry 60 passengers*

- *passatger*

PIN /pɪn/ Noun

a *PIN* is a secret number that you need in order to use your bank card or credit card. *PIN* stands for "personal identification number". Some people call it a *PIN* number
put your card in, then key in your PIN

- *PIN*

quarter /'kwɔ:(r)tə(r)/ Noun

a *quarter* of something is one of four equal parts of it. A *quarter* of an hour is 15 minutes. When you tell someone the time, if it is 15 minutes after an exact hour, you say it is *quarter* past that hour, and if it is 15 minutes before an exact hour, you say it is a *quarter* to that hour
the train leaves at quarter to four | *we arrived at quarter past two*

- *quart*

return /rɪ'tɜ:(r)n/ Noun

a *return*, or a *return ticket*, is a ticket to go somewhere and come back again. If the ticket does not allow you to come back, it is called a *single* or a *single ticket*

it's cheaper to get a return than two singles | *a return ticket to Norwich, please*

- *bitllet d'anada i tornada*

single /'sɪŋɡ(ə)l/ Noun

a *single*, or a *single ticket*, is a ticket to go somewhere in one direction only. If the ticket allows you to come back, it is called a *return* or a *return ticket*

a single to Dundee, please | *two singles to Leicester*

- *bitllet senzill*

STUDENT'S BOOK PAGES 90–91

average /'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/ Noun

If you say something is true *on average*, you mean that typically it is true but there are times when it is not true

dogs live, on average, for about 12 years | *on average, a meal in the restaurant will cost £25*

- *de mitjana*

book /bʊk/ Verb

if you *book* something, you arrange to have it or use it at a particular time in the future

I booked a flight to Rome | *I'd like to book a table for four*

Noun: *booking*

Collocates: *make a booking* | *have a booking*

- *reservar*

brain /breɪn/ Noun

your *brain* is the thing inside your head, which you use for thinking

she has a good brain (she is very clever) | *the part of the brain that deals with memory and learning*

- *cervell*

break down /,breɪk 'daʊn/ Phrasal verb

if a machine *breaks down*, it stops working properly because there is something wrong with it

my car broke down last night | *the washing machine has broken down again*

Noun: *breakdown*

- *espatllar-se*

catch /kætʃ/ Verb

if you *catch* a bus or train or plane, you get on it in order to go somewhere

she caught a bus to the station | *I had to run to catch the bus*

- *agafar*

competition /ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n/ Noun uncount

competition between people or businesses is the activity of each person or business trying hard to do better than the others

there's a lot of competition for jobs | the company faces competition from abroad

Verb: *compete* | Noun: *competitor*

• **competició**

connected /kə'nektɪd/ Adjective

if something is *connected* with something else, the two things are related in some way

Collocates: be connected to/with something

the part of the brain connected to memory and learning | his illness was connected with the type of work he did

• **connectat**

difficulty /'dɪfɪk(ə)lti/ Noun

if you have *difficulty* or *difficulties*, there is a particular thing that you cannot do easily

Collocates: have difficulty doing something | have difficulty with something

tourists had difficulty using taxis | he had breathing difficulties (he could not breathe easily)

• **dificultat**

driver /'draɪvə(r)/ Noun

a *driver* is someone who controls a car, bus or other vehicle that is moving

he's a bus driver | the driver didn't stop after he hit my car

Verb: *drive*

• **conductor**

further /'fɜː(r)ðə(r)/ Adverb

if one place is *further* away than another, it is at a greater distance than the other place

Halden was 550 km further away | I can't walk any further

• **més lluny**

limit /'lɪmɪt/ Noun

a *limit* is the maximum of something that is allowed. For example, if the speed *limit* is 50 kph, cars must not go faster than 50 kilometres an hour

what's the speed limit on the motorway? | my credit card has a limit of £500

Verb: *limit*

• **límit**

lock /lɒk/ Verb

if you *lock* a door you close it with a key so that no one can open it if they do not have a key. If you *lock* your bike somewhere, you attach it to something with a chain that needs a key before you can move it again

she locked her bike to the fence | I forgot to lock the front door

• **tancar amb clau**

memory /'mem(ə)ri/ Noun

your *memory* is your ability to remember things. Your *memories* of a person or event are what you can remember about them

Collocates: a good/bad memory

I've got a very good memory | she had happy memories of her childhood

• **memòria**

negotiate /nɪ'gəʊsiət/ Verb

to *negotiate* means to talk about something until you can agree with someone what you will both do or accept

Collocates: negotiate (something) with someone

we negotiated a price with the taxi driver | we are negotiating a big deal with a Chinese TV company | the company said it won't negotiate with the workers

Noun: *negotiation*

• **negociar**

pick up /ˌpɪk 'ʌp/ Phrasal verb

if you *pick* someone *up* in a car, you collect them and drive them somewhere

I'll come and pick you up at the airport | I have to pick the children up from school

• **recollir**

route /ru:t/ Noun

a *route* is the roads and direction you follow to get from one place to another

we took a long route to get there | what's the shortest route home from here?

• **ruta**

run /rʌn/ Verb

if buses or trains *are running*, they are regularly taking passengers to places

the buses here run all night | trains between London and Birmingham are now running normally

• **funcionar**

solution /sə'luːʃ(ə)n/ Noun

the *solution* to a problem is something that you can do which makes the problem go away

Collocates: a solution to something

the solution was to introduce pink taxis | they are sure they will find a solution to the problem

Verb: *solve*

• **solució**

translate /træns'leɪt/ Verb

to *translate* means to change written or spoken words from one language into another

Collocates: translate from/into something

can you translate this into Russian for me? | his book has been translated into 12 different languages

Noun: *translation* | Noun: *translator*

• **traduir**

transport /'trænsɒː(r)t/ Noun uncount

transport is the activity of carrying goods or people from one place to another

rail transport is very good in Japan | my bike is my favourite means of transport | public transport

Verb: *transport*

- transport

STUDENT'S BOOK PAGES 92–93

atmosphere /'ætməʃ,fiə(r)/ Noun

the *atmosphere* of a place is the feeling you get when you are there

the restaurant has a really good atmosphere | I didn't like the atmosphere at the party so I left early

- ambient

prefer /prɪ'fɜː(r)/ Verb

the person or thing you *prefer* is the one you want or like the most out of a group of them

Collocates: *prefer something to something*

do you prefer driving or cycling? | at school I preferred history to maths

- preferir

rate /reɪt/ Noun

a *rate* is the amount of money you are charged or have to pay for something

the post office will give you a good rate if you want to buy euros | the hotel had a room rate of £60 a night

- tarifa

seafood /'siːfuːd/ Noun uncount

seafood is fish and other animals from the sea that you can eat

I don't really like seafood – I prefer meat | enjoy fresh, delicious seafood in our three-star restaurant

- marisc

selection /sɪ'lekʃ(ə)n/ Noun

a *selection* is a group of things that you can choose from

Collocates: *a good/wide selection | a selection of something*

they have a good selection of mobile phones for sale | they had a really wide selection of video games

- selecció

value /'væljuː/ Noun

the *value* of something is the amount of money it is worth. If something is good *value*, then the amount you pay for it is fair and reasonable

the hotel offers good value for money | the value of the house has gone up a lot since we bought it

- valor

STUDENT'S BOOK PAGE 94

magic /'mædʒɪk/ Noun uncount

magic is a special power that can make impossible things happen

we watched someone performing magic | in the story, she uses magic to turn him into a prince

Adjective: *magic*

- màgia

perform /pə(r)'fɔː(r)m/ Verb

if you *perform*, you entertain a group of people by acting, singing, dancing, etc. People who do this are *performers*, and an example of this is a *performance*

the school orchestra performs two concerts each year | the play was performed in Leeds and York before coming to London

Verb: *performer* | Noun: *performance*

- interpretar

thief /θiːf/ Noun

a *thief* is someone who steals something

the thieves escaped with a gold necklace | he's a liar and a thief

- lladre

worth /wɜː(r)θ/ Adjective

the amount of money that something is *worth* is its value. If you say that something is *worth* doing, you mean that it is likely to be good and you would be happy to pay money to do it

Collocates: *worth doing something*

it's a nice painting, but it isn't worth much | my phone is worth over £300

- valor

HAVE (HAD, HAD, HAVING)

Have can mean different things. Look at the examples below. Translate them. How many different verbs in your language do you use?

grammar: *I have never been to the UK / have you seen the film?*

eat / drink: *when do you have dinner? / have breakfast*

experience: *we had a lovely time on holiday / have a great time / he's had a lot of different jobs*

talking about possessions*: *I don't have a car / we have a dog / do you have a computer?*

describing people and things*: *he has brown hair / our house has three bedrooms / the car doesn't have a stereo*

describing ideas and feelings*: *I have an idea / do you have any plans? / he had some good suggestions*

health*: *I have a headache / he has a broken leg*

time*: *do you have time for a coffee? / we only have half an hour to get there*

*Note: in all these uses you can use *have got* instead of *have*.