

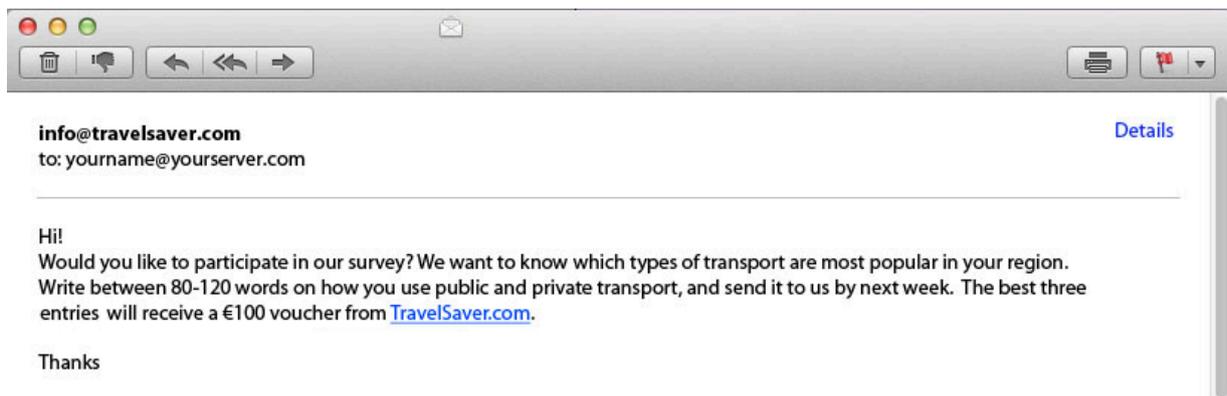
# EOI Topic Area: Transport

## Writing

### Exercise 1

Read the question and the email.

You have been invited to participate in a survey on the use of transport in your city. You have received this email:



Write an email describing how you use public and private transport.

### Plan

- Introduction
- Types of transport available
- Types of transport that you use (when, where, how often)
- Other
- Conclusion

### Useful phrases

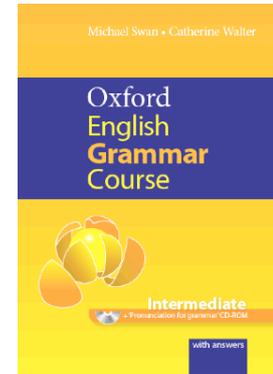
- I mainly travel by (...) because...
- I hardly ever use the (...) because ...
- I go to (...) by (...)
- Another popular form of transport is ...
- As far as speed/frequency/comfort is concerned ...





## Grammar

Find more grammar exercises like these in the **Oxford English Grammar Course** (Intermediate Level).



### revise the basics: place and movement

#### 1 DO IT YOURSELF Look at the examples and complete the rule correctly.

I met her **at** a concert. Let's go **to** a concert. He's **in** London. I sent it **to** London yesterday.

**Rule:** *At* and *in* are used for *distance / position / movement*.

*To* is used for *distance / position / movement*.

We often use **at** to talk about where something **happens** – for example, a meeting place or a point on a journey.

*We usually meet **at the pub**. I had to change trains **at York**.*

*Turn right **at the petrol station**. They kept me waiting **at the embassy**.*

And we often use **at** with words for **things that people do**, or the **places where they do them**.

***at a match**   **at breakfast, lunch etc**   **at a restaurant**   **at work**   **at the office***

***at the theatre**   **at the cinema**   **at the station**   **at a party**   **at (the) college/university***

**At** and **in** are often **both possible**. We prefer **in** when we are thinking more about the **place itself**, and not just the activity. Compare:

*We **had dinner at** the Golden Dragon. It was very hot **in the big dining room**.*

**At** is not used with the names of very big places. Compare:

*We changed planes **at Kennedy**. We changed planes **in New York**. (NOT ... ~~at New York~~.)*

*She arrived **at school** late. (NOT ... ~~arrived to~~ ...) She arrived **in London** on Tuesday.*

#### 2 Put in *in* or *at*.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I'll see you ..... the party.       | 6 Get off the bus ..... Eden Square.                  |
| 2 We spent two days ..... Bangkok.    | 7 Joe's film crazy: he almost lives ..... the cinema. |
| 3 There's no heating ..... my room.   | 8 You change trains ..... Cardiff.                    |
| 4 We had problems ..... the office.   | 9 Let's meet ..... my place at six.                   |
| 5 I'll pick you up ..... the station. | 10 I never talk ..... breakfast.                      |

Source: *Oxford English Grammar Course* (Intermediate Level) by Michael Swan & Catherine Walter.

We use **in** with **3-dimensional spaces** like boxes, rooms, towns or countries.

We use **on** with **2-dimensional surfaces** like floors, tables, walls or ceilings.

We say that people are **in clothes**, and that clothes and jewellery are **on people**.

**3 Put in *in* or *on*.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 There's a spider ..... the bath.       | 6 Who's the man ..... the funny hat?                      |
| 2 Put this paper ..... the office door.  | 7 There's a black mark ..... the ceiling.                 |
| 3 What's that bird ..... the roof?       | 8 Our football is stuck up ..... a tree.                  |
| 4 Your lunch is ..... the table.         | 9 Do you want your rice ..... a bowl or<br>..... a plate? |
| 5 She had a ring ..... her first finger. |   |

**4 Prepositions of movement: cross out the words that are wrong.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ▶ across <i>the road</i> / <del><i>the tunnel</i></del> | 7 out of <i>the bank</i> / <i>the stairs</i>  |
| 1 through <i>the gate</i> / <i>the stairs</i>           | 8 along <i>the corner</i> / <i>the river</i>  |
| 2 down <i>the church</i> / <i>the hill</i>              | 9 off <i>the car park</i> / <i>the table</i>  |
| 3 under <i>the bridge</i> / <i>the crowd</i>            | 10 over <i>the shop</i> / <i>the wall</i>     |
| 4 into <i>the supermarket</i> / <i>the table</i>        | 11 past <i>the floor</i> / <i>the station</i> |
| 5 across <i>the river</i> / <i>the garage</i>           | 12 round <i>the corner</i> / <i>the road</i>  |
| 6 up <i>the mountain</i> / <i>the piano</i>             |   |

In some answers, both contracted forms (for example *I'm*, *don't*) and full forms (for example *I am*, *do not*) are possible. Normally both are correct.

## ANSWER KEY

### Grammar

#### 1.

*At and in* are used for position.  
*To* is used for movement.

#### 2.

- |       |       |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. at | 3. in | 5. at | 7. in | 9. at  |
| 2. in | 4. at | 6. at | 8. at | 10. at |

#### 3.

- |       |       |       |       |           |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 1. in | 3. on | 5. on | 7. on | 9. in; on |
| 2. on | 4. on | 6. in | 8. in |           |

#### 4.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. the gate        | 7. the bank     |
| 2. the hill        | 8. the river    |
| 3. the bridge      | 9. the table    |
| 4. the supermarket | 10. the wall    |
| 5. the river       | 11. the station |
| 6. the mountain    | 12. the corner  |