GET



Thanks to satellite navigation systems, getting from A to B has never been easier.

Many car and Uber cab drivers count on them – to the scorn of professional taxi drivers trained to master city plans. Have navigation skills become unnecessary?

Is it time to celebrate the end of getting lost?



Perhaps not. For one thing, satellite navigation isn't 100% reliable, as three unlucky Japanese students discovered. While they were holidaying in northern Australia, they decided to take a trip to a nearby island. After they'd programmed the destination into their car's navigation device, they set off. When their road reached the coast, the device instructed them to carry on – so they did. Ferry passengers watched with astonishment as the students drove onto the muddy beach, and then into the sea! Eventually, deeper waters forced the travellers to abandon their vehicle and head for safety. Sadly, it was impossible to save their hire vehicle.



So why didn't they stop? Perhaps it's because navigation systems make us passive, so we shut off our common sense. The students' costly mistake is extreme but understandable. Who hasn't taken a difficult or dangerous route just because a device 'told us to'?

Pedestrians are almost as careless as motorists. They use map apps and constantly check their phones, walking almost blindly.



Julia Frankenstein, a cognitive scientist at the University of Freiburg, thinks that navigation dependency is actually changing our brains. If we don't exert our sense of direction, we can look forward to losing it, as well as our sense of place. To Julia, this is tragic. She compares it to only hearing a few notes, never a whole piece of music.

Technology may have a solution for this as well! App developers have come up with games to help travellers sense 'the music of place' again. For example, one game instructs users to walk straight in a direction until they find something 'unloved' or 'out of the ordinary'. They then upload a photo for other users to enjoy. This type of app makes even everyday trips feel adventurous, as we find out more about areas that are normally hidden or overlooked. It has other educational benefits, too. Research suggests that when we slow down and pay more attention, we improve our navigational skills and remember places better.

Slow travel will never be the most practical way to get around places, especially for busy commuters. However, maybe now and again we should shut our devices off and use our minds and senses on a more leisurely, thoughtful journey. Here's to getting lost on purpose!

Grammar Reference

A do / does in positive statements

1 We use do or does with non-auxiliary verbs in positive Present simple statements for emphasis.

I do enjoy travelling first class!

This taxi driver does know the shortest route!

2 We also use do or does to specify positive meaning when the expectation is negative.

The driver does stop at our school if you ask him. I do want to take the next train!

3 We use did in the same way in Past simple statements.

Hanna did arrive late, but only by five minutes. We did book seats, but I don't remember where.

B Phrasal verb types

- 1 Phrasal verbs consist of a verb followed by one or two particles. Their meaning is different from the meaning of the verb alone.
- 2 Some phrasal verbs are intransitive. They have no direct object and their parts can't be separated.
 They set off at 7 a.m. (= began their journey)
- 3 Phrasal verbs with two particles can be transitive or intransitive, but they cannot be separated.
 Phil looks up to his older brother.
- 4 Some transitive phrasal verbs with one particle can be separated by the direct object, but some can't. It's necessary to check in a dictionary.

Please fill in this form./Please fill this form in.

BUT

I'm looking for a bus stop.

NOT I'm looking a bus stop for.

5 If a phrasal verb is separable, when the direct object is a personal pronoun, the pronoun is always between the verb and the particle.

I left behind my phone./I left my phone behind.
I left it behind.

NOT Heft-behind it.

C Present tenses: review

1 We use the Present simple for routines and habitual or repeated actions, for facts or permanent situations and to express preferences and opinions.

I ride my bike every day.

The ferry leaves from Portsmouth.

Do you like that car?

2 We use the Present continuous for actions in progress now or in this period.

'Where's Jon?' 'He's walking home.'
My dad's teaching me to drive.



We don't normally use continuous tenses with stative verbs such as be, belong, believe, know, think, like, hate.

They hate taxis.

NOT They are hating taxis.



In English we can't use the Present simple for actions in progress.

I'm going to the station now.

NOT I go to the station now.

- 3 We use the Present perfect to express:
 - general experiences or events at an unspecified time in the past;

I've been in this street before.

 experiences or events during the life of a living person, especially with ever and never.

Has she ever flown?

No, she's never travelled by plane

 the completion a number/quantity of actions in an unfinished period of time;

We've taken the tram twice this week

 news and past events with a connection to or a result in the present;

Ann's missed the bus. (so now she's late)

 the connection between finished actions and the present, especially with just (recently), already (before now), still (negative only – not before now) and yet (negative and questions only – before now).

I've just reached the platform.

I still haven't seen the train./I haven't seen it yet. Has it already left?/Has it left yet?

 the duration of actions and states that started in the past and continue now (with how long in questions, for + a time duration and since + the start of the action or state).

How long have you had your bike?
I've had it for six months/since March.

- 4 We use the Present perfect continuous to express:
 - the duration or repetition of actions or events in an unfinished period of time;

We've been taking the tram this week.

 actions repeated or in progress until very recently with results in the present;

Have you been running? (you look tired)

 the duration of ongoing or repeated actions (not states!) that started in the past and continue now (with how long in questions, for + a time duration and since + the start of the action).

How long have you been riding your bike?
I've been riding it for four hours/since noon.

Focus on form

M do / does in positive statements
1 Complete the sentences with the Present simple positive form of do. Use the Past simple positive form in one of the sentences.
1 It take a long time to walk across the city.
2 People use public transport.
3 I love travelling by plane.
4 We try to go into the Duomo, but
there was a long queue.
5 He leave the house early every day
B Phrasal verb types
2 Write the words in brackets in the correct
position. Separate the parts where possible.
1 We're looking for (a place to eat)
2 Your shoes are dirty. Takeoff
! (them)
3 Don't throw away !
(those books)
4 Have you left behind
(your passport)
5 Where do we get off ? (the bus)
3 Rewrite the sentences and replace the bold words with the phrasal verb in brackets. Separate the parts where possible. > Trains go at a slower speed near the station. (slow down) Trains slow down near the station.
1 How can I get information about his address? (find out)
2 Does Martin respect his father? (look up to)
3 I can't hear the music. Make it louder! (turn up)
4 They always think of good ideas. (come up with
5 The coach is already here. Let's enter it. (get on)
C Present tenses: review
4 Write complete sentences with the Present simple. Use contracted forms where possible.
1 My sister not like getting up early.
2 How long it take to get there?
3 People create new apps all the time.
4 Lydia go to the cinema once a month.
5 I not believe you.

5	Complete the questions and short answers with the Present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use contracted forms where possible.			
	1	right nove?	(your brother study) for exams	
		right now? Yes,		
	2	100,	(you wait) for the Number 54 bus?	
		Yes,		
	3		(Molly use) the computer now?	
	700	No,		
	4	No.	(we leave) now?	
	5	No,	(Milly and Aisha sit) at the front	
	•	today?	(Willy distance of the second	
		Yes,	and the same of th	
	6		(Tom feel) better now?	
		Yes,		
6	C	omplete the	sentences with the Present	
7.			f the verbs in brackets. Use ms where possible.	
	1	They	(know) each other for years.	
	2	Harry	(not finish) the book yet.	
	3		(Luke and Ryan eat) Chinese food?	
	4	1	(never travel) on a tram.	
	5	How long USA?	(your sister live) in the	
		We	(not be) to the beach for ages.	
	7	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	(you ever ride) a horse? (text) me three times this	
	8	Sara	(text) me unes unes une	
7	U	Rewrite the sentences with the Present perfect continuous negative (-) or question (?) form. Use contracted forms where possible. 1 You've been travelling a lot recently. (?) 2 I've been talking to Max. (-)		
	2			
	3 It's been raining all day. (?) 4 Pete's been trying to lose weight. (?)			
	5	5 She's been living there for a long time. (-)		
	6 They've been studying all morning. (?)			
7				
1	L	Learning to learn COMPETEN		
		ook at any errors you made. to you know what you did wrong?		
		/		
		¥ Yes?	No?	
		Well done!	Look at the explanations in the Grammar Reference again. Speak to the teacher	
			if necessary.	