

17.1 Look at A opposite. Complete the figures using the 24-hour clock.

1 oh-six-thirty



3 eighteen fourteen



5 twenty-one twelve



2 sixteen forty-five



4 twenty hundred



6 twenty-two forty-three



17.2 Look at A and B opposite. Look at this timetable and complete the gaps in this conversation between a passenger (P) and an assistant at the railway station (A).

Leaves Paris	09:42
Arrives in Lyon	11:39
Leaves Lyon	11:44
Arrives in Aix	13:02
Leaves Aix	13:05
Arrives in Marseille	13:28



P: When does the train leave Paris?

A: 1 It Paris 09:42.

P: 2 Is it a train?

A: 3 Yes, it is. You don't trains.

P: When does the train arrive in Lyon?

A: 4 It Lyon

P: 5 time it Lyon?

A: 6 It Lyon

P: 7 When Marseille?

A: 8 Marseille 13:28.

17.3 Look at B opposite. Ask and answer questions about these train journeys. Look at the example before you begin.

1 New York to Washington 3.5 hours

3 Singapore to Bangkok 25.5 hours

2 Tangier to Marrakesh 11 hours

4 Moscow to Beijing 6 days, 5 hours

1 How long does the journey from New York to Washington take?

It takes three and a half hours.

2

3

4

Over to you



Write three questions and answers about a journey that you know.

19 Time expressions

A Early or late?

I arrived I was	at the meeting	<p>early – before the start time. half an hour early. 30 minutes early.</p> <p>on time – just before or at the start time.</p> <p>late – after the start time. three quarters of an hour late. 45 minutes late.</p>
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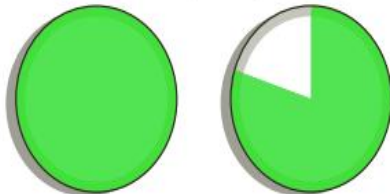
Note You can't say 'half of an hour', 'half of one hour', or 'three-quarters of one hour'.



B Word combinations with 'time' and quantities of time

Infinitive	Past simple		
spend	spent	time	use time in a particular way
lose	lost	30 minutes	use more time for something than you planned
waste	wasted /'weɪstɪd/	three days four weeks	use time in a way that is not useful
save	saved	two months	use less time for something than you planned

C Adverbs of frequency



always

usually



often

sometimes



hardly ever

never

I	<p>always usually often sometimes hardly ever never</p>	<p>get to work late.</p>
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How often do you arrive at work on time?

I usually arrive at work on time.

Note Usually and sometimes can also go at the beginning or end of sentences, but the other adverbs can only go before the verb.

20 Do you have time?

A I don't have time

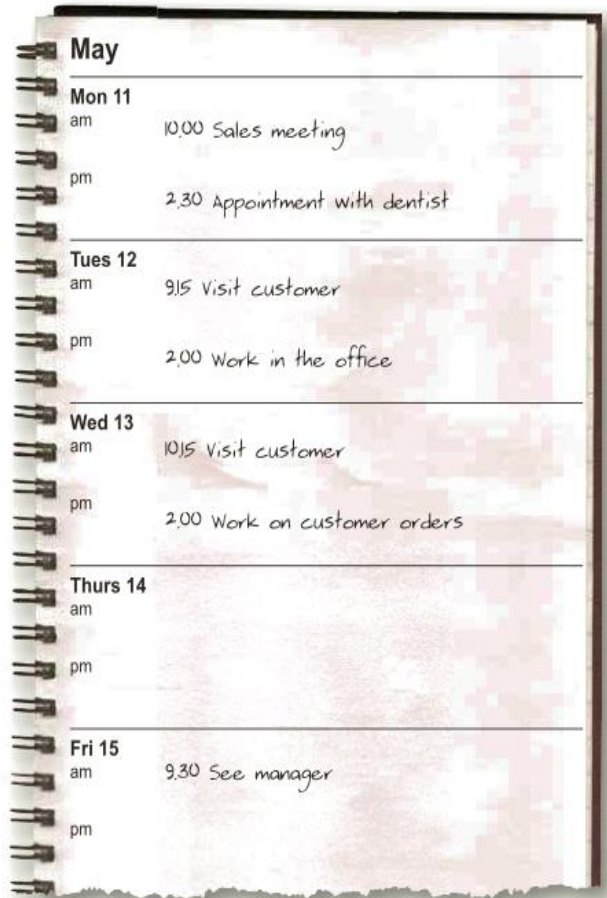
Look at this diary /'daɪəri/:

Can we meet on Monday?

No, I'm afraid I don't have time to meet on Monday. I'm busy. I'm going to a sales meeting in the morning and I have an appointment with the dentist in the afternoon.

What are you doing on Tuesday?

I'm	going to a sales meeting. going to the dentist/doctor. meeting a customer. working at the office. seeing my manager. playing tennis. having lunch with a customer.
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B Are you free on Friday?

Are you free on Friday?

Yes, I'm free on Friday afternoon. Where shall we meet? When shall we meet?

Let's meet	at	my/your office. a restaurant for lunch. a café
	for	a coffee.

How about	12.30? three o'clock?
What about	3.30? after work?