

Unit 3 Transport



Taking the train in Dhaka, Bangladesh

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How much longer can the rickshaw survive?

42 Indian Railways

A video about one of the world's largest transport networks

1 Look at the photo. Where is the woman? Why do you think she is travelling like this?

2 Listen to someone talking about the photo. Why isn't the woman inside the train?

3 Work in pairs. Which ways of travelling would you prefer for the activities (1–10)? Give your reasons.

by bicycle by bus in my car on a ferry on foot
by lorry on a motorbike by plane on a ship
in a taxi by train

1 visit relatives

I'd prefer to visit my relatives by bicycle or on foot because they only live five minutes from my house.

2 move house and furniture

3 get to the airport

4 go on holiday

5 cross an ocean

6 get to the railway station

7 go out in the evening to a party or restaurant

8 take children to school

9 commute to your place of work or study

10 go shopping

my life

► EVERYDAY JOURNEYS ► TRAVEL ADVICE ► ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT ► GOING ON A JOURNEY
► NOTES AND MESSAGES

3a Transport solutions

Reading

1 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 How do you go to your place of work or study?
- 2 Do you use public transport?
- 3 Are there often traffic problems?

2 Read the article about four solutions to transport problems. Match the paragraphs (A–D) with the photos (1–4).

3 Look at the photos and read the article again. Which types of transport (A–D) do you think the sentences describe? Some sentences describe more than one type.

- 1 It moves over people's heads.
B, D
- 2 It's a faster way to commute.
- 3 It needs human energy.
- 4 It uses energy from the wind or the sun.
- 5 It makes travel cheaper.
- 6 It isn't for long distances.



Vocabulary transport nouns

► WORDBUILDING compound nouns

We can join two nouns to make a new noun: *bus + stop = bus stop*, *air + port = airport*

A compound noun can be two words (*bus stop*) or one word (*airport*).

For further practice, see Workbook page 27.

4 Find these compound nouns in the article. Match the nouns with the definitions (1–7).

carbon emissions city centres container ships fuel costs
rush hour speed limit traffic jam

- 1 the maximum speed you can legally drive *speed limit*
- 2 a long line of vehicles moving slowly on the road
- 3 the time in the day when lots of people travel to/from work
- 4 the money you spend on petrol or diesel in transport
- 5 the amount of CO₂ that a type of transport produces
- 6 the middle of cities
- 7 transport for moving products around the world

5 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Which of the four transport solutions in the article do you think are a good idea?
- 2 Which traffic problems will they solve in your area?

TRANSPORT SOLUTIONS

► 18

A

BMW, Volvo, General Motors and Google are all currently working on driverless cars. Some driverless cars use solar energy, so they are good for the environment. They are also safer because the computer controls the speed and they can't go faster than the *speed limit*.

B

This monorail in New Zealand is a new solution for commuters in *traffic jams* during the *rush hour*. The passenger sits in a pod and can cycle over people's heads. Google has already invested over \$1 million in the idea.

C

At sea, large *container ships* travel thousands of kilometres and use a lot of fuel. Now, a German company is testing huge kites on these ships. The wind pushes the kite and this moves the ship. It reduces the *fuel costs* and lowers *carbon emissions*.

D

In the future, the Hyperloop could be a common type of public transport. It's a long tube with no air inside, and passengers sit inside pods which travel at 1,200 kilometres per hour. There are already plans for the first Hyperloop between the *city centres* of San Francisco and Los Angeles. The distance is around 600 kilometres and it would only take 30 minutes.

Grammar comparatives and superlatives

6 ► 19 Listen to a short conversation between two colleagues at work. Which types of transport do they talk about? What advantages and disadvantages do they mention?

7 ► 19 Listen again. Choose the correct option in these sentences.

- 1 Eight thirty is the *bad / worst* time for traffic.
- 2 My bicycle is *faster / fastest* than your car in the rush hour!
- 3 I travel *far / further* than you.
- 4 They're *better / best* for the environment.
- 5 They're better but they're also *more / most* expensive.
- 6 A new electric car is the *more / most* expensive type of car.
- 7 The *faster / fastest* bus takes over an hour.

► COMPARATIVES and SUPERLATIVES

Regular adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
big	bigger	biggest
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
Irregular adjectives		
far	further	furthest
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

For further information and practice, see page 160.

8 Look at the grammar box. Answer these questions.

- 1 What letters do we add to short adjectives (*fast, cheap, etc.*) to form comparative and superlative adjectives?
- 2 We use *more* before longer adjectives to make the comparative. What do we use to make the superlative?
- 3 What is the comparative and superlative form of these irregular adjectives: *far, good, bad?*
- 4 Which word often comes after a comparative adjective? Which word normally comes before a superlative adjective?

9 Pronunciation *than*

a ► 20 Listen to the pronunciation of *than* in these sentences. Notice how we say /ðən/ not /ðæn/.

- 1 Cars are faster than bicycles.
- 2 Bicycles are better for the environment than cars.

b ► 20 Listen again and repeat the sentences.

c Practise saying these sentences.

- 1 I travel further than you.
- 2 A train is more expensive than a bus.

10 Complete this report about a transport survey. Write the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives.

Report on local transport

For commuting and daytime travel in our town, the ¹ _____ (popular) form of transport is the bus because it's ² _____ (cheap) than going by car or taxi. However, some people in the survey want ³ _____ (good) cycle paths because the bus is ⁴ _____ (slow) than a bicycle in the rush hour. Everyone said that parking in the town centre is the ⁵ _____ (big) problem, so people don't often use their cars. As a result, taxis are ⁶ _____ (popular) than private cars in the evenings, even though taxis are the ⁷ _____ (expensive) type of transport.

Speaking my life

11 Work in pairs. Make comparative and superlative sentences with these transport words and adjectives. How many sentences can you make in three minutes?

trains cars taxis
buses planes
ships bicycles
motorbikes

fast cheap bad
slow popular
expensive safe
quick good

Trains are quicker than cars but planes are the fastest type of transport.

12 Find out about your partner's journey to work or college. Ask these questions.

- 1 How far do you travel to work or college?
- 2 How long does it take?
- 3 How much does it cost every week?

13 Make sentences comparing your journeys.

My home is further from college than yours. / Your home is nearer than mine.

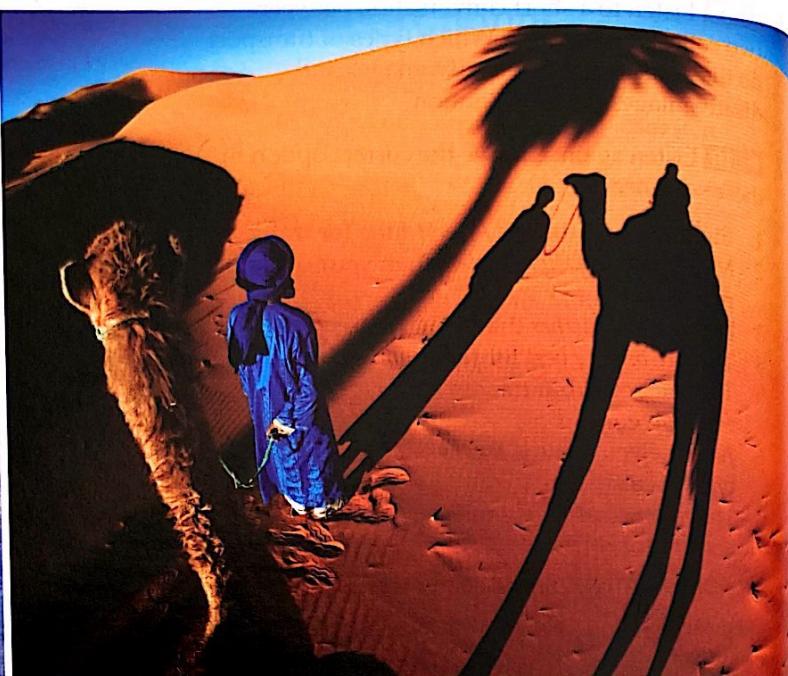
14 Work with another pair. Compare your information. Find out:

- 1 who lives the nearest to / furthest away from work / college
Mario lives the nearest to work and Ahmed lives the furthest away.
- 2 who has the shortest / longest commute
- 3 who has the cheapest / most expensive journey each week
- 4 which type of transport is the least / most popular in the group

my life

► EVERYDAY JOURNEYS ► TRAVEL ADVICE ► ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT ► GOING ON A JOURNEY
► NOTES AND MESSAGES

3b Transport around the world



Listening

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the photos of the camel and the huskies. Where in the world do you think they are? What are the advantages of using animals for transport in these parts of the world?
- 2 ► 21 Listen to a documentary about animal transport. Why does the presenter say camels and huskies are better than cars?
- 3 ► 21 Listen to the documentary again. What do these numbers describe? Make notes.

Camels

50 degrees
40 kilometres
3 to 5 days
160 words

Huskies

-50 degrees
6 and 8 huskies
1,600 kilometres

Grammar as ... as

► AS ... AS

- 1 In some parts of the world, animal transport is **as popular as** these modern types of transport.
- 2 In winter, northern Alaska can be **as cold as** the North Pole.
- 3 For long distances, modern vehicles are **not as good as** camels.
- 4 A camel isn't **as comfortable as** a car.

For further information and practice, see page 160.

- 4 Look at the grammar box and answer these questions.
 - Which two sentences say two things are the same or equal?
 - Which two sentences say two things are different, and one thing is less than the other?
- 5 Read the first sentence. Then complete the second sentence. Use **as ... as** or **not as ... as** and the adjective in brackets.
 - 1 An underground train across London costs £6 and a taxi costs £15. An underground train across London isn't **as expensive as** a taxi. (expensive)
 - 2 A ferry from England to France takes 90 minutes. A train through the tunnel takes 35 minutes. A train from England to France is _____ a ferry. (slow)
 - 3 In the New York rush hour, cycling to work and going by bus take the same amount of time. In the New York rush hour, cycling to work is _____ going by bus. (fast)
 - 4 In Germany and in Finland, 9% of journeys are by bicycle. Cycling in Germany is _____ in Finland. (popular)
 - 5 London Heathrow airport has 75 million passengers per year. Atlanta airport has over 100 million passengers per year. London Heathrow airport is _____ Atlanta airport. (busy)

6 Pronunciation sentence stress

► 22 Listen to these sentences. Underline the stressed words in each sentence.

- 1 Cycling is as popular as jogging.
- 2 Trains aren't as expensive as taxis.
- 3 Los Angeles airport is as busy as London Heathrow.
- 4 A car isn't as fast as a bicycle in a traffic jam.

7 Work in pairs. Ask questions to find out how similar or different you are. Then write sentences.

Is your partner ... as tall as you? / as old as you? / as interested in sport / music / films as you?

Is your partner's ... family as large as yours? / day at work or college as long as yours? / English book as new as yours?

Carlos is as tall as me. / Carlos isn't as short as me.

Vocabulary transport adjectives

8 Read part of a news article about taxis in London. What does it compare?

BATTLE OF THE TAXIS

When you travel in London, the city's famous black taxis or black 'cabs' are a **convenient** type of transport. On any main road there are **frequent** cabs, and even with four or five people they're **comfortable** to ride in. But now the **traditional** black cab has competition from private hire taxis such as Uber, Karhoo or Addison Lee. Using your mobile phone, you can book a private hire taxi for a certain time and they are very **punctual**. Sometimes these private taxis are also a bit cheaper and a little faster. However, in bad traffic, black-cab drivers say their cabs are much faster. They have to learn all the roads around London, so they don't use sat nav, and they know the best routes around the city. They think that private taxis are a lot less **reliable** in rush-hour traffic.



9 Find these words in the article. Then match them with the definitions (1–6).

convenient	frequent	comfortable
traditional	punctual	reliable

- 1 It's always on time.
- 2 It comes often or regularly.
- 3 It's always been the same.
- 4 It's nice to sit in.
- 5 It's near or easy to use.
- 6 It does what you need it to.

Grammar comparative modifiers

► COMPARATIVE MODIFIERS

Sometimes these private taxis are *a bit* cheaper and *a little* faster.

Black cab drivers are *much* faster because they know the best routes.

They think that Uber taxis are *a lot* less reliable.

For further information and practice, see page 160.

10 Look at the grammar box. Complete these rules with the correct modifiers.

- 1 To talk about a small difference, we use _____ or _____ before a comparative adjective.
- 2 To talk about a big difference, we use _____ or _____ before a comparative adjective.

11 Work in pairs. Look at the information about transport for visitors to London. Write sentences using these ideas and comparative modifiers.

- 1 A London bus is / expensive than ...
*A London bus is *a lot* less expensive than a black cab.*
- 2 London buses are / frequent than ...
- 3 The river boat is / comfortable than ...
- 4 A black cab is / convenient than ...

	River boat	Black cab	London bus
Prices	£14.70 per day for travel anywhere on the river	£6 per mile (minimum price £2.40)	£5 per day for travel anywhere in the city centre
Frequency	One boat every 20 to 30 minutes; 15 different stops	All the time at taxi ranks and on busy streets	About every five minutes on busy routes
Other information	Guaranteed seat; food and drink sold on board	Seats for five people plus luggage	Buses to every part of London; space for standing and sitting

12 Make three more sentences with comparative modifiers using the information about London transport in Exercise 11.

Speaking ↗ my life

13 What advice would you give a visitor who arrives in your country for the first time? What are the best ways to get around? Tell your partner.

*From the airport to the city centre, there are buses. They're *a lot* more frequent than the trains.*

3c The end of the road

Reading

- 1 You are going to read an article about a city in India. Write one thing you know about India. Then tell the class.
- 2 Read the article. Which paragraph talks about:
 - a why people like rickshaws in Kolkata?
 - b modern transport in Kolkata?
 - c the end of the old rickshaws in Kolkata?
- 3 Read the article again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What is the population of Kolkata?
 - 2 Why is Kolkata noisy?
 - 3 Where is it safer for pedestrians to walk? Why?
 - 4 In paragraph 2, why do these people take rickshaws?
 - children
 - commuters
 - housewives
 - tourists
 - 5 Some politicians want a new type of rickshaw. Why is it different?
 - 6 How many people pull the old rickshaws in Kolkata?
 - 7 Why don't the drivers want the new rickshaws?

Vocabulary transport verbs

- 4 Find the verbs (1–8) in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the article, and match them with the words (a–h).

1 catch	—	a the underground
2 get on	—	b a taxi
3 go	—	c your bus
4 pick up	—	d a train
5 miss	—	e children
6 take	—	f with your shopping
7 go by	—	g rickshaw
8 drop you off	—	h on foot
- 5 Replace the verbs in bold with a verb or verb phrase from Exercise 4.
 - 1 I'd **travel** by taxi to the airport. It's much quicker. take a / go by
 - 2 I can **collect** the children from school on my way home from work. _____
 - 3 I need to **go** now if I want to **get** the next train. _____
 - 4 You'd better **leave** now or you will **not get** your flight. _____
 - 5 Let's park the car here and **walk** to the city centre. _____
 - 6 Tell the driver to **leave you** outside the restaurant. _____

Critical thinking opinions for and against

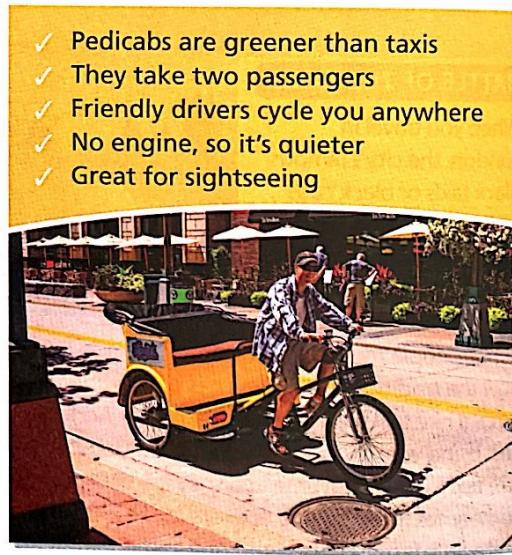
- 6 There are five different groups of people in the article: shoppers, tourists, politicians, commuters and rickshaw drivers. Which groups:
 - 1 are for hand-pulled rickshaws in Kolkata?
 - 2 are against the rickshaws?

Underline the reasons in the article for each group's opinions.

- 7 Do you think the writer gives a balanced view of the opinions on both sides? Why? / Why not?

Speaking

- 8 Look at this advert for pedicabs. Do you have them in your country? Why are they popular?

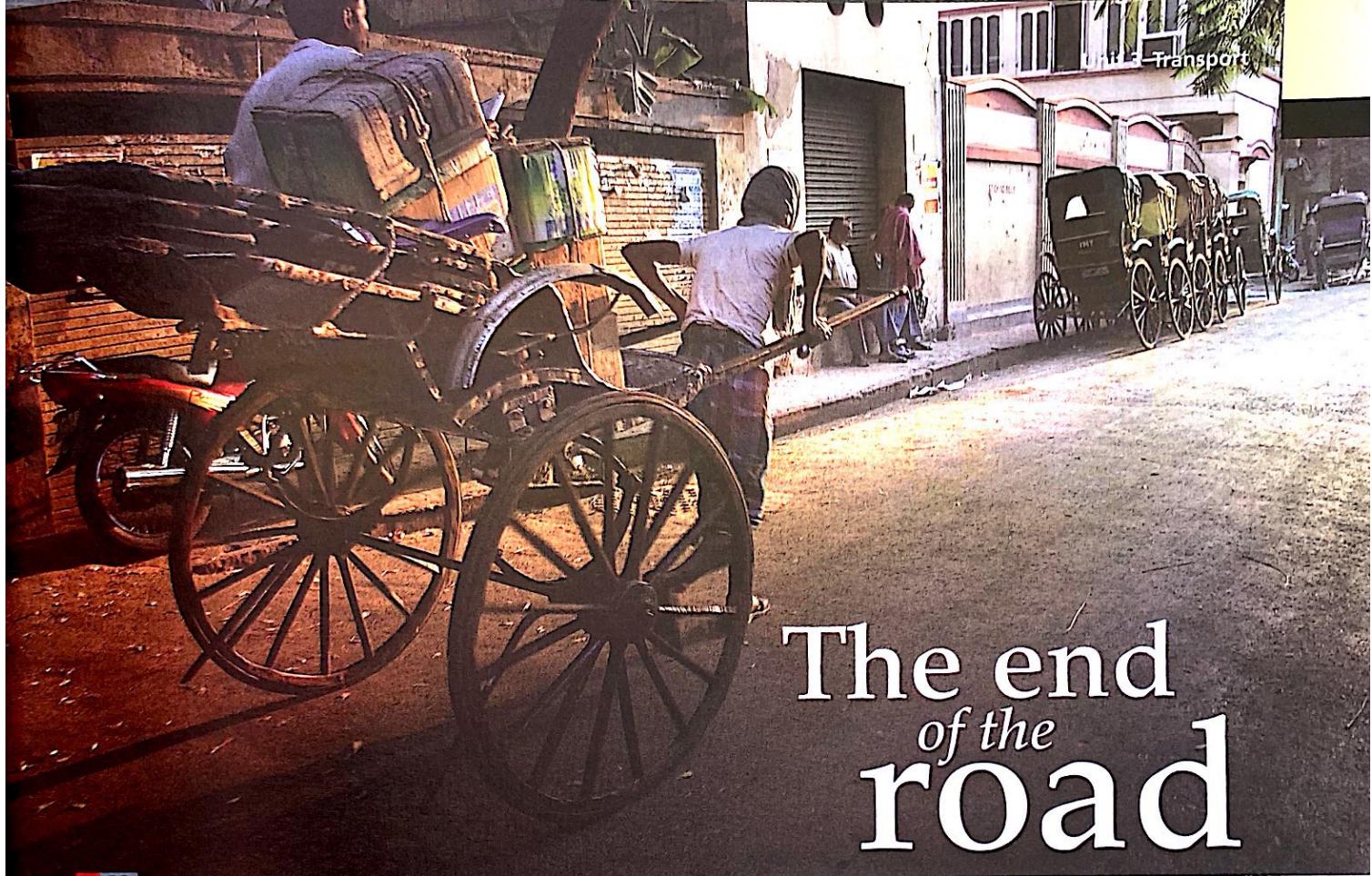


- ✓ Pedicabs are greener than taxis
- ✓ They take two passengers
- ✓ Friendly drivers cycle you anywhere
- ✓ No engine, so it's quieter
- ✓ Great for sightseeing

- 9 Work in groups. You want to start a pedicab company in your town or city. Discuss the questions and make notes.

- 1 Who are your main customers? (commuters, tourists, etc.)
- 2 Why are pedicabs better than other types of transport (buses, taxis, etc.)?
- 3 How much do you charge? Are you cheaper or more expensive than other transport?
- 4 What is the name of your business? How can you advertise your business? (on the internet, on TV, etc.)

- 10 Give a presentation about your pedicab company to the class. Listen to other groups and compare your ideas. Which group has the best ideas?



The end of the road

▶ 23

Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal in India. It has a population of around 15 million people and the rush hour starts early in the morning. All day there are traffic jams with cars, public buses, taxis, motorbikes and pedicabs, and drivers honk their horns from morning to night. You can also catch the train or get on the underground, but those are busy too. For pedestrians, Kolkata can be dangerous – crossing the road is especially difficult. Fortunately, the old parts of the city have smaller streets which are better if you go on foot. Cars can't drive down them so they are much quieter and a lot safer.

In these old streets, you'll see men pulling rickshaws. They are a traditional type of transport in the city and local people still like using them. Early in the day, the drivers pick up children and take them to school. And if you miss your bus to work, a hand-pulled rickshaw is much cheaper than taking a taxi. Then, later on in the day, housewives often prefer to go by rickshaw to the local markets. The driver drops the women off with their shopping outside their house; no other type of public transport can do that! So rickshaws are popular with many local people. When the traffic is very bad, you can go anywhere by rickshaw. Kolkata is one of the last cities in the world with hand-pulled rickshaws, so the drivers also make money from tourists. Visitors to the city often want to get a photograph sitting on a rickshaw because it's a famous symbol of Kolkata.

However, not everyone thinks the famous rickshaws are a good idea. Some local politicians don't like this old type of transport because they think it's wrong for one human to pull other humans. Instead, they want more rickshaw drivers to use pedicabs or modern electric rickshaws, which are clean and fast. The problem is that Kolkata has around 2,000 rickshaw drivers who pull their passengers by hand. They are often men from villages in the countryside and they don't have any other job. The new electric rickshaws are very expensive, so these drivers can't afford them. For these men, it's probably the end of the road for the traditional rickshaw and their way of life.

25

30

35

40

45

electric rickshaw (n) /'lektrɪk 'rɪkʃə/ a modern type of rickshaw with an electric engine
honk your horn (exp) /hɒŋk jɔ: hɔ:(r)n/ make a loud noise in a car to tell people you are there
pedicab (n) /'pedɪkæb/ a type of taxi with no engine. The driver cycles.

my life

► EVERYDAY JOURNEYS ► TRAVEL ADVICE ► ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT ► GOING ON A JOURNEY

► NOTES AND MESSAGES

39

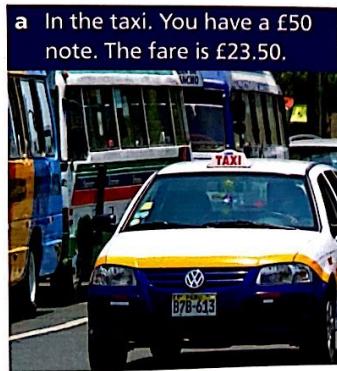
3d Getting around town

Vocabulary taking transport

- 1 Look at these pairs of words. Match the words with the correct definition (a or b).
- 1 stop / rank
 - a where you can get a taxi
 - b where you can get a bus
 - 2 fare / price
 - a the money you pay for a journey by bus, train or taxi
 - b the amount of money something costs
 - 3 change / receipt
 - a the money you get back when you pay more than the price
 - b the piece of paper you receive to show you paid for something
 - 4 gate / platform
 - a where you get on a train
 - b where you get on a plane
 - 5 book / check in
 - a when you buy a ticket in advance
 - b when you confirm your flight or leave your bags

Real life going on a journey

- 2 ► 24 Listen to five conversations. Javier and Shelley are going to the airport, but they take different transport. Answer the questions.
- 1 At the taxi rank: where does Javier want to go?
 - 2 In the taxi: how much is the fare? Does Javier want a receipt?
 - 3 At the bus stop: where does Shelley want to go? What type of ticket does she buy?
 - 4 At the train station: how much is the ticket? Which platform does the train leave from?
 - 5 At the airport: what does Shelley give the woman? How many bags does she check in?



a In the taxi. You have a £50 note. The fare is £23.50.



b On the bus.



c At the train station.



d At the airport. You have two bags.

- 3 ► 24 Look at the expressions for going on a journey. Then listen to the conversations again. Tick the sentences you hear.

► GOING ON A JOURNEY

- | | |
|--|---|
| In a taxi | At the train station |
| I'd like to go to the station, please. | A return ticket to the airport, please. |
| You can stop here. | First or second class? |
| How much is that? | Single or return? |
| Do you have change? | Which platform is it? |
| Do you want a receipt? | |
| On a bus | At the airport |
| Do you stop at the airport? | Can I see your passport? |
| A single or return ticket? | How many bags are you checking in? |
| Please stop at the next one. | I only have this carry-on. |
| That's two pounds. | Window or aisle? |
| | Can I have a seat next to my friend? |

4 Pronunciation intonation

- a ► 25 In everyday English, people don't always use full questions. For example, they can say *Single or return?* instead of *Do you want a single or return ticket?* Listen to these questions. Mark the intonation ↗ or ↘.

- 1 Single or return? ↗ ↘
- 2 Window or aisle? ↗ ↘
- 3 Credit card or cash? ↗ ↘
- 4 Bus or train? ↗ ↘
- 5 North or south? ↗ ↘
- 6 First or second class? ↗ ↘

- b ► 25 Listen again and repeat the sentences.

- 5 Work in pairs. Look at the four situations (a–d) with people going to an airport. Act out conversations using the expressions for going on a journey to help you.

Student A: You are the passenger.

Student B: Take the other role in the conversations (e.g. the taxi driver).

Then change roles and repeat.

3e Quick communication

Writing notes and messages

- How do you normally send notes and messages to friends and colleagues? By text or email? What other ways do you use?
- Read the notes and messages (1–8). Match them with the reasons for writing (a–e).

- a thanking
- b apologizing
- c giving travel information
- d suggesting a time and place
- e giving a message from someone else

3 Writing skills writing in note form

- a** People often miss out words in notes and messages. Look again at the notes and messages in Exercise 2. Find places where the writers have missed out these kinds of words.
- articles (e.g. *a, the*)
 - pronouns (e.g. *I, me*)
 - auxiliary verbs (e.g. *do, are*)
 - polite forms (e.g. *Would you like to ...? Can we ...?*)
- (Can we) Meet outside (the) airport at 2? (Is that) OK?

- b** Rewrite these phone messages as shorter text messages.

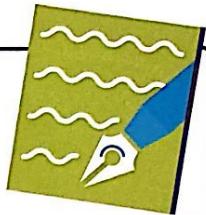
- 'I'm sorry but I'm stuck in a traffic jam. I'll see you in half an hour.'
Sorry. Stuck in traffic. See you in 30 mins.
- 'Thank you for booking the train tickets. I'll pay you when we meet at the station.'
- 'Take the underground to Oxford Street and the Moon café is opposite the station.'
- 'Peter wants to come with us in the taxi. Can you call him and tell him where to meet us?'
- 'My flight is an hour late. Meet me in the arrivals area at five o'clock.'

- 4** Work in pairs. Write a short note or message for each situation.

- You have to work late. Write a text to your friend. Say you will arrive at the bus station an hour later.
- You are meeting tonight in the city centre. Suggest your friend takes a taxi from the taxi rank outside the train station.
- You cannot travel with your friend on the underground to the airport. Explain you will travel by bus and meet him/her at the check-in desk.
- Write a short message to your partner. Then exchange messages. Can you understand the other person's message? Write a reply if necessary!

1

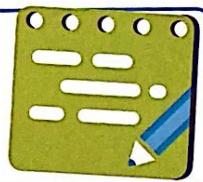
Meet outside airport at 2?
OK?

**2**

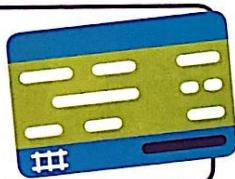
Sorry. Bus late. Will be
15 minutes late.

**3**

Javier called. Call him back.
0770 657 655.

**4**

Train leaves platform 6.

**5**

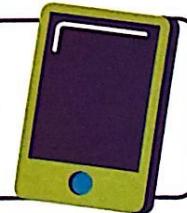
Thanks for getting tickets.
Here's the money.

**6**

Plane at gate 6.

**7**

Am in taxi. See you outside in 5?

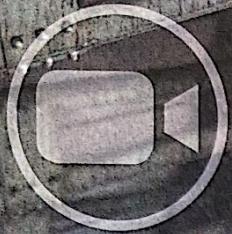
**8**

Afraid I was late so missed
meeting. My apologies.



3f Indian Railways

Train No. / Coach No.



DS

At the Victoria Terminus in Mumbai, India, it always seems to be rush hour.

Before you watch

- 1** Work in groups. Look at the photo and the caption. Why do you think trains are a popular type of transport in India?

2 Key vocabulary

- a** Read the sentences. The words in bold are used in the video. Guess the meaning of the words.
- 1 Don't walk on the railway **track**! A train might come.
 - 2 Some of the trains in India have **impressive** names like *The Himalayan Queen*.
 - 3 I live in a **rural** village about thirty miles from the nearest town.
 - 4 This toy train is a **miniature** of the real thing.
 - 5 My company has a large **workforce**. We employ over five hundred people.

- b** Match the words in bold in Exercise 2a with these definitions.

- a important-sounding
- b the metal line that a train runs on
- c the group of people who work for a company
- d in the countryside
- e a small copy

While you watch

- 3** **1B1** Watch the video about Indian Railways with the sound OFF. Number these actions in the order you see them (1–6).

- a A man is checking the railway track.
- b A train is travelling in the Indian countryside.
- c Hundreds of people are walking on a platform during the rush hour.
- d People are playing a game.
- e A man with a white beard is dancing with two swords.
- f Someone is serving food.

- 4** **1B1** Watch the video with the sound ON. Underline the correct words.

- 1 Every day approximately *two hundred thousand / two million* passengers pass through Mumbai train station.
- 2 There are over *two billion / one billion* people in India.
- 3 The British built the railways in India in the *eighteenth / nineteenth* century.
- 4 The first steam train in India was in eighteen *thirty-three / fifty-three*.
- 5 There are over *thirty-eight thousand / three thousand eight hundred* miles of railway track in India.
- 6 The Grand Trunk Express has travelled through India since *nineteen thirty-nine / nineteen twenty-nine*.
- 7 India's railways carry *four billion / four million* passengers every year.
- 8 Indian Railways employ *one hundred thousand / one and a half million* staff.

After you watch

5 **1B2** Vocabulary in context

- a** Watch the clips from the video. Choose the correct meaning of the words and phrases.

- b** Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.

- 1 Does your country have an enormous public transport system? Is the transport system in your country in good condition? Why / Why not?
- 2 What everyday situations do you find most stressful (e.g. taking exams, driving in busy traffic)? Why?
- 3 In your region, which company is one of the largest employers? What do they make or provide?

- 6** **1B3** You are going to prepare a narration for a new version of the Indian Railways video. It's called *A one-minute journey on the Indian Railways*. As you watch, take notes about what you see in each part.

- Rush hour in Mumbai (0–15)
- On the train (16–38)
- The workforce (39–50)
- At the station (51–60)

- 7** Now write a script for the new video. Describe what you can see in the video and any important facts and figures about the Indian railway. Try to use some of these words and phrases.

checking the track
cities and rural villages
dancing
enormous
good condition
passengers
platform
playing games
rush hour
station
stressful
workforce

- 8** Work with a partner. Your teacher will play the video twice. As you watch, take turns to read your script and narrate the video.

UNIT 3 REVIEW AND MEMORY BOOSTER

Grammar

- 1 Complete the article with the correct form of the adjectives.

Santiago is the ¹ _____ (large) city in Chile. It has a population of five million people and it's the ² _____ (busy) city in the country. It has some of the ³ _____ (beautiful) buildings in the world but, in the past, it was the ⁴ _____ (polluted) city in Chile. Its streets weren't as ⁵ _____ (clean) as they are today.

Nowadays, public transport around the city is much ⁶ _____ (good) and the city centre isn't as ⁷ _____ (noisy). Cycling is also a lot ⁸ _____ (popular) these days because there are new cycle paths and people can use electric bikes.



- 2 ➤ MB Work in pairs. Make four sentences to compare your town or city to Santiago. Talk about:

- size and population
- buildings and streets
- traffic and public transport
- walking and cycling

I CAN

use comparative and superlative adjectives

use as ... as

Vocabulary

- 3 Match words from A with words from B to make compound nouns. Then complete the sentences with the compound nouns.

A: traffic rush city bus speed

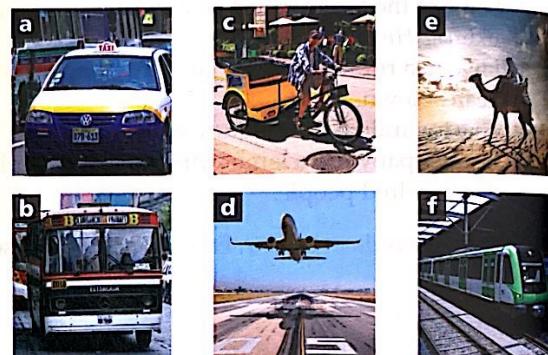
B: hour stop limit jam centre

- 1 There's a _____ on the motorway. Nothing's moving.
- 2 _____ starts at about seven in the morning.
- 3 Wait at the _____ and the number 39 comes every twenty minutes.
- 4 Slow down! The _____ is only 30 kilometres an hour on these roads.
- 5 The _____ is closed to cars on Sundays.

- 4 Which words can follow the words in CAPITAL letters? Cross out the incorrect word.

- 1 GO BY: car, foot, plane, bicycle
- 2 GO ON: a taxi, a ship, foot, a ferry
- 3 CATCH: a train, a plane, a taxi, a bus
- 4 DROP OFF: your shopping, your children, the underground

- 5 ➤ MB Work in pairs. Look at the photos (a-e) and answer the questions (1-7). Give reasons.



- 1 Which types of transport are slow but reliable?
- 2 Which are comfortable and convenient?
- 3 Which are the cheapest?
- 4 Which goes the furthest in a short time?
- 5 Which lands at a gate?
- 6 Which stops at a rank?
- 7 Which are good for sightseeing in a city?

I CAN

talk about transport

Real life

- 6 Complete the conversation at a train station with these words.

platform ticket single return receipt

A: I'd like a _____ to Glasgow.

B: _____ or return?

A: _____, please.

B: That's twenty-one pounds fifty. Do you want a _____?

A: Yes, please. Which _____ is it?

B: Three.

- 7 ➤ MB Work in pairs. Write a similar conversation between two people at an airport. Use these phrases.

see your passport checking in a carry-on
window or aisle

I CAN

buy tickets and use different types of transport