

# Adult fares 2017 visitor oyster card pay as you go

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**Is an Oyster card pay as you go?** You can pay as you go using contactless (card or device), an Oyster card or a Visitor Oyster card. It also offers great value as pay as you go is cheaper than buying single tickets and you get daily and weekly capping.

**Can I use an old visitor Oyster card?** The pay as you go credit on your Visitor Oyster card never expires so you can keep your card until your next visit, or lend it to family and friends. If you don't need your Visitor Oyster card, you can get the remaining credit refunded.

**Do pay As You Go Oyster cards expire?** The credit on an Oyster card never expires and anyone who wants to claim back any unused credit and the deposit from the card can do so from selected London Underground station ticket machines (up to a value of £10 – plus any applicable deposit), Visitor Information Centres, or by contacting the customer team.

**What is the difference between visitor Oyster card and Oyster card?** In conclusion, the main difference between Standard and Visitor Oyster cards is that Standard Oyster cards are reusable, while Visitor Oyster cards are disposable. In addition, standard Oyster cards do not come with a daily price cap, while Visitor Oyster cards do.

**Is it cheaper to get an Oyster card or a Travelcard?** An Oyster card may be the most cost-effective option if you are only visiting for a few days. A 7 Day Travelcard is a good option if you are visiting for a week and only plan to visit central London. You can also use contactless payment, which has both a daily and weekly fare cap.

**Is pay as you go cheaper in London?** You only pay for the journeys you make and it's cheaper than buying a paper single or return ticket (train companies may offer special deals on some journeys). In Zones 1-9, your fare is capped so you can travel as much as you like in one day or week (Monday to Sunday), without paying more.

**Can I use a 10 year old Oyster card?** Children under 11 travel free on most public transport services in London when accompanied by a fare-paying adult, or with a 5-10 Zip Oyster photocard. Children aged 11 to 15 years old can get free or discounted travel with a Zip Oyster photocard, or a Young Visitor discount.

**How long can I use visitor Oyster card?** A £10 Visitor Oyster card covers a full day of unlimited travel in central London within zones 1-2, as the travel price is currently capped at £8.10. A £25 card is ideal for 3 days' travel in zones 1-2.

**Can I reactivate an old Oyster card?** You just have to ask a member of staff at a station to reactivate it for you as travellers cannot do that themselves. It's only if you returned the card for a refund of the deposit/credit that you have to get a new card.

**How long can an Oyster card be inactive?** Balances and deposits that have not been used for 24 months are transferred to TfL's income accounts. However, cards remain 'live' and available for use at any time in case a customer chooses to use them again.

**Can you get money for old Oyster cards?** Get a refund for your first-generation Oyster card. You can get a refund for your pay as you go credit and any deposit at Tube, London Overground and Elizabeth line ticket machines or offices.

**What happens if your Oyster card runs out of money?** If you have a negative balance on your 16+ Oyster photocard, you will not be able to travel until you add credit to clear the negative balance. You can do this at an Underground, London Overground or TfL Rail station, Visitor Centre or Oyster Ticket Stop and most National Rail stations.

**How much is left on my Oyster Visitor card?** You can check the balance on your Visitor Oyster card before leaving London at a Tube, DLR or London Overground station ticket machine or at an Oyster Ticket Stop – you cannot do this from home.

**Is a visitor's Oyster card more expensive to use than an ordinary one?** Oyster fares and caps are the same whether you use a standard Oyster or a Visitor Oyster, a common misconception. Visitor Oyster cards you pay an activation fee (£5 in 2024) which is non-refundable. If you buy a standard Oyster card in London or online after 4 September 2022 you now have to pay £7 for the card.

**Can I get visitor Oyster card at the station?** You can buy a Visitor Oyster card online before you arrive in London, or an Oyster card at TfL Visitor Centres, stations and Oyster ticket shops.

**What is the cheapest way to travel in London?**

**Are Visitor Oyster cards capped?** Your Visitor Oyster will cap your costs at the best daily fare, allowing unlimited travel. Use your Visitor Oyster to get to or from Heathrow, Gatwick and London City airports. Access to all night tube service - Victoria, Jubilee, Central, Northern and Piccadilly lines- on Friday and Saturday.

**How long does an Oyster card last?** A: Your Pay As You Go credit stays on the card until you use it. It has no expiry date. I haven't used my Oyster card since 2008 and rang the helpline on 0845 330 9876 to check if I needed to do anything to enable me to use it on my October trip.

**Is it worth getting an Oyster card as a tourist?** A.: The Visitor Oyster card offers not only the ease of travel but also a savings guarantee. The cost per journey is generally lower than buying a paper ticket, and you can also enjoy some special offers and discounts at various London attractions when showing your Oyster card.

**Is Pay as you go the same as Oyster?** An Oyster card is a smart card that you add money to, so you can pay as you go. You can use pay as you go on bus, Tube, tram, DLR, London Overground, most Elizabeth line, IFS Cloud Cable Car and Thames Clippers River Bus services.

**What is the cheapest way to leave in London?**

**Is an Oyster card a prepaid card?** An Oyster card is a smart card that you add money to, so you can pay as you go.

**How much does an Oyster card cost?** An Oyster card is a smart card you can use instead of paper tickets, available on buses, Tubes, trams, rail, DLR and some river services. Oyster cards and contactless can also be used on the IFS Cloud Cable Car in East London but has higher fares than other modes like the Tube or buses. An Oyster card costs £7 to buy.

**Can you use your Oyster card with no money on it?** A card with a negative balance may only be reused once it is topped up. The Oyster card deposit has been there specifically to prevent customers having an incentive to discard cards with a negative balance.

**How do you pay on the Oyster?** Oyster is a smartcard which can hold credit to pay as you go, as well as Travelcards. Using pay as you go with an Oyster card on the train is simple. Just touch in on the yellow card reader at the start of your journey and touch out at the end. The correct fare is automatically deducted from your card.

### **Subnetting Questions and Answers: A Comprehensive Explanation**

**Question 1: What is subnetting?** Answer: Subnetting is the process of dividing a single network into smaller logical networks called subnets. It allows organizations to improve network efficiency, security, and flexibility.

**Question 2: What are the benefits of subnetting?** Answer: Benefits of subnetting include improved network performance, enhanced security, easier network management, reduced broadcast traffic, and increased network redundancy.

**Question 3: How is subnetting implemented?** Answer: Subnetting is implemented by borrowing bits from the host portion of the IP address. The borrowed bits create a subnet mask, which defines the boundaries of each subnet within the network.

**Question 4: What is the difference between a subnet mask and a network mask?** Answer: A subnet mask is used for dividing a network into subnets, while a network mask is used for determining the network address and host addresses within a particular subnet.

**Question 5: What are the steps involved in subnet calculation?** Answer: Subnet calculation involves the following steps:

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1. Determine the number of subnets needed.
2. Calculate the subnet mask using the number of subnets.
3. Divide the network address into subnet addresses.
4. Assign IP addresses to hosts on each subnet.

**Who were the Freedom Riders and what did they do in Quizlet?** Who were Freedom Riders? Freedom Riders were civil rights activists who rode interstate buses into the segregated southern United States. When was the first freedom ride and who was the leader of it? It began on May 4, 1961 and was led by James Farmer.

**Who were the Freedom Riders and what were they trying to accomplish what happened to them in Montgomery?** On May 20, 1961, Freedom Riders traveling by bus through the South to challenge segregation laws were brutally attacked by a white mob at the Greyhound Station in downtown Montgomery, Alabama.

**What was the main point of the Freedom Riders?** Their goal was to challenge state laws that enforced segregation in transportation and call upon the federal government to enforce the recent Supreme Court *Boynton v. Virginia* ruling prohibiting the segregation of interstate travel.

**What was the problem with Freedom Riders?** Just before reaching Birmingham, the bus was pulled over and directed to the Birmingham station, where all of the riders were arrested for defying segregation laws. The arrests, coupled with the difficulty of finding a bus driver and other logistical challenges, left the riders stranded in the city for several days.

**What did the Freedom Riders aim for?** The Freedom Ride was a form of non-violent direct action taken by a politically disparate coalition of Aboriginal and non-Indigenous University students on a bus. Its purpose was to witness, publicise and challenge segregation and racial discrimination against Aboriginal people in regional towns in New South Wales.

**Who was sent to protect the Freedom Riders?** While the U.S. Marshals Guard was present, the local and state police made little effort to contain the violence, leading President John F. Kennedy to order the Alabama National Guard to break up

the mob and protect the Freedom Riders and their supporters.

**What laws did the Freedom Riders change?** On September 22, 1961, after six months of protests, arrests, and press conferences by the Freedom Riders, the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) finally outlawed discriminatory seating practices on interstate bus transit and ordered the removal of "whites only" signs from interstate bus terminals by November 1.

**What happened to the Freedom Riders when they went to the South?** They were all arrested in Jackson in the bus depot for violating segregation statutes and were taken to jail. In the coming weeks, additional rides were made, but all suffered the same fate and more than 80 riders landed in jail under deplorable conditions.

**What strategies did the Freedom Riders use?** This tactic—nonviolent direct action—utilized sit-ins, strikes, and boycotts to confront injustice. The action was "direct" in the way it confronted and disrupted discriminatory practices such as "whites only" lunch counters and bus terminals and discriminatory hiring practices.

**What was the final outcome of the Freedom Riders?** Thereafter National Guard support was provided when 27 Freedom Riders continued on to Jackson, Mississippi, only to be arrested and jailed. On May 29 Kennedy ordered the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce even stricter guidelines banning segregation in interstate travel.

**How many Freedom Riders were jailed?** All told, more than 300 Freedom Riders were jailed in Jackson alone. After months of delay, the ICC officially ruled segregation in interstate travel illegal on November 1, 1961. In the days that followed, small coordinated teams of Freedom Riders fanned out across the South to test compliance with the ICC's ruling.

**How long did the Freedom ride last?** The bus passengers assaulted that day were Freedom Riders, among the first of more than 400 volunteers who traveled throughout the South on regularly scheduled buses for seven months in 1961 to test a 1960 Supreme Court decision that declared segregated facilities for interstate passengers illegal.

**Who attacked the Freedom Riders?** Led by Ku Klux Klan leader William Chapel, a mob of 50 men armed with pipes, chains, and bats smashed windows, slashed tires, and dented the sides of the Riders' bus.

**What was the biggest challenge faced by a Freedom Rider?** The main challenge faced by the Freedom Riders was the most dangerous kind: violence and the threat of violence. In both Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama, mobs beat up Freedom Riders who tried to desegregate bus terminals. Local law enforcement did nothing to protect them.

**How are the Freedom Riders remembered today?** The three national monuments are the Freedom Riders National Monument (AL), the Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument (AL), and the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park (SC).

**Who were the Freedom Riders what was their objective and how were they heroes?** The History In May 1961, an interracial group now known as the Freedom Riders boarded two buses in Washington, D.C. with plans to travel to New Orleans through several southern cities. Their goal was to shed light on unconstitutional state and local segregation laws and practices in the south.

**Which describes a goal of the Freedom Riders?** Final answer: The primary goal of the Freedom Riders during the civil rights movement was to provoke the federal government to enforce the law by drawing attention to states that ignored federal law on public bus desegregation.

**Were the Freedom Riders all men?** The original Freedom Riders were 13 Black and white men and women of various ages from across the United States. Raymond Arsenault, a Civil Rights historian and the author "Freedom Riders: 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice," said CORE had advertised for participants and asked for applications.

**Why were Freedom Riders sentenced to 30 days in jail in Mississippi?** When they arrive at the Jackson bus terminal, the Riders are arrested and charged with breach of peace for attempting to use segregated waiting rooms and restrooms.

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