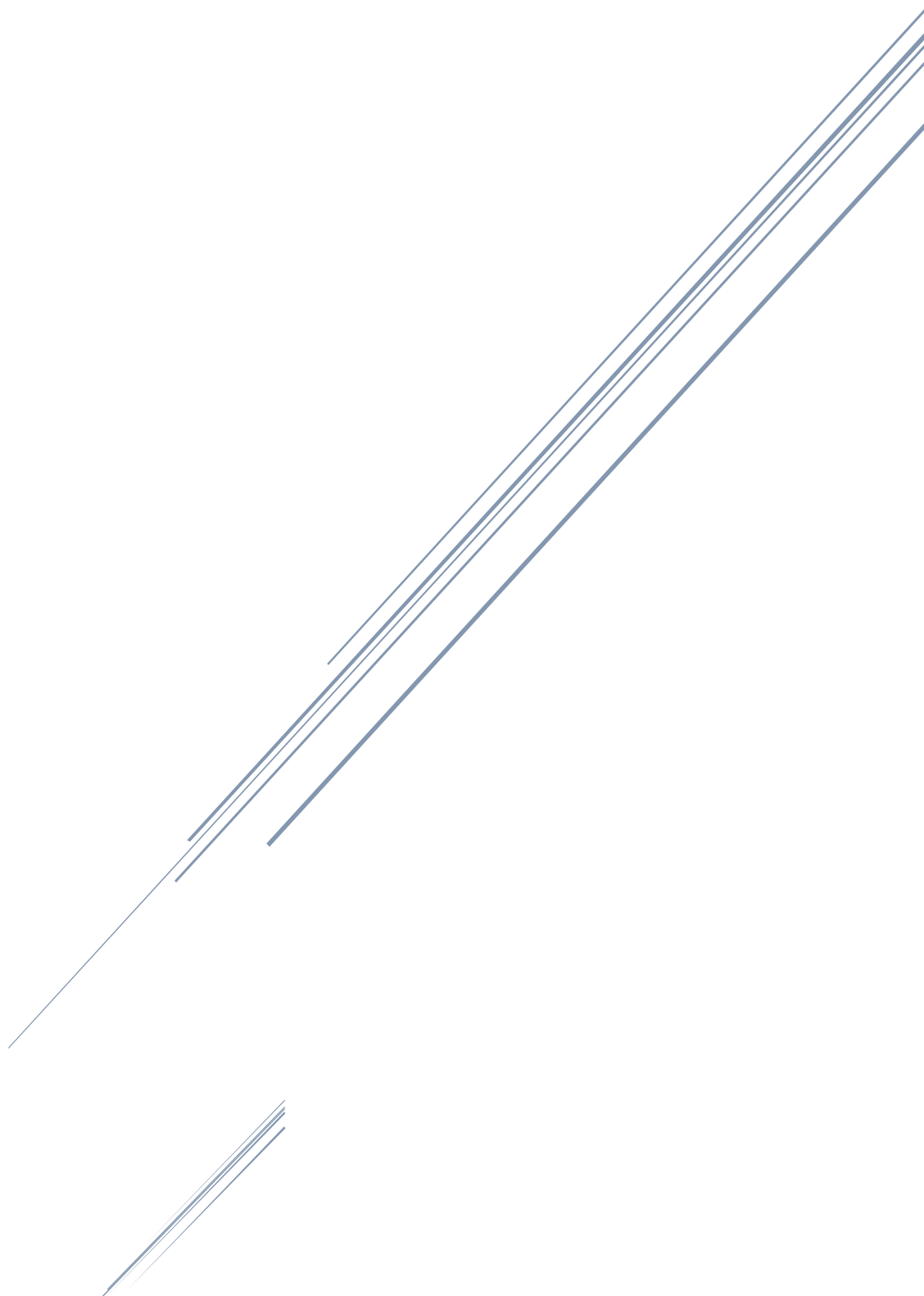


# TRANSPORTATION

## SESSION 13

### TOPICS

- Talking about cars and roads
- Explaining rules
- Discussing transportation



**Input 13.1A****Left- and right-hand driving**

Driving on the left versus driving on the right. Are the statements below True or False?

Discuss with the others in your group and mark your answers. If you're not sure why, try to guess.

1. In most countries, vehicles are driven on the left-hand side of the road.
2. In the past, several countries changed from driving on the left to driving on the right.
3. Some people believe that right-hand-drive cars are safer than left-hand-drive cars – especially if they have a manual transmission (with a manual gear stick), rather than automatic transmission.

**Input 13.1B****Did you know?**

First, read the article. Then look at 1–5. Are the sentences true or false? Try to complete the task without looking back at the article.

1. In most countries, vehicles are driven on the right-hand side of the road. The worldwide split between driving on the right and left is difficult to measure exactly, as comparisons can be based on numbers of countries, populations of countries, or total lengths of highways in countries. As a rough guide, two-thirds of the world drives on the right, and one third drives on the left.

2. In the past, a number of countries changed from driving on the left to driving on the right. Sweden is a famous example, where the rule changed on September 3, 1967, at 5:00 a.m. – surprisingly, without any major accidents. Several other countries (China is an example) had mixed systems in the past, with some parts of the country driving on the right and other parts on the left. This led to a change to the right in order to have a single, national rule.

3. Some people believe that right-hand-drive cars are safer than left-hand-drive cars – especially if they have manual transmission (with a stick shift), rather than automatic transmission. This is because when you change gear in a right-hand-drive car, you use your left hand, leaving your right hand on the steering wheel. As most people are right-handed, this means their "good hand" is always steering the car.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. In most countries, vehicles drive on the right.               | T | F |
| 2. Roughly three-quarters of the world drives on the right.      | T | F |
| 3. Sweden changed from driving on the left to the right in 1967. | T | F |
| 4. Today, all parts of China drive on the left.                  | T | F |
| 5. It is thought that left-hand-drive cars are safer.            | T | F |

**Input 13.1C****American/British road vocabulary**

With highway-related words, there are a number of differences between American and British terms. How many do you know, or can you guess? Complete the table below.

<i>car</i>	<i>circle</i>	<i>intersection</i>	<i>motorway</i>	<i>park</i>	<i>road</i>	<i>sidewalk</i>	<i>traffic</i>
------------	---------------	---------------------	-----------------	-------------	-------------	-----------------	----------------

American English	British English
1. highway	<input type="text"/>
2. <input type="text"/>	footpath/pavement
3. parking lot	<input type="text"/>
4. <input type="text"/>	junction
5. expressway/freeway/thruway	<input type="text"/>
6. <input type="text"/>	roundabout



## Input 13.1D

## Language summary

Cars drive on the **highway**.

In your country, do people drive on the **right-hand side** or **left-hand side of the highway**?

On the street, people walk along the **footpath** at the side of the street.

If you need to leave your car, you can park it in a **parking lot**.

The place where two streets/highways come together is called an **intersection**.

An **expressway or freeway** is a highway divided into two parts, where the cars on one side go in one direction and the cars on the other side go in the opposite direction.

Some intersections have circles that cars drive around, called **traffic circles**.

The car has **manual transmission**. You have to shift the gears yourself.

It's easier to drive a car with **automatic transmission**.

To make a car turn left or right, you turn the **steering wheel**.

**Input 13.2A****Vocabulary for rules**

can	can't	must	mustn't
have to	don't have to	are allowed to	aren't allowed to

**Part A:** Put the words above into the correct categories below:

Forbidden/Prohibited:

Compulsory:

Choice to do:

Choice not to do:

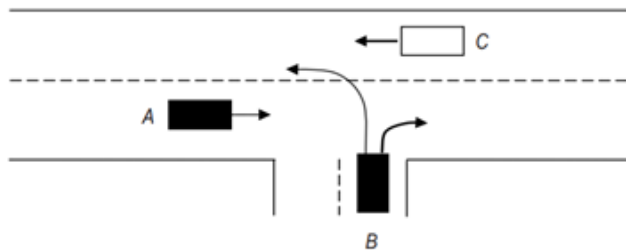
**Part B:** Complete the descriptions of traffic rules using the words and phrases below. Sometimes, two or more words/phrases are possible.

1. A speed limit is a law which states that you ..... go over a certain speed.
2. You ..... drive through green traffic lights.
3. The law states that you ..... drive through red traffic lights.
4. In many countries, seatbelts are compulsory. This means that all car drivers and passengers ..... wear them.
5. You ..... drive below the speed limit if you like. You ..... drive exactly on the limit.
6. At an intersection, a "Yield" or "Give Way" sign means you ..... let cars that are already on the highway go past before you pull out.
7. In most countries, you only need to switch on your headlights when it starts to get dark, or when visibility is bad. If visibility is good, during the day, you ..... switch on your lights.

**Input 13.2B**

**Yield / Give way**

Look at the diagram, which describes a traffic rule. Can you work out what the rule is? Do you have this rule in your country?



**Input 13.2C****Yield / Give way rules****Confusing and dangerous foreign road rules to watch out**

Driving abroad is often confusing. And not just because some of the road signs are different. The rules of the road may be different, too. Clearly, you can't learn all the traffic regulations for every foreign country you visit. However, it helps to learn about some specific laws that often take visiting drivers by surprise. A good example is a rule, in many Continental European countries, where cars can pull out of intersections in front of other cars. For visiting drivers who don't know the rule, the danger is obvious.

The rule only applies at some intersections, and generally only on roads with low-speed limits. It states that you have to yield to vehicles arriving from the right. Vehicles on the right are allowed to join the road in front of those already on the highway. Cars on the right don't have to wait for you to stop. They can just pull out.

In the diagram, Car A must stop. It mustn't move forward until after Car B has joined the road. However, if Car B is turning left, and another car is coming in the opposite direction (Car C), then Car B can't join the far lane – it's not allowed to pull out in front of Car C (because Car C is on its right). In this case, Car B can wait at the junction and allow Car A to pass. However, if the driver of Car B likes, he or she can move halfway across the road and wait for Car C to pass, making Car A wait.

Use the words and phrases below to complete the descriptions in 1-5.

can	can't	must	mustn't
has to	doesn't have to	is allowed to	isn't allowed to

1. Car A ..... / ..... stop and yield to Car B.
2. Car B ..... / ..... join the road in front of Car A.
3. Car B ..... wait for Car A to go past before pulling out.
4. Car A ..... / ..... / ..... move forward until Car B has pulled out.
5. Car C ..... stop and yield to Car B.



**Input 13.2D****Words in sentences**

Look at the highlighted words in the sentences. Listen to the difference between how the words are said on their own (on the left) and how they're said in sentences (on the right).

- |            |                               |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. can     | You <i>can</i> pull out.      |
| 2. can't   | You <i>can't</i> park here.   |
| 3. to      | You have <i>to</i> yield.     |
| 4. must    | You <i>must</i> yield.        |
| 5. mustn't | You <i>mustn't</i> stop here. |



## Input 13.2E

## Language summary

### This is how we talk about traffic rules

In some countries, you **must** wear a seatbelt in a car. It's compulsory.

You **mustn't** drive without a seatbelt. It's forbidden.

You **can't** drive without a seatbelt.

You're **not allowed to** drive without a seatbelt.

In some countries, you **don't have to** wear a seatbelt if you are sitting at the back.

In some countries, you **can** sit in the back seat without a seatbelt.

In some countries, you **are allowed to** sit in the back seat without a seatbelt.

### Input 13.3A

### Transport in a big city

Match the pictures of city transport with these words:

1. A taxi 2. A tram 3. A bus 4. An app-based cab 5. A cycle 6. A metro 7. A scooter



1. Which types of transport need tracks or rails to travel on?
2. Which types of transport can you rent in many cities?
3. How is an app-based cab different to a taxi?

**Input 13.3B****Phrases to agree and disagree****Phrases to agree with someone:**

1. agree with I you
2. right think I you're
3. made point a good you've
4. more couldn't agree I

**Phrases to disagree with someone:**

1. so not sure I'm
2. to have I disagree
3. by idea that not I'm convinced
4. afraid I'm I agree don't

**Phrases to partially agree:**

1. but me wrong get don't...
2. mean I but what see you...

**Input 13.3C****Language summary****Phrases to show agreement:**

I agree with you.

I think you're right.

You've made a good point.

Oh definitely.

I couldn't agree more.

**Phrases to show disagreement politely:**

I'm not so sure.

I have to disagree.

I'm not convinced by that idea.

I'm afraid I don't agree.

**Phrases to partially agree:**

Don't get me wrong but ...

I see what you mean but ...