

Unit 1 TRANSPORTS AND PLACES

Goals:

- Talk about means of transport
- Use *too/enough*
- Use *Infinitive* or *-ing* form

1.1 How do you go to...?

VOCABULARY

Means of transport

1. A. Work in pairs. Look at the picture and write the correct number in front of each word. Can you add any more words?



van ...8...	taxi	yacht	airplane	balloon
bus	tram	car	scooter	carriage
boat	train	ship	bicycle	ropeway
truck	underground		helicopter	ambulance
fire engine				

B. Work in pairs. Which of these means of transport would you use for the activities (1-10)? Explain your reasons why.

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

1. visit relatives	6. get to the railway station
2. move house and furniture	7. go out in the evening to a party
3. get to the airport	8. take children to school
4. see the countryside for pleasure	9. cross the sea
5. cross a river	10. go shopping

C. Which verbs can we use with each kind of transport?

board	drive	sail	fly	ride
catch	miss	take	get on	take off

e.g. board - a coach, train, plane, helicopter, boat

D. Answer the questions.

1. What **are** the most popular means of public transport in your country?
2. Do you use any means of public transport? How often do you use it?
3. Do you travel and use transport every day? How do you go to work?
4. Are there many travel problems early in the morning?

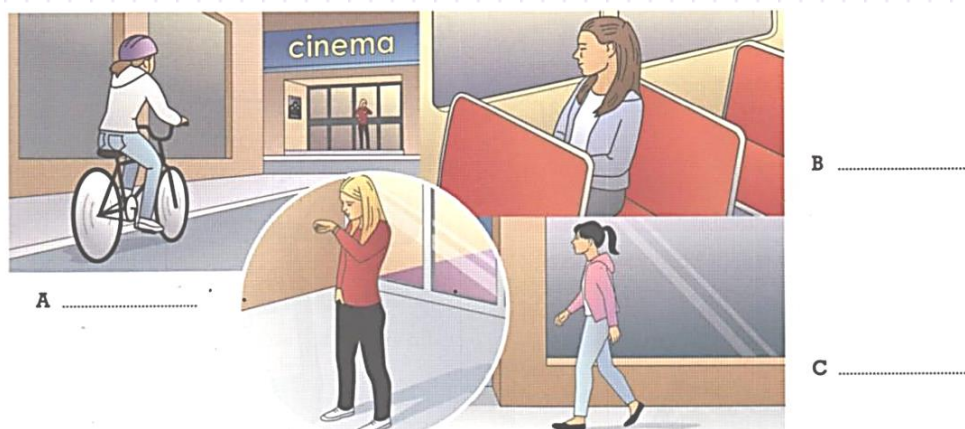
LISTENING 2. A. How do these people usually travel in your hometown?

- School children
- Students and young people
- Business people
- Old people
- Police officers



e.g., School children in my hometown always go to school by bus.

B. Look at the picture. Natalie met her friends at the cinema yesterday. Ask and answer questions about how they got there.



*e.g., How did A go to the cinema?
She went by bike. She didn't go on foot.*

3. A. ◀ Listen to Natalie talking to her mum about her friends. How did they get to the cinema? Circle the correct answer.

1 Sandra

A She went by bus.

B She went on foot

2 Dina

A She walked.

B She borrowed her brother's bike.

3 Maria

A She took the bus.

B She cycled.

B. Look at your answers to Exercise 3 and write the correct names (*Sandra, Dina* or *Maria*) in the spaces (A - C) in Exercise 2 B.

4. ◀ Listen to Ethan talking to his mum about his family. How are Ethan's family getting to his birthday party? For questions 1 - 5, write a letter A - H next to each person.

0 Sister

B

People	Means of Transport
1. grandma	A. train
2. granddad	B. bus
3. uncle	C. bike
4. cousin	D. tram
5. aunt	E. taxi
	F. car
	G. motorbike
	H. underground

PRONUNCIATION

Intonation of Wh-questions

5. ◀ A. Listen and repeat

1. When does the train leave?

3. Where do you get the bus?

5. What time is your train?

2. How far is it?

4. How much is the fare?

6. How long is the flight?

B. Read the questions to a partner. Be sure to use the correct intonation.

C. Listen to the conversation. Write the missing words.

A: Where do you get the bus _____?

B: I don't take the bus.

A: Oh. How do you _____?

B: I take the subway.

A: How often do you _____?

B: I take it every day.

A: How much _____?

B: It costs about \$50 a month.

D. Practice the conversation with a partner. Be sure to use the correct intonation.

SPEAKING

*Talk about
means of
transport*

6. Ask and answer the questions **in pairs**.

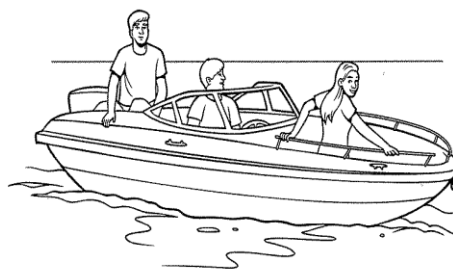
In your town/city

1. *What kind of public transport is there?*
2. *What time is the rush hour?*
3. *What is the speed limit?*
4. *Are there speed cameras anywhere?*
5. *Are there any cycle **lanes**? Do many people use them?*
6. *Are there any pedestrian areas? Where?*
7. *Are there enough car parks? Are they expensive?*
8. *What happens if you park somewhere **illegally**?*
9. *Do people usually wear their seat **belts** in the back of the car?*
10. *Do motorcyclists and cyclists wear helmets?*

7. Work in pairs. Here are some pictures that show different ways of travelling.

Do you like these different ways of travelling? Say why or why not.

Talk together.



Discussion

1. *Do you think...*

*....flying in a helicopter is exciting?/ riding a horse is dangerous?/
taking a boat is slow? / taking a taxi is expensive?/ ...*

2. *Do you prefer long journeys or short journeys? Why?*

3. *Which country would you like to visit? Why?*

1.2 It's too expensive.

READING 1. A. Read the article and answer the questions.

GOING TO SAN FRANCISCO

Jane – UK

I'm going to San Francisco on holiday, and I want to know the best way to travel around when I get there.

Louis – USA



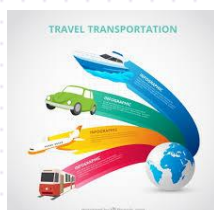
Walk! San Francisco isn't a very big city, and many of the interesting places are close together. There are lots of hills but just think how fit you will get! The buses are good, but they do get very crowded. Don't even think about renting a car. The roads are difficult to drive on and it can take a long time to find a parking space because there are very few in the city.

Peter – UK



The underground (or subway) is a great way to get around some parts of San Francisco, but it doesn't go to all the tourist areas. Walking along the waterfront is a good idea because there's so much to see, but you won't want to walk everywhere. San Francisco is a very hilly city. The famous cable cars, which are actually trams, are fun, but they cost too much to use all the time.

Anna – USA



Take the bus! There are bus stops on every corner, and if you miss one, there will be another one along soon. Walking is also a good way to get around if you are fit enough. If you are planning to take trips outside the city, then renting a car might be a good idea, but parking spaces in the city are very expensive. The subway is good for getting to and from the airport.

1. Who thinks it costs a lot of money to park your car in San Francisco?
A Louis B Peter C Anna
2. Who says there are too many people on the buses?
A Louis B Peter C Anna
3. Who thinks it is expensive to travel on **cable cars**?
A Louis B Peter C Anna
4. Who says there aren't enough parking spaces in San Francisco?
A Louis B Peter C Anna
5. Who thinks the subway doesn't go to enough places?
A Louis B Peter C Anna
6. Who says San Francisco is too hilly to walk everywhere?
A Louis B Peter C Anna
7. Who thinks there are enough buses in San Francisco?
A Louis B Peter C Anna

GRAMMAR***too/ enough***

2. Read the examples and complete the rules with *too* and *enough*.

e.g. *San Francisco is too expensive. It's not cheap enough.*

The tram costs too much money. There aren't enough parking spaces.

Look at the underlined phrases above: • an adjective + enough: <i>cheap enough</i> • too + an adjective: <i>too expensive</i>	We can also use <i>to + infinitive</i> after <i>enough</i> and <i>too</i> : • adjective + enough: <i>tall enough to reach</i> • too + adjective: <i>too expensive to buy</i>
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A. Complete the sentences with ***too*** or ***enough*** and the adjective in brackets.

1. It's (dangerous) to go outside if there's a tornado.
2. It's (heavy) here to carry it.
3. The ice isn't (thick) to go skating.
4. The sun isn't (hot) to heat the water in the pool.
5. The fog is (thick) to see the trees.
6. The wind was (strong) to go sailing.
7. The laptop isn't (fast) to download the film.
8. The boy is (strong) to lift this heavy box.

B. Write sentences with ***too*** or ***enough*** and the adjectives below.

old noisy difficult young clean
small ill thin hot busy cold

e.g. It's too*cold*... to go to school today.

1. I can't ski very well because I find it's too
2. My friend feels too to go skating with me today.
3. The dog wasn'tenough to go through the small hole in the wall.
4. Peter's mother was tooat work to take him to the cinema.
5. Mary was only nine and too to see the film.
6. The teacher told me it wasn'tenough to open the outdoor swimming pool.
7. Our street is very busy – sometimes it's tooto get to sleep.
8. Tom played in the snow yesterday, and today his shoes aren't enough to wear to school.
9. The boy was too to reach the high shelf.
10. The roof is too to stop the rain coming inside.

C. Make sentences using **too** or **enough** about these pictures.



VOCABULARY 3. A. There are many words together in English that usually go together.

Collocations e.g. I've got to take some photographs of animals.

My mother does the washing every day.

B. Put the words below in the right column. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

homework	time	a phone call	the shopping	a cake
an appointment	nothing	some money	an exam	breakfast

DO

MAKE

TAKE

SPEND

.....
.....
.....

2. Circle the **correct** word in these sentences about Natalie and Mark.

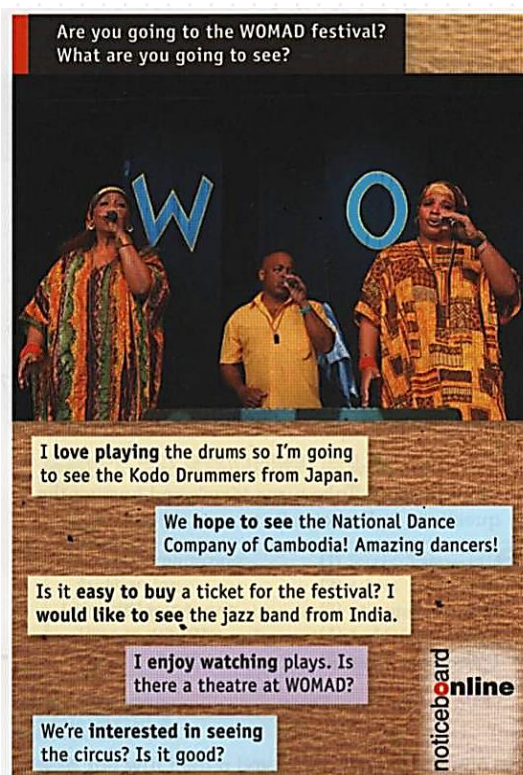
- Natalie made / spent some time looking at the penguins.
- Natalie did / made her homework when she got home from the zoo.
- Mark did / took some shopping for his mum the next day.
- Natalie said, 'Can you wait a minute? I need to make / do a phone call?'
- Mark took / made his exams last week.
- Natalie did / made a cake the next day

3. **Choose** the most suitable word to complete these sentences. Remember, you need to choose the correct form (e.g. *make, makes, made, making*).

- I'ma party at the weekend. Would you like to come?
- She's alwayspromises, but then she always breaks them!
- The wedding willplace in a local registry office.
- I wish I **were**more progress with my English.
- I never part in team sports at school.
- It means** to fun of people.
- What are you holding? Can I a look?
- I think I've this exercise completely wrong.
- Would you mind me a favour and driving me to the doctor's?
- The murderer a complete confession to the police last night.
- Please don't get angry, **and I** don't want to an argument about this.

1.3. WOMAD

READING 1. Read the message. What can you see at WOMAD this year?



2. A. Underline the correct forms in these sentences.

- For foreigners, it was very difficult *to become/ becoming* a Yokozuna.
- As a young man, he enjoyed *to play /playing* basketball.
- He also wanted *to study/ studying* hotel management.
- He became interested in sumo from *to watch/ watching* it on television

B. Rules

- You can use **the infinitive** with "to"

- after adjective*
- after some verbs(want, decide etc...)*
- to express purpose/reason.*

- You can use '-ing' form (*going, having, ...*)

- after prepositions*
- after some verbs (like, love...)*
- When we use a verb as a noun (eg. as the subject of a sentence).*

3. Choose verbs from the box to complete the questions from a - e.

learn move retire speak start

Do you know anyone who

- decideda new career after they were 30?*
- practises.....English outside class?*
- finds it easy.....new languages?*
- is planning.....before they're 60?*
- is thinking about to another country?*

4. Correct one mistake in each sentence.

- I would like go to the cinema.
=> to go*
- I decided to bought a new MP3 player.*
- My friends are interested in learn to play instruments.*
- I hope hearing from you soon.*
- It's very easy find the new theatre.*
- How about to go to a concert together on Saturday?*

5. Work in pairs. Choose five things to talk about on the list below.

A job you **don't mind** doing in the house.

A sport you **enjoy** watching.

Something you **like** doing with your family.

Something you **love** doing in the summer.

Something you **hate** doing at work/school.

Something you **spend** a lot of time doing.

Somebody you **dream of** meeting.

Something you **don't like** doing alone.

A country you are **interested in** visiting.

Something you are **thinking of** doing this weekend.

Something you have **stopped** doing.

Something you are not very **good at** doing.

6. Writing: You want to go shopping on Monday with your English friend, John. Write an email to John.

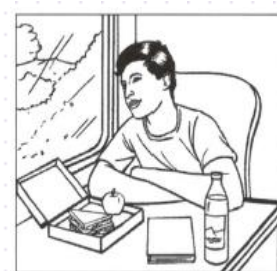
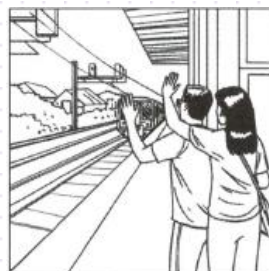
In your email:

- ask John to go shopping with you on Monday

- ask what you want to buy

- tell John how you will get there

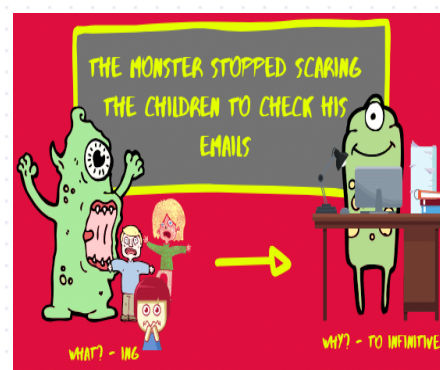
8. Look at three pictures. Write the story shown in the pictures. Write 35 words or more.



7. Complete Billy's email with *the infinitive* or *-ing* form of the verb in brackets.

Hi Josie,

I'm at WOMAD and I'm having a fantastic time. Yesterday I enjoyed (1).....(watch) a dance group from Senegal. My favourite band is going to play outdoors today. It's raining but I don't mind (2) (listen) to them in the rain, Today I want (3)..... (see) a hip-hop group from New Zealand. Why don't you come? It isn't difficult (4) (buy) a ticket. I'd love (5)(show) you around the festival. I hope (6)(hear) from you today.



Unit 1 Review

1. Find sixteen more nouns and verbs to do with transport and travel in this word square. Two of them are two-word verbs. Look ➡ and ↓

h	e	l	i	c	o	p	t	e	r
o	p	a	s	s	e	n	g	e	r
r	t	a	k	e	o	f	f	n	c
s	r	t	a	r	i	o	f	g	o
e	i	b	i	c	y	c	l	e	a
g	p	a	r	k	v	n	i	t	c
f	l	y	p	n	i	b	g	o	h
e	r	b	o	a	t	o	h	f	b
b	o	a	r	d	o	o	t	f	l
s	u	w	t	i	c	k	e	t	n

2. Now, match some of the words to these descriptions.

e.g. This person travels on a train, bus or other kinds of transport. - **passenger**

- When you go through the gate and get on your plane, you do this.
- This is a comfortable bus that is used for long journeys.
- Planes leave from and arrive at this place.
- This is another word for journey.
- If you pay to put your car in a space, you do this.
- Most airlines ask you to give them this with your passport when you check in.
- You do this when the bus you are on has arrived at your stop.

3. Complete a survey about transport and write the questions in the survey in full.

You / drive a car? ➡ Can you drive a car?

TRANSPORT SURVEY

<p>1. How far / walk every week?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>A. 0 to 5 kilometres B. 6 to 10 kilometres C. 11 to 20 kilometres D. more than 20 kilometres</p> <p>2. How often / travel by car?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>A. several hours every day B. every day or nearly every day C. several times every week D. not very often</p> <p>3. What / think of the road/ your town?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>A. Excellent B. Good C. Okey D. Poor</p>	<p>4. ever take / taxis?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>A. often B. sometimes C. not very often D. never</p> <p>5. ride a scooter?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>A. Yes B. No</p> <p>6. How / usually travel/ when/ go/ holiday?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>A. by plane B. by train C. by bus D. by car</p> <p>7. Which/ these types/ transport/ your town / you like best?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>A. plane B. boat C. motorbike D. bicycle</p>
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4. Complete the letter. Write ONE word for each space

Hi Bryony,

I (0) ..**am**...glad you can come to the cinema on Saturday. The film starts either (1) 7.30 or 8.30. If you come to my house about 7 p.m., we can go to the earlier one together. I know you (2) not been to my new house in Mill Road before, but it's easy to find. It's (3)the left, opposite the cafe. It's older (4)any other house in the street and it's (5)tallest building there.

We can go to the cinema (6)tram. It only (7).....five minutes from my house. After the film, (8)you like to stay with us for the night? I hope (9)..... I downloaded some great music (10)afternoon just before I started writing this email. We can listen to that.

Jodie X

5. Choose the correct answer

London's underground map

Before the 1920s, there was a map for the London underground. It showed all the different train **stations**, but it was difficult to (1)..... this map. In 1931 Harry Beck, who worked for the London underground, made a map that was clear and carefully drawn. It showed all the underground (2)..... in different colours.

When the London underground company first saw Beck's map, they didn't like it. They weren't interested (3)..... a map that didn't show how (4)..... ... it was to travel from one place to another.

However, the company later decided to use Beck's map (5)..... then, there have been quite a few changes to the map. Sometimes the changes didn't really (6)..... Beck's map, and instead made it worse!

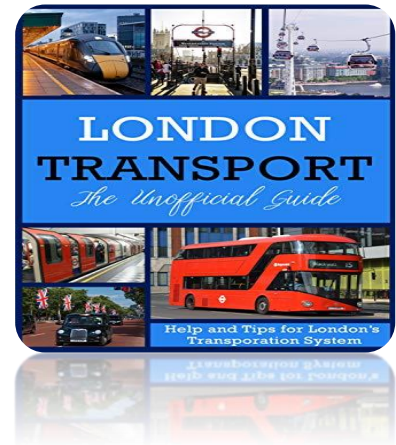
Today, the map is still changing as new stations are built on the underground but most of it is still Beck's work.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. see | B. understand | C. receive |
| 2. | A. addresses | B. roads | C. stations |
| 3. | A. for | B. in | C. at |
| 4. | A. nearly | B. far | C. clever |
| 5. | A. from | B. during | C. since |
| 6. | A. improve | B. repair | C. prepare |

6. Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question.

My home city, London, is always full of traffic and often, in the centre of the city, the traffic is not moving. This makes it very difficult for our parents to drive us to school. London is a very old city and the streets are often small, which means it can also be difficult for ambulances, school buses and police cars to get through.

Many people in London don't drive to work because it takes a very long time. Most people choose to travel by train, underground or tram because they are much quicker. If people are travelling from outside **of London**, they often have to catch a train to one of the big stations and then go by underground to their office. It can be very expensive, but **with** the traffic problems, it's the only and the quickest way.



Our city council has been trying to improve the traffic, but there are still too many cars. A few years ago, they stopped lorries going into the centre between 8 a.m and 6 p.m. This helped a little bit, but not enough. They then made every car driver pay to drive in London between 8.30 a.m and 6 p.m. This didn't make the traffic better because unfortunately people paid to drive in London and there was still the same number of cars as before.

How can they **change** this problem? They want to stop all cars going into the centre except for buses and taxis. Many people think this is a very bad idea and will make around London worse. Only time will tell.

1. Why is it difficult for school buses to move in London?
 - A. They have to pay during the day.
 - B. They can't get past other cars.
 - C. They can't drive through the centre.
2. The writer says that it's not easy to get to school in London because
 - A. Many of the roads have been **closed**.
 - B. some of the roads aren't very big.
 - C. buses aren't allowed in the centre.
3. The writer says that the fastest way to get to work in London is
 - A. by train and taxi
 - B. by train and bus
 - C. by train and underground
4. Why didn't the extra cost to every driver improve the traffic in London?
 - A. Nobody wanted to pay.
 - B. Everybody paid.
 - C. Few people used their **cars** during these hours.
5. What is the best title for the article?
 - A. Too much traffic
 - B. Good jobs in the city
 - C. Expensive taxis