

TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORT

Vocabulary and phrases:

arrive – przyjechać/przylecieć

baggage/luggage - bagaż

carriage - wagon

coach - autokar

commute - dojeżdżać

cruise – rejs wycieczkowy

cycle lane – ścieżka rowerowa

delay - opóźnienie

depart – odjeżdżać/odlatywać

fare – opłata za transport

flight – lot

get on/off – wsiąść/wysiąść

journey - podróż

land - lądować

means of transport – środki transportu

motorway - autostrada

platform - peron

public transport – transport publiczny

railway station – dworzec kolejowy

rush hour – godzina szczytu

stop - przystanek

take off – startować (o samolocie)

taxi rank – postój taksówek

ticket office – kasa biletowa

timetable – rozkład jazdy

tour- wycieczka objazdowa, ze zwiedzaniem

traffic jam - korek

travel insurance – ubezpieczenie na podróż

trip - wycieczka

underground – metro

Ex.1 Match words with definitions.

1. It's when you go somewhere by plane. (flight/cruise)
2. A narrow part of the road for bikes only. (motorway/cycle lane)
3. The time of day when there's a lot of traffic. (delay/rush hour)
4. It's the situation when the cars can't move because of the traffic. (traffic jam/commute)
5. It's when you travel from one place to another by car, train, plane or bus. (journey/means of transport)
6. The suitcases you carry with you. (carriage/luggage)
7. The place where taxis park when waiting for customers. (platform/taxi rank)
8. The place where you buy bus or train tickets. (travel insurance/ticket office)
9. It's the situation when a bus or train is late. (delay/depart)
10. You do it when you live in the countryside but have to travel to work in the city. (cruise/commute)

Ex.2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

station arrive platform get on delay stop mean of transport fare timetable
took off

1. Have a look at the busto see when the next one is due.
2. Our train leaves from three in five minutes.
3. The trainis cheaper than the plane.

4. They told us tothe plane and fasten our seat belts.
5. I waited at the bus for 20 minutes but no bus arrived, so I decided to walk.
6. After we, the captain told us about the journey.
7. This train doesn'tto Edinburgh. It stops at Haddington.
8. Ladies and gentlemen, we apologise for the The train will arrive in 15 minutes..
9. We have to rush to thebefore our train leaves.
10. I guess my favouriteis a car. It gives you a lot of freedom when travelling.

READING

Read the following text and choose the correct answer from the options given.

How to travel?

Travel is something which people do every day. It is very difficult to avoid the need to travel. It may be a trip to school, university or to work. Travelling can often take a long time, especially when great distances need to be covered. People often enjoy travelling abroad for holidays. But for some people travelling is not fun at all. Some people suffer from travel sickness. This means that they will become very unwell each time they travel.

Travelling can be either affordable or costly. It often depends on how far you want to travel and the choice of transport. Using a bicycle will not cost anything as you power it by using your legs. However, the use of a bicycle can be hard work and can take a lot of time to travel long distances. Cars and motorcycles are faster modes of transport, but are more expensive to use as gasoline is needed for them to work. It can usually be assumed that the longer you wish to travel, the more expensive and time consuming it will be.

The use of a plane is necessary for people wanting to travel very long distances. A pilot will fly a plane from an airport for many thousands of miles to take people to places far away. Although traffic is rarely a problem for airplanes, it can take a lot of preparation to travel by plane. People often need to arrive at the airport three hours prior to departure.

A train is another mode of transport which is ideal for travelling long distances within the same country, or between countries which are connected by land. A train driver will stop at train stations on route to allow passengers wishing to proceed to the scheduled destination to board the train.

A number of destinations can be travelled to by using the sea. People often depart from a harbour in a ferry which is driven by a captain. If the journey is a long distance, people may choose to sleep on the ferry while they wait to arrive at their destination. Some people choose to go on a cruise for their holiday, which would involve stopping at many different city ports for a short amount of time. People who need to travel short distances may choose not to use any transport at all. People often rely on their legs to take them to places nearby. This is often encouraged as certain modes of transport have been said to produce harmful emissions and damage the environment.

Glossary

affordable - w przystępnej cenie

mode of transport – środek transportu

travel sickness – choroba lokomocyjna

gasoline – benzyna

assume – założyć,

necessary – konieczne

prior to – przed czymś, wcześniej

within – w obrębie

on route - po drodze

proceed - przechodzić dalej, kontynuować

board – wchodzić na pokład, wsiadać

destination – cel podróży

harbour - port, przystań

ferry – prom

rely on – polegać na

encourage – zachęcać

harmful emissions - szkodliwe zanieczyszczenia

1) Which mode of transport does not cost money?

- a. Train
- b. Car
- c. Walking
- d. Bus

2) Why do some people not enjoy travelling?

- a. They find it a waste of time
- b. It is not comfortable
- c. It is expensive
- d. They become unwell

3) Name the mode of transport which is controlled by a pilot and stops at an airport.

- a. Train
- b. Airplane
- c. Car
- d. Bus

4) Name the mode of transport which is controlled by a captain and stops at a port.

- a. Train
- b. Car
- c. Ship
- d. Airplane

5) Which mode of transport is ideal for travelling between countries connected by land?

- a. Bicycle
- b. Train
- c. Airplane
- d. Car

LISTENING

Watch the following video and mark the statements True or False.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O0aXXZ3kgSA>

1. Boston is one of the top cities for new people.
2. People drive more when they move to the city.
4. People take about 3.4 billion rides on New York city trains and buses every year.

5. The city's first underground railroad opened in 1903.
6. The use of public transport in US is the highest in 60 years.
7. Straphangers Campaign supports people who drive cars in the cities.
8. More people are using public transportation as it has become more reliable.

MODALS OF OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY.

Obligation/Necessity

You **have to wear** a helmet when you ride a motorcycle.

She **had to use** public transport. She didn't have a car.

You **must switch off** the light before you leave home for holidays.

* Although *must* and *have to* have similar meaning, *have to* is more often used for external or general obligations like rules and laws, while *must* for personal or specific obligations.

* *have to* can be used in all tenses (had to/will have to ,etc), while *must* has only two forms: *must* and *mustn't*

* *must* and *have to* can also be used for strong recommendations, e.g. You **must** eat breakfast. You can't leave home hungry!

No obligation/necessity

There's no need to do something, e.g.

You **don't have to work** on Sundays.

He **doesn't have to wait** for the bus. He can walk.

They **didn't have to pay** for tickets. They were free.

Prohibition

You **mustn't go** there at night. It's really dangerous. (=you can't)

She **mustn't drink** milk. She's allergic to dairy products. (=she can't)

Advice/opinion

Somebody thinks it's a good idea to do or not to do something, e.g.

You **should go** to the doctor if you don't feel well.

They **shouldn't talk** to their neighbours like that. It's very rude.

Ex.1 Choose the correct form from the two given.

1. You *mustn't/don't have to* wear a uniform at this school.
2. She *shouldn't/mustn't* eat so much chocolate. It's rather fattening.
3. Last Monday we *must/had to* wait 20 minutes for the bus to arrive.
4. *Did he have to/Did he must* get up so early yesterday?
5. You *should/don't have to* rest. You look exhausted.
6. *Did you have to/Had you to* tidy your room when you were a child?
7. *Do you have to/Should you* do homework at school?
8. You *must/don't have to* stay in bed. You look awful!
9. We *didn't have to/shouldn't* get a taxi to the station. My mother took us.
10. You *shouldn't/doesn't have to* answer the phone during classes.

Ex.2 Complete the second sentence (using a form of *must, have to, should*) so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. It's automatic. It's not necessary to operate it manually.
Youoperate it manually.
2. It's obligatory to wear a suit on this position.
Heto wear a suit on this position.
3. I think it's a good idea if you go visit Tate Gallery when you go to London.
Youvisit Tate gallery when you go to London.

4. You're not allowed to enter.

Youenter.

5. You have to wear a hat in the winter. You may catch a cold.

Youwear a hat in the winter. You may catch a cold.

6. It's not a good idea to play computer games so much.

Youplay computer games so much.

7. In football you can't touch a ball with your hand. It's against the rules.

In football youtouch a ball with your hand. It's against the rules.

8. It's not necessary to come to the party if you don't want to.

Youcome to the party if you don't want to.

9. You look tired. I advise you to go to bed early tonight.

You look tired. Yougo to bed early tonight.

10. It wasn't necessary for us to bring our own food.

Webring our own food.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

1. Do you often use public transport?

2. How do you get to work or school?

3. How long does it take you to get to work/school?

4. Have you ever missed your last train or bus home?

5. Do you think that bus or train fares are expensive?

6. Have you ever travelled by plane? Where did you go?

7. Is parking a problem in your hometown?

8. What irritates you about getting around the city?

9. What do you think is the safest form of transportation?

10. Have you ever been in a traffic accident?

11. What do you usually do when riding a train or bus? Do you read/listen to music?
12. What is your favourite form of transportation?
13. How often do you take a taxi?
14. Do you think that city governments should encourage public transportation more?
15. If public transportation was free, would you use it more?