Unit 7: Traffic - Review 2

IV. Read and choose the best answer

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to **expand**. This caused many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk of accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is difficult to persuade people to change their habits and leaves their cars at home.

1. The word 'expand' in paragraph 1 is closet in meaning to …………..

A. decrease   B. increase   C. reduce   D. develop

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem caused by more traffic?

A. serious air pollution   B. greater risks of accidents

C. people's habits   D. very long delays

One possible approach is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars by increasing charges for parking and bringing in tougher fines for anyone who breaks the law. In addition, drivers could be required to pay for using particular routes at different times of the day. This system, known as road pricing has already been introduced in a number of cities, using a special electronic card fixed to the windscreen of the car. Of course, the most important thing is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to **give up** the comfort of their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable, with fares kept at an acceptable level.

3. The most important thing to encourage people to use public transport is …………..

A. high parking fees   B. good public transport

C. road using fees   D. high charges for public transport

4. The verb 'give up' is closet meaning to …………..

A. continue using   B. encourage   C. get bored with   D. stop using

5. We can learn from the text that …………..

A. It is easy for people change their habits.

B. Many people will not drive expensive cars.

C. More people will use public transport if it is cheap, reliable and comfortable.

D. Air pollution and lengthy delays cause people to leave their cars at home.

Vocabulary: persuade sb to V: *thuyết phục ai làm gì*

tough (adj) = difficult: *khó* → a tough fine: *phạt tiền nặng*

strict (adj): *nghiêm khắc*

reliable (adj): *đáng tin*

V. Read the sentences and make sentences with 'used to'.

*Ex: **I liked sweets before, but I don't like them now. → I used to like sweets.***

1. He was very rich, but now he has no money.

→……………………………………………………………………………………

2. We usually went to the cinema, but now we watch videos at home.

→……………………………………………………………………………………

3. They didn't eat in restaurants, but they do now.

→……………………………………………………………………………………

4. My sister was a singer, but now she's a MC.

→……………………………………………………………………………………

5. The streets were never crowded, but they are very crowded now.

→……………………………………………………………………………………

6. The air was fresh and pure, but it is heavily polluted now.

→……………………………………………………………………………………

7. My parents took me to school, but I ride a bike to school now.

→……………………………………………………………………………….................