UNIT 4 TRANSPORTATION 2

A. **VOCABULARY**: **Complete the text** using the words you've learned from the previous lesson:

Transport in Bellhaven is managed by several operators. Each publishes its own timetable, but a service can run almost on schedule and still fail to meet _____'s needs. For example, if a train's revised arrival time is five minutes after the _____ of the last ferry, the railway company may record only a minor delay. For island residents, however, the journey cannot be completed that evening.

Alternative routes exist, but they are not always obvious. A replacement coach may be slowed by congestion on the main road or by a narrow, _____diversion. On market days, the ferry also stops at the old harbour, which passengers can reach by **tram**. Giving the train _____ up-to-date information and displaying it on the _____ would allow passengers to make other arrangements. Passengers who need assistance could then plan the transfer with a _____.

Safety remains a priority. A heavy swell can make the harbour entrance difficult to navigate, whether a vessel is a small _____or a large passenger _____. Decades ago, a ferry struck the harbour wall after its crew continued despite warnings. The accident was described as a _____ because of the number of _____. Yet the death toll did not reflect the full impact. One _____, a crew member who survived, was unable to return to work because of the _____ he experienced.

Weather disruption also affects local businesses. Harbour tours and _____ flights may be suspended in strong winds, and repeated cancellations can threaten the _____ of people who depend on tourism. The consequences of ignoring safety warnings, however, can be _____. Keeping services running in unsafe conditions is therefore no solution.

One proposal is to hold the final mainland coach for up to twenty minutes when a ferry is delayed. **This** would reduce the risk of island passengers being stranded, although it would extend the journey for those already on board. Bellhaven's challenge is to decide how much extra waiting is reasonable and ensure that operators share information before passengers are left without a connection.

Answer the following questions. Each answer must include at least ONE WORD you've learned from the previous lesson:

Have you ever missed a bus, train or ferry? What happened, and how did you reach your destination?

_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Do you prefer travelling alone or with someone else?

_____

What causes the worst traffic problems where you live?

_____

_____

Can you think of a place where people's livelihoods depend on a reliable transport service?

_____

_____

B. **READING:** Read the article about ways of reducing cars in cities, and then complete the notes.

Car-free cities	**Imagine you are going to give a talk to your classmates about reducing car use in cities. Use words from the article to help you write some notes.** **Make short notes under each heading.**
Getting cars out of cities has become a target for countries around the world. The number of cars on our roads has risen rapidly in recent years, causing traffic jams and an increase in pollution, and contributing to global warming. I decided to look into what has been done and what I could do personally. One study, carried out at Lund University in Sweden, found that 75% of the methods introduced to cut car use were put in place by local city governments. The most successful cities have created policies which govern what people can or can't do, while also encouraging people to change their behaviour where possible. One strategy that has an obvious impact on drivers is removing parking places. Over ten years ago, urban designer Alison Lee was involved in a project in Melbourne, Australia, which did just this. Despite complaints from some traders and residents, it has been a success. My city council recently proposed the same thing and it made me think about what I could do. I realised there are plenty of alternatives to driving. Renting an e-bike was one thing I did to see how well I could manage without my car. Elsewhere, creating car-	Policies that have been introduced to reduce car use: (**4**) _____ _____ _____ _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

free zones has led to a reduction of city-centre traffic. In Barcelona, Spain, there are areas in the city that can only be accessed by residents and emergency services in vehicles, along with bicycles and those on foot.

Charging drivers to enter parts of a city is another approach. In London, UK, traffic in the centre has been reduced by around 33% since this began in 2003. Other cities have done the same, but although this has clearly led to significant reductions in car use, traffic problems cannot be avoided completely while city design continues to favour car use. One answer is better public transport, which some cities have already provided. Another option I was interested in is sharing a car, which I've now been doing for a while with friends who live in my area.

A large medical centre in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, reported a 20–25% reduction in employee car journeys by introducing parking charges outside the workplace. But we know people need encouragement as well as rules. One widely explored idea is making a personal travel plan. I wasn't entirely sure what this meant, so I decided to give it a go. Basically, it involves getting personalised advice on the best ways to avoid car use in the city, and I found it really helpful.

Mobile phone technology offers another way to limit car use. When I was living in Bologna, Italy, I came across an example of this. It involved downloading an app that records environmentally friendly trips around the city. I did this and found it really motivating. Initial results showed that 73% of people used their car less, although the number of car trips or distances travelled by car were not recorded, so the overall effectiveness of this app is unclear.

What the writer has tried doing in order to reduce his own car use: (**3**)

_____

_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. LISTENING:

You will hear a radio news item about a manufacturer of hot-air baloons. For questions **9-18**, complete the notes below which summarise what the speaker says.

Douglas Finch award

Douglas Finch is going to be given the Honorary Degree of Doctor of **9** _____.
Douglas Finch was born just outside of Glasgow and went to Allan Glen's School before reading **10** _____ at Glasgow University.
The Bristol Belle was the first hot air balloon in **11** _____.
In 1968 he was issued with the first ever **12** _____ for Hot Air Balloons.
The Golden Falcon was designed specifically to fly **13** _____.
In 1973 he was awarded the Royal Aeronautical Club Silver Medal for the first balloon flight **14** _____.
In 1978 he attempted to cross the Atlantic in a balloon called **15** _____.
Bristol is considered the undisputed **16** _____ of the world.
Doug Finch has advanced the science, technology and art of balloon flight to **17** _____.
Doug Finch will receive his Honorary **18** _____ at Bristol Business School.

D. USE OF ENGLISH

Read about four different forms of transport. Complete each gap with the passive form of the verb in brackets. Choose the future simple, present simple, past simple or present perfect according to the context.

Traghetto, Venice

The Grand Canal in Venice is 3.53 km long, but there are only three bridges over the water, so how do people cross? The famous *traghetto* ('ferry' in Italian) is the answer. These boats **(a)** _____ (design) to provide passengers with a quick and cheap way to get from one side of the canal to the other. Each boat **(b)** _____ (row) by two oarsmen, one at each end of the *traghetto*, and passengers usually stand during the short crossing.

Tangah, Pakistan

Pakistan is famous for rickshaws and taxis, but money **(c)** _____ (can save) by riding on a *tangah*. This is a carriage, sitting on top of two large wooden wheels. *Tangahs*, which **(d)**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____ (pull) by one or two horses, **(e)** _____ (not design) for comfort! Nowadays *tangahs* **(f)** _____ (use) for enjoyment and entertainment rather than as a way of covering long distances.

Bamboo train, Cambodia

If you're feeling brave, try riding a Cambodian bamboo train. These trains, which **(g)** _____ (know) locally as *noris*, **(h)** _____ (first use) in the late 20th century. Passengers sit on a platform made from bamboo, which **(i)** _____ (power) by an electric engine. *Noris* **(j)** _____ (know) to travel at speeds of up to 40 kph. As the tracks **(k)** _____ (not maintain), the ride can be extremely bumpy and uncomfortable, but the fares are cheap and it is an amazing experience.

Monte toboggan, Madeira

Monte toboggans **(l)** _____ (introduce) in the 19th century as a quick method to descend from Monte to Funchal in Portugal. Today they are a popular tourist attraction. On each ride, passengers **(m)** _____ (accompany) by two drivers. The drivers, who **(n)** _____ (dress) in traditional white outfits, will steer you through the narrow streets at up to 48 kph, making it a truly exciting experience.

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