name and surname: _____ **grade: VIII - ___**

HOMEWORK 2.2 - Transport Vehicles, Global Mobility & Past Tenses (Simple vs. Continuous)

1. Match each transport item or road facility (1–8) with its correct English definition (A–H).

Transport Vocabulary	Definition
1. zebra crossing	**A.** A multi-lane highway built for high-speed travel between distant cities.
2. ambulance	**B.** A comfortable intercity bus equipped for long overland journeys and tours.
3. motorway	**C.** A painted pedestrian lane on the road where cars must stop for walkers.
4. coach	**D.** A special emergency vehicle equipped to take sick or injured people to hospital.
5. roundabout	**E.** A circular junction where traffic flows continuously around a central island.
6. fire truck	**F.** A famous double-decker passenger vehicle commonly seen on London routes.
7. double-decker bus	**G.** A designated shelter along the pavement where public buses pick up commuters.
8. bus stop	**H.** A heavy emergency vehicle carrying firefighters, rescue equipment, and water tanks.

Answers: 1 – ____ | 2 – ____ | 3 – ____ | 4 – ____ | 5 – ____ | 6 – ____ | 7 – ____ | 8 – ____

2. Complete the sentences using the phrases from the box.

faster than | *more crowded* | *more eco-friendly* | *quieter than* | *more frequent* | *cheaper* | *more comfortable* | *longer* | *more modern* | *practical*

a) The high-speed bullet train in Tokyo is significantly _____ a regular commuter train on a rural line.
b) During morning rush hour, subway stations in New York are much _____than local bus stops in our town.
c) Riding an electric bicycle to work is far _____ than driving a heavy petrol car.
d) Municipal trolleybuses operating in the city centre are _____ noisy old diesel trucks.
e) Public transport departures in major European metropolises are _____ , coming every three minutes.
f) Taking the municipal metro is generally _____ than booking a private yellow taxi cab.
g) Reclining seats on an international travel coach are _____ plastic benches on a city bus.
h) An overland journey by regional train takes a _____time than a direct flight across the country.
i) Underground railways built in modern Asian capitals are _____than historic lines constructed a century ago.
j) For short distances in pedestrian town squares, walking on foot is the most _____ choice.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: Past Simple or Past Continuous.

a) While the bus driver _____ *(navigate)* through the narrow roundabout, a cyclist suddenly _____ *(swerve)* in front of him.
b) The firefighters _____ *(rescue)* the stranded driver while the heavy rain _____ *(pour)* down on the motorway.
c) I _____ *(read)* a travel guide on my tablet when the intercity coach finally _____ *(arrive)* at the station.
d) While the police car _____ *(pursue)* the speeding vehicle, it _____ *(turn)* sharply into a side street.
e) The passengers _____ *(wait)* under the bus stop shelter when the thunder _____ *(start)*.
f) Ana _____ *(lose)* her travel pass while she _____ *(rush)* to catch the morning train to Bitola.
g) As the ambulance _____ *(speed)* toward the hospital entrance, all the traffic lights _____ *(turn)* red.

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h) The tourists _____ *(take)* photos of the red double-decker bus when a friendly guide _____ *(offer)* them assistance.
i) What _____ *(you / do)* yesterday afternoon when the accident _____ *(block)* the avenue?
j) A mechanic _____ *(fix)* the broken engine while the passengers _____ *(drink)* warm tea in the terminal cafe.

4. **Combine each pair of sentences into ONE logical complex sentence using WHEN or WHILE as indicated.**
a) *Action A:* I was crossing the street at the zebra crossing. *Action B:* The traffic light turned green. *(WHILE)*
_____
b) *Action A:* The tour coach was driving along the scenic motorway. *Action B:* A tyre suddenly blew out. *(WHEN)*
_____
c) *Action A:* The police officers were monitoring speed limits near the crossroads. *Action B:* They spotted a dangerous driver. *(WHILE)*
_____
d) *Action A:* The family was travelling on the underground subway. *Action B:* The electricity went out momentarily. *(WHEN)*
_____
e) *Action A:* The conductor was checking tickets in the second carriage. *Action B:* The train passed over the river bridge. *(WHILE)*
_____
f) *Action A:* The pedestrians were standing at the bus stop. *Action B:* An ambulance sped past with loud sirens. *(WHEN)*
_____
g) *Action A:* She was looking at the city transport map on her smartphone. *Action B:* She missed her stop. *(WHILE)*
_____
h) *Action A:* The children were waving from the top deck of the bus. *Action B:* Their parents saw them from the sidewalk. *(WHEN)*
_____

5. ✸ CHALLENGE & ERROR CORRECTION TASK - Read each sentence carefully. Find the ONE underlined error in grammar, comparative form, or vocabulary choice and write the correct version on the line.
a) While the ambulance **was speeding** down the motorway, it **1. was encountering** a heavy traffic jam.
Correction: _____
b) Electric municipal buses in our town are **2. more quieter** than old diesel vehicles.
Correction: _____
c) The passengers **were standing** at the bus stop when the double-decker bus **3. was arriving**.
Correction: _____
d) Subway networks in big metropolises are **4. crowded than** rural town transport systems.
Correction: _____
e) I **5. was dropping** my leather wallet on the pavement while I was getting off the coach.
Correction: _____
f) The fire truck turned on its siren while the firefighters **6. responded** to the emergency call.
Correction: _____
g) Riding a bicycle to school is **7. more eco-friendly as** driving a petrol-powered car.
Correction: _____
h) What **8. did you do** yesterday at five o'clock when the severe storm hit the city transit center?
Correction: _____

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