

## Vocabulary

make and cause

- ① Complete this newspaper article with the correct form of **make** or **cause**.

### Chaos on streets as traffic computer crashes ... again

A power cut 1 caused the city's traffic control computer system to stop working again yesterday morning. This 2 caused enormous traffic jams throughout the city centre, as traffic lights stopped working. As well as 3 causing thousands of people late for work, the chaos on the streets also 4 caused a lot of accidents. Emergency vehicles were unable to reach accidents in time, since the traffic jams 5 caused it impossible for them to cross the city quickly. A driver we interviewed said, "The new computer system was supposed to 6 make things easier for us, but since they started using it, it's just 7 causing so many problems. It never works properly. This kind of thing 8 causes me so angry."

## Key vocabulary

- ② Complete the passage using the words from the box.

aim   alternative   competition   convenience  
destination   pedestrians   revolutionary   unwilling

### London Underground's escalators

When London Underground railway's escalators were first installed in 1911, they were completely 1 revolutionary. People had never seen anything like them before. Young people thought they were great fun, but many older passengers were 2 unwilling to use them because they thought they were dangerous. They were frightened the escalators would stop suddenly, and throw them all the way to the bottom. As a result, wherever possible, they used 3 alternative forms of transport such as the bus or taxis.

Worried about losing their passengers to the 4 competition, London Underground managers employed a man with an artificial leg to ride up and down on the escalators all day. Their 5 aim was to prove that the escalators were safe. It worked, and the escalators became such a success that 6 pedestrians started coming into stations from the street just to ride them. Today, the escalators are more than just a 7 convenience. More than three million people rely on London Underground trains to get them to and from their 8 destination every day, and the system would collapse without a fast and efficient way of getting them to and from the platforms.



Getting from A to B (21)



## Writing

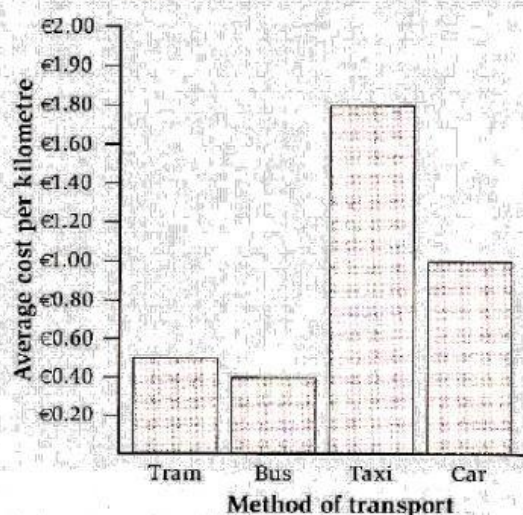
### Task 1

- 1 Look at this Writing task, and answer the questions which follow it.

The table and bar chart show how journey times in a city centre changed after improvements were made to the transport network, and the costs of using different forms of transport in the city.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Form of transport	Average journey time before improvements	Average journey time after improvements
Tram	22 minutes	16 minutes
Bus	28 minutes	23 minutes
Taxi	9 minutes	12 minutes
Car	10 minutes	15 minutes



- How many forms of transport are included in the table and bar chart?  
*4 (tram, bus, taxi and car)*
- What was the fastest way of getting around the city *before* improvements to the transport network?
- What was the fastest way of getting around the city *after* improvements to the transport network?
- Do tram journeys take more time or less time than bus journeys?

- How much on average does it cost to travel 1km by taxi?
- Is it cheaper to travel by bus or by tram?
- Which form of transport experienced the biggest rise in journey times after improvements to the network?
- Which form of transport experienced the biggest fall in journey times after improvements to the network?

- 2 Refer to the table and bar chart on the left. Complete the sentences with words from the box. You will need to use some words more than once.

big cheap economical expensive fast slow

- Cost per kilometre: €0.40.  
The *cheapest* form of transport is the bus.
- Average journey time: (before) 28 minutes; (after) 23 minutes.  
The bus is *cheaper* form of transport.
- Cost per kilometre: €0.50.  
The tram is *cheaper* than the bus.
- Average journey time: (before) 22 minutes; (after) 16 minutes.  
The tram is *faster* than the bus.
- Cost per kilometre: €1.80.  
*Taxi* way of getting around the city is by taxi.
- Average journey time: (before) 9 minutes; (after) 12 minutes.  
Taxis are *cheaper* way of getting around the city.
- Average journey time: (before) 10 minutes; (after) 15 minutes.  
Cars have seen *big* increase in journey times.
- Average journey times: (before) 28 / 22 minutes; (after) 23 / 16 minutes.  
Journeys by bus and tram are *cheaper* than by car or taxi.

- 3 Student's Book Unit 3 page 36



- 3 Complete the introduction from a sample answer to the Writing task with words and phrases from the box. You should use one word twice.

bar graph    how long    how much    table  
transport    travel    use

The 1  shows 2  it took to  
3  around a city before and after the  
4  network was improved. The 5   
shows 6  it costs to 7  different  
forms of 8  in the city.

- 4 Now do the Writing task. Start your answer with the introduction in Exercise 3. Remember to:

- divide your answer into paragraphs
- include a brief conclusion.

## Grammar

Making comparisons with adjectives and adverbs

- 1 Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using a comparative adverb form of the words in bold.

- It's **quicker** to get to London by train than by bus.  
You can get to London more quickly by train than by bus.
- Price rises are **steadier** this year than last year.  
Prices are rising  this year than last year.
- Grilling food is **healthier** than frying it.  
You'll eat  if you grill food instead of frying it.
- It is **easier** to travel into town by bus than by car.  
You can travel into town  by bus than by car.
- It's more **economical** to shop in the market than in the supermarket.  
You can shop  in the market than in the supermarket.

- 2 Complete the passage with the correct comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets.

What do I think is 1 the best (good) mode of transport? I think that depends on where and why I'm travelling. Obviously over long distances, I can get to my destination much 2  (quick) if I fly. Going the same distance by train is 3  (slow) than going by plane, but in my opinion this can be 4  (good), as I can get to see more of the country. Also, travelling by train is 5  (comfortable) form of transport because there's more room to move about. Without doubt, 6  (bad) method of transport, especially over long distances, has to be by bus. It's 7  (cheap) than going by train, but that's the only advantage I can think of. Of course, 8  (healthy) mode of transport is the bicycle. It may not be 9  (quick) way of getting around, and on some roads it's probably 10  (dangerous) way of travelling, but over short distances I don't think there's anything 11  (good). However, a bicycle is not very practical if you have to travel 12  (far) than a few kilometres.

## Spelling

Changes when adding -er and -est to adjectives

Read the rules below. Number each adjective according to rules 1-5.

dangerous ☐    enjoyable ☐    expensive ☐  
far ☐    fast ☐    good ☐    healthy ☐  
high ☐    hot ☐    lazy ☐    sad ☐  
slow ☐    steady ☐    thin ☐

1 Add -er or -est	cheap - cheaper - the cheapest
2 Change the last letter to i; add -r or -est	easy - easier - the easiest
3 Double the final letter; add -er or -est	big - bigger - the biggest
4 Add more or the most	comfortable - more comfortable - the most comfortable
5 Change the word	bad - worse - the worst