Unit 7

# TRAFFIC



## A. PHONETICS

**I Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A. p<u>a</u>in | B. s<u>a</u>id | C. afr<u>a</u>id | D. str<u>a</u>ight |
| 2. | A. c<u>ei</u>ling | B. n<u>ei</u>ghbor | C. v<u>ei</u>n | D. fr<u>ei</u>ght |
| 3. | A. exc<u>e</u>pt | B. th<u>e</u>re | C. th<u>e</u>n | D. h<u>e</u>y |
| 4. | A. m<u>a</u>ke | B. pl<u>a</u>yground | C. st<u>a</u>tion | D. m<u>a</u>ny |
| 5. | A. r<u>ea</u>dy | B. br<u>ea</u>k | C. ah<u>ea</u>d | D. d<u>ea</u>d |

**II Find the word with the different stress pattern from the others.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A. contain | B. achieve | C. improve | D. enter |
| 2. | A. suggest | B. rely | C. compare | D. empty |
| 3. | A. expand | B. exit | C. exam | D. exhaust |
| 4. | A. accident | B. dangerous | C. argument | D. however |
| 5. | A. unfriendly | B. century | C. gallery | D. quality |

## B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

**III Put the word/ phrase in each space to complete the following sentences.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *zebra crossing* | *railway station* | *speed limit* | *traffic jams* |
| *road user* | *means of transport* | *driving license* | |
| *safety helmet* | *road safety* | *train tickets* | |

1. The government has introduced a new ..... campaign in an attempt to reduce the number of road accidents.
2. A ..... is a hard hat which covers and protects the whole head, worn especially by the motorcyclist.
3. We looked on our map to find the way to the .....
4. Road works have caused ..... throughout the city centre.

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5. A ..... is a place on a road at which vehicles must stop to allow people to walk across the road.
6. You should know the regulations in order to become a good .....
7. A ..... is an official document that shows you are able to drive.
8. Slow down because you're breaking the .....
9. We needed to get to Ha Noi, but we had no .....
10. I have two …….. available to go to Lao Cai. Would you like to go with me to Sa Pa?

**IV What do these signs mean? Choose the correct answer.**




1. A. You can reduce your speed.
   B. You have to go fast.
   C. You must drive slowly.




2. A. For tourists only.
   B. Tourist information available.
   C. Information about tourists.



3. A. Be careful. Road works ahead.
   B. Watch out. There are workers.
   C. Look out for working children



4. A. There are wild animals ahead.
   B. There are cattle ahead.
   C. You can buy cattle meat here.




5. A. You can't use your camera here.
   B. Cameras are used here.
   C. Cameras are sold ahead



6. A. Cars and buses can pass.
   B. Cars cannot be sold here
   C. Cars are not allowed.

**V Find some more words that go with the given verbs.**

1. get off.....
2. park.....
3. catch.....
4. board.....
5. ride.....

1. drive.....
2. sail .....
3. fly .....
4. get.....
5. get on.....

**VI Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).**

1. There …….. a MRT station here, but it has disappeared.
   A. were  B. used to have  C. use to have  D. used to be
2. …….. does it take to go from Ha Noi to Pleiku by plane?
   A. How much  B. How many  C. How long  D. How far


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3. My little brother used to …… his homework early in the evening.
A. do B. does C. doing D. did

4. If people …… the rules, there are no more accidents.
A. follow B. take care of C. obey D. remember

5. You should …… right and left when you go across the road.
A. see B. look C. be D. take

6. Hurry up or we can't …… the last bus home.
A. keep B. follow C. go D. catch

7. I used to go to school ……
A. with bike B. by foot C. in car D. by bus

8. Public …… in my town is good and cheap.
A. travel B. journey C. tour D. transport

9. When there is a traffic jam, it …… me a very long time to go home.
A. takes B. costs C. spends D. lasts

10. Yesterday Richard and Peter…… round West Lake. It took them an hour.
A. cycle B. cycles C. cycling D. cycled

11. Cyclists and motorists have to wear a …… when they ride a motorbike.
A. cap B. mask C. helmet D. hard hat

12. He forgot to give a ……before he turned left and got a ticket.
A. hand B. signal C. sign D. light

13. All of us have to obey …… strictly.
A. traffic B. traffic rules C. traffic jam D. regular

14. We should wait for the traffic lights …… before we cross the street.
A. turn yellow B. turn green C. to turn yellow D. to turn green

15. Drivers have to …… your seatbelt whenever they drive.
A. tie B. fasten C. put on D. put

16. I …… marbles when I was young, but now I didn't.
A. play B. used to play C. have played D. didn't use to play

17. ……is it from your house to the nearest bus stop?" - "About 50 metres".
A. How much B. How long C. How far D. How often

18. Minh used to ……jigsaw puzzles in his spare time.
A. do B. does C. doing D. did

19. Public ……in this city is quite good, and it's not expensive.
A. vehicle B. travel C. transport D. journey

20. It's about 2 kilometers ……my house ……school.
A. between/and B. from/to C. between/to D. from/ and

**VII Choose the best answer to complete the passage.**

When you are in Hong Kong, you can go about by taxi, by tram, by bus, or (1) ..... *(in/ by/ on/ with)* underground. I myself prefer the underground (2) ..... *(because/ when/ so/ but)* it is fast, easy and cheap. There are (3) ..... *(some/ a lot/ many/ few)* trams and buses in Hong Kong, and one cannot drive along the road (4) ..... *(quick/*


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*quicker/ quickly/ quickest)* and without many stops. The underground is therefore usually quicker (5) ..... *(as/ than/ so/ like)* taxis or buses. If you do not know Hong Kong very well, it is very difficult (6) ..... *(finding/ to find/ found/ to finding)* the bus you want. You can take a taxi, but it is (7) ..... *(more/ much/ as/ too)* expensive than the underground or a bus. On the underground you find good maps that tell you the names of the stations and show you (8) ..... *(who/ when/ what/ how)* to get to them so that it is easy to find your way.

**VIII Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. We didn't used to have a colorful TV, but we do now. .....
   A B C D
2. When my baby sister is younger, she didn't use to eat pizza. .....
   A B C D
3. It's about 500 meters at my house to school. .....
   A B C D
4. On my way home get school, I sometimes see a train pass by. .....
   A B C D
5. Did he use to crying all night when his father died. .....
   A B C D

## C. READING

**IX Read the passage and fill in the blank with the missing word.**

Transport in London is expensive. The fare depends on the length of the journey; you cannot buy or book tickets in advance. Children under sixteen pay half, and those under five travel free.

You usually buy bus tickets from the conductor, but some buses you pay the driver. Most London buses are double-deckers. On the underground railway (or tube) you buy your ticket from the machine or ticket office, and give it up at the end of the journey. Not all trains from one platform go to the same place, so watch the signs. The last train leaves at 1.15 p.m.

1. The fare depends on the ..... of the journey.
   A. way B. distance C. time
2. Children under five don't have to ..... when they use public transport.
   A. give B. pay C. buy
3. You should buy bus tickets from the ..... but on some buses you pay the driver.
   A. machine B. driver C. conductor
4. On the underground railway (or tube) you buy your ticket ..... the machine or ticket office.
   A. from B. in C. on
5. Not all trains from one ..... go to the same place, so watch the signs.
   A. station B. platform C. railway


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**X Read the passage and answer the following questions.**



The streets are crowded with traffic. Taxis are bringing tired people from the airport and the train stations to the hotels. They hope to sleep a few hours before their busy day in the big city. Trucks are bringing fresh fruit and vegetables into the city. Ships are bringing food and fuel to the harbor.

By seven o'clock in the morning, the streets are filled again with people. Millions of people live in the big city, and millions of people who work in the big city live in the suburbs, the commuters, are hurrying to get to their offices. Everyone is in a hurry. Some stop only to drink a cup of coffee. Others stop to buy a morning paper or to have breakfast.

The noise of traffic gets louder. The policemen blow their whistles to stop the traffic or to hurry it alone.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Where do taxis often take people from?

.....

2. What are trucks bringing? And what about ships?

.....

3. Who are commuters?

.....

4. What do people often do when they are in a hurry in the early morning?

.....

5. What do the policemen do to control the traffic?

.....

## D. SPEAKING

**XI Work in groups of three or four. Write in the space as many means of transport as possible.**

**Then discuss and classify them into different groups.**

**Now tell the class about your classification**

**You should explain why did you classify them that way.**



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**XII** **Now work in pairs. Among the above means of transport, which is your most favorite one? Tell your partner.**

***You should base on the suggestions below:***

- What is your favorite means of transport?
- How often do you use it?
- Why do like it?
- What are the advantages of using it?
- What are the disadvantages of using it?

## E. LISTENING

**XIII** **Work in pairs. Match the phrases below about traffic with their definition.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. congestion | A. queues of vehicles block an entire network of intersecting streets, bringing traffic in all directions to a complete standstill |
| 2. traffic report | B. having almost no space between cars and moving very slowly |
| 3. snarl up | C. strong, unpleasant, and sometimes dangerous gas or smoke from running vehicles. |
| 4. gridlocks | D. a condition on transport networks that occurs as use increases, resulting in slower speeds, longer trip times. |
| 5. bumper-to-bumper | E. giving information about road conditions such as traffic jam, and traffic accidents. |
| 6. exhaust fumes | F. a long line of traffic that is unable to travel forward |

**XIV** **1. Now listen to a man talking about traffic. Decide if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).**



1. The traffic has stopped getting worse. .....
2. Driving in the countryside can be a nightmare. .....
3. In cities, there is traffic jam even at midnight. .....
4. Fewer people travelling by train or bus will better the traffic. .....
5. A lot of traffic makes pollution. .....

**2. Listen again and fill in the gaps with the missing words.**

- I don't know where all this traffic came from. You turn on the (1) ..... and the (2) ..... is all about congestion here, snarl-ups and gridlocks there. The answer must be to get better (3) .....



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- The roads are too (4) …… And then there's the pollution. It's disgusting outside sometimes. You feel like you're breathing pure (5) …… We need to get rid of these traffic jams so we can move and breathe more easily.

## F. WRITING



**XV Reorder the following words to make meaningful sentences.**

1. it/ travel/ is/ rush/ because/ in/ so/ on/ to/ traffic/ road/ tiring/ hours/ jams/ of.

   .....

2. it/ hour/ to/ took/ office/ yesterday/ more/ my/ than/ mother/ an/ to/ go/ her.

   .....

3. from/ Hochiminh city/ travelling/ not/ time-consuming/ to/ by/ Hanoi/ airplane/ is.

   .....

4. The/ more/ months/ project/ team/ than/ three/ completing/ spent/ this.

   .....

5. buy/ 50.000VND/ it/ visitor/ often/ entrance/ ticket/ costs/ a/ only/ to/ an.

   .....

**XVI Write a paragraph (80-100 words) to describe the traffic near where you live.**

***You should base on the suggestions below:***

- How is the traffic there?
- Are there often traffic jams?
- Why is it so?
- What do you think should be done to better the traffic there?

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LIVEWORKSHEETS