

Reading 2

Matching headings

3 You are going to read a passage about city streets. Before you begin, look at the two pictures and answer the question.

What do you think the passage will be about?

- a the difference between towns and cities now, and towns and cities in the past
- b how towns and cities are planned and built
- c removing cars and other vehicles from streets in towns and cities

4 Read the passage quickly and underline words 1–8. Then match them with their definitions, a–h.

1 pedestrians	a trying something in order to discover what it is like
2 exhaust fumes	b the work that is done to keep something in good condition
3 experimenting	c people who own or manage shops
4 resistance	d when people disagree with a change, idea, etc., and refuse to accept it
5 shopkeepers	e the outer area of a city, town or village
6 construction	f the work of building houses, offices, bridges, etc.
7 maintenance	g people who are walking and not in a vehicle
8 outskirts	h strong, unpleasant and often dangerous gases from vehicles

Pedestrians only

How traffic-free shopping streets developed

A The concept of traffic-free shopping areas goes back a long time. During the Middle Ages, traffic-free shopping areas known as souks were built in Middle Eastern countries to allow people to shop in comfort and, more importantly, safety. As far back as 2,000 years ago, road traffic was banned from central Rome during the day to allow for the free movement of pedestrians, and was only allowed in at night when shops and markets had closed for the day. In most other cities, however, pedestrians were forced to share the streets with horses, coaches and, later, with cars and other motorised vehicles.



- B The modern, traffic-free shopping street was born in Europe in the 1960s, when both city populations and car ownership increased rapidly. Dirty exhaust fumes from cars and the risks involved in crossing the road were beginning to make shopping an unpleasant and dangerous experience. Many believed the time was right for experimenting with car-free streets, and shopping areas seemed the best place to start.
- C At first, there was resistance from shopkeepers. They believed that such a move would be bad for business. They argued that people would avoid streets if they were unable to get to them in their cars. When the first streets in Europe were closed to traffic, there were even noisy demonstrations, as many shopkeepers predicted they would lose customers.
- D However, research carried out afterwards in several European cities revealed some unexpected statistics. In Munich, Cologne and Hamburg, visitors to shopping areas increased by 50 percent. On Copenhagen's main shopping street, shopkeepers reported sales increases of 25–40 percent. Shopkeepers in Minneapolis, USA, were so impressed when they learnt this that they even offered to pay for the construction and maintenance costs of their own traffic-free streets.
- E With the arrival of the traffic-free shopping street, many shops, especially those selling things like clothes, food and smaller luxury items, prospered. Unfortunately, it wasn't good news for everyone, as shops selling furniture and larger electrical appliances actually saw their sales drop. Many of these were forced to move elsewhere, away from the city centre. Today they are a common feature on the outskirts of towns and cities, often situated in out-of-town retail zones with their own car parks and other local facilities.



5 Now match the headings i–vii below with paragraphs A–E in the passage on page 19. There are two headings that you do not need.

List of Headings

- i Facing local opposition
- ii Some reasons for success
- iii Winners and losers
- iv A need for change
- v An experiment that went wrong
- vi An idea from ancient history
- vii North America learns from Europe

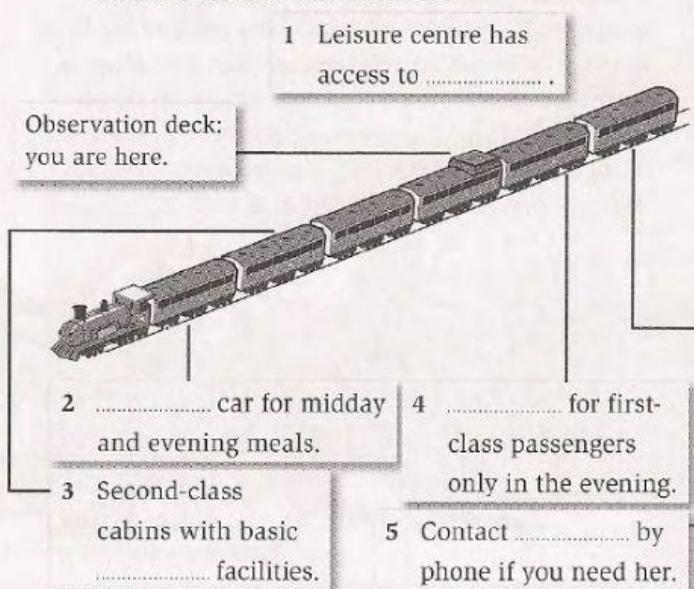
Listening

Labelling a diagram

1 You are going to hear an information announcement for passengers on a train. Before you listen, look at the diagram below and answer these questions.

- 1 Where are you on the train?
- 2 Where is the engine?
- 3 What do we call the separate parts of the train where the passengers sit? Are they **A** cars, **B** carriages, **C** either of these?
- 4 What do we call a room on a train or a ship where you sleep? Is it **A** a cell, **B** a cabin, **C** an office?

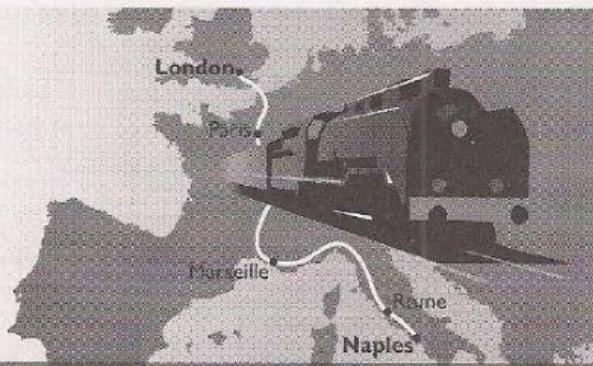
2 Now listen and label the diagram. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.



Multiple choice

3 You are going to hear the next part of the information announcement. Before you listen, read Questions 1–5 and underline the key words in each question.

4 Now listen and answer Questions 1–5. Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.



Travel on the Sunshine Express to Naples. Five-star luxury all the way!

- 1 How long will it take to get to Paris?
 - A about one hour
 - B about three hours
 - C about four hours
- 2 What should passengers do with their passports?
 - A leave them with their steward
 - B lock them away
 - C carry them at all times
- 3 When should passengers be in the restaurant car for dinner?
 - A 7.45 p.m.
 - B 8.00 p.m.
 - C 8.15 p.m.
- 4 What will the passengers do when the train gets to the Italian border?
 - A change trains
 - B go on a tour
 - C have lunch in a local café
- 5 What should passengers *not* do?
 - A eat their own food on the train
 - B open their cabin window
 - C leave the train before it gets to Italy