

Listening

get in arrive

pull in / pull out arrive / depart (especially used for vehicles such as trains, trucks, and cars)

A Look at the photo below. How long is your typical commute to school or work?

B Listen to a news broadcast in which the reporter, Jeremy Wexler, talks about his commute.

听力 As you listen, mark the correct answer for each item.

1. The average commuting time is **increasing** / **decreasing**.
2. Jeremy probably lives in **the suburbs** / **the city**.
3. It is **common** / **not common** for the 8:12 train to be late.
4. His office is **near** / **far** from the train station.
5. He's probably **sitting** / **standing** on the train.
6. Jeremy takes **one train** / **more than one train** to work.

Listening Strategy

Connecting ideas Listen for expressions like these that connect ideas. They show a cause-and-effect relationship between one idea and another: *As a result . . . / Because of that . . . / That means that . . . / When that happens . . .*

C Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen again. Mark your answers to show the cause-and-effect

听力 relationships that Jeremy describes.

1. The trains are **older** / **newer**. → They break down **more** / **less** often. → They run **more** / **less** frequently. → People are **more** / **less** likely to find a seat.
2. The stations are **cleaner** / **not as clean**. → The commute is **more** / **less** pleasant.
3. Traffic is **better** / **worse** these days. → Commuting by car is **slower** / **faster**.