

UNIT 7

TRAFFIC

A. PHONETICS

I. Write the sound /e/ or /eɪ/ of the underlined letter(s).

1. train / /	6. left / /	11. sail / /	16. healthy / /
2. seat <u>bel</u> t / /	7. ahead / /	12. safety / /	17. plane / /
3. mist <u>take</u> / /	8. station / /	13. rail <u>way</u> / /	18. great / /
4. hel <u>met</u> / /	9. heli <u>copter</u> / /	14. br <u>ake</u> / /	19. rec <u>ord</u> / /
5. way / /	10. pav <u>ement</u> / /	15. pedest <u>rian</u> / /	20. sa <u>id</u> / /

II. Underline the words having the sound /e/ and circle the words having the sound /eɪ/ in the sentences below. Then read the sentences aloud.

1. Which one is better, train or plane?
2. Great! This is the best way to the railway station.
3. Let's take a break and have some fresh bread!
4. For your safety, you must obey the traffic rules when driving.
5. Jane was standing on the pavement waving her friends.
6. The wet weather is expected to continue in central valley.
7. I sat waiting patiently for the wedding to end.

III. Find the word which has the different sound in the underlined part.

1. a. break	b. bread	c. instead	d. health
2. a. lane	b. stay	c. traff <u>ic</u>	d. wait
3. a. rec <u>ord</u>	b. vehicle	c. less <u>on</u>	d. zebra
4. a. jam	b. narrow	c. car <u>ry</u>	d. danger
5. a. means	b. great	c. seat <u>belt</u>	d. teacher

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Write the means of transport under the correct pictures.

bike plane truck train ship motorbike car
boat bus subway helicopter van



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

UNIT 7: TRAFFIC • 5



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____



11. _____



12. _____

II. Match the words in part I with definitions.

1. A large, heavy vehicle with wheels. It is used for carrying goods. _____
2. A vehicle with two wheels that you ride by pushing its pedals with your feet. _____
3. A vehicle that has two wheels and an engine. _____
4. A large machine that runs along a railway line. It can carry many people. _____
5. A very large boat used for carrying people or goods across the sea. _____
6. An aircraft with large metal blades on top that spin and lift it into the air. _____
7. A vehicle that flies in the sky and has wings and one or more engine. _____
8. A large vehicle with lots of seats. It carries passengers from one place to another. _____
9. A small vehicle that travels on water, moved by oars, sails or a motor. _____
10. A railway system that runs under the ground below a big city. _____

III. Complete the sentences with the correct tense or form of the verbs from the box.

ride drive fly sail cycle reverse get on get off

1. My uncle used to be a pilot. He _____ helicopters.
2. _____ a number 73 bus. That will take you to Islington High Street.
3. He _____ into a lamppost and damaged the back of the car.
4. When being stuck in a traffic jam, some people _____ their motorbikes on the pavement.
5. The old man got into a Rolls Royce and _____ away.
6. I will get myself a little boat and _____ it around the world.
7. When we reach the next stop, we'll _____.
8. In the afternoon, Mai usually _____ round the lake near her house.

IV. Fill in each gap with an expression in the box.

plane tickets zebra crossings driving licence traffic jam speed limit
cycle helmet means of transport road safety railway station road sign

1. Be careful! The _____ says 'No U-Turn'.
2. You ran through the stop sign. May I see your _____, please?
3. It is the law that motorists give way to pedestrians at _____.
4. You can book your _____ online, by phone, or through a travel agent.
5. Slow down - the _____ on this road is 60 mph.
6. We were stuck in a _____ on the freeway for two hours.
7. When we got to the _____ the train had left.
8. What _____ did they use at that time? - Horses.
9. _____ is taught to young children to avoid road accidents.
10. You should wear a _____ when riding a bike.

V. What do these signs mean? Choose the correct answers.

1. 	a. Traffic lights ahead. b. Stop at the traffic lights. c. No traffic lights on this road.	2. 	a. Walking only. b. No crossing the street. c. No pedestrians.
3. 	a. Two-way traffic ahead. b. One-way road. c. Road narrows.	4. 	a. No playing in the street. b. No parking allowed. c. No pedestrian traffic.
5. 	a. Trash removal nearby. b. Workers on this road. c. Road works ahead.	6. 	a. No entry for motor vehicles. b. Give way to traffic. c. Only cars and motorbikes allowed.
7. 	a. School crossing ahead. b. Pedestrians only. c. Crosswalk ahead.	8. 	a. No left turn b. U-turn is prohibited c. U-turn allowed
9. 	a. Slippery road. b. Oil on road. c. Road curves ahead.	10. 	a. Stop here. b. One lane traffic. c. No entry.
11. 	a. All vehicles turn back. b. Roundabout ahead. c. Turn left only.	12. 	a. No right turn. b. Go straight ahead on red. c. No turn right on red.

VI. Complete the sentences with *can*, *must* or *mustn't*.

1.  You park here.
2.  You turn left.
3.  You ride your motorbike on this road.
4.  You stop.
5.  You drive more than 50 km/h.
6.  Only cyclists enter this lane.
7.  You go ahead or turn right.
8.  You make a U-Turn here.
9.  You give way.
10.  Pedestrians enter.

VII. Complete the sentences with *used to* or *didn't use to* and the verbs in the box.

play wash be eat like travel live work read get up

1. I in the countryside when I was a child.
2. My mother coffee but now she loves it.
3. Julian much, but *Harry Potter* changed his attitude.
4. Dave in a football team but now he plays basketball.
5. The children early because they had to get to school at 7 o'clock.

8 • BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH 7 - PHẦN BÀI TẬP

6. The shop _____ so crowded as it is nowadays.
7. In those days, people _____ all their clothes by hand.
8. I _____ in a restaurant before I went to college.
9. People _____ so much junk food; their diet was healthier.
10. When my father was young, he _____ abroad so much.

VIII. Write sentences, using the prompts and the correct form of *used to*.

1. We/ live/ in a flat when I was a child.

2. People/ not have/ mobile phones 20 years ago.

3. Jim/ go/ swimming every weekend?

4. My father/ smoke/ but he gave up five years ago.

5. Lily/ not cook/ much, but now she makes dinner every day.

6. There/ be/ a supermarket on the corner?

7. People/ not buy/ so much stuff as they do today.

8. You / play football or basketball at school?

9. I/ go/ to bed very late but not anymore!

10. Which TV programme/ you/ watch/ most/ when you were little?

IX. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *used to*.

John: What (1) _____ (you/ be) like when you were a child?

Sally: I (2) _____ (wear) very thick glasses, and I (3) _____ (be) quite short. To be honest, I (4) _____ (not like) myself very much.

John: What (5) _____ (you/ do) for fun?

Sally: Oh, we (6) _____ (not have) phones or technology of any kind and the streets (7) _____ (be) safer than now, so we (8) _____ (play) outdoors all the time.

John: (9) _____ (you/ get) good marks in school?

Sally: Yes, I (10) _____ (study) very hard.

UNIT 7: TRAFFIC • 9

X. Choose the correct answers.

1. I _____ a lot when I was younger.
a. use to swim b. used to swim c. used to swimming d. didn't used to swim
2. People _____ so often, or they just didn't travel at all.
a. used to travel b. used not to travel
c. didn't used to travel d. didn't use to travel
3. My brother _____ his leg in a car accident when he was 20.
a. broke b. used to break c. uses to break d. breaks
4. _____ long hair when you were a teenager?
a. Used you to have b. Did you used to have
c. Did you use to have d. Are you used to having
5. My Grandpa never _____ coffee. He always drank tea.
a. uses to like b. used to like c. didn't use to like d. is used to like
6. She _____ as a teacher for many years before she became a writer.
a. didn't use to work b. used to worked c. used to work d. worked
7. There _____ a bus station there. When was it built?
a. used to be b. usedn't to be c. didn't use to be d. used not being
8. Dominic _____ to bed late on Fridays and Saturdays.
a. usually goes b. uses to go c. doesn't use to go d. is used to go
9. What kind of music _____ when she was a child?
a. Nancy used to like b. used Nancy to like
c. did Nancy used to like d. did Nancy use to like
10. He _____ several books a month, but he doesn't have time any more.
a. usually reads b. used to read c. used to reading d. didn't use to read

XI. Write sentences with *if*, using the cues given.

Example: 700 metres/ my house/ gym

If it is about 700 metres from my house to the gym.

1. 150 million kilometres/ Earth/ sun

2. 105 km/ Hanoi/ Hai Phong

3. 500 metres/ my house/ my school

4. 170 km/ Quy Nhon City/ Pleiku City

5. not very far/ here/ Tan Son Nhat Airport

6. a long way to go/ Hue/ Ho Chi Minh City

XII. Write sentences, using the cues given.

Example: your house/ school/ 2 kilometres/ go/ bike

A: How far is it from your house to school?

B: It's about 2 kilometres.

A: How do you go to school?

B: I go to school by bike.

1. your village/ the town/ 10 kilometres/ travel/ motorbike

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

2. Nga's house/ her grandparents' house/ 700 metres/ go/ foot

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

3. your hometown/ Ho Chi Minh City/ 900 kilometres/ travel/ train

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

4. Jim's office/ the restaurant/ not very far/ go/ walk

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

XIII. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

1. Mai used to go to school _____ foot when she was _____ primary school.

2. My father usually travels to Hanoi _____ plane.

3. Mai often cycles round the lake _____ Saturday morning.

4. What are you doing _____ the weekend?

5. We were stuck _____ a traffic jam for over two hours.
6. How far is your school _____ your house?
7. I got _____ at the wrong stop and had to wait _____ another bus.
8. Yesterday I saw a horrible accident _____ my way home from school.
9. Many years ago, people didn't use to be worried _____ traffic jams.
10. It's illegal _____ women to drive _____ Saudi Arabia.

C. SPEAKING

I. Write questions for the underlined parts.

Ann: Hi Huan! (1)_____

Huan: I came to class late this morning because I was stuck in a traffic jam.

Ann: Really? (2)_____

Huan: Yes, my house is rather far from school.

Ann: (3)_____

Huan: Um...about 5 kilometres, I think.

Ann: (4)_____

Huan: I go to school by bike.

Ann: (5)_____

Huan: It takes me about 30 minutes. And it takes longer when the traffic is jammed.

Ann: (6)_____

Huan: I get stuck in a traffic jam once or twice a week.

Ann: (7)_____

Huan: I often get stuck in a traffic jam on Monday morning.

Ann: (8)_____

Huan: I usually go to school at 6.15.

Ann: So why don't you start to school a little earlier on Monday?

Huan: Okay, I'll try.

II. Put the dialogue into the correct order.

___ Oh, I thought I could make a right turn on red here.

___ Here's your ticket. Please drive safely, ma'am.

___ Thank you, sir.

1 Sir, did I do anything wrong?

___ No, ma'am. The sign says "No Turn on Red."

___ Yes, ma'am. Didn't you see the red light?

___ May I see your driver's license and insurance policy, please? I have to give you a ticket.

12 • BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH 7 - PHẦN BÀI TẬP

- ___ Oh, I guess I didn't see it.
- ___ Here they are.
- ___ Have a nice day, ma'am.

D. READING

I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

safest vehicles only far crossroad follow across reason

Children have a tendency to run very fast (1) _____ the street, or choose any spot to cross because it may seem empty, or approaching vehicles may be (2) _____ away. That can be dangerous as passing (3) _____ do not slow down unless there is a signal or a crossroad. This is the (4) _____ why pedestrian crossings and intersections are the (5) _____ places to cross. Children should cross (6) _____ at an intersection and use the pedestrian crossing. If they are in a small neighborhood where there is no (7) _____ or marked crossing, they should (8) _____ the rule 'stop, look both ways and cross'.

II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

THE FIRST ELECTRIC TRAFFIC LIGHTS

In the early 1900's, the world was developing at a very rapid pace, and with the growth of industrialization, cities became more crowded. Furthermore, with the invention of automobiles, the traffic on the roads increased significantly, so there was a need for a better traffic system.

In 1912, an American policeman, Lester Wire, who was concerned with the increasing traffic, came up with the idea of the first electric traffic light. Based on Wire's design, the lights were first installed in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 5, 1914, at the corner of 105th and Euclid Avenue.

The first electric traffic light had only red and green lights; it did not have a yellow light like modern-day traffic signals. Instead of a yellow light, it had a buzzer sound that was used to indicate that the signal would be changing soon.

In the year 1920, a policeman named William Potts in Detroit, Michigan invented the first four-way and three-coloured traffic lights. Apart from red and green, a third colour – amber (or yellow) – was introduced. Detroit became the first city to implement the four-way and three-colored traffic lights. In the 1920's, several automated traffic signals were installed in major cities around the world. The modern traffic light still uses this famous T-shaped model with three different colors.

A. Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Due to the invention of cars, the traffic on the roads increased rapidly.
2. The first electric traffic light was invented in 1914 by Lester Wire.