

Reading Comprehension

Getting about in LISBON

your online guide to public transport



Metro

Lisbon's metro runs from 6.30a.m. to 1a.m. It has 4 lines and 55 stations and it covers the whole city. Trains run every 5 to 8 minutes. It is the cheapest and quickest form of transport to and from the airport. [More](#)

Read the guide again and answer the questions.

- a. Which form of transport runs through the night?
- b. Which form of transport has the smallest number of lines?
- c. Which form of transport has the largest number of lines?
- d. Which form of transport goes where other forms of transport can't go?
- e. Which two forms of transport connect the city with the airport?
- f. Which form of transport connects two separate parts of the city?

Trams

There are five tramlines in the centre, south and west of the city. They take passengers to areas of the city where buses do not go. The times are different for each line. Some stop as early as 9p.m., others run later. The old trams in the centre of town are very popular with tourists. [More](#)

Buses

The bus lines cover the whole city, including the airport. There are services all day and all night. There are 143 bus lines in and around the city. [More](#)

Ferries

There are three ferry lines. They connect the south side of the river to the town. Ferries cross the river every twenty minutes. The first ferry leaves at 5.20a.m. and the last ferry arrives at 1.20a.m. Not all the ferry lines have the same times. [More](#)

Grammar

1- Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

have to - can - have to
don't have to - can't - have to

- a. When you get to the airport, you have to check in.
- b. When you check in, you _____ show your ticket and passport.
- c. If you want, you _____ do tax-free shopping after you go through security.
- d. You _____ buy food on the plane. It's not necessary.
- e. You _____ take a large suitcase with you on the plane.
- f. You _____ put on your seatbelt when the plane takes off.

2- Complete the conversation with the correct form of be going to and the verbs in brackets.

A: Simon, I won the lottery!

B: That's brilliant! Are you a millionaire?

A: No, I didn't win that much but I won enough to buy a holiday.

B: How nice. 1 _____ (you/go) somewhere sunny?

A: Yes, I am.

B: 2 _____ (you/have) a beach holiday?

A: No, I 3 _____ (not lie) on a beach, I'm going somewhere interesting.

B: Is it somewhere historical?

A: Yes, it is.

B: 4 _____ (you/stay) in Europe?

A: Yes, I am.

B: You're not going to go to northern Europe at this time of the year – it's still cold.

A: That's right. I'm going to go south.

B: 5 _____ (you/visit) a big country like Italy or France?

A: No, I'm going to have a holiday in Croatia, in Dubrovnik.

B: That sounds lovely. Are you going with Tom?

A: No, I'm not – he 6 _____ (have) a holiday in Rio this year. But I 7 _____ (buy) two tickets. Would you like to come?

Vocabulary

1- Write the words in brackets.

- a. Let's take some sandwiches. I always get very hungry (grnyhu) after a walk.
- b. It rained a lot and I got very _____ (tew).
- c. I'm going on holiday next summer. I need to take a _____ (karbe) from work.
- d. It hurt when I got _____ (ntusg) by a bee.
- e. Let's go to the cinema! There is a great _____ (intaco) movie about terrorists!
- f. I missed the bus to work so I'm _____ (iwigatn) for the train now.
- g. We have to go to the gym. Take off the shoes and put on your _____ (itnrsra). Hurry up!