

Unit 7 TRAFFIC

THIS UNIT INCLUDES:

Vocabulary

- Means of transport
- Road signs

Pronunciation

Sounds: /aɪ/ and /eɪ/

Grammar

- It indicating distance
- Should / shouldn't

Skills

- Reading about traffic rules
- Talking about obeying traffic rules
- Listening about traffic problems in Mumbai
- Writing a paragraph about traffic problems

Everyday English

Asking and answering questions about means of transport

GETTING STARTED

Meeting in the schoolyard

1 Listen and read.

Lan: Hi, Mark. How are you?

Mark: Good, thanks. And you?
What did you do last Sunday?

Lan: I'm fine. Last Sunday afternoon,
I cycled round the lake near my home.

Mark: That sounds really healthy.
By the way, do you often cycle to
school too?

Lan: Yes, but sometimes my mum takes
me on her motorbike.

Mark: How far is it from your home
to school?

Lan: It's about two kilometres.

Mark: How long does it take you to
cycle there?

Lan: About 10 minutes. Sometimes,
when there are traffic jams, it takes
longer.

Mark: You should be careful, especially
when you cross the road.

Lan: Right. The roads get really crowded.

Mark: Hey, how about going cycling
round the lake this Sunday?

Lan: Great! Can you come to my house
at 3 p.m.?

Mark: OK, Lan. See you then.



2 Read the conversation again and choose the correct answer.

1. How does Lan often go to school?
A. By bicycle. B. By motorbike.
C. On foot.
2. It normally takes Lan _____ to get to school.
A. two minutes B. ten minutes
C. twenty minutes
3. Lan and Mark agree to go cycling _____.
A. tomorrow B. every day
C. at the weekend

3 Write one word from the conversation to complete each sentence.

1. Last Sunday afternoon, Lan _____ round the lake near her home.
2. Mark says to Lan: "You _____ be careful, especially when you cross the road."

3. Traffic _____ are a problem in big cities.

4. - _____ does your mum go shopping?
- She often walks.

5. This road is very _____ during the rush hours.

4 Look at the pictures and write a word under each.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____



4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____



7. _____ 8. _____

5 GAME Find someone who ...
Write your friends' names in the blanks. Then report to the class.

Find someone in your class who ...

usually walks to school	_____
never goes to school by bus	_____
cycles for exercise every day	_____
never travels by plane	_____
sometimes goes to school in a car	_____

Example:

A: Do you usually walk to school?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.



A CLOSER LOOK 1

Vocabulary

- 1 Match the words in A with the phrases in B. *

A	B
1. ride	a. a car
2. drive	b. a boat
3. sail	c. a bike
4. go	d. by air
5. travel	e. on foot

Make your own sentences with these phrases. Then tell your partner.

Example: 1. c (ride a bike)
My father taught me how to ride a bike.

- 2 Look at these road signs. Then write the correct phrases under the signs. *

No right turn Traffic lights
Cycle lane No cycling
School ahead Hospital ahead



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

- 3 Work in pairs. Take turns to say which of the signs in 2 you see on the way to school.

Example:

A: On the way to school, there are crossroads, so I see several traffic lights.

B: On my way to school, there is a hospital, so I see a 'hospital ahead' sign.

Pronunciation

/aɪ/ and /eɪ/

- 4 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the sounds /aɪ/ and /eɪ/. (448)

/aɪ/	/eɪ/
cycle	sail
fly	train
fine	plane
sign	station
motorbike	pavement

- 5 Underline the words with the sound /aɪ/ and circle the words with the sound /eɪ/. Then listen, check and repeat. (449) *

- The bus station is far from my house.
- Remember to ride your bike carefully.
- We must obey traffic rules for our safety.
- You have to get there in time for the train.
- Don't ride on the pavement.

A CLOSER LOOK 2

Grammar

It indicating distance

We can use *It* in the position of the subject to indicate distance.

Example:

It is about 300 metres from my house to the bus stop.

1 Write sentences with *It*. Use these cues.

Example:

500 metres / my house / nearest shop.

→ It is about 500 metres from my house to the nearest shop.

- 700 metres / my flat / Youth Club.
- 5 kilometres (km) / my village / nearest town.
- about 120 km / Ho Chi Minh City / Vung Tau.
- 384,400 km / the Earth / the Moon.
- not very far / Ha Noi centre / Noi Bai Airport.

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about distances in your neighbourhood.

Example:

A: How far is it from your home to the gym?

B: It's about 3 kilometres.

You can use these cues:

- your home – open market / supermarket
- your home – playground
- your home – hospital
- your home – train station
- ...

Should / shouldn't

3 Choose the correct option in brackets. *

- That's an interesting book. You (*should* / *shouldn't*) read it.
- You nearly fell off your bike! You really (*should* / *shouldn't*) be more careful.
- We (*should* / *shouldn't*) go swimming right after eating.
- I think that he (*should* / *shouldn't*) eat less. He's becoming overweight.
- There are a lot of cars out today. He (*should* / *shouldn't*) drive so fast.

Remember!

We use **should** (negative: **shouldn't**):

- to give advice.

Example: You **shouldn't** go out late at night.

- to say what is the correct or best thing to do.

Example: We **should** go now, or we might get stuck in a traffic jam.

4 Complete each sentence, using *should* / *shouldn't*. *

- We _____ ride our motorbikes very fast in the rain.
- You _____ study instead of watching YouTube.
- My little sister _____ play outside late at night.
- You _____ help your mum wash the dishes after dinner.
- You look tired. You _____ probably get some sleep.
- The children _____ eat so much ice cream.