

I. Write questions for the underlined words.

- I often ask traffic policemen for help when I get lost.

- Most of my friends go to school by bicycle.

- It takes me more than 45 minutes to walk to school.

- The truck broke down near the zebra crossing this morning.

- We have to go straight or turn left because there's a no right turn sign here.

- That sign means vehicles are not allowed to park there.

- It is about three kilometres from my house to the school.

- Yes, there are usually traffic jams in my place.

II. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Traffic congestion is when vehicles travel at slower speeds because there are more vehicles than the road can handle. This makes trip times longer, and increases queueing. This is also known as a traffic jam. Congestion may result from a decrease in capacity, for example accidents on the road or roads being closed. Bad road arrangements can also restrict the road's capacity. Increased traffic, for example by many cars leaving a school at the same time, can also cause congestion.

Where congestion is common, for example because of commuting in big cities, several methods are used to relieve it. Cars may be banned in certain districts or certain times, or made to carry passengers or pay a fee, or people may use public transport, such as metro or subway systems, which travel independently and are not affected by traffic jams.

- queue (v): *xếp hàng*
- capacity (n): *sức chứa*

- Traffic congestion is known as traffic jam. _____
- Traffic congestion means there are more vehicles but the road is smaller. _____
- It takes vehicles more time to travel in traffic congestion. _____
- Traffic accidents aren't one of the causes of traffic congestion. _____
- Many vehicles leaving schools at the same time can cause traffic congestion. _____
- Traffic congestion is common in big cities. _____
- People can do nothing to reduce traffic congestion. _____
- Traffic congestion happens with all means of transport, including metro and subway systems. _____

I. Write complete sentences using the cues given.

- Traffic jam/ be/ big problem/ big cities

- These roads/ be/ narrow/ and/ poor condition

- It/ be/ about 2 km/ here/ the gas station

- They/ travel/ the suburbs/ the city centre/ every day

- Many road users/ not/ obey/ traffic rules

- you/ like/ public/ means/ transport?
_____?
- The accident/ happen/ the intersection/ the rush hour/ this morning

- There/ be/ more and more/ motorbikes/ private cars/ Ho Chi Minh City

II. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

- My close friend usually goes to school on foot.
My close friend _____
- Mr Robert is always a careful driver.
Mr Robert _____
- Jimmy went to school by bus some years ago, but now he cycles.
Jimmy used _____
- The distance from my house to the nearest bus stop is about 300 metres.
It's _____
- If you don't follow the traffic lights, police will stop you.
Follow _____
- We must wear a helmet while riding a motorbike.
A helmet _____
- Ms Thy used to drive her motorbike dangerously when she was young.
Ms Thy drove _____
- What is the distance from here to the train station?
How far _____?