

These activities consist of two parts: an online part and a handwritten one, which you must hand over to the teacher in due date.

ACTIVITY 1. CLOZE: GOING PLACES

Complete these sentences with ONE adequate word. Choose from the following list. There are words you will not need.

WOULD
FROM
ABOUT
INTO
USED

USUALLY
EVERY
SINCE
OUT OF
NO

GOT
TO
ANY
ANOTHER
NEED

When we think about how the world has changed our great-grandparents' time, it's important to take account how the world of transportation has changed . Of course, people complain traffic nowadays, but even in the past people to think that the roads were dangerous. When cars were a new invention, a man walk in front of them with a red flag, warning everybody else. Now, of course, we have used to them.

Another thing that we don't find strange more is the variety of products we have in our shops. When we go to our local supermarket, we can find tea China , bananas from South America and radios from Japan. All these products to be transported. day, goods are moved from one part of the world to by all kinds of means of transport.

ACTIVITY 2. READING: BIKE SHARING

Comprehension. Read the text and answer the questions about it

Pollution, traffic congestion and insufficient parking spaces are common problems in nearly every major city nowadays. Many different schemes have been tried to combat these problems, from banning cars in city centres to extra taxes and payments for journeys. But now metropolitan areas are turning to a solution that has been around for a long time – first, the bicycle. Now, electric scooters. Let's talk about how it all began.

Community bicycle programs appeared in big cities all over the world. Paris, London, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Berlin, and Copenhagen all had bike-sharing systems and in Spain they appeared in Barcelona, Seville and Pamplona. The systems varied from one place to another but they all had the same idea in common: to provide free (or nearly free) bicycles for inner-city transport. The same idea had been copied related to scooters.

There are many advantages to these programs. Bike-sharing and electric scooters are environmentally friendly, reducing pollution, noise and congestion. They also encourage the local population to be more active and healthy and is said to create a friendlier atmosphere in urban areas. Bike-sharing programs even help to lower the number of privately-owned bicycles that are stolen.

The first bike-sharing scheme started in Amsterdam in 1960. White bicycles were distributed throughout the city and anyone could take a bike, cycle to their destination and leave the bike unlocked on the street for the next person to use. This system has been open to everyone and is still in use today.

Other bike-sharing programs require membership. One common membership scheme is like that of 'Bicing' in Barcelona, which uses an electronic system with identification cards for members. The ID cards unlock a bike from a bicycle station. The first 30 minutes of use is free but members are charged a small amount for each subsequent half hour. After use the bikes must be returned to a station, where they are locked electronically again. 'Bicing' claims that 95% of journeys are free and bikes make an average of 12 trips per day. 'Dial-a-bike' in Germany and 'OYbike' in England are membership schemes but without ID cards. Instead members call for a code to unlock a bike from the bike stations. There are also schemes called 'library bikes' where members can take out bikes for a longer period of time, a month for example, just like taking out a book from a local library.

Not every community bicycle program is a success though. One scheme in Cambridge, England, similar to the white bicycles of Amsterdam, was abandoned when all 300 bikes were stolen on the first day!

Despite scooters are taking over, bike-sharing is still a very popular system in major capitals.

0. The text is about...

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| a) doing exercise. | c) pollution. |
| b) travelling around Europe | d) public transport. |

1. According to the text...

- a) Bike-sharing is a recent idea.
- b) Bike-sharing and electric scooters are always free.
- c) Bike-sharing is good for the environment.
- d) You must be a member to use bike-sharing programs.

2. What happens to privately-owned bicycles in cities that have community bicycle programs?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a) more are stolen. | c) none are stolen. |
| b) less are stolen. | d) they are not used. |

3. The white bicycles in Amsterdam are...

- a) for everyone.
- b) only for tourists.
- c) only for members.
- d) only for car drivers.

4. 'Bicing' bikes are used...

- a) in England and Germany.
- b) during 95% of the day.
- c) every 30 minutes.
- d) more than ten times a day.

5. Bike-sharing programs...

- a) cause pollution.
- b) make the city a nicer place to live in.
- c) are expensive.
- d) are free for everyone.

6. Most 'Bicing' journeys in Barcelona...

- a) are longer than 30 minutes.
- b) cost a small amount of money.
- c) are free.
- d) are after 12 o'clock.

7. What do you need to unlock a bike in England and Germany?

- a) Some money.
- b) An identification card.
- c) A key.
- d) A phone.

8. What are the advantages of the 'library bike' schemes?

- a) You can get a bike from your local library.
- b) You get a book with every bike.
- c) You can take the bikes home with you.
- d) You don
- e) 't need to be a member.

Handwritten activity 1. Write about the following using about 60 words.

Wouldn't walking be a better system rather than using electric scooters in medium-sized towns? Discuss.

ACTIVITY 3. LISTENING. PAST EXPERIENCES

You will find this audio file in the school's web page, in a folder under the name Extra Credit

Listening. You will hear five different people talking about past experiences. For questions 19-23, choose which of the activities A-F is being described. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use (-0.5 per mistake)

- A. Taking part in a TV show
- B. Singing in public
- C. Acting in a play
- D. Giving evidence at a trial
- E. Playing in a international tournament
- F. Giving a talk

Write the letters: **19** **20** **21** **22** **23**

Handwritten activity 2. Write about the following using about 60 words.

Narrative. Talk about a past experience which was not easy but necessary for you to undergo.