



Unit **7** TRAFFIC

A Pronunciation

1 Choose the word in which the underlined part is pronounced differently.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. fl <u>i</u> ght | B. tr <u>i</u> cycle | C. s <u>i</u> gn | D. veh <u>i</u> cle |
| 2. A. d <u>a</u> te | B. s <u>a</u> fety | C. tr <u>a</u> ffic | D. st <u>a</u> tion |
| 3. A. s <u>y</u> stem | B. c <u>y</u> clist | C. cr <u>y</u> ing | D. st <u>y</u> le |
| 4. A. s <u>u</u> rvey | B. h <u>o</u> ney | C. ob <u>e</u> y | D. gr <u>e</u> y |
| 5. A. w <u>e</u> ight | B. sl <u>e</u> igh | C. <u>e</u> ighty | D. h <u>e</u> ight |





B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1 Match the words and phrases in column A with their definitions or explanations in column B.**

A	B
1. road user	a. a movement of giving information
2. footpath	b. system of rules that all road users must obey
3. passenger	c. anyone who uses a road, such as a pedestrian, cyclist or motorist
4. signal	d. a path for people to walk along
5. traffic laws	e. a person walking in the street or on the pavement and not travelling in a vehicle
6. pedestrian	f. a person travelling in a vehicle but not driving it

- 2 What does each sign mean? Choose the correct answer.**

1.		A. Reduce your speed. B. You should go fast. C. Do not enter this road.
2.		A. You can't stop here. B. You must stop here. C. You should go now.
3.		A. Be careful! Roadworks ahead. B. Watch out! There are workers. C. Look out for children!
4.		A. There are wild animals ahead. B. There are cattle ahead. C. You can buy cattle here.
5.		A. Cars and buses can pass. B. Cars cannot be sold here. C. Parking is not allowed.

- 3 Match the two halves in A and B to make sentences.**

A	B
1. When you cross a road,	a. you should get her some medicine.
2. If you get lost in a city,	b. you should help her.
3. When you see an old woman crossing the road,	c. they should avoid that area.
4. If your mum has a headache,	d. at the zebra crossing.
5. You should cross the street	e. you should ask a policeman.
6. There's an accident over there;	f. you should stop and look both ways.



4 Choose the correct option for each gap in each of the sentences.

1. – “How did she get here?”
– “_____”

A. She came by train.

B. She came here last night.

C. The train was crowded.

D. Is it far from here?

2. My mum _____ the bus to work every morning, but my dad drives.

A. catches

B. goes

C. does

D. runs

3. Traffic accidents can be prevented if people _____ the rules.

A. remember

B. obey

C. go after

D. take care of

4. You should look right and left when you go _____ the road.

A. along

B. up

C. down

D. across

5. Hurry up, or we'll _____ the last bus.

A. lose

B. avoid

C. miss

D. drop

6. She's always tired. She _____ go to bed late every night.

A. wouldn't

B. shouldn't

C. mightn't

D. couldn't

7. The public _____ in this city is quite good, and it's not expensive.

A. journey

B. travel

C. vehicle

D. transport

8. _____ is not very far from here to the harbour.

A. There

B. This

C. It

D. That



6 Complete each sentence with *should* / *shouldn't* and a verb from the box.

call ask do finish ride drive

1. He _____ his bike too fast. It's dangerous.
2. It's a long way to the station. You _____ a taxi.
3. I think the world _____ more to stop the spread of the disease.
4. You _____ the teacher to help you if you don't understand the lesson.
5. People _____ fast in the town centre.
6. You _____ this project completely before you start the next one.

7 Fill in each blank with a word to complete each of the sentences.

1. At some stations you can buy a train _____ from the machine.
2. There was a(n) _____ here this morning. The traffic was congested for an hour.
3. Try to start your journey early to avoid morning _____.
4. A _____ crossing is a type of pedestrian crossing.
5. The camel is the most common _____ of transport in the desert in some countries.
6. There is a three-kilometre traffic _____ on the road approaching the town.

2 Take the quiz. Tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).

1. The traffic rule is to keep to the right in Thailand.
2. The camel is used for transport in the Sahara.
3. People in Southwestern Viet Nam travel by boat a lot.
4. Christopher Columbus travelled by boat.
5. Dog sledding is a special form of transport used in Alaska.
6. Santa Claus travels on a skateboard.

T	F



D Reading

1 Read the following passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Who are the best drivers? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the most likely to have an accident. Older drivers are more careful. Young men have the worst accident record of all. They often drive faster cars with bigger engines. One of the most interesting findings in the survey is that passengers can affect the driver. When young male drivers drive their friends, their driving becomes worse. When their wives or girlfriends are in the car; however, their driving improves. But this is not true for women. Their driving is more dangerous when their husbands or boyfriends are in the car. However, if their children are riding in the car, they drive more slowly and safely.

	T	F
1. According to the survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the most likely to have an accident.	☐	☐
2. Generally, older men are likely to drive fast cars with big engines.	☐	☐
3. Passengers have an effect on the driver.	☐	☐
4. When men have their wives or girlfriends in the car, they drive worse.	☐	☐
5. When children are in the car, mothers drive more slowly and safely.	☐	☐

2 Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fills each gap.

When you are in Hong Kong, you can go about by taxi, by tram, by bus, or (1) _____ underground. I prefer the underground (2) _____ it is fast, easy and cheap. There are (3) _____ trams and buses in Hong Kong, and one cannot drive on the road (4) _____ and without stopping many times. The underground is therefore usually quicker (5) _____ taxis or buses. If you do not know Hong Kong very well, it is very difficult (6) _____ the bus you want. You can take a taxi, but it is (7) _____ expensive than the underground or a bus.



At the underground you can find good maps that tell you the station names and show you (8) _____ to get to them, so that it is easy to find your way.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. in | B. by | C. on | D. with |
| 2. A. because | B. when | C. so | D. but |
| 3. A. some | B. a lot | C. many | D. few |
| 4. A. quick | B. quicker | C. quickly | D. quickest |
| 5. A. as | B. than | C. so | D. like |
| 6. A. finding | B. to find | C. found | D. to finding |
| 7. A. more | B. much | C. as | D. too |
| 8. A. who | B. when | C. what | D. how |

3 Read the passage and put a suitable word or phrase from the box in each of the gaps.

vehicles important healthier to work move around means of travel

Public transport is very important in big cities. It allows a lot of people to (1) _____ easily. The term "public transport" covers many different types of (2) _____, but most commonly refers to buses and trains.

Good transport has lots of benefits for people, businesses, and the environment. For example, good transport can help people go (3) _____ every day. It can also reduce the time people go to work and the cost of living. Public transport is especially (4) _____ for people with low income. Public transport also helps us keep our community greener and (5) _____. It can improve our health and reduce healthcare costs. By providing an alternative (6) _____, public transport also has an important role in reducing carbon emission.