

## READING: The first underground train

### Paragraph 1

Today there are underground train systems in over 40 countries. For example, you can take underground trains in Paris, New York and Tokyo. Modern underground systems use electric trains, and they are clean, safe and quiet. They usually arrive on time. There are no traffic jams. Most people are happy to use them. But the first underground train systems were quite different from the modern systems we see in big cities all around the world.

### Paragraph 2

The first underground trains ran in London in 1863. It was a very busy city and the streets were full of traffic. There were too many people, horse carriages, houses and buildings. There just wasn't enough space above ground, and so people decided to put the trains underground. But unlike today, there were no electric trains in 1863 and all of the trains used steam engines — which made power from fire and water.

### Paragraph 3

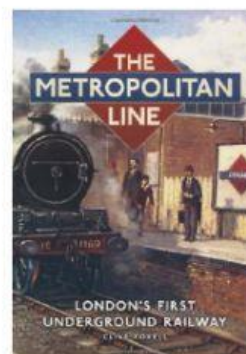
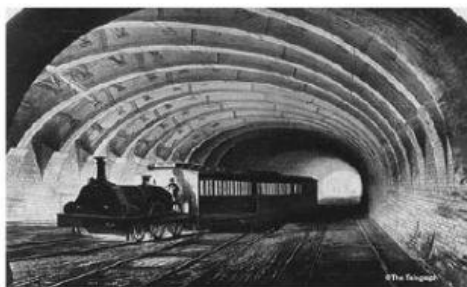
In 1863, all of the trains used steam engines. Because these engines were powered by very hot water and fire, the tunnels were smoky, steamy, and noisy. People wanted some fresh air, but it was difficult to get it into the tunnels and stations. The tunnels were dark, too. The train cars and stations were made of wood, and lighted with gas. Sometimes there were accidents because of fires.

### Paragraph 4

Before the London Underground opened, people were very scared about the idea of going into underground tunnels. Many were afraid of the tunnels full of the smoke, the steam and the noise from the train engines. And indeed, travelling in the tunnels of the first underground system was a very noisy, dark, and smelly experience. But on the first day, the new London Underground carried 40,000 passengers. It was very quick, and the trains ran every 10 minutes. The people of London fell in love with their new train system.

### Paragraph 5

The London Underground had three classes of travel. First class was the most expensive and most comfortable. Second class was less expensive but still comfortable. Third class was the opposite of first class. When the London Underground opened, the third class tickets were the most popular. About 70% of the tickets sold were these cheap tickets for ordinary working people. Nowadays the prices have gone up, but the underground experience around the world is definitely cleaner and quieter!



1. Choose the best title for each paragraph from A–F below. There is one title you don't need.

- A Why the first underground train system was built
- B Tickets for the first underground system
- C People's feelings about the first underground train system
- D What the first underground system was like
- E Railroads of the first underground system
- F Modern underground train systems



2. TRUE or FALSE (T or F)

- A The stations and tunnels of the first underground system were smoky.
- B The first underground trains were late because of traffic jams.
- C There were three types of tickets for the first underground trains.
- D The first underground trains were built in Paris.
- E At first, people were worried about using the first underground trains.
- F The first underground train stations were made of wood.
- G Ordinary working people could not buy first class underground tickets.
- H The ticket prices today are still cheap for ordinary working people.

3. Complete the sentences with an exact word, phrase or number from the text (maximum three words).

- 1. In 1863, there weren't any                      trains.
- 2. Steam engines used the power of                      .
- 3. Thousands of people used the London Underground on                      .
- 4. The old London Underground used                      lights.
- 5. When the London Underground opened, most of the tickets sold were the



## LISTENING: How London Underground was built

1. Most underground train didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ before.
2. How long it the whole network? \_\_\_\_\_ kilometres
3. London roads were terribly \_\_\_\_\_ and the city needed a transportation solution.
4. When was the first underground line opened? In \_\_\_\_\_
5. How do Londoners call the underground today? The \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why is it called like that? Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tunnels.
7. Edward Johnston designed the tube's unique \_\_\_\_\_ and Harry Beck designed the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. During World War II the tunnels and stations were used as bomb \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The recording of "Mind the gap" was introduced to warn the passengers about the gap between the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. London was the first city that has built a metro link to the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. How old is the London underground? \_\_\_\_\_ years.

