VOCABULARY SET 35: PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Vocabulary:

1. **albeit** (conjunction): mặc dù
2. **dedicated line** (np): đường đi riêng
3. **effective - ineffective** (adj): hiệu quả - không hiệu quả
4. **governmental spending** (np): chi tiêu chính phủ
5. **implement** (v): thi hành, thực hiện
6. **individual vehicle** (np): phương tiện cá nhân
7. **interrupt** (v): làm gián đoạn
8. **intersection** (n): ngã tư, điểm giao nhau
9. **means of transport** (np): phương tiện di lại
10. **measure** (n): biện pháp, tiêu chuẩn đánh giá
11. **meet the demand** (collocation): đáp ứng nhu cầu
12. **mitigate** (v): làm giảm bớt
13. **persist** (v): tiếp tục, dai dẳng
14. **punctuality** (n): đúng giờ
15. **sustainable - unsustainable** (adj) - **sustainably** (adv): bền vững - không bền vững - một cách bền vững
16. **tackle** (v): giải quyết
17. **traffic congestion** (collocation): nạn ách tắc giao thông
18. **traffic intensity** (np): mật độ giao thông

Exercises:

Task 1: Write sentences from given cues. Make changes to the cues when needed.

1. intersection / line / the graph / mark / point / where / we / start / make / profit.

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_____

2. measure / design / improve / car safety.

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_____

3. senator / thoroughly / squelch / journalist / who / try / interrupt / him / his speech, (squelch: chấm dứt, làm (ai đó) im lặng)

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4. cold weather / be likely / persist / throughout / week.

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_____

5. It / unclear / how / mitigate / effects / tourism / this island.

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_____

Task 2: Translate from Vietnamese to English

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1. Anh ấy đã cố gắng, dù không thành công.

_____

_____

2. Số lượng album bán ra không phải lúc nào cũng là tiêu chuẩn đánh giá sự thành công của một ca sỹ.

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_____

3. Khác với tàu hỏa, tàu điện không có đường riêng mà chung đường với các phương tiện đi lại khác như ô tô, xe máy, xe đạp.

_____

_____

4. Sự gia tăng các phương tiện cá nhân càng làm nạn ách tắc giao thông trầm trọng thêm.

_____

_____

5. Để đáp ứng nhu cầu đi lại của người dân và giải quyết nạn ách tắc giao thông, chi tiêu của chính phủ cần được đầu tư vào việc nâng cấp hệ thống giao thông công cộng.

_____

_____

Task 3: Fill in the blanks with suitable words/phrases

albeit (conjunction)	measure (n)
dedicated line (np)	meet the demand (collocation)
effective - ineffective	mitigate (v)
governmental spending	persist (v)
implement (v)	punctuality (n)
individual vehicle	sustainable - unsustainable (adj) - sustainably (adv)
interrupt (v)	tackle (v)
intersection (n)	traffic congestion (collocation)
means of transport (np)	traffic intensity (np)

Some people believe the government should spend money on building train and subway lines to reduce traffic congestion. Others think that building more and wider roads is the better way to reduce traffic congestion. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

The methods of 1_____traffic congestion have become a heated topic of controversy. Some people argue that the construction of larger roads is the answer to the problem. However, I contend that such a solution is 2_____in the long term, while the option to construct railways and subways is a far better 3_____.

There is a common fallacy that 4_____on building larger roads could 5 _____address the problem of traffic congestion. An increase in road size could reduce the 6_____in the short term, but larger roads also mean that citizens are encouraged to purchase more 7_____. This leads to the fact that the roads, 8_____larger, would soon be filled with intense traffic again. For instance, traffic jams returned to Shanghai's main streets not long after they were expanded in the early

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1990s. In brief, if this solution were 9_____, traffic jams would still 10_____in the long run.

Rail and subway systems, however, could ensure that 11_____is 12_____. Unlike cars and buses, trains are capable of transporting hundreds of people simultaneously and thus would 13_____of a vast number of passengers. Moreover, trains do not have to gothrough 14_____or traffic lights, and 15_____ensure their travel is hardly 16_____. In other words, trains are always on time regardless of the level of traffic. This standard of 17_____would encourage many people to choose railways and subways as their primary 18_____, and the number of individual vehicles would decreaseaccordingly. As a result, traffic congestion could be 19_____.

In conclusion, building more and larger roads is an 20_____measure, while train and subway lines would be a much more effective solution for the problem of traffic congestion.

295 words, written by Tu Pham

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