

Unit 3 Transportation

3a Choosing greener transportation

Reading green transportation

- 1 Read the article. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F), according to the information in the article?
 - 1 The author thinks walking is better than driving when you visit a city.
 - 2 Renting bicycles from hotels and hostels can be very expensive.
 - 3 The author thinks cities need to give more information to visitors.
 - 4 All hotels have charging stations for electric cars.

Choosing greener transportation

For tourists and travelers who want a more interesting experience when they arrive in a new city or country, here are some better ways to travel, both for you and for the environment.

Step 1 Get out of the car and walk. It's slower but it's the greenest way to travel. It's also the most rewarding way to see a city, but remember to pack comfortable shoes.

Step 2 Biking is also a good alternative. Many hotels and hostels now offer free bicycles for guests. Some cities also have bike stations. You pick up a bicycle from one of these stations and return it later. It costs something but it's much cheaper than a bus or taxi.

Step 3 If you have to take transportation in a city, try to take public transportation. You'll get more detailed information by visiting the city website before you go because it'll save a lot of time once you get there.

Step 4 And when the only way to travel is by car, rent a hybrid or electric car. Many car rental companies now offer these so always ask. Look for hotels at your destination with free electric vehicle charging stations. You'll be surprised at how many hotels now offer this facility.

by Jeannette Belliveau, Demand Media

Grammar comparatives and superlatives

- 2 Look back at the article in Exercise 1 and underline the examples of comparative and superlative forms.

▶ SPELL CHECK comparatives and superlatives

- Add *-er* or *-est* to short adjectives: *young—younger—youngest*
- When the adjectives end in *-e*, add *-r* or *-st*: *large—larger—largest*
- Change adjectives ending in *-y* (after a consonant) to *-i* and add *-er* or *-est*: *happy—happier—happiest*
- Double the final consonant of adjectives ending with a consonant + vowel + consonant: *hot—hotter—hottest*
- Don't double the consonant for adjectives ending in vowel + *-w* or *-y*: *slow—slower—slowest*

- 3 Look at the spell check box. Then write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

1 cheap	<u>cheaper</u>	<u>cheapest</u>
2 angry	_____	_____
3 large	_____	_____
4 big	_____	_____
5 safe	_____	_____
6 funny	_____	_____
7 thin	_____	_____
8 low	_____	_____
9 easy	_____	_____
10 green	_____	_____
11 fit	_____	_____
12 fast	_____	_____

- 4 Write sentences that give your opinion. Use a comparative form with *-er*, *more*, or *less*.

1 traveling by bus / traveling by car (relaxing)

I think *traveling by bus is more relaxing than traveling by car.*

2 email / letters (fast)

I think _____

3 teachers / politicians (work hard)

I think _____

4 trains / airplanes (bad for the environment)

I think _____

3b Animal qualities

Grammar *as ... as*

1 Put the words in order to make sentences. Start with the words in bold.

1 modern transportation / in the forest / good as / **Horses** / are as

2 is always / as this in / my country / **The weather** / as hot

3 expensive / **Silver** / isn't / as / as gold

4 as cars / from / aren't / the sixties / **New cars** / stylish / as

5 **Bicycles** / as / cars / are / in the city center / as fast

6 as I / used / not as / to be / **I'm** / young

Vocabulary extra expressions with animals

2 Label the animals with these words.

bat bee bird horse giraffe lion
owl mouse



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

3 The English language has many expressions using *as ... as* and the names of animals to talk about good or bad qualities. Complete the sentences with the name of an animal from Exercise 2a. Look up the adjectives in your dictionary to help you.

1 You need glasses. You're as blind as a bat !

2 What's on the menu? I'm as hungry as a _____ .

3 My brother is as tall as a _____ . Why am I so short?

4 I'm as busy as a _____ today. I'm doing some gardening and studying.

5 My teacher is as wise as an _____ .

6 I didn't know you were in the house. You were as quiet as a _____ .

7 My grandfather died in the war. He was as brave as a _____ .

8 When I stand on the top of a mountain, I feel as free as a _____ .

Word focus *as*

4 Rewrite the sentences using *as*.

1 We stopped for lunch because there was a traffic jam on the highway.

We stopped for lunch _____ on the highway.

2 You look like you had a long journey.

_____ if you had a long journey.

3 In the city, the speed of a bicycle is the same as a bus.

In the city, _____ fast as a bus.

4 We saw an elephant when we were driving home!

We saw an elephant _____ !

3c Transportation in India

Reading the Golden Quadrilateral

- 1 Read the article about a new road in India called the "Golden Quadrilateral." Number the topics (a–d) in the order you read about them.
 - a transportation and industry on the road
 - b a new road will help the economy
 - c the length and technology of the new road
 - d Indians are buying more and more cars

Last year in India, people bought around 1.5 million new cars. This will probably go up to three million a year in the next few years. That's how the Indian economy is changing. Many Indians in the big cities are richer than ever. However, most of the money is still in the big cities. There is still a lot of poverty in the villages and the countryside.

Now the government hopes a new road in India can help to change India's economy. The Golden Quadrilateral road, or GQ, connects the country's four biggest cities: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata. Hopefully, the road will carry business from the giant cities to the smaller and poorer villages.

The GQ is about 3,700 miles long and is the most hi-tech highway in the world. At the administration headquarters in Delhi, you can watch thousands of vehicles moving around the country on a computer screen. If there is a problem anywhere with the road, electronic sensors tell the headquarters, and engineers instantly drive there.

When you drive on the highway, there is every kind of vehicle. There are animals pulling carts, motorcycles, lines of old trucks, and fast new cars. Sometimes the road goes right through the middle of a city, so there are often traffic jams and pedestrians trying to cross the road. Industry is also growing along the new highway. When a large company opens a factory, lots of other smaller factories and offices also open. Trucks then drive and deliver all over India along the new highway. For India, this is a symbol of the country's future.

- 2 Choose the correct answer (a–c).
 - 1 How many new cars will people probably buy in the next few years?
 - a 1.5 million
 - b two million
 - c three million
 - 2 Where do many of the rich people live?
 - a next to the new road
 - b in the cities
 - c in the countryside



- 3 How long is the road?
 - a 370 miles
 - b 3,700 miles
 - c 37,000 miles
- 4 What can you see on the computers at the road's headquarters in Delhi?
 - a vehicles on the road
 - b any problems on the road
 - c answers a and b
- 5 What types of vehicles can you see on the road?
 - a all types
 - b mostly cars
 - c the article doesn't say
- 6 Why is the road described as "a symbol of India's future"?
 - a Because it's the same shape as the country of India.
 - b Because it is modern, it is helping the economy to grow.
 - c Because India has lots of transportation.

Vocabulary transportation verbs

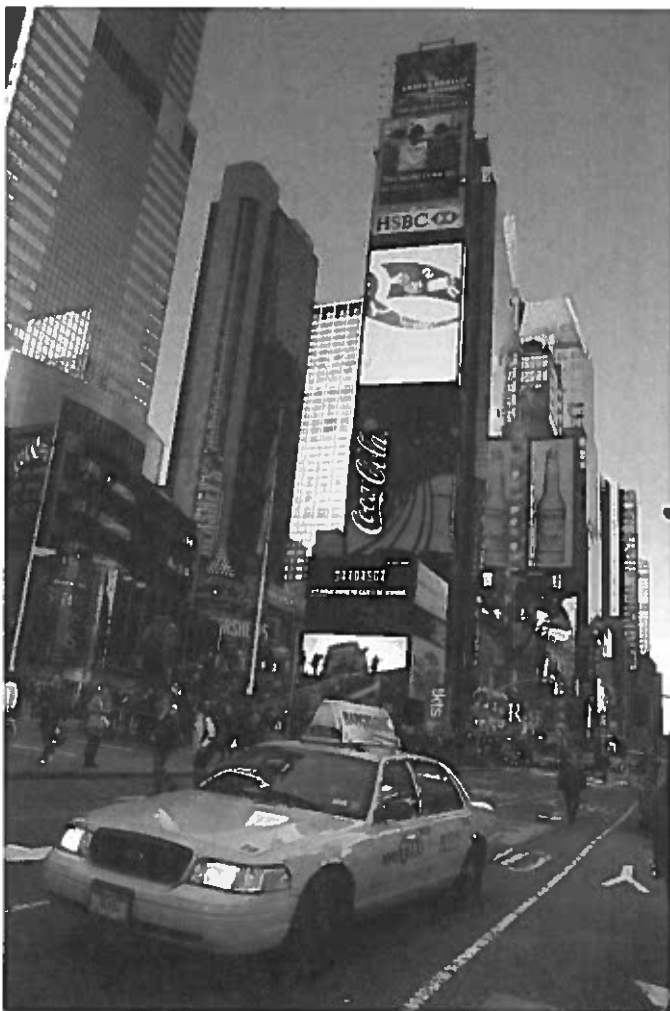
- 3 Cross out the verb which is not possible for each type of transportation or commuter (1–6).
 - 1 catch / miss / go by / ~~pick up~~ (a) train
 - 2 drop off / take / catch / pick up a passenger
 - 3 catch / go by / get on / take a flight
 - 4 miss / go in / get / take a taxi
 - 5 ride / go by / get off / go in (a) bicycle
 - 6 get / take / miss / go a bus

3d Getting around town

Vocabulary taking transportation

1 Choose the correct words.

- 1 What's the bus *price* / *fare* to the airport?
- *2 There's a taxi *rank* / *stop* by the station, so you can get one there.
- 3 Would you like a *receipt* / *some change* for that?
- 4 Which *gate* / *platform* does the flight to Boston leave from?
- 5 I think you should *reserve* / *check in* your ticket in advance.
- 6 Immigration will want to look at the visa in your *ticket* / *passport*.
- 7 Would you like a window or a *corridor* / *an aisle* seat?
- 8 How much does it cost for a *first* / *round-trip* class ticket?



Real life going on a journey

2 Complete the four conversations with these phrases.

Can I have	Can I pay	Do you go
Do you have	How many	How much
I'd like a	Which platform	

Conversation 1

- A: Hi. ¹ _____ to the center?
 B: Which part?
 A: Near the movie theater.
 B: Yes, we stop outside it.
 A: Great. ² _____ a round-trip ticket, please?

Conversation 2

- A: ³ _____ first-class ticket, please.
 B: That's twenty dollars and fifty cents.
 A: Here you are. ⁴ _____ is it?
 B: It's at five fifteen from platform twelve.

Conversation 3

- A: ⁵ _____ bags are you checking in?
 B: Two. And I've got a carry-on.
 A: I'm afraid your ticket only includes one bag. You'll have to pay an extra ten dollars for that one.
 B: Oh, OK. ⁶ _____ by credit card?
 A: Sure.

Conversation 4

- A: It's just up here on the right. You can drop me off over there.
 B: I can't stop there. It's a bus stop. But here's OK.
 A: OK. ⁷ _____ is that?
 B: That's thirteen dollars thirty cents.
⁸ _____ the exact change?

- 3 Look at the photo of Times Square in New York City. Imagine you are in the taxi. Write a short conversation with the driver. Where do you want to go?

3e Quick communication

1 Reading telephone messages

Read the messages.

Message one

MESSAGE:

Get on the number 68 bus from the bus stop outside your house. Take it to the subway station. Catch the first train and get off at Washington Street Station. Then call me. I'll come and get you.

Message two

MESSAGE:

My flight is late and I'm still in Dallas. Don't wait for me at the airport. I'll catch the bus to the city center and walk to your house. See you later.

Message three

MESSAGE:

Chris wants to meet us tonight, so please can you call him and tell him where to meet us? And send me the address of the restaurant as well. What time do you want to meet?

Writing notes and messages

2 Look at the messages in Exercise 1. Rewrite them in note form. Remember to leave out words like articles, pronouns, auxiliary verbs, and polite forms.

Message one

MESSAGE:

Message two

MESSAGE:

Message three

MESSAGE:

Wordbuilding compound nouns

► WORDBUILDING compound nouns

Compound nouns are nouns with either:

- two nouns joined together, e.g., *motor + cycle = motorcycle*.
- two nouns together but as separate words, e.g., *parking + space = parking space*.

There is no rule for when you join the words or keep them separate words so check in your dictionary.

- 1 Look at the Wordbuilding box. Then complete the compound nouns in the sentences with these words.

center credit driver seat snow
time town transportation

- Sorry, we don't accept _____ cards, only cash.
- He works at night so he often sleeps in the day _____.
- There is road work in the town _____ so you shouldn't drive to the movie theater this evening.
- I know I should take public _____ but it's easier to drive my own car.
- A _____ mobile looks like a lot of fun to drive.
- Do you have any change to pay the taxi _____?
- The _____ council is meeting tonight to discuss the problem of parking downtown.
- I always reserve a window _____ when I fly.

- 2 Match a word from each box to make compound nouns.

alarm bank boxing soccer mail cell
tennis town

account box center clock court gloves
phone field

- alarm clock* _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Learning skills remembering new vocabulary

- 3 Look at the list of ways to remember new vocabulary. Check (✓) the ones you use now and put an asterisk (*) by the ones you would like to use in the future.

Ways to remember new vocabulary

- After I finish a unit in the Student Book, I read it again a few weeks later and check any words I don't remember.
- When I find a new word or expression in the unit, I highlight it.
- I write a new word on a piece of paper. On the other side of the paper, I write a definition. Then I test myself a few weeks later.
- When I find a new word, I check in my dictionary for other words that I can build with it, for example, *commute (v)*, *commuter (n)*.
- I write new words in lists with the translations next to them. Then I cover the words and try to translate them from my own language.
- I write the new word in a sentence that is important to me.
- I read more texts on similar subjects to the unit. I usually find some of the new words in the text.
- I choose ten new words and write a short story using them all.

- 4 Do you use other techniques for learning and remembering vocabulary? Write them down and compare your ideas with other students in your next class.

Check!

- 5 Put the letters of these anagrams in the correct order to make words from Unit 3 in the Student Book. (The clues in parentheses will help.)
- LAKATOK (a city in India) _____
 - RODIDTIA (a famous dog race) _____
 - ESIAL (seat on an airplane) _____
 - PEALHENT (large animal) _____
 - JETACDIVE (type of word between *as* and *as*) _____