

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА

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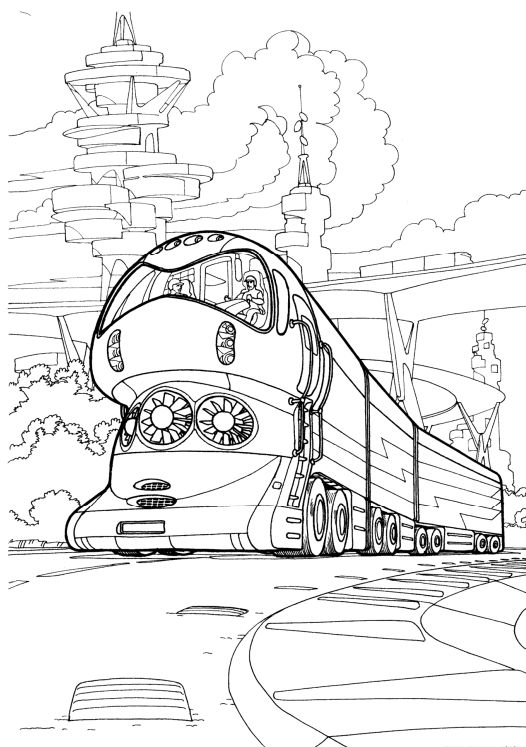
А. В. Сміт

# *TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION*

Збірник текстів і завдань з дисципліни ‘Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням) (англійська мова)’ (для організації самостійної роботи студентів

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## *INTRODUCTION*

This course is for the students studying English for scientific and technical purposes (ESP). The course is designed to familiarize the students of non-language higher education institutions with the information on motor vehicles and electrical transport in particular.

The material has been specifically designed for a variety of self-study.

This course consists of the seven units. These are:

Unit One. English in Our Life

Unit Two. Higher Education

Unit Three. Means of Transportation

Unit Four. City Traffic

Unit Five. Types of Payment in City Traffic

Unit Six. Doubled Transport

Unit Seven. Buses in London

Most of the units provide the learner of English with original texts from different sources concerning specifically the motor vehicles and electrical transport problems and focus on the area of vocabulary that is useful for the students studying municipal electric transport.

## **UNIT ONE. ENGLISH IN OUR LIFE**

### **Text 1. Language in the Life of Man and Human Society**

***Match the following words and translations.***

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. to make use of                              | <b>A.</b> краще володіти предметом |
| 2. as recent as                                | <b>B.</b> володіти практично       |
| 3. human being                                 | <b>C.</b> вживати, користуватися   |
| 4. at the most                                 | <b>D.</b> рідна мова               |
| 5. the remote past                             | <b>E.</b> носій рідної мови        |
| 6. spoken language                             | <b>F.</b> такий давній, як         |
| 7. native speaker                              | <b>G.</b> далеке минуле            |
| 8. mother tongue                               | <b>H.</b> найбільше, не менше, ніж |
| 9. to have (a practical) command (of)          | <b>I.</b> людина                   |
| 10. to have a much better grasp of the subject | <b>J.</b> усна мова                |

Human language is the most astonishing creation of man. It helps us to think, to express our thoughts and to understand each other. We make use of it in practically everything we do.

Language is a means of communication in human society. People can use other means of communication, such as red lights or flags, but these signs are interpreted into human language. So language is the normal form and the main means of communication in human society.

We cannot say anything definite about the origin of language. But we realize now language is a product of human society and it can exist only in human society.

Man is the only living being with the power of speech. The appearance of language on our planet is as recent as the appearance of man himself. Labour and language are distinctive and exclusive marks of human beings. Without them the growth and progress of human society is unthinkable.

Human speech differs greatly from the signal like actions of animals, even of those, which use the voice. Dogs, for instance, make only two or three kinds of noise – say barking, growling and whining. In human speech different sound combinations have different meanings.

Primitive people had a few hundred words at the most. Today highly cultured nations have more than seven hundred thousand words in their dictionaries. This means that now people can communicate by words much better than they did it in the remote past. The rapid growth of the vocabulary of modern languages is due to the development of science and technology.

But spoken languages were easy to forget; so people invented writing to record them. Writing is a way of recording language by means of visible marks. The first form of writing was picture writing. Symbols representing the sounds of a language appeared much later. The art of writing made it possible to fix thoughts and to store knowledge, and to pass them on from one generation to another.

Mankind speaks many languages. A group of people who use the same system of speech signals is a speech community. Speech-communities differ greatly in size. An

American Indian tribe of only a few hundred persons speaks language of its own. On the other hand, there are some speech communities that are very large.

English has several hundred million native speakers. For them English is their mother tongue. Millions of people with some other native language learn English for business, professional or political purposes. For them English is not their mother tongue but a foreign language. Ukrainian, Russian, French, German, Chinese and some other languages also have vast numbers of speakers.

There are people who know three, four, five or six languages. They are polyglots. They study languages because knowledge of languages is their speciality or hobby. For a modern engineer and research worker it is absolutely necessary to have practical command of foreign languages. A scientist who can read the literature of his field in several languages has a much better grasp of the subject.

Learning foreign languages enriches the native language, makes it clearer, more flexible and expressive.

***1. Find out if the following statements are true or false according to the text.***

1. There are other living beings with the power of speech. ( )
2. Polyglots are people who know three, four, five or six languages. ( )
3. Language is a means of communication not only for human being but and ( ) for animals.

***2. Answer the question on the text.***

1. Why is human language the most astonishing creation of man?
2. What is the essential difference between human language and other types of languages?
3. What can you tell about the growth of language in human society?

***3. Find the correct endings for the sentences below.***

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. English is                                       | <b>A.</b> a perfect means of expression and communication.                    |
| 2. It has   | <b>B.</b> a long and complicated history.                                     |
| 3. English has                                      | <b>C.</b> a Germanic language.  |
| 4. Language is                                      | <b>D.</b> has a problem of using foreign scientific and technical literature. |
| 5. A specialist who does not know foreign languages | <b>E.</b> a perfect means of expression and communication.                    |

**Text 2. Everyday English and Technical English**

***Match the following words and translations.***

- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to take into consideration | <b>A.</b> розмовна англійська мова |
| 2. the matter is that         | <b>B.</b> стислий, короткий        |
| 3. reference books            | <b>C.</b> набути ґрунтовних знань  |
| 4. embodiment                 | <b>D.</b> враховувати              |

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5. to spare no efforts             | <b>Е.</b> справа у тому. що    |
| 6. at first sight                  | <b>ґ.</b> довідкова література |
| 7. familiar pattern                | <b>Г.</b> знайома модель       |
| 8. concise                         | <b>Н.</b> на перший погляд     |
| 9. to acquire a thorough knowledge | <b>І.</b> втілення             |
| 10. everyday English               | <b>Ж.</b> не жаліти зусиль     |

At present, the contacts between people of different countries are increasing. This enhances the importance of the study of foreign languages. Sometimes we don't even know which of the world's languages we should take into consideration. The matter is that the total number of languages in the world is very large. In different reference books it varies from five to eight thousands. The numerical distribution of people speaking different languages is extremely uneven. There are not many languages in the world each of which has more than 50 million people. On the other hand, there are languages spoken by only several thousands of people.

To the first group belong such languages as English, Chinese, French, Russian, Ukrainian, etc. At the opposite extreme stand languages like Chitimacha, an American Indian language which in the late 1930's had only two speakers left.

Everyone should understand that for the linguist there are no big or small languages. For each people the language is not only a means of communication, but also an embodiment of national and cultural values. Nevertheless, when we have to decide which of the world's languages to study, we take into consideration the differences in the social and functional status of each language.

When we consider English, we cannot disregard the fact that the English language is spoken by more native speakers than any other language except, North Chinese. English is native or the first language for the most population of Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand. Besides, there are many areas, former British colonies (India, Nigeria, Ghana) where English is not a native language, but a second language with official status in education and administration, and for communication between speakers of other languages. If we take into account the important factor of speakers of English as a foreign language, it is most widely spread of the world's languages.

English is one of the five official languages of the United Nations Organization (UNO) (alongside of French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese). It is the working language during the meetings of the General Assembly and Security Council of the UNO. No wonder that so many people in various countries spare no efforts to acquire English for communication.

In Ukraine, higher schools students and postgraduates are trained to have a good knowledge of English, to read and use professional literature in their practical activity. As this textbook is for technical students, let us dwell on some peculiarities of technical English.

Technical English is often said to be difficult to understand. At first sight this may seem true. There are a number of reasons why technical writing is rather difficult. It concerns first of all its vocabulary.

The scientific and technological progress has enriched the vocabulary with a

great deal of new words, new meanings and new word-combinations. Who today does not know such words as computer, transistor, laser, etc? Scientists and technologists also use many ordinary, everyday words to denote new terminological meanings. For example, the words aroma, and charm with the meaning attractiveness are used to denote the physical characteristics of the quark, a fundamental physical particle.

Each branch of science and technology has its own terminology. Many of them are formed on the basis of Greek or Latin words and are often international. Some technical words, such as power, roll, stress, strain, movement, etc. borrowed from everyday English sometimes cause much greater difficulty than terminology. In addition to terms, a text on some special problem usually contains so-called learned words like approximate, compute, feasible, exclude, indicate, initial, respectively, etc.

As to the familiar grammatical patterns and models, they are the same as in everyday English. There is, certainly, a difference in the frequency with which certain grammatical forms occur.

Scientific and technical writing is usually about things, matter, natural processes, and it is impersonal in style. The Passive Voice of verb forms, the constructions Subject and Complex Object are frequently used. The first person singular is not generally used.

Simple sentences are rarely used, for isolated facts or events are seldom dealt with by the engineer. He has to show what the connection is, not only what happens, but also how it happens, when it happens, why it happens, and what is being effected.

The style of most scientific texts, besides being impersonal, is also very concise. It is because the author-scientist is writing primarily for other scientists.

In order to master technical English the learner must first acquire a thorough knowledge of everyday literary English with its grammar, vocabulary and rules of word formation. Then it will be easy for him to learn, step by step, the peculiarities of technical English. It should be born in mind, however, that understanding and translation of scientific-technical literature requires an additional training connected with knowledge of specific terminology.

### ***1. Finish the sentences according to the text.***

1. The total number of languages \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The numerical distribution of people speaking different languages \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. For each people the language is not only \_\_\_\_\_ .

### ***2. Find out if the statements below are true or false according to the text.***

1. The English language is spoken by more native speakers than any other ( ) language except, Japanese.
2. English is the working language during the meetings of the General ( ) Assembly and Security Council of the UNO.
3. Each branch of science and technology has the same vocabulary. ( )

### ***3. Answer the following questions on the text.***

1. What enhances the importance of the study of foreign language?
2. What can you say about the social and functional status of English?



### 3. What distinguishes technical English?

#### Text 3. British English and American English

*Match the following words and translations.*

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. English-speaking world | A. загрожувати                 |
| 2. uniform                | B. англомовний світ            |
| 3. to tend                | C. прагнути, мати тенденцію    |
| 4. Standard English       | D. однорідний                  |
| 5. recent usage           | E. літературна англійська мова |
| 6. to observe differences | F. треба сподіватися           |
| 7. to be consistent       | G. до такої міри               |
| 8. to be extent that      | H. бути послідовним            |
| 9. it is to be hoped      | I. зважати на розбіжність      |
| 10. to impend             | J. найновіше вживання          |

Standard English is the type of English that is used by educated people throughout the English-speaking world. Nevertheless, it is not completely uniform. There are differences between the national standards (e. g. in Britain, America, and Australia) and also variants within each English-speaking country. For example, within the Northern English, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The most firmly established national standards are British (B. E.) and American English (A. E.), the others tending to follow the usage of these two. It is this English that is taught in the education system of English-speaking countries and is also taught to foreigners. It is this variety that appears in print and in the spoken language of the mass media.

The Americans have developed their own particular style in various aspects of the language. Even with comparable education and social position, a present-day New-Yorker and a present-day Londoner can find themselves using forms of English which are equally correct but which are quite distinct in vocabulary, in grammar, in pronunciation and in spelling. In other words, there are rules and norms for A. E. which are independent of the corresponding rules and norms for B. E.

Differences in spelling, pronunciation and in grammar between B. E. and A. E. are relatively minor. More differences occur in vocabulary. They are called Americanisms. When we speak of Americanisms in language we mean words or other language features that are characteristic of the English used in the USA. Many usages that were originally Americanisms have been fully integrated into B. E. and their origin is no longer recognized: radio, immigrant, teenager, to locate, live wire, hot air, cold war, mass meeting, etc.

Americanisms of recent usages that are thought to originate in the United States are resisted by some British writers and speakers: O. K., I guess, to check up on, to win out, to lose out, etc.

The first American spelling reformer was Benjamin Franklin, the second was Noah Webster. Here are some peculiarities of American spelling: *honor, color* for

B. E. *honour, colour; theater, meter* for B. E. *theatre, metre; defense, offense* for B.E. *defence, offence*, etc.

A single consonant is used for the double one in B. E. in such words as *traveler, traveled, wagon*, etc. In American texts you find *check* for *cheque* in B. E.; *draft* for *draught*) program for *programme*, etc.

We must remember that many British writers use some American spellings and that certain American authors occasionally prefer British usage. Particularly numerous are Americanisms in scientific and technical literature. For instance, in A. E. a *tram* is a *freight-car*, the *underground* is a *subway*, *petrol* is *gasoline*, a *pavement* is a *sidewalk*. In America a man wears pants (trousers), drawers (pants), an undershirt (vest), suspenders (braces), and halfshoes (shoes).

Though less in number, there are important differences in grammar as well. Englishmen today no longer use the form *gotten* as the Past Participle of the verb *get*, but it is the form commonly accepted in America. Americans use the auxiliary *do* with the verb *have* in many cases where the English would not do so.

The numerous differences between these two standards create some difficulties for the language learner, who naturally wonders whether he should try to use English or American grammar, British or American words. Some learners hesitate which of the two forms is more correct. Perhaps the best attitude for the learner to take is not one of judging whether British English or American English is more correct, but rather to observe differences between them carefully and catalogue them in his mind. When speaking or writing, he should try to be consistent, that is, he should try to use British grammar and words, or American grammar and words throughout and avoid a mixture of the two.

The great number of differences that exist between B. E. and A. E. caused the question of whether they can be considered the same language at all.

It is to be hoped that the varieties of English will not diverge to the extent of impending international communication in English. This hope is based on the fact that in the course of time with the development of the modern means of communication the lexical differences between the two variants show a tendency to decrease, Americanisms penetrate into Standard English and Britishisms come to be widely used in American speech.

**1. Find out if the following statements are true or false.**

1. There are no differences between British English and American English. ( )
2. British authors and speakers resist the use of Americanisms. ( )
3. B. E. and A. E. are the same language. ( )

**2. Read the text and answer the following questions.**

1. What type of English do the educated people use?
2. What are the English-speaking countries?
3. Are there any differences between B. E. and A. E. in spelling, pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary?

## Text 4. Transport / Transportation

### Part 1.

Some of the most obvious differences between American and British English are in vocabulary related to **transport**, or, as we Americans would say, **transportation**. Speakers of American and British English both use the same verb, **transport**, to mean to move people or things from one place to another, but when it comes to talking about the business of moving people around, the corresponding noun forms are different. What the British call **transport** – travel by rail, plane, coach, bus, ferry, metro and tram – is called **transportation** by the Americans.

Americans refer to **transportation**, while British people refer to **transport**. As **transportation** in Britain was a penalty for a crime, that is, **deportation**, the British use the word **communication** to include goods and persons, whereas in America the word primarily refers to messages sent by post or electronics. The British devised the term **telecoms** for this last use; it is not quite standard in America.

Differences in terminology are especially obvious in the context of roads. The British term **dual carriageway**, in American parlance, would be a **divided highway**. **Central reservation** on a **motorway** in the UK would be a **median** on a **freeway**, **expressway**, **highway**, or **parkway** in the US. The one-way lanes that make it possible to enter and leave such roads at an intermediate point without disrupting the flow of traffic are generally known as **slip roads** in the UK, but US civil engineers call them **ramps**, and further distinguish between **on-ramps** (for entering) and **off-ramps** (for leaving). When American engineers speak of **slip roads**, they are referring to a street that runs alongside the main road (separated by a berm) to allow off-the-highway access to the premises that are there, sometimes also known as a frontage road – in the UK this is known as a **service road**.

In the UK, the term **outside lane** refers to the higher-speed **overtaking lane** (**passing lane** in the US) closest to the center of the road, while **inside lane** refers to the lane closer to the edge of the road. In the US, **outside lane** is only used in the context of a turn, in which case it depends on which direction the road is turning (i.e., if the road bends right the left lane is the **outside lane**, but if the road bends left the right lane is the **outside lane**). Both also refer to **slow** and **fast** lanes (even though all actual traffic speeds may be at or even above the legal speed limit). UK traffic officials, firefighters and police officers refer to Lanes 1, 2 and 3 as **slow**, **middle** and **fast** lanes respectively. In the US the meanings are exactly reversed, with Lane 1 referring to the fast lane and so on.

In the UK, **drink driving** is against the law, while in the US the term is **drunk driving**. The legal term in the US is **driving while intoxicated** (DWI) or **driving under the influence of alcohol** (DUI). The equivalent legal phrase in the UK is **drunk in charge of a motor vehicle** (DIC), or more commonly **driving with excess alcohol**.

*Reading comprehension. Circle a letter for the best answer.*

1. What does the word '*transportation*' mean in AE?

- A. It means a system or method for carrying passengers or goods from one place to another.
- B. It means the punishment of sending a criminal to a distant country.
- C. It is the process or business of taking goods from one place to another.

2. What is *outside line* in the UK?

- A. It is the lane that is nearest the middle of the road.
- B. It is the lane that is furthest away from the middle of the road.
- C. It is the part of a large road where vehicles drive more slowly than the other vehicles on the road

3. What is DIC?

- A. It is the crime of driving when you have had too much alcohol to drink.
- B. It is an expression meaning to drive after you have been drinking alcohol, used especially in warnings about the dangers of doing this.
- C. It is to have drunk more alcohol than is legal and safe for driving.

## Part 2. Getting into and around Town

When British speakers arrive in the U.S. by plane, they need a different vocabulary just to get into town. Whereas in Britain people often have the option of taking a **coach** into town, in the U.S. they would take a **bus**. And if you want to get into town faster in America, you take the **subway**, whereas in Britain you take the **underground**. If you are planning to use public transportation to travel around an American city, the following terms will be useful:

**1. Downtown and Uptown.** The word **downtown** refers to the center of a town or city, especially the business or shopping areas. Its opposite, **uptown**, refers to the areas of a city that are farthest away from the center, and which are often residential areas.

**2. Local and Express.** A **local** bus or train stops at all the regular stopping places on its route. If you want to get to your destination faster, you take an **express**.

**3. Metrocard.** In big cities like New York and Washington, D.C. you can pay your bus or subway fare with a **Metrocard**, a ticket that you buy from machines located in subway stations.

**4. Token.** In some cities, you can pay your fare with a **token**, a small coin-shaped piece of metal that you buy at a **token booth**.

**5. Transfer.** A **transfer** is a special ticket that allows you to change from one bus or another without paying more money.

**6. Trolley (or streetcar).** In a few American cities, San Francisco for example, you can still ride a **trolley** or a **streetcar**, an electric vehicle that moves along metal tracks in the middle of the street. Speakers of British English call this type of vehicle a **tram** and use the word **trolley** to describe the large basket on wheels that you push around a supermarket, something Americans call a **shopping cart**.

*Match the words with their definition.*

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. subway (AE)               | <b>A.</b> a railway system under the ground  |
| 2. subway (BE)               | <b>B.</b> a round piece of metal that you use instead of money in some machines  |
| 3. underground               | <b>C.</b> a large vehicle that people pay to travel on   |
| 4. downtown (AE)             | <b>D.</b> the office where tokens of admission are sold  |
| 5. uptown (AE)               | <b>E.</b> a path for people to walk under a road or railway  |
| 6. token                     | <b>F.</b> in or towards an area of a city that is away from the centre, especially one where the streets have larger numbers in their names and where people have more money |
| 7. token-booth               | <b>G.</b> a large basket on wheels that you use for carrying bags, shopping etc  |
| 8. coach                     | <b>H.</b> a type of bus that runs on electricity along metal tracks in the road  |
| 9. trolley or streetcar (AE) | <b>I.</b> to or in the centre or main business area of a town or city  |
| 10. trolley (BE)             | <b>J.</b> a railway system that runs under the ground below a big city   |

### Part 3. Taking the Train

Because of the great distances to be covered in the U.S., flying is a very popular way of getting around the country. However, some Americans prefer to go from city to city by train or **railroad** – the American equivalent of the British term **railway**. Here are some examples of American and British differences in vocabulary and usage related to travel by train.

#### American

baggage car  
baggage cart  
café car  
engineer  
one-way ticket  
round-trip ticket  
railroad car  
schedule  
train station

#### British

luggage van  
luggage trolley  
buffet car  
engine driver  
single ticket  
return ticket  
railway carriage  
timetable  
railway station

*Circle a letter for the best answer.*

- Baggage car or luggage van is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** a vehicle used especially for carrying goods, which is smaller than a truck and has a roof and usually no windows at the sides  
**B.** a railway carriage with a roof and sides, used especially for carrying goods
- Engineer or engine driver is a person \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** whose job is driving a train

**B.** whose job is to repair electrical equipment, machines or whose job is to design or build roads, bridges, machines etc

3. One-way or single is \_\_\_\_\_ , and round-trip or return is \_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** a ticket for one going to a place but not back again ... ticket for one going to a place and back again

**B.** ticket for one going to a place and back again ... a ticket for one going to a place but not back again

4. Car or carriage is \_\_\_\_\_ .

**A.** a vehicle with wheels that is pulled by a horse, used in the past

**B.** one of the parts of a train where passengers sit

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is schedule or timetable.

**A.** to plan that something will happen at a particular time in the future

**B.** A list of the times at which buses, trains, planes etc arrive and leave

#### **Part 4. Parts of a Car**

While there are differences between American and British English in all areas of transportation and travel, the most striking ones are in the vocabulary associated with the parts of a car. Listen to Americans describe their cars, and you'll hear an amazing number of differences.

*Here is a list of the most common parts of car. Using dictionary you should complete the table with American equivalents of the following British words.*

backup light	dimmer switch	generator	tail light
license plate	gas pump/fuel pump	hood	stick shift
parking light	side view mirror	fender	spark plug

#### **British Words**

bonnet  
boot  
dip switch  
dynamo  
gear stick  
number plate  
petrol pump  
reversing light  
sidelight  
sparking plug  
tail lamp  
windscreen  
windscreen wipers

#### **American Equivalents**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

wing  
wing mirror

---

---

## Part 5. Types of Motor Vehicles

There are also differences in the words speakers of American and British English use to describe different types of motor vehicles. Some styles of American motor vehicles, however, are described by names for which there are no exact British equivalents. This is the case with the following terms: 1. A **sport utility vehicle** or **SUV** is a large road vehicle with four-wheel drive that is designed to be driven on rough ground. 2. A **recreational vehicle** or **RV** is a large road vehicle that people can live in.

*Here is a list of examples in which different words and expressions are used for the same type of vehicle. Match the American equivalents with the correct British words.*

	<b>British Words</b>	<b>American Equivalents</b>
1.	coach	<b>A.</b> intercity bus
2.	estate (car)	<b>B.</b> motorcycle
3.	lorry	<b>C.</b> sedan
4.	motorbike	<b>D.</b> station wagon
5.	saloon (car)	<b>E.</b> truck

## Part 6. Types of Roads

Americans use a wide variety of terms to describe the many different types of roads that are part of the national and state highway systems in the U.S. In only a few cases are there direct British equivalents for the American terms. The following is a list of examples in which the American and British English use different terms to indicate essentially the same type of road.

<b>American</b>	<b>British</b>
divided highway	dual carriageway
superhighway/expressway	motorway

However, there are no exact British equivalents for the American terms, as is the case with **highway**, **interstate**, **freeway**, **parkway**, **tollway**, and **turnpike**.

*Match the words with their definition.*

- |    |            |           |   |
|----|------------|-----------|---|
| 1. | freeway    | <b>A.</b> | a long wide highway that you have to pay to drive on.   |
| 2. | highway    | <b>B.</b> | a wide road with several lines of traffic going in each direction and built for travel from state to state as part of the U.S. National Highway System. |
| 3. | interstate | <b>C.</b> | a wide road with an area of trees and grass on both sides and   |

4. parkway **D.** sometimes along the middle of the road.  
 5. tollway **E.** the most general term for a road in AE. It is used to refer to any road built for fast travel between towns and cities.  
 6. turnpike **F.** a highway in the eastern part of the U.S. that drivers must pay to use.  
 6. turnpike **F.** a large divided highway that is usually in or near a big city and does not cost anything to use.

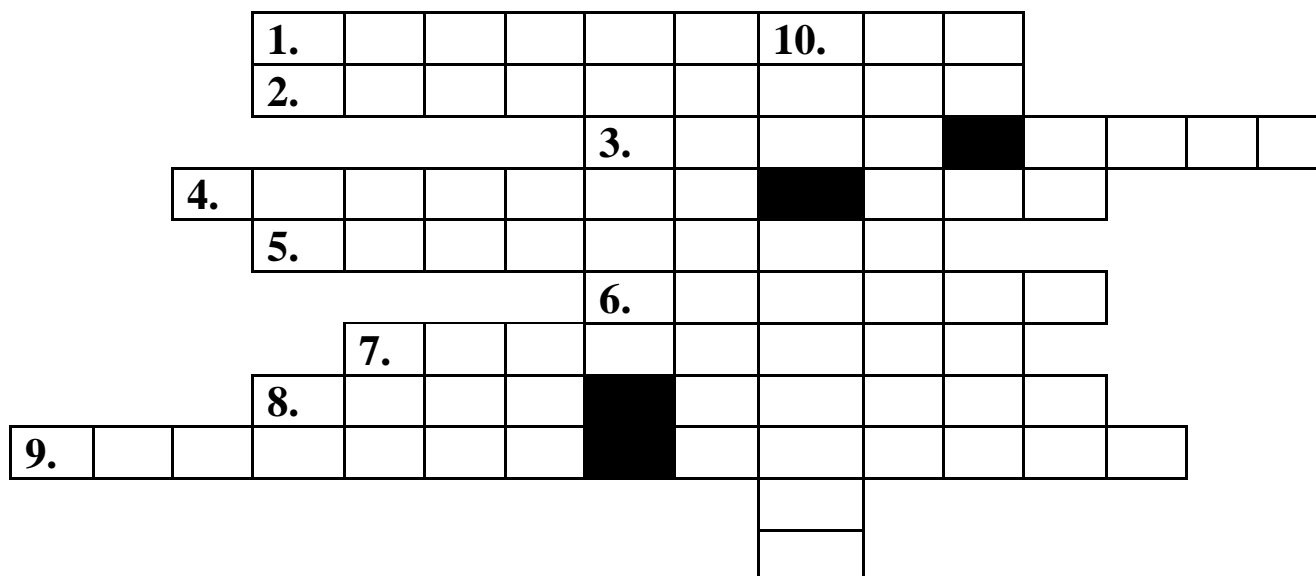
### Part 7. Things on or near a Road

There are a few things found on or near a road that have the same names in American and British English. For example, the terms **parking meter**, **pedestrian** and **traffic** are shared by both varieties of English. However, there are a number of other things that have different names in American and British English.

*1. Here is a list of the most common things on and near a road in British English.*

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. traffic lights                       | 6. diversion       |
| 2. pedestrian crossing / zebra crossing | 7. pavement        |
| 3. lay-by                               | 8. taxi rank       |
| 4. car park                             | 9. roundabout      |
| 5. flyover                              | 10. petrol station |

*In the crossword below you should write down the correct American equivalent of these words.*



*2. Write the text in British English. Choose the correct word.*

### A Trip to London

Last week I drove to London by car. As there was an accident on the M25 I had



to take a (1) **detour / diversion**. I stopped in front of a (2) **theater / theatre** to ask for directions. A young man told me to turn right at the (3) **crossroads / intersection** and ask again at the (4) **gas station / petrol station**. There a friendly (5) **sales clerk / shop assistant** told me to take the second exit of the (6) **roundabout / traffic circle**. After I had passed a (7) **pedestrian crossing / zebra crossing** I saw a (8) **bookshop / bookstore** and a large (9) **car park / parking lot**. I parked my car there and walked to the (10) **center / centre** of London.

### 3. Write the correct words in the blanks.

car	caravan	subway	driving license	interstate highways
kerb	parking lot	petrol	transportation	recreational vehicle

### Getting around in the USA

Some big American cities have good public (1) \_\_\_\_\_. New York has a well-developed underground rail system, referred to as a (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

The supreme means of transportation is the (3) \_\_\_\_\_, sometimes called automobile or auto in AE. Americans buy gasoline or gas when British people ask for (4) \_\_\_\_\_. To drive a car, Americans need a driver license or driver's license (British (5) \_\_\_\_\_). If people cannot park their car at the curb (the American spelling of (6) \_\_\_\_\_), they put it in a parking structure or (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (British car park).

Americans who like taking vacations by car sometimes attach a trailer (BE (8) \_\_\_\_\_) to their car or acquire a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ or camper, i.e. a vehicle with room for sleeping and housekeeping at the back.

Main roads between cities are numbered highways. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ connect major cities in the forty-eight contiguous states.

## UNIT TWO. HIGHER EDUCATION

### Text 5. Short Course of Academy History

#### Match the following words and translations.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. technical college         | A. інженер міського господарства       |
| 2. municipal engineers       | B. переходити                          |
| 3. municipal economy         | C. світло постачання та джерела світла |
| 4. sanitary engineering      | D. підготовче відділення               |
| 5. transfer                  | E. технічне обслуговування будівель    |
| 6. correspondence department | F. очистка природних та стічних вод    |

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 7. lightning engineering and sources of light | <b>Г.</b> заочний факультет   |
| 8. purification of natural and sewage waters  | <b>Н.</b> сантехніка          |
| 9. preparatory department                     | <b>І.</b> міське господарство |
| 10. technical maintenance of building         | <b>Ж.</b> технікум            |

All-Ukrainian technical college of municipal engineers was founded on November 12, 1922. Technical colleges were considered higher educational establishments and they trained engineers. In 1930 the technical college was reorganized into Kharkiv institute of municipal economy engineers. And that institute trained architects and economists. It was situated in Revolution Street, 12.

During war period from 1941 till 1945 institute was evacuated to the city of Adler and then to Frunze. At that time Odessa municipal institute joined our institute with its 3 departments: building, sanitary engineering and municipal roads communication.

In 1946 the Institute was transferred to the ministry of Higher Education in the former USSR.

In 1955 our institute was called Kharkiv Institute of municipal engineering with 3 departments: building, electric transport and engineer-economists.

The correspondence department was opened in 1956 and the evening department was opened in two years in 1958.

In 1960s new specialities were organized at our institute such as lightning engineering and sources of light, purification of natural and sewage waters.

From 1971 our institute has the preparatory department. New educational buildings and students hotels were put into operation during 1970s – 1980s. During that period two more specialities were added: ‘Architecture’ and ‘Technical Maintenance of Building’.

In 1994 as a result of accreditation our institute started to train Bachelors and Masters of Science. On the 20th of April 1994 our institute was got the statute of the State Academy.

### ***1. Complete the table.***

<b>Date</b>	<b>Events</b>

### ***2. Think and answer the following questions.***

1. What specialists does the Academy train?

2. How many chairs are there in our Academy?
3. What facilities are the students provided with?

**3. Read the statements below and underline the correct information.**

1. I study in Kharkiv National Municipal Academy/ Kharkiv National University.
2. I am a student of Municipal Electric Transport / Correspondence Department.
3. I am a freshman / sophomore.

## **Text 6. Oxford and Cambridge**

The University of Oxford, situated in the city of Oxford in England, is the oldest university in the English – speaking world.

The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, often referred to together as Oxbridge, compete to be seen as the strongest overall university in the UK. Historically, they have produced a significant proportion of Britain's prominent scientists, writers and politicians.

The two universities have a long history of competition with each other, as they are the two oldest and most famous universities in England.

Oxford is a member of the Russell Group of research – led British Universities. It has recently come top of some league tables which rank universities in Britain.

Oxford is, like Cambridge and others, a member of the Coimbra Group, a network of leading European universities, and the LERU (League of European Research Universities).

The University of Cambridge is the second-oldest university in the English – speaking world (after Oxford). It is situated in the town of Cambridge, England. According to legend, the university was founded in 1209 by scholars escaping from Oxford after a fight with locals there.

Cambridge has produced more Nobel prize winners than any other university in the world, having 80 associated with it, about 70 of whom were students there.

It regularly heads league tables ranking British universities, and a recent league table by the Times Higher Education Supplement rated it sixth in the world overall and first for science.

**1. Read the statements and find out if they are true (T) or false (F).**

1. The University of Oxford is the oldest university in England. (...)
2. Oxbridge is the old name of Oxford. (...)
3. There has always been a competition between Cambridge and Oxford. (...)
4. The University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge are members of the Coimbra Group. (...)
5. The University of Cambridge is the oldest university in England. (...)
6. The University of Cambridge was founded by scholars from Oxford. (...)
7. Many Nobel Prize winners were students at the University of Cambridge. (...)
8. Many scientists, writers and politicians were students at the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge. (...)

## **2. Write the verbs in Past Simple.**

1. The University of Oxford (**to be**) \_\_\_\_\_ the first British university.
2. The lecturers of the colleges (**to speak**) \_\_\_\_\_ a very clear English.
3. That's why Oxford English (**to become**) \_\_\_\_\_ known as the English of educated people.
4. In the 19th century, Lewis Carroll (**to write**) \_\_\_\_\_ 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' in Oxford.
5. Rowan Atkinson (Mr. Bean) (**to study**) \_\_\_\_\_ electrical engineering at Oxford.

## **3. Fill the gaps in the sentences, using the words and phrases below:**

*evolved, rioting, stroll, comprised, large-scale, carried, rival, stake, confluence, attended, reputed, plague, controversy, endowed, boost, illustrious, congregated, revered, scholarships, overseas, convoluted, friction, renowned, gained, lodgings, fleeing*

1. The students who \_\_\_\_\_ either Oxford or Cambridge Universities set an intellectual standard that contrasted markedly with the norm of Medieval England.
2. Today both Universities are internationally \_\_\_\_\_ centres for teaching and research, attracting students and scholars from all over the world.
3. The University of Oxford, located in the city of Oxford is one of the oldest and most highly \_\_\_\_\_ Universities in Europe.
4. The city lies at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Rivers Cherwell and Thames.
5. Oxford's location is giving the opportunity to enjoy such pleasant pursuits as boating and punting, or a \_\_\_\_\_ along river banks.
6. The story of Oxford is one of war, \_\_\_\_\_, religious persecution, heroes and the emergence of one of the greatest Universities in the world.
7. During the late 11th or early 12th century, it is known that Oxford became a centre of learning for clerics, from which a school or university could have sprung or \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The university was given a \_\_\_\_\_ in 1167 when, for political reasons, Henry II of England ordered all English students at Paris to return to England.
9. Most of the returning students \_\_\_\_\_ at Oxford and the University began a period of rapid development.
10. From the start there was \_\_\_\_\_ between 'town and gown'.
11. Most students took \_\_\_\_\_ with local people, who soon realised that they could charge high prices and rents of the Academics.
12. In the 13th century, \_\_\_\_\_ between students and local people hastened the establishment of primitive halls of residence.
13. These were succeeded by the first of Oxford's colleges or \_\_\_\_\_ houses whose architectural splendour, together with the University's libraries and museums, give the city its unique character.
14. Oxford early on became a centre for lively \_\_\_\_\_, with scholars involved in religious and political disputes.

15. During the Reformation in the 16th century, the Anglican churchmen Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were tried for heresy and burnt at the \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.

16. Today Oxford University is \_\_\_\_\_ of thirty-nine colleges and six permanent private halls, founded between 1249 and 1996.

17. A range of \_\_\_\_\_ offer support for international students.

18. University of Cambridge is the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world (after Oxford). The start of the University is generally taken as 1209, when some masters and students arrived in Cambridge after \_\_\_\_\_ from rioting in Oxford.

19. The town of Cambridge originally took its name from the river on which it stood – the Granta. Through a \_\_\_\_\_ process of evolution, the name ‘Gront-abricc’ became ‘Cambridge’, and the river became the ‘Cam’.

20. The earliest teaching sessions of the University of Cambridge were \_\_\_\_\_ out in churches or private houses.

21. University gradually \_\_\_\_\_ its independence from the church, with the Chancellor taking on both religious and civil duties.

22. Cambridge University is composed of more than thirty constituent colleges, one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ of which is Emmanuel College.

23. King’s College Chapel, begun in 1446, is one of Britain’s most magnificent buildings. The mulberry tree under which the poet John Milton is \_\_\_\_\_ to have written *Lycidas* is on the grounds of Christ’s College.

24. The gardens and grounds of the colleges along the River Cam are known as the ‘Backs’, and together they form a unique combination of \_\_\_\_\_ architecture, natural and formal gardens, and river scenery with student boaters.

25. Cambridge University at present has more than 16,500 full-time students – over 11,600 undergraduates and nearly 5,000 graduates. About 17% of the student body is from \_\_\_\_\_, coming from over 100 different countries.

26. Cambridge University is more renowned than its \_\_\_\_\_ for mathematics and natural sciences, and has produced 80 Nobel-prize winners (33 more than Oxford and the highest number of any university worldwide), 13 British Prime Ministers (12 less than the other place) and 8 Archbishops of Canterbury, among others.

### ***UNIT THREE. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION***

#### **Text 7. What is Transportation?**

**Transport** or **transportation** is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. The term is derived from the Latin *trans* (‘across’) and *portare* (‘to carry’). Industries which have the business of providing transport equipment, transport services or transport are important in most national economies, and are referred to as **transport industries**.

The field can be divided into infrastructure, vehicles, and operations. Infrastructure consists of the fixed installations necessary for transport, and may be roads, railways, airways, waterways, canals and pipelines or terminals such as airports, railway stations, bus stations and seaports. Vehicles travelling on the network include automobiles, bicycles, buses, trains, people and aircraft. Operations deal with the way the vehicles are operated, and the procedures set for this purpose including the financing, legalities and policies.

**Mode of transport** (or **means of transport** or **transport mode** or **transport modality** or **form of transport**) is a general term for the different kinds of transport facilities that are often used to transport people or cargo.

Where more than one mode of transport is used for a journey, or for transport analysis, the journey can be described as *multi-modal*.

There are some differences in British English and US English in terms for individual modes. These are indicated by (US) or (UK) after the alternative terms:

- Animal-powered transport
- Aviation, Air transport
- Human-powered transport
- Ship transport
- Rail transport, Railway (UK) Railroad (US)
- Road transport
- Ski lift
- Mechanical transit device
- Other

**1. Match the word combinations on the left with the Ukrainian equivalents on the right.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. the business of providing transport equipment   | <b>A.</b> встановлений для цієї мети                     |
| 2. the fixed installations necessary for transport | <b>B.</b> пов'язаний з способом                          |
| 3. travelling on the network                       | <b>C.</b> справи з забезпечення транспортного обладнання |
| 4. deal with the way                               | <b>D.</b> фіксовані об'єкти, необхідні для транспорту    |
| 5. set for this purpose                            | <b>E.</b> що їздять по мережі                            |

**2. Find the words in the text which mean the following and write them in the blanks.**

1. The system of transporting passengers or goods in a particular country or area  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. A particular way or style of behaving, living or doing something  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. A machine with an engine that is used to take people or things from one place to another, such as a car, bus, or truck  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Sort the words below into 9 groups, what describes mode of transport.

Animal-powered transport	
Air transport	
Human-powered transport	
Ship transport	
Rail transport	
Road transport	
Mechanical transit device	
Other	

- |                         |                         |                             |                            |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. aeroplane            | 12. carriage            | 23. lift                    | 34. sled                   |
| 2. aircraft             | 13. coach               | 24. lorry                   | 35. sledge                 |
| 3. airship              | 14. elevator            | 25. metro                   | 36. sledge                 |
| 4. automobile           | 15. escalator           | 26. motorcycle              | 37. spacecraft             |
| 5. bicycle<br>(cycling) | 16. heavy goods vehicle | 27. pedestrian<br>(walking) | 38. cable car<br>(railway) |
| 6. barge                | 17. funicular           | 28. rocket                  | 39. train                  |
| 7. balloon              | 18. ferry               | 29. sailboat                | 40. tram                   |
| 8. boat                 | 19. helicopter          | 30. ship                    | 41. trolleybus             |
| 9. bus                  | 20. hovercraft          | 31. skate                   | 42. truck                  |
| 10. subway              | 21. jetpack             | 32. skateboard              | 43. underground            |
| 11. car                 | 22. jump jet            | 33. ski                     | 44. wheelchair             |

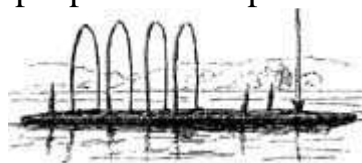
### Text 8. Early Transportation

Today we take cars, trains, airplanes and power boats for granted. But we haven't always had them.

People have lived on earth for millions of years. But until a few hundred years ago, there weren't that many ways to get around ... besides walking!



One of the most important inventions was the wheel. The wheel made it possible to move things by rolling, instead of carrying them or dragging them on the ground. The people of Mesopotamia first used wheels between 3500 and 3000 B.C..



Another important invention was the boat. Before the boat, people didn't really have any way of getting across big bodies of water, like lakes and oceans. Do you think Christopher Columbus would have come to America if he'd had to swim?

The first boats were just rafts. People made them by laying tree trunks or branches side by side and tying them together. Later on they covered the bottoms of the rafts with animal skins to try to keep the water out.

The horses travelled a lot farther after the invention of horseshoes. Horseshoes are metal shoes nailed to the bottom of a horse's foot.

In Rome, writers complained about traffic jams thousands of years ago. No wonder; the Romans built fifty thousand miles of roads! But horses, carts and sailboats didn't let people travel nearly as quickly as we can today. People lived close to their jobs, because they could only get to work by walking or riding a horse.

**1. Choose the correct answers and complete the following sentences.**

- 2. Read the passage again and answer the questions.**

- 24



**B.** homework

**D.** slow buses

3. How did people travel over ground before the invention of the wheel?

**A.** They walked!

**C.** People had wings then.

**B.** They stayed still.

**D.** They travelled over ground with special scooters

**3. Put the words below in the gaps.**

by walking  
early men

using sledges  
movements

invented  
wagons

useless  
wheel

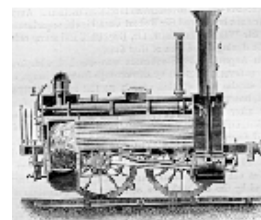
Throughout most of human history, people's (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on land were restricted to those speeds and distances that could be attained (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The use of sledges, pack animals, and then draft animals pulling wheeled vehicles increased the distance that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ could traverse and the amount of goods that they could transport.

Without (4) \_\_\_\_\_ most of the world's work would stop. Automobiles, trains, streetcars, farm machines, (5) \_\_\_\_\_, and nearly all factory and mine equipment would be (6) \_\_\_\_\_. On land, loads would be moved only by carrying them or by (7) \_\_\_\_\_ or the backs of animals.

No one knows when wheel was (8) \_\_\_\_\_ or who invented it. The best guess is that this happened in Asia.

### **Text 9. The Train Era**

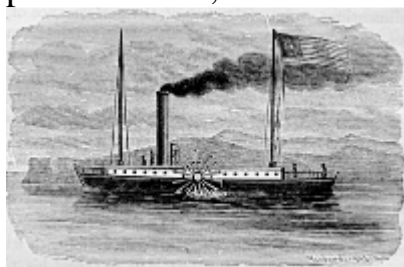
Richard Trevithick built the first locomotive. A *locomotive* is a vehicle with an engine that runs on railroad tracks. It pulls other vehicles behind it.



Trevithick's locomotive could pull seventy people along ten miles of railroad track was powered by a steam engine.

A steam engine runs on boiling water. A fire of coal or wood heats the water, and the boiling water makes steam. The force of the steam pushes a piston up and down. Gears change the motion of the piston into the round-and-round motion of the wheels on tracks.

People also put steam engines on boats. Some of the first steamships travelled the Mississippi River. Instead of turning wheels round and round, the engines turned giant paddlewheels, like the one on the boat below. Later on steamships used propellers.



Not everyone liked the new ways of travelling. One scientist thought that high speed train travel could make the brains fall out. Some farmers didn't like trains because the noise and smoke scared cows and horses.

Still, lots of people wanted to use trains and steamships to go long distances.

In 1840, an Englishman started the first steamship service across the Atlantic Ocean. Soon there were other services carrying mail, people and cargo across other oceans, too.

The first railroad line to carry people opened in 1825. After that railroad lines opened all over the world. The French built one in 1830; the Germans, in 1835. The United States built a railroad that went all the way across the country, from New York to Sacramento.

Railroads and steamships changed the way people lived. People could buy fresh milk and vegetables that the trains transported from faraway places. They could visit faraway places too, or live in the country and 'commute' into the city by train. Steamships made it possible for millions of people to come to the United States from Europe. Trains also changed the way people travelled in cities.

Before trains, horses and mules pulled trolley cars on tracks. These didn't go very fast. Sometimes the horse pulled the car off the tracks by accident, and everyone had to get out and push the car back on again!



In the late 1800s, electric railways began to replace the horse trolleys. These were much faster.

Now people could live much farther from where they worked, and commute by train.

Cities all over the world built public transit rail systems. London built the first underground system in 1863; it was followed by Budapest, and then by Boston and New York. In Los Angeles, a millionaire named Henry Huntington built the Pacific Electric railway: the biggest public train electric railway system in the world.

Some of these systems were much bigger than the public transit systems these cities have today. The reason was simple: it was the only way people had of going places quickly! Most people wanted to live near a transit stop. Business people made lots of money building transit systems to serve them.



But even as new trains were built and city engineers were laying down new miles of railroad track, a new machine (called car) was being created that would completely change the way people travelled all over again.

**1. Take the quiz. Now you can see how many interesting facts you know about trains.**

1. A locomotive is a vehicle that \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> needs to calm down      | <b>C</b> people drove like cars |
| <b>B</b> runs on railroad tracks | <b>D</b> knows the times tables |

2. The first locomotive was built by \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Richard Trevithick | <b>C</b> Richard Simmons |
| <b>B</b> Richard Pryor.     | <b>D</b> Richard Nixon   |

3. The first locomotives were powered by \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. their sense of smell C. gasoline  
 B. love of travel D. steam
4. Steam engines also were used to power \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. sailboats C. steamboats  
 B. very, very old cars D. airplanes
5. Before the invention of trains, trolley cars were pulled by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Richard Trevithick C. horses and mules  
 B. lions and tigers D. anyone who felt bored

---

**Richard Franklin Lennox Thomas Pryor III** (December 1, 1940 – December 10, 2005) was an African-American comedian, actor and writer.

**Milton Teagle Simmons** (born July 12, 1948), known professionally as Richard Simmons, is an American fitness personality who promotes weight-loss programs, most famously through a line of aerobics videos and television programmes.

**Richard Milhous Nixon** (January 9, 1913 – April 22, 1994) was the 37th President of the United States (1969–1974) and the only president to resign the office. He was also the 36th Vice President of the United States (1953–1961).

**Richard Trevithick** (13 April 1771 – 22 April 1833) was a British inventor, mining engineer and builder of the first working railway steam locomotive.

**2. Find the correct endings to the sentences below.**

1. The history of rail transport dates A. and includes systems with man or back nearly 500 years, horse power and rails of wood or stone.
2. Modern rail transport systems first B. and on 6 June 1869, traffic was appeared in England opened on the Kursk – Kharkiv – Azov line.
3. These systems, which made use of C. in 1952. the steam locomotive,
4. They remained the primary form of D. in the 1820s. mechanized land transport for
5. The first railway connection of E. like inter-city railway trains, and Kharkiv elektrichkas (regional electric trains).
6. The first train to arrive in Kharkiv F. the next 100 years. came from the north on 22 May 1869,
7. Kharkiv's passenger railway station G. to be later destroyed in the Second was reconstructed and expanded in World War. 1901,
8. A new railway station was built H. was opened in 1869.
9. Various railway transportation I. were the first practical forms of methods are available in the city mechanized land transport.

10. The city of Kharkiv is one of the **J.** which is connected to numerous largest transportation centers in cities of the world by air, rail and Ukraine, road traffic.

**3. Match the words in A with corresponding definition in B.**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. locomotive	<b>A.</b> a large ship that uses steam to produce power
2. rail	<b>B.</b> a part of the railway system that connects two places
3. railway	<b>C.</b> a railway engine
4. railway line	<b>D.</b> a set of several carriages that are connected to each other and pulled along a railway line by an engine
5. smoke	<b>E.</b> a system for moving people quickly around a city using trains
6. steam engine	<b>F.</b> a system of tracks along which trains run, or a system of trains
7. steamship	<b>G.</b> an engine etc that works by steam power
8. track	<b>H.</b> one of the two long metal tracks fastened to the ground that trains move along
9. train	<b>I.</b> the two metal lines along which trains travel
10. transit system	<b>J.</b> white, grey or black gas that is produced by something burning

**Text 10. The Car Era**

In 1878, a German engineer named Nikolaus Otto built a new kind of engine. The *internal combustion engine* didn't need a separate, heavy boiler to burn fuel, as the steam engine did. It burned the fuel inside the engine itself.

Engineers could build internal combustion engines that were much lighter and smaller than steam engines. And inventors could fit the new engines to smaller vehicles ... like cars.

In 1887, the inventor Karl Benz showed a vehicle using the new engine in Germany. The 'Motorwagen' could go eight miles an hour and seat two people.

This was probably the first car. Benz built a factory to make cars that people could buy. So did other inventors. The early cars were expensive and very unreliable.



Later on, some companies used the internal combustion engine to make a vehicle for carrying lots of people: the bus. Others used it in planes.

In 1903, two bicycle shop owners named Wilbur and Orville Wright built a plane. They flew it on some sand hills in North Carolina.

This was the first time a person flew a powered plane anywhere!

In 1908, an American inventor, Henry Ford, created a car he called the Model T. The Model T was more reliable and easier to drive than earlier cars. It was also cheaper.



Suddenly, people who weren't rich could buy a car of their own. Henry Ford's factory built up to a thousand Model Ts a day. Cars became much more popular.

People went crazy over cars! In Los Angeles in 1920, people took nine electric trolley rides for every one ride they took in a car. By 1924, cars had gotten so popular that Angelenos took one trip in a car for every single trolley ride.

Cadillac, Packard and other companies made expensive cars just for rich people, with leather upholstery and powerful engines. People bought magazines just to look at pictures of cars, and raced cars on race tracks and on the street. Some people wouldn't be friendly with other people unless they liked the cars that they drove!



By the late 1930s, the government had started building special roads just for cars: freeways! Soon cities like Los Angeles had miles and miles of freeways. Cars could go faster than ever!

The popularity of cars changed the way new cities and towns were built. Planners didn't have to worry if homes were close to a bus or train stop. Most people didn't care anymore.

The planners could make the new communities all spread out, with wide streets and few sidewalks.

People wouldn't walk to the store or to work: they'd drive!

Meanwhile, the big public transit systems were having big problems. In the 1940s, almost twenty four billion people a year took rides on trains and buses. By the middle 1960s, the number had dropped to seven billion.

People didn't want to ride trains or buses when they could afford a car.

Public transit systems started losing more and more money.

In Los Angeles, the Pacific Electric railway shut down. Other transit operators cut services. Buses and trains weren't popular anymore. People liked cars better.



But then cars started causing big problems.

***1. Choose the correct answers and complete the following sentences.***

1. In 1878, Nikolaus Otto invented a new engine that could be made smaller and lighter than a steam engine. This engine was called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> locomotive engine         | <b>C.</b> internal combustion engine |
| <b>B.</b> combusted internal engine | <b>D.</b> new and improved engine    |

2. Otto's new engine could be made smaller because it didn't burn fuel in a separate boiler. Instead it burned fuel \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> before the engine started | <b>C.</b> outdoors                |
| <b>B.</b> inside the engine itself  | <b>D.</b> somewhere kids can't go |

3. \_\_\_\_\_ built the first car.

- A. Transit People
- B. Karl Benz

- C. Richard Trevithick
- D. No one knows

4. In 1908, Henry Ford built a new car that was cheaper and more reliable than older cars. He called his car the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Model T
- B. Volkswagen
- C. cheap, reliable car
- D. Navigator

**2. Find out if the following statements to the text are true (T) or false (F).**

1. One expensive car built for rich people was called the Packard. (...)
2. In the 1930s, the government began building special roads for cars. These were called race tracks. (...)
3. As cars became more popular, fewer people used sidewalks. (...)

**3. Find words in the text that mean the same or are similar to the following.**

1. someone whose job is to design or build roads, bridges, machines etc  
-----
2. to make something, especially a building or something large  
-----
3. a vehicle with four wheels and an engine, that can carry a small number of passengers  
-----
4. a building or group of buildings in which goods are produced in large quantities, using machines  
-----
5. unable to be trusted or depended on  
-----
6. a very wide road in the US, built for fast travel  
-----
7. a hard surface or path at the side of a street for people to walk on  
-----
8. a system for moving people quickly around a city  
-----
9. the official system for providing something, especially something that everyone in a country needs to have, or the official organization that provides it  
-----
10. difficulty  
-----

## Text 11. Problems with Cars

People like cars for many reasons. Drivers don't need to wait for trains or buses to pick them up. Riders always have a seat, and don't need to sit next to anyone they don't like (except maybe their little brothers).

Car owners can live far away from the city, on twisty streets in little towns that

buses and trains don't go to. The houses in the little towns might be nicer and cost less than homes close to a transit stop.

Car owners can drive into the mountains or the desert, anytime they want to. The roads are always open. They can go shopping and take home lots of things in their cars, and they don't have to wait for the bus in the rain.

In some places, drivers can travel two or three times as fast as people in trains and buses.

Many adults are very busy. Some make many stops in their cars every day, to run errands or to pick up kids like you after school. It might be very hard for them to stop driving, if they live in places without good transit.

But the trouble is, the popularity of cars is the main reason they cause so much trouble. There are too many of them!

One of the biggest problems cars cause is air pollution. An internal combustion engine uses fuel by mixing it with air and then burning it. When this happens, some exhaust gases are always left over. The exhaust gases go out the tailpipe and into the air.



This isn't a problem if only a few people in a city drive cars; there's a lot of air! But what if millions of people are driving at the same time?

The answer is smog. Smog is what happens when the exhaust gases mix with sunlight. Sometimes you can see smog as a murky brown haze on the horizon. But smog is bad for you even if you can't see it.

In Los Angeles, smog got so bad that the government declared 'smog alerts.' A 'smog alert' happens when the air is unhealthy to breathe. Sometimes kids weren't even supposed to go outside to play. People complained that the smog made their eyes water, and that they couldn't see well enough to drive.

The smog made some people sick. Smog is especially bad for people who have problems with their lungs. Smog is one of the reasons that kids get asthma.

But more and more people drove, and the smog got worse and worse. Finally, the government passed laws that said that cars couldn't make as much pollution.

The car makers put special controls on the new cars, so they wouldn't make as much smog. The oil companies changed the gasoline so it would burn more cleanly.

Today a new car makes much less pollution than an old car. You'd need more than ten new cars to make as much smog as one 1968 Chevelle.

The air in Los Angeles and some other cities is much cleaner than it used to be.

In the 1970s, the government had to declare a smog alert in Los Angeles on almost every hot day. In 1998 there were only twelve smog alerts all year!



But smog is still a serious problem. It can hurt kids' lungs and cause heart attacks in adults. Los Angeles still has some of the smoggiest air in the country.

Another big problem partly caused by cars is global warming. The burning of

fuel in all cars, even new ones that don't pollute very much, puts a gas called carbon dioxide in the air.

Carbon dioxide isn't pollution. Plants use it for photosynthesis. But the millions of cars, trucks, buses, factories and power plants running all over the world are making much more carbon dioxide than would be in the air normally. The extra carbon dioxide helps trap the sun's heat on earth. The whole planet is heating up because of it. A few scientists say that global warming isn't a big problem. But most think it's very serious.

Global warming may cause shortages of food and water in some places. It may make the polar icecaps melt, and the sea level rise. One study said that average temperatures could be as much as eleven degrees higher by the end of the century.

No one really knows how the world will change if people make it hotter.

Cars use up a lot of space.

In some cities, up to thirty percent of the land is taken up just by parking! Cars use freeways for fast driving, regular roads for slower driving, parking lots and parking garages. In a typical city, every car has an average of eight parking spaces.

Just between 1975 and 1990, the total number of miles that Americans drove their vehicles increased by over fifty percent! What will happen if people keep driving more and more?



The government says that traffic in Los Angeles will get twice as bad by 2015, if things don't change. But the city of Los Angeles alone already has more cars than the poorest sixty percent of the people in the entire world!

And what will happen when all the people in the poor countries can afford cars too? Now only eight percent of the world's people own cars. Cars are used mostly in the richer countries. If there were 750 cars for every 1,000 people, as there are in the United States, there would be four and a half *billion* cars on the earth, all taking up space and making pollution. And the world's population is going to get a lot higher!

**1. Match the word combinations A with the corresponding equivalents in B.**

**A**

1. close to a transit stop
2. internal combustion engine
3. exhaust gases
4. murky brown haze
5. cause shortages

**B**

- A. вихлопні гази
- B. поряд з транзитними зупинками
- C. стає причиною дефіциту
- D. двигун внутрішнього згоряння
- E. темно-коричневий туман

**2. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Smog is what happens when exhaust gases mix with \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| A. smoke and fog | C. sunlight |
| B. intake gases  | D. Packards |

2. A 'smog alert' happens when the air is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A. unhealthy to breathe | C. ugly to look at |
|-------------------------|--------------------|



- B. really paying attention                      D. eating all the smog
3. To make as much smog as one 1968 Chevelle, you'd need more than \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. two new cars                      C. five new cars  
 B. half of a 1968 Ranchero                      D. ten new cars
4. Cars make this gas, which helps trap heat on earth and contributes to global warming \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. H<sub>2</sub>O                      C. hidethylene polyexol  
 B. carbon dioxide                      D. the fun gas
5. By the end of the century, global warming may cause average world temperatures to rise by as much as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 11 degrees                      C. ½ of 1 degree  
 B. the height of Mount Everest                      D. 6 degrees
6. The residents of Los Angeles own more cars than the poorest sixty percent of the people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in the Andromeda galaxy                      C. in seventh grade  
 B. in New York and Tokyo                      D. on earth
7. In the United States, how many cars are there for every 1,000 people?  
 A. 750                      C. 75  
 B. 2,000                      D. just ten; the adults share

**3. Read the information about advantages and disadvantages of car. Put the following word combinations in the gaps.**

ecological problem	for and against	more freedom
risks of accidents	the cost of this trip	use gasoline

Transport is a common factor that conduce to increase that pollution, but during all the history transport has helped to increase the people's life. In fact, there are a lot of arguments (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of having a car.

One of the strongest arguments against having a car is the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that is produced by this transport. Pollution is increasing and petrol is decreasing more every year in the world. Although car's companies try to create these vehicles with a big quality and without too many (3) \_\_\_\_\_, they can not deny the possibility of having an accident. Furthermore, to drive a car supposes to spend a lot of time and to respect the rules, and if there is a lot of traffic you must wait. Compared with plane and the train, this transport is the least quickly.

On the other hand, there are several arguments for having a car. Firstly, if you have this vehicle you have also (4) \_\_\_\_\_ because you don't depend on public transport and its timetable. Secondly, you can travel and go wherever you want and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ will not be as expensive as travelling by plane. Thirdly, for a family of medium class the cost of having a car is better than the cost of paying a

different transport for every trip. Finally, if you have an emergency you can drive your car and to solve your problem.

To sum up, the fact of having a car is very important in our society, although it would be necessary that all the families which have more than one car, they should think in the possibility of use public transport. On balance, nowadays there are more people that have started to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (a product that can substitute petrol).

**4. The following tables give you some advantages and disadvantages of having car. Read the statements below, text 'Problems with Cars' and text in Task 3 and distribute them into two columns 'Advantages of Having Car' and 'Disadvantages of Having Car'.**

Advantages of Having Car	Disadvantages of Having Car
1. Car is more convenient than public transport.	1. Car exhaust causes actual harm to the health of people.
2. Life will become more convenient.	2. Cars emit several pollutants that are toxic.
3. Cars can go to many different places and can carry people easily.	3. Jams waste our precious time.
4.	4.
5.	5.
...	...

- A car allows one to move freely and with a car there is no need to wait for the bus in the cold or under the burning sun.
- Automobiles bring numerous troubles such as more serious environmental pollution and more energy consumption. Cars drink up huge amounts of fuel and throw out huge amounts of pollutants.
- Automobiles can lead to loss of lives.
- Car accidents kill thousands and thousands of people each year and cripple more.
- Drivers have high risk of getting into accidents.
- If conditions permit, owning a car can make us work more efficiently.
- It is difficult to park in busy cities.
- It is expensive to buy a good car.
- It is expensive to maintain (insurance, repairs, gas, etc.)
- Most cars generate large volume of poisonous gas like hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide. Hydrocarbons cause eye irritation, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and lung damage. Nitrogen oxide causes acid rain and leads to water quality problems. Carbon monoxide prevents oxygen from going through the lungs properly.
- People get to where they want fast without making much effort (it saves time and effort)

- Private cars get into traffic congestion so greatly that the advantages gained in comfort and freedom are often cancelled out by the frustration caused by traffic jams.
- The automobile industry provides jobs for countless workers and strong support for other industries.

## Text 12. Public Transit

Public transit works best when the community is designed around it. This doesn't mean everyone has to be jammed together in dirty, crowded buildings.

Many older communities are already designed for transit; they were built when streetcars were still popular!

The photo at left shows a 'transit village' of homes and offices surrounding the BART train station in Pleasant Hill, California. The train station is the diagonal line in the middle of the picture.



Do you see how easy it is for the people who live and work here to take the train? Lots of them do; almost half of the people living near this station use BART to go to work!

A lot of communities also make it much easier to walk or ride bicycles. Using bicycles is very good for the environment!



In Amsterdam, people can use special credit cards to check out 'white bikes' from a computer-controlled bicycle rack. They can put the bikes back into another rack after they ride where they want to go.

There are many different kinds of public transit. One kind that nearly everyone uses is the airplane. Not very many people have planes of their own!

Venice isn't the only city that uses boats as public transit. In this picture, a ferry boat takes commuters to San Francisco. Customers can buy sandwiches and drinks, and eat them while they stand on the deck and look at the bay. But they have to be careful not to fall in the water!



Most of the time, though, public transit means travelling on land. One very popular form of public transit is the bus.

Buses are much cheaper than trains, and seat fewer people. They're best at serving transit routes that aren't heavily used.

Some planners think that buses are almost always the best form of transit, because

of the savings in money.

The city of Ottawa, Canada built a famous transit system using buses. Special busways run through the city. These are wide roads like freeways, but only buses can use them. More than 200,000 Ottawans ride the busways every day, and more than seventy percent of the trips downtown during the busiest hours are by public transit!

There are different kinds of trains used in public transit.

Light rail trains, or trolleys, usually run over ground. They run on electricity from power lines over the train tracks. They can go as fast as fifty-five miles an hour, although they usually go much slower in the city.

Light rail lines are more expensive than buses, but cheaper than heavy rail lines. The Muni trains in San Francisco, the Portland MAX and the San Diego Trolley are light rail lines.

Some commuter trains run on electricity too. Others are powered by locomotives, just like the trains that transported people and products around the country before cars were invented.



The locomotive – the first car in the train – holds a giant diesel engine. This engine is much, much bigger and more powerful than the engine in any car. It makes three thousand horsepower and can pull a nine hundred thousand pound train over one hundred miles per hour.



Commuter trains often are nicer inside than most other types of trains. They sometimes have bathrooms, and big, comfortable chairs, and tables, so business people can do work while they're riding to the office.

Commuter trains often run on train routes built over a hundred years ago.

Some communities grew up around these routes, long before most people were worried about the environment. Towns like Scarsdale and Bronxville in New York are good examples.

They're called *commuter* trains because they run most often in the morning and the afternoon, when people need to go to and from work.

Heavy rail trains are also called subways, or metros. They usually run under the ground. The 'Tube' in London and the Los Angeles Red Line are subways. The longest subway in the world is in New York City. It covers 722 miles and takes over 2.7 million New Yorkers to work every day.



Heavy rail trains go faster than light rail trains, and cost more to build. They get their power from a 'third rail' next to the train tracks.

Heavy rail can be one of the nicest forms of public transit. The trains are fast. Cars

don't get in the way of the heavy rail trains, and the trains don't get in the way of the cars, either.



But heavy rail is expensive. Heavy rail systems make the most sense in places where lots of people will ride them ... like through the centre of big cities. How many people do you think there are in this crowded subway station in Washington, D.C.?

Monorails are a special kind of train that run on just one track ... a monorail! Monorails have never got very popular, although some people think they should be.

If you'd like to ride a monorail, ask your parents to take you to Seattle. That's where this picture was taken!

Not all passenger trains are built to carry people inside a city.

Some passenger trains carry people much longer distances.



Amtrak is the name for the national railroad system. If you want to go from San Francisco to Los Angeles, but don't want to fly, you can take an Amtrak train.

Amtrak trains run all over the United States. They're nice inside, like commuter trains.

In Europe and Japan, some special trains have been built to carry people much faster than other trains can go.



The French TGV draws electric power from an overhead wire, like a light rail train, but goes much faster: up to 186 miles an hour.

The Japanese 'bullet train' got its name because of how fast it can go: like a bullet!



The MagLev is a new type of train. Powerful magnets on the track and on the bottom of the train keep the train floating about four inches over the track. It doesn't touch the track at all when it's running. MagLev trains can go over three hundred miles an hour.

The word 'paratransit' is used for shared ride taxis, jitneys, shuttle vans, van pools, and other transit in small vehicles. The drivers often don't follow fixed routes;

they can take you wherever you want, even to your front door! Some paratransit services are run by the government; others are run by businesspeople, for a profit. When businesspeople run the services, the government doesn't have to pay anything to make them work. Some experts think much more attention should be paid to paratransit, especially in spread-out cities like Los Angeles.

People can even use computers to find paratransit rides! Satellites orbiting high above the earth can track vans, taxis and other vehicles as they move around a city.

Ride seekers can use computers to find the vehicles that are closest.

Today, only a few van and taxi companies use GPS or WPS technology to provide rides. If more people used GPS and WPS to match rides and riders, especially with private vehicles, it could change the way we travel.

***1. Take the quiz. Now you can see how many interesting facts you know about public transit.***

1. Venice, Italy is built on top of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> dinosaur bones        | <b>C.</b> England and France    |
| <b>B.</b> islands and waterways | <b>D.</b> mountains and valleys |

2. Public transit works best when the community is designed \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> for transit                 | <b>C.</b> for cars        |
| <b>B.</b> with <i>wiiiiiide</i> roads | <b>D.</b> for little kids |

3. How many of the people living near the BART station in Pleasant Hill use public transit to go to work?

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>A.</b> lots of them | <b>C.</b> none; Pleasant Hill is a fake name |
| <b>B.</b> 63.7%        | <b>D.</b> almost half                        |

4. A 'busway' in Ottawa is a road that can be used only by \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A.</b> subways   | <b>C.</b> teachers |
| <b>B.</b> commuters | <b>D.</b> buses    |

5. \_\_\_\_\_ rail trains usually run over ground, and \_\_\_\_\_ rail trains usually run underground.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> light, heavy | <b>C.</b> heavy, light |
| <b>B.</b> big, fat     | <b>D.</b> ugly, smelly |

6. Commuter trains run most often in the morning and afternoon, when riders are travelling \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> to pick up their kids | <b>C.</b> to pick up their parents |
| <b>B.</b> to and from work      | <b>D.</b> to the train station     |

7. How many New Yorkers ride the subway to work every day?

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>A.</b> more than 200 | <b>C.</b> 2.7 million |
| <b>B.</b> 63.7%         | <b>D.</b> 5 gazillion |

8. Paratransit vehicles include \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. skateboards and unicycles
- B. taxis, vans and jitneys
- C. flying saucers and spaceships
- D. big trucks for carrying Paras

**2. Match the words with their definition.**

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. airplane         | A. a connected series of vehicles that move along a track to transport passengers from one place to another. a train that carries passengers   |
| 2. bicycle          | B. a form of urban rail public transportation that generally has a lower capacity and lower speed than heavy rail and metro systems, but higher capacity and higher speed than street-running tram systems |
| 3. boat             | C. a high-speed passenger train  |
| 4. bullet train     | D. a large vehicle that people pay to travel on  |
| 5. bus              | E. a passenger train that is ridden primarily by passengers who travel regularly from one place to another   |
| 6. commuter train   | F. a railway having a single track   |
| 7. heavy rail       | G. a railway system that uses a single rail, usually high above the ground   |
| 8. light rail       | H. a train suspended on a magnetic cushion above a magnetized track and so it travels free of friction   |
| 9. maglev           | I. a type of bus that runs on electricity along metal tracks in the road   |
| 10. monorail        | J. a vehicle that flies through the air and has one or more engines  |
| 11. passenger train | K. a vehicle that travels across water   |
| 12. streetcar       | L. a vehicle with two wheels that you ride by pushing its pedals with your feet  |

**3. Join up the left-hand sentences with the right-hand ones so that they make sense.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Public transport comprises passenger transportation services | A. or shared with private vehicles.   |
| 2. Some services are free                                       | B. which are available for use by the general public, as opposed to modes for private use such as automobiles or vehicles for hire. |
| 3. Public transportation can consist of                         | C. by authorities.  |
| 4. Public transport is provided by                              | D. though most charge some sort of fare.  |
| 5. They may or may not be regulated or subsidized               | E. a company or authority that operate a fleet of vehicles.   |
| 6. The infrastructure used may be exclusive,                    | F. subways, trolleys and light rail, commuter trains, van pool services, paratransit services for senior                            |

citizens and people with disabilities, ferries, water taxis, or monorails.

## ***UNIT FOUR. CITY TRAFFIC***

### **Text 13. Transport in London**

In London there is once again one huge traffic chaos.

***Sort things out by combining the sentence parts into correct statements.***

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. The tube...      | <b>A.</b> is the cheapest public means of transport in London. |
| 2. Heathrow...      | <b>B.</b> are often used by Londoners when commuting.          |
| 3. Waterloo...      | <b>C.</b> is independent of traffic jams.                      |
| 4. The bus...       | <b>D.</b> is the biggest airport of London.                    |
| 5. Eurostar...      | <b>E.</b> offers good connections at home and abroad.          |
| 6. The intercity... | <b>F.</b> costs about J 1.20 per trip.                         |
|                     | <b>G.</b> needs about 3 hours for the distance London - Paris. |
|                     | <b>H.</b> runs on all domestic routes.                         |
|                     | <b>I.</b> can reach speeds of up to 225 kilometres per hour.   |
|                     | <b>J.</b> connects Brussels with London.                       |
|                     | <b>K.</b> is the gate to the European continent.               |
|                     | <b>L.</b> runs on the left-hand side.                          |
|                     | <b>M.</b> is an important train station in London.             |

London is an enormous city and enormous cities mean lots of people and lots of traffic. It has been estimated that the rush hour which used to be between 7.30 and 9 in the morning, and from 5 to 6.30 in the evening, now lasts all day. The average speed of traffic in the city centre has dropped to the less than 20khp, although for parts of the day it is much slower than that. It is about 70 kilometres across the Greater London and takes about four hours to cross by car, although very few people drive right through the centre; they usually take the M25 motorway which goes all the way around. But many drivers are prepared to use their own vehicles, and spend four hours a day sitting in traffic jams. Some people claim that the quickest form of private transport is the bicycle; this is true over the distance of about 5 kilometres, but after that the car takes over. Most people use the underground and the buses to travel to the centre, and the railway to get to more distant suburbs. The fare you pay depends on how fare you travel. London buses are red, some of them have two decks: upstairs and downstairs. You buy tickets from the driver or the conductor. The main bus and underground service starts at about six in the morning and stops just after midnight. Although there are some buses in the centre area which run all night.

***1. Answer the question below.***

1. How long does it take to get across London?



2. How fast does the traffic move in the city centre?
3. How does most people travel in the centre of London?
4. How do London buses look like?
5. What time does the main buses service start?

**2. Read the statements about text. Are they true or false?**

1. Most people use public transport.
2. The rush hour is getting longer and longer.
3. You are not allowed to drive from one side to the other through the centre.
4. Wherever you travel, fares cost the same.
5. There is not a full public transport service at night.

**3. Write the correct word combinations in the blanks.**

London airports	public transport	the Tube
National Rail	transportation hub	network

London is the capital city of the England and is a major tourist destination and global (1) \_\_\_\_\_. London (2) \_\_\_\_\_ include: London Underground (commonly known as (3) \_\_\_\_\_); London Buses; River Services; Docklands Light Railway; Croydon Tramlink; (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The Bus and rail (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain is very well developed, frequent and efficient, providing access to the rest of England. By the Tube and buses you can go to all (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (Luton, Stansted, Gatwick, Heathrow). On every airport you can rent a car from car rental companies (cheap and luxury cars) and book room in London hotels and hostels.

**4. Match the words to make phrases.**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. get on      | <b>A.</b> the centre of London               |
| 2. start out   | <b>B.</b> about different types of transport |
| 3. go round    | <b>C.</b> a train                            |
| 4. travel into | <b>D.</b> on a journey                       |
| 5. find out    | <b>E.</b> a corner                           |

**5. Write the correct word for each definition.**

journey	double-decker	suburbs	Docklands	underground	bicycle
---------	---------------	---------	-----------	-------------	---------

1. a type of bus with two levels is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. a vehicle with two wheels, handlebars and pedals is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. a place where people live just outside a big town or city is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. another word for trip or voyage is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. another word for subway is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. an area of London, by the river is \_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Read information about taking from Heathrow to London and find out if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).**

### Comparing Transport

	<b>Journey Time</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Comfort</b>
<b>The Tube</b>	From Heathrow to King's Cross takes approximately 1 hour. There are no traffic delays on the tube, but there are sometimes other problems and delays can occur.	From Heathrow to central London it costs £3.70 for an adult single fare, £1.50 for a child single fare.	Trains leave every few minutes.	The tube can be overcrowded, especially during the rush hour. There is limited space for luggage. Smoking is not allowed on the underground.
<b>Airbus</b>	From Heathrow terminal 4 to London takes approximately 1 hour 45 minutes. (journey time is subject to delay due to traffic conditions).	From Heathrow to central London it costs £8.00 for an adult single fare, £4.00 for a child single fare.	Coaches leave every 20 – 30 minutes.	When you book your ticket you are guaranteed a seat. Modern air-conditioned, double-decker coaches. Smoking is not allowed on Airbus services.
<b>Heathrow Express</b>	From Heathrow to Paddington takes 15 minutes.	From Heathrow to Paddington costs £13.00 for an adult single fare, £6.00 for a child single fare. There is also a 10% discount for booking online.	Trains leave every 15 minutes.	Modern, air conditioned trains. Smoking is not allowed on the Heathrow Express. A special 'quiet zone' is available.
<b>Taxi</b>	The journey time obviously changes according to the time of day and traffic conditions (road works, diversions etc), but allow between 30 and 75 minutes.	Cost can vary according to which minicab company you use, but a typical fare is around £34.00	There are usually lots of taxis available, but you may like to book in advance and be met at the airport.	You may get talking to the cabbie – London taxi drivers are famous for their ability to 'chat'.

1. The Airbus is quicker than the Tube. ( )
2. A taxi is the most expensive. ( )

3. The Airbus is more expensive than the Tube. ( )
4. The Airbus leaves more frequently than the Heathrow Express. ( )
5. The Airbus is the most comfortable option. ( )
6. The Airbus is the cheapest. ( )

**7. Read the text about future of London public transport and do task after it.**

London's public transport system is no longer the 'sick man' but the 'jewel in the crown' of the capital's 2012 Olympic dream, bid chiefs said last night.

Transport experts told the International Olympic Committee **scrutinizing** Britain's chances that London's railways and roads would soon be the envy of the world.

Once improvements were in place, athletes would spend time 'competing not commuting', bid leader Lord Coe told the IOC panel on the first day of their visit.

The need for an overhaul came after the IOC criticised London's 'obsolete' public transport systems in a report last May.

Yesterday the London 2012 bid made a series of promises including:

£10 billion of investments including a £1 billion East London line extension, longer Jubilee line trains and Northern line upgrades.

A train serving the main Olympic Park at Stratford, East London, every 15 seconds, on ten different rail lines.

Twelve-carriage, 225kph (140mph) javelin trains using the Channel Tunnel Rail Link and taking passengers between Stratford and King's Cross in six-and-a-half minutes.

Tube trains running until 2:30 a.m. every day of the Olympics.

Connecting services which will allow visitors to reach the Olympic Park from 309 stations.

The 13-member IOC panel will today have its first taste of the Underground, with a Jubilee line trip to the Millennium Dome. They will also travel on the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, watching a video outlining the transport improvements to be delivered every year up to 2012.

But they will spend most of their time on coaches as they travel to such key sites as Wembley and Wimbledon.

Transport Minister Tony McNulty admitted there were concerns about how London would cope with 500,000 extra visitors a day. But Transport for London said the Olympic fortnight in August would lead to only a five percent increase in passengers – when 20 percent of London's commuters were on holiday.

1. According to Paragraph 1, London's public transport system used to be \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The word 'scrutinizing' in Line 1, Paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The need for an overhaul came because of a report given by the \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The title of the passage probably is \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Text 14. Public Transport in Ukraine

*1. The paragraphs in the texts are not in the correct order. Put the text into the logical order and give title to each paragraph.*

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Public Transportation in Ukraine | 5. Ukrainian Trolleybuses and Trams     |
| 2. Ukrainian Buses                  | 6. Riding the Metro (Subway) in Ukraine |
| 3. Announcing Bus Stops             | 7. Metro Signs                          |
| 4. Bus Schedules                    |   |

[ ] \_\_\_\_\_

Be aware that buses in Ukraine fall into two different categories – so-called ‘avtobusy’ and ‘marshrutki.’ The difference is that avtobusy, or ‘buses,’ stop only at designated, equipped bus stops and are state-owned; marshrutki (sometimes called ‘minibuses’, ‘shuttle buses’ or ‘route-cab’) are run by private companies and stop wherever passengers request. Marshrutki are the most popular form of public transportation in Ukraine. These minibuses come in different shapes and sizes. More and more common these days are the larger buses (usually yellow), but the smaller minivan type at right are also very common. The larger, taller buses are far more comfortable for standing, which is what many passengers end up doing. Standing half-bent over someone else’s seat can be a painful experience. So, if you are tall, look for minibuses with a high ceiling if it looks like you will have to stand.

[ ] \_\_\_\_\_

Bus schedules are not posted anywhere. Buses run with intervals of 3 – 30 minutes (5 – 10 is most common). Main streets have multiple bus routes along them, so Ukrainians typically ask passers by for bus info or ask the driver as they get on the bus if it will take them to such-and-such a street. Most buses run from about 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., but certain buses may run later depending on the demand for a certain route (e.g. to the train station).

[ ] \_\_\_\_\_

In buses (the state-owned buses) all stops are automatic and do not need to be requested. In minibuses (marshrutki) you will need to call out your stop no less than 100 m away. Here are some typical phrases below: ‘At the bus stop!’, ‘Can you stop at the next stop?’, ‘Please stop next to the metro!’, ‘In front of the stop light!’, ‘Glubochitskaya Street!’, ‘Stop next to the store!’, ‘At the bus stop!’.

[ ] \_\_\_\_\_

Metro stops are marked by ‘M’ signs (see right). Most stations are under ground. All metro signs are in Ukrainian (or Russian, in Kharkov and Dnepropetrovsk). English metro maps are available on English language city maps that you can buy around town. If you don’t speak Russian or Ukrainian, you will have to carefully count stops or learn to read the Cyrillic alphabet.

[ ] \_\_\_\_\_

Three cities in Ukraine boast an underground subway system – Kiev, Kharkov,

and Dnepropetrovsk – usually referred to as the ‘metro.’ The Kiev metro is most extensive, with three lines and over 40 stops. Kharkov also has three lines, and Dnepropetrovsk just one. These subway systems are not nearly as dense as in western metropolises, but additional subway stops and new lines are slowly being built. The metro is a fast and convenient way to get around town, though it is usually cramped during rush hour. Trains run from approximately 5:30 a.m. to about 12:30 a.m, with just two minutes between trains at peak hours.

[ ] \_\_\_\_\_

Trolleybuses and trams (‘tramvayi’) stop only at designated stops. Trams run along narrow train tracks, while trolleybuses are hooked up to electric lines above the road, so their movements are limited. The connecting rods on trolleybuses sometimes get dislodged, making the driver run out and realign them. This happens a lot.

[ ] \_\_\_\_\_

Ukraine’s ground transportation system is very well-developed. Buses small and large whisk passengers along all major city streets in all possible directions. Trams and trolleybuses – the cheapest forms of transportation – plug slowly along their routes. None of these modes of transportation are particularly foreigner-friendly, but with a bit of study and exposure almost anyone can learn to use them. Be advised that at busy times of day all these forms of transportation can be jam-packed, eliciting images of India or Sub-Saharan Africa, where people even cling to the outside of buses. If you’re not prepared for an intimate acquaintance with other passengers, better take a taxi during these times of day.

## ***2. Answer the following questions.***

1. What is the cheapest form of public transport in Ukraine?
2. What are the differences between bus and minibus in Ukraine?
3. How can people find any underground station in Ukraine?

## ***3. Read the text again and write down information about advantages and disadvantages of public transport in Ukraine in the table below.***

<b>Advantages of Public Transport in Ukraine</b>		<b>Disadvantages of Public Transport in Ukraine</b>	
1.		1.	
2.		2.	
3.		3.	
4.		4.	
5.		5.	

## **Text 15. Kharkiv Public Transport**

The city of Kharkiv is one of the largest transportation centres in Ukraine, which is connected to numerous cities of the world by air, rail and road traffic. The city has many transportation methods, including: public transport, taxis, railways, and air

traffic. Being an important transportation centre of Ukraine, Kharkiv itself contains many different transportation methods. Kharkiv Metro (the first line of it was opened in 1975) is the city's rapid transit system, which includes three different lines with 28 stations in total. The Kharkiv buses carry about 12 million passengers annually.

Various public transportation methods in the city are: buses (12 million passengers annually), Kharkiv Metro, trolleybuses, tramways (which celebrated 100 years of service in 2006), and *marshrutki* (private minibuses).

The first railway connection of Kharkiv was opened in 1869. The first train to arrive in Kharkiv came from the north on May 22, 1869, and on June 6, 1869, traffic was opened on the Kursk – Kharkiv – Azov line. Kharkiv's passenger railway station was reconstructed and expanded in 1901, to be later destroyed in the Second World War. A new railway station was built in 1952.

Various railway transportation methods available in the city are there: railway trains, and *elektrichkas* (regional electric trains).

Kharkiv is served by an international airport which used to have about 200 flights a day, almost all of them being passenger flights. The Kharkiv Osnova International Airport was only recently granted international status. The airport itself is not big and is situated within the city boundaries, south from the city centre. Flights to Kiev and Moscow are available on a daily basis. There are regular flights to Vienna and Istanbul, and several other destinations. Charter flights are also available.

### ***1. Answer the following questions?***

1. What types of public transportation method are there in Kharkiv?
2. When was the first line of electric tram opened in Kharkiv?
3. What types of electric transport are there in the city?
4. What types of public transport appeared in Kharkiv in 1975?
5. When did the history of the Kharkiv railway begin?

### ***2. Find out if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).***

1. Kharkiv central railway station, Kharkiv-Passazhyrskiy, is located close to ( ) city centre.
2. The metro station 'Prospect Gagarina' links to the central railway station. ( )
3. It has daily trains to all major cities and towns in Ukraine. ( )
4. As one of the country's largest cities, Kharkiv features a well developed ( ) transport infrastructure. There are buses, trolleybuses, tramways, marshrutkas, railway trains and elektrichkas (regional electric trains).
5. Kharkiv also has its own subway with 35 km of tracks, 2 lines and 28 ( ) stations in total.
6. There is an international airport with some 20 flights a day. ( )
7. Flights to Kiev are available in a day. ( )

### ***3. Write down the correct information about Kharkiv public transport in the gaps.***

1. The Kharkiv region has a wide \_\_\_\_\_ network.
2. You could travel \_\_\_\_\_ to Kharkov, it's more cheap than to reach it by airplane.

3. The **Kharkiv Metro** is the metro system that serves the city of \_\_\_\_\_ , the second largest city in \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. On \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , the first eight-station segment of 10.4 kilometres was put into use.
5. The Kharkiv Metro consists of \_\_\_\_\_ lines, \_\_\_\_\_ stations, and 35.4 km of tracks.

## ***UNIT FIVE. TYPES OF PAYMENT IN CITY TRAFFIC***

### **Text 16. Travelcard**

If planning to make multiple trips on public transport on a particular day a Travelcard will probably be the cheapest and most convenient solution. Travelcards are valid for travel on all buses and within specific zones by Tube and train. The price of a Travelcard varies by the zones required and whether it will be used before 9:30 am on a weekday. An off- peak Travelcard, valid for travel after 9:30 am on weekdays and all day at weekend costs £5.70 for travel within zones 1 to 4 . Most attractions and places on interest within London are located within zones 1 and 2 and an off-peak Travelcard costs £5.10 for these zones. Heathrow Airport lies in zone 6 and an off-peak Travelcard covering travel in zones 1 to 6 costs £ 6.70. The London Underground map, available for free at any underground station, clearly indicates which zone a tube station is located in, allowing you to plan which zones you require when purchasing a Travelcard. The Travelcard itself can be purchased from Tube stations, train stations or any of the many Transport for London ticket agents, often small newsagents, displaying the Transport for London or Oyster card logo in their window. When travelling using a Travelcard either show it to the bus driver when boarding, a train conductor when requested or insert it into the slot in the front of the automated ticket barriers on the underground – do not forget to retrieve and retain the ticket from the slot on the top of the ticket barrier.

#### ***1. Read the following statement and find out if it is true (T) or false (F).***

1. The cheaper off-peak variant can be used at any time on Saturdays, ( ) Sundays and public holidays, but not before 09.30 on weekdays.
2. Travelcards provide travel within five numbered concentric zones, with ( ) Zone 1 (which includes the central areas of The City and the West End) at the middle and Zone 5 (which includes London Heathrow Airport).
3. It can be bought at any Tube station, train station or at Transport for ( ) London agent.
4. Travelcards give visitors complete flexibility when using public transport in ( ) London.
5. If visitors are planning to travel to multiple destinations and want to take ( ) advantage of the city's public transport system, they should opt for a Travelcard.
6. The cheaper off-peak variant can be used at any time on Saturdays, ( )

Sundays and public holidays, but not before 09.30 on weekdays.

7. Travelcards provide travel within five numbered concentric zones, with ( ) Zone 1 (which includes the central areas of The City and the West End) at the middle and Zone 5 (which includes London Heathrow Airport).

**2. Join up the left-hand sentences with the right-hand ones so that they make sense.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. You get unlimited travel on the Tube, trams, Docklands Light Railway (DLR), | A. are now available in five languages and these can save time queuing for the ticket office.       |
| 2. There is a wide range   | B. most local trains, across the entire London bus network and also a third off riverboat services. |
| 3. They can be brought for any duration from just one day,                     | C. Travelcards.   |
| 4. Travelcards cover different areas   | D. of Travelcards available.  |
| 5. The city is split into 6 zones, with Zones 1 and 2 in Central London        | E. Tube station ticket offices, London Travel Information Centres and National Rail stations.       |
| 6. The cost of your Travelcard will depend on which Zones                      | F. three days, seven days or longer periods.  |
| 7. Once you have decided which Zones you are planning to visit,                | G. at no additional cost.   |
| 8. Any travel before 9.30am (Mon-Fri) will require                             | H. of the capital.  |
| 9. For journeys begun after this time,   | I. an Off-peak Travelcard works out slightly cheaper.   |
| 10. Travelcards can be purchased online and delivered to your home address     | J. and Zone 6 covering the outer edge of the capital.   |
| 11. Travelcards can be bought all over the city:                               | K. a Peak Travelcard.   |
| 12. Some London newsagents also sell   | L. you need to travel through.  |
| 13. At Underground stations self-service ticket machines                       | M. select the time you will want to commence your journey.  |

**3. You have the definition of the words and word combinations. Find them in the text and then fill in the gaps in the sentences given below using the correct form of the words.**

1. An inter-modal ticket, valid for a period of time varying from one day to a year, for use on most public transport in London \_\_\_\_\_
2. A visit to a place that involves a journey, for pleasure or a particular purpose \_\_\_\_\_
3. A large area that is different from other areas around it in some \_\_\_\_\_



way

4. The cheapest travel done or used at less busy times
5. A type of fence or gate that prevents people from moving in a particular direction

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### Text 17. Oyster Card

The Oyster card is credit card sized prepayment card that can be used to pay for travel by tube or bus. The card can be acquired for free from tube station ticket offices but a refundable £3.00 deposit will need to be paid. Once the Oyster card has been acquired it can be credited with cash at tube stations ticket offices, some tube station ticket machines or any of the many Transport for London ticket agents, often small newsagents, displaying the Transport for London or Oyster card logo in their window. Once credited with cash the Oyster card can be used to pay for travel. When travelling bus tap the Oyster card on the yellow Oyster card reader located by the driver. The reader will beep to indicate that the card has been read and the fare will be deducted from your credit balance. For travel by tube tap the Oyster card on the reader on the top of the ticket barrier to open the gate. It is important to also tap the Oyster card on the barrier when leaving the station so that the correct fare can be deducted. Remember to do this even if the ticket barriers are already open for some reason. At stations without ticket barriers there will be a reader located somewhere near the station entrance and exit.

Ticket prices are variable when paid for with an Oyster card but are always less than the cash fare. In the case of bus travel a single journey costs £1.00 as opposed to the £2.00 cash fare. If on any day the price of the tickets you have purchased exceeds the cost of the Travelcard for the journeys you have made your travel cost will be capped at the price of the Travelcard.

#### *1. Answer the questions below.*

1. What is Oyster card?
2. How can people use Oyster card?
3. What are the advantages of Oyster card?
4. What differences are there between Travelcard and Oyster card?

#### *2. Put the words below in the gaps.*

electronic ticketing  
single journeys

the cheapest fare  
paper tickets

in London  
single fares

The **Oyster card** is a form of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ used on public transport services within the Greater London area of the United Kingdom.

Oyster is generally the cheapest way to make (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Capital.

It can be used on bus, Tube, trams, DLR, London Overground and some National Rail services (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Pay as you go has several advantages over (4) \_\_\_\_\_:

- Oyster (5) \_\_\_\_\_ are generally cheaper;
- Credit can be used as you need it and doesn't expire;
- Daily price capping automatically calculates (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for all the journeys you make in a single day.

**3. Match the following words with the definition and put them in the sentences below.**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Oyster card    | A. a vending machine that produces tickets  |
| 2. ticket machine | B. journey plans cover one journey  |
| 3. logo           | C. the fastest, smartest and easiest way to pay for single journeys on the bus, Tube, DLR, tram, London Overground and participating National Rail services |
| 4. single journey | D. a small design that is the official sign of a company or organization  |
| 5. cash fare      | E. the price you pay to travel somewhere by cash  |

1. International visitors can buy a standard pay-as-you-go \_\_\_\_\_ on arrival.
2. The cards are encoded to offer discounted fares and are currently available for students in full-time education (30% off season tickets), 16+ cards (child rates for \_\_\_\_\_, discounted period travelcards, free travel on buses and trams for students that live and attend full-time education in London) and for children under 16 years old (free travel on buses and trams and discounted single fares on the Underground, Overground and DLR).
3. The maximum \_\_\_\_\_ applies even if the daily price cap has been reached and does not count towards the cap.
4. You can also update your Oyster at newer \_\_\_\_\_, thus avoiding queues for ticket offices.
5. You can get an Oyster card at any underground station, at one of 3,000 Oyster points around London displaying the London Underground \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Text 18. Paying Fare in Public Transport in Ukraine**

### **Part 1**

On trolleybuses and trams you need to be careful to buy a ticket, because ticket controllers sometimes get on and exact fines from unwary passengers. The allotted fine is somewhere between 10 and 20 UAH, but the controllers' behaviour can get very aggressive if you don't pay immediately, and if you're not used to dealing with them, it may well ruin your mood for the day. This is enough of a problem that hotline numbers are usually posted in trolleybuses and trams for 'questions concerning the actions of controllers.'

Each city has a slightly different system, but you can usually buy a ticket at ticket booths at major stops; if not, you'll need to buy one from the ticket dispatcher ('conductor') in a special green or blue vest or – if there is none – from the driver himself. In some cities the ticket does not need to be punched, while in others (Kiev, for example), you will need to have it punched on a special punching device on the wall. When the carriage is crowded, people pass tickets to the hole-puncher by saying, 'punch this please'.

Trams often have two carriages and only one conductor (who goes back and forth between the carriages).

## **Part 2**

Passengers pay fare – between 1.50 and 3 Hryvnia upon entering the bus or minibus, except for Sevastopol, where you pay upon exiting. In minibuses, you can take your seat first and pass your money to the driver via other passengers (you will need to tell them how many people you are paying for if it is not obvious). Fare almost never depends on the distance of your destination. If you wait too long to pay, the driver will yell at the passengers.

Sometimes you will get a little ticket stub back from the driver or his fare-collecting assistant, but often this formality is ignored.

## **Part 3**

To enter the metro you need to buy a token from the cash desk. Stations also have token dispensers on the wall, but they only accept old 2 Hryvnia bills and are quickly becoming useless as these bills go out of circulation.

Fare does not depend on the distance travelled or on transfers between lines. One token is valid for one trip, no matter how far you go and how long it takes. A token costs 1.50 – 1.75UAH.

You can also buy one-month and half-month passes at the same windows. If you ride the metro twice each working day, it will make more sense to buy a pass; otherwise, buying separate tokens will be cheaper.

You need to put the token into the turnstile to enter and pass it. But make sure that you walk through the correct side of the turnstile otherwise there is the possibility that you will be hit by the metal gate! Once you enter the platform you will notice that there are usually two directions the train goes.

### ***1. Find the correct title for each part.***

	Part 1		Metro Fare in Ukraine.
The best title for	Part 2	is	Paying Bus Fare.
	Part 3		Paying Fare and Avoiding Controllers.

### ***2. Answer the questions below.***

1. What is ticket collector responsible for?
2. Where can passenger buy ticket?
3. What is a valid ticket in Ukraine?
4. Are there differences between paying fare in bus and tram?
5. What is a token?

6. Does public transport fare in Ukraine depend on the distance?

**3. Read the statements and decide if they are true or false.**

1. You can get your ticket from the conductor once you board. ( )
2. If there's no conductor, just get the ticket from the ticket collector. ( )
3. Be sure to 'validate' or 'punch' your ticket using the small boxes placed inside the trolleybus or tram. ( )
4. The Ukraine public transport system uses a simple tariff system regardless of distance travelled: tickets for ground transportation must be purchased each time a vehicle is boarded. ( )
5. Unclipped tickets warrant an on-the-spot fine, should you be caught. ( )

## **UNIT SIX. DOUBLED TRANSPORT**

### **Text 19. Routemaster Double-Decker Bus**

The AEC Routemaster is a model of double-decker bus that was unveiled in 1954. It was introduced in London on 8 February 1956 and withdrawn from regular service on 9 December 2005.

Production examples, at first to the 27'6" length then permitted, were placed in service from 1959 to replace trolleybuses, this process being completed in May 1962. Subsequent Routemasters, the last 500 of which were 30'-long RML types, began the process of replacing the previous generation of RT-type AEC Regent buses (commemorated by Flanders & Swann's a Transport of Delight) and their similar Leyland Titan RTL and RTW counterparts. The last Routemaster, RML 2760, was put into service in March 1968.

The design has proved very popular with Londoners and tourists alike. Its two main advantages are the open platform at the rear, and the presence of a conductor to collect fares, required by the isolated driver's cab. The platform allows large volumes of passengers to alight and board quickly at stops, and indeed at traffic lights and slow speeds. The conductor collects fares when the bus is travelling, which considerably reduces waiting time at stops.

Many of London's bus routes switched to modern 'one-person operation' (OPO) in the 1970s, out of a desire to reduce operating costs and address staff shortages. However, it has been found that the increased boarding time while each passenger pays the driver slows down busy routes, and leads to 'bunching' of buses and poor service. In an attempt to solve this, in central London bus tickets are now bought from street – side machines before boarding. The Oyster card has also made an impact in this regard.

Withdrawal of Routemasters commenced in 1982 but was largely halted by 1988, with comparatively few withdrawn between then and 1992, when a programme was instituted to refurbish 500 of the RML type for ten years' further service. This work, which included updating the interior to modern tastes and re-engining, was carried out by Mainline, TBP and Leaside Buses, and was completed in 1994, in time for the

privatisation of London Buses Limited's subsidiaries. This saw the Routemaster fleet divided between nine new companies.

In spite of an earlier public promise to retain the Routemaster, Ken Livingstone, the Mayor of London, later announced the phasing out of the type in order to provide a bus service in the Capital fully accessible to wheelchair users. Government legislation requires full accessibility by 2017 under the Disability Discrimination Act. The Routemaster was finally withdrawn from service on 9 December 2005.

**1. Read the statements and find out if they are true (T) or false (F).**

1. The first Routemaster was introduced in London in 1956. ( )
2. People didn't like the open platform at the rear. ( )
3. Passengers can get off while the bus is going at slow speed. ( )
4. The conductor is in charge of driving the bus. ( )
5. In central London tickets are now bought from machines before boarding. ( )
6. In 1992 there was a programme to refurbish 500 Routemaster buses. ( )
7. The Routemaster stopped running in 2005. ( )

**2. Complete the table 'The History of Routemaster Double-Decker Bus'.**

Date	What happened

**3. Join up the left-hand sentences with the right-hand ones so that they make sense.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. The Routemaster double-decker bus is a model of double-decker bus                                    | <b>A.</b> loved by tourists and Londoners alike as well as a design classic.        |
| 2. Introduced by London Transport in 1956,  | <b>B.</b> that was built in 1954.   |
| 3. The Red Double Decker Bus and, in particular, the Routemaster became an iconic feature of London     | <b>C.</b> elsewhere in the world almost another 500.                                |
| 4. The original Routemasters introduced in the 1950s have been replaced except for two heritage routes, | <b>D.</b> the Routemaster saw continuous service in London until 2005.              |
| 5. Elsewhere in the UK there are still a further 800 in use and   | <b>E.</b> many of whom were some of the great characters of London and much missed. |
| 6. The Routemaster is a hop on hop off bus  | <b>F.</b> Numbers 9 & 13 serviced by 16   |

with a ticket collector

refurbished RMs.

**4. Read the story and answer the questions to test your comprehension.**

The first bus system originated in France in 1826. New York caught on to the idea in 1829. The bus gets its name from a shortening of the Latin word ‘omnibus’, which means ‘for everybody’. A great example are the famous red double-decker busses in England.

1. What city got busses next?

A. New York

B. San Francisco

C. Chicago

2. What does ‘omnibus’ mean in Latin?

A. Ticket, please

B. For transportation

C. For everybody

3. Where was the first bus system?

A. France

B. Italy

C. Spain

**5. Translate the following passages about double transport in USSR.**

Однією з відмінних рис Лондона є червоні двоповерхові автобуси, які до цього часу їздять по місту. В СРСР також існував двоповерховий транспорт. Їм був тролейбус, зроблений на Ярославському автомобільному заводі. Ідея створення такого транспорту була запозичена у Великобританії.

У СРСР було імпортовано два тролейбуси фірми ЕЕС (English Electric Company). На основі моделі цього двоповерхового тролейбуса Ярославський завод побудував 10 двоповерхових машин. Вони вийшли на маршрут 26 липня 1938 і використовувалися в Москві у 1939 – 1948 роках. Два останніх були у використанні ще в 1953 році, але від них відмовилися на користь з’єднаних тролейбусів.

А в 1906 в Росії був випущений перший двоповерховий пасажирський вагон. Такі вагони намагалися використовувати в СРСР у туристичних поїздах у 1970 – 1980-х роках.

## **UNIT SEVEN. BUSES IN LONDON**

### **Text 19. London Buses**

London’s bus network is one of the largest and most comprehensive urban transport systems in the world. Every weekday over 6,800 scheduled buses carry around six million passengers on over 700 different routes. By buses you can go to any place in London. Note that traffic congestion is common, especially during the peak hours at 7:30 – 9:30 am, 12 – 2 pm and 4:30 – 6:30 pm on weekdays, or in London shopping areas during weekends. If a bus is full you will not be allowed to

get on, but will have to wait for the next one. Always allow plenty of time for your journey if you need to keep an appointment.

The network is also dynamic and responds to changes in London's growth and changing needs. Every year a fifth of the bus service is re-tendered, with around half of the network subject to some level of review.

Of course buses in London are recognized all over the world. Big double-decker red buses are best-known symbol of London!

London has the most extensive night bus network in the world, with a large number of extra buses and routes introduced in the last couple of years. All night bus networks begin with letter 'N'.

### ***1. Answer the questions.***

1. How many routes are there in the urban transport system in London?
2. Are buses scheduled in London or not?
3. What are the peak hours?
4. If the bus is full, what will you have to do then?
5. What is the symbol of London's traffic system?
6. Do the buses go at night time in London?

### ***2. Find the synonyms of the words.***

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. network              | <b>A.</b> accumulation |
| 2. urban                | <b>B.</b> itinerary    |
| 3. carry                | <b>C.</b> system       |
| 4. congestion           | <b>D.</b> rush hours   |
| 5. peak hours           | <b>E.</b> correspond   |
| 6. route                | <b>F.</b> vast         |
| 7. journey              | <b>G.</b> modify       |
| 8. extensive            | <b>H.</b> city         |
| 9. best-known           | <b>I.</b> have meeting |
| 10. respond             | <b>J.</b> famous       |
| 11. change              | <b>K.</b> trip         |
| 12. keep an appointment | <b>L.</b> transfer     |

## **Text 20. Bus**

The traditional double-decker London buses, where you hop on or leave via a platform at the back, are being phased out but can still be seen on some routes in central London. You are most likely to see newer double-decker buses where you enter via doors at the front and either show passes to, or purchase tickets from the driver, and exit via doors in the middle. However, there are also single-decker buses with either one or two sets of doors and the new long 'bendy' buses where you can enter via any of the three sets of doors. All London buses are red and only stop at designated bus stops or in designated hail and ride zones which are found in the suburbs. To stop a bus you will need to signal to the driver that you want the bus to

stop. To do this while at a bus stop simple wave your hand to attract the driver's attention as the bus approaches the stop and while onboard do this by pressing one of the stop button. In central London you will need to purchase a ticket or pass before boarding the bus as drivers cannot accept cash fares. While out in the suburbs this is not usually the case except on a few clearly identified routes. When you need to purchase a ticket prior to boarding a bus there will be ticket machine at the bus stop which will accept coins only. Although it is strictly necessary to have the exact fare when paying the driver for a ticket as the driver may not allow you to board if he does not have change.

The cash fare for a single bus journey is £2.00 irrespective of the distance covered, however, if you need to change buses you will need to purchase a new ticket for each bus taken. There are a multitude of passes and discounts available that you may wish to consider if you plan to travel extensively on public transport. If you are planning to be in London for an extended period you may wish to consider the Oyster Card and if you plan to use public transport extensively on specific days you may wish to consider a Travel card.

### ***1. Answer the questions.***

1. Why can you see the traditional red double-decker buses only on some routes in London?
2. What type of buses you can see on London streets? What is the difference between them?
3. Where do all London buses stop?
4. How can you attract bus driver's attention while being on board and on the bus stop?
5. What do you have to do before boarding the bus in central London?
6. What may the bus driver do if you don't have the exact fare?
7. How much is a one-way journey on the bus?
8. What is Oyster card? What is Travel card?

### ***2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.***

purchase	phased out	accepted	suburbs	approached
designated	waved	via	hopped	attracted

1. Don't you get bored living out here in the \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. I was ever so glad to hear, \_\_\_\_\_ Helen, of you.
3. Her parents stood in the doorway and \_\_\_\_\_ goodbye.
4. As I \_\_\_\_\_ the house, I noticed a light on upstairs.
5. This course will be \_\_\_\_\_ and will not be offered to new students.
6. She and some friends \_\_\_\_\_ a train for Liverpool.
7. The bus must stop only on \_\_\_\_\_ bus stops.
8. Where did you \_\_\_\_\_ the car?
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ me most to the job was the chance to travel.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ the invitation to stay with us.



## Text 21. Big Red London Buses

*Match the meaning of the words.*

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. advertise            | A. on a bus, the man who sells tickets, not the driver |
| 2. conductor            | B. pulled by horses                                    |
| 3. department stores    | C. with two levels                                     |
| 4. double-decker        | D. buses that run on rails                             |
| 5. drawn                | E. an unlimited ticket                                 |
| 6. events               | F. publicise, promote                                  |
| 7. horse-drawn          | G. can be used   |
| 8. hunt                 | H. more and more                                       |
| 9. increasingly         | I. do what they are meant to do                        |
| 10. omnibus             | J. bus   |
| 11. pass                | K. to draw, to pull                                    |
| 12. serve their purpose | L. look for  |
| 13. trams               | M. big shops with lots of different departments        |
| 14. are valid           | N. occasions, special presentations                    |

**What is** the best-known symbol of London? Big Ben? The statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus? Or could it be something much more ordinary than that? Could it be the big red London *double-decker* bus?

It certainly could. Big red buses are recognized – and even found – all over the world, and people recognize them as symbols of London. Visitors climb into London buses to go and see the Niagara Falls. London buses can be seen driving round Europe to *advertise* big *department stores*, or British *events*. They don't need to have the words 'London Transport' on the side of them: they are instantly recognized by millions of people!

It was almost 100 years ago, on October 25th 1911, the London General Omnibus Company ran their last horse-*drawn omnibus* through the streets of the capital. Since then the big red motor bus has been London's 'king of the road'.

Today, every day, thousands of Londoners use the big red buses to move – often slowly – around town; and lots of tourists know that a one-day London bus pass, *valid* on all regular bus routes, offers a wonderful way to see Britain's capital city.

The idea of the 'double-decker' is actually much older than the motor bus; it is simply a continuation of the system that was used for public transport in the age of *horse-drawn* vehicles, when some of the passengers sat inside, and the rest travelled on the roof. Too bad if it was raining!

The earliest horse-drawn double-deckers in London had steps at the back, so that people could climb up onto the roof. The main difference with today's buses was that in those days, there was no protection for the people travelling on top: if it rained, they could pull a sort of oil-cloth cover out of the back of the seat in front of them, and pull it over them; but they still got wet.

Today the only open-topped buses are the special tourist buses. It wasn't until the 1930's that all new buses came equipped with roofs over the upper deck!

**Increasingly** powerful engines meant that buses could be bigger and heavier; like trams, they could then have roofs.

The most famous London buses, however, are not those that filled the Capital's streets in the 1930's, but the powerful 'Routemasters' which date from the 1950's and 60's. These are the buses that have been taken all over the world, the buses that you can see in the tourist brochures, and the ones which have been sold, in miniature, to millions of visitors and souvenir *hunters*.

The Routemaster is an icon in itself! With its open platform at the back end, the Routemaster was the most popular bus in London, because passengers could climb on and off anywhere, even if the bus was moving (though this is not recommended!). These buses were designed specially for London, by people who knew what London needed, and they *served their purpose* well, and did so for half a century!

Things started to go wrong for the London bus in the late 1960's. That was when the Ministry of Transport decided that it would only give financial help to bus companies that bought new buses with doors! Suddenly London Transport found they could no longer buy any more of their favourite Routemasters that they had designed. They had instead to choose other models. Today, European Union rules also say that new buses for public transport must have doors.

London, however, resisted the bureaucrats! Determined to keep the buses that Londoners (and tourists) want, London Transport decided to keep the old Routemasters going as long as possible. Five hundred of the solid and popular old buses were extensively renovated and put back on the road as good as new, if not better! But not even the Routemaster could resist the winds of change. Modern transport systems require one-man buses, not buses with both a driver and a conductor. So in 2005, the old Routemasters were finally taken out of normal service.

Still, it's not too late to enjoy travelling on one of these historic buses. Some of the old buses have been preserved, and are used on two 'heritage routes' through the centre of London, especially for tourists. Route 9 goes from the Royal Albert Hall to Aldwych, via Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square. Route 15 goes from Trafalgar Square to the Tower of London, via St. Paul's Cathedral. And more of the old Routemasters are used by the tourist bus companies, which offer trips round the centre of London.

**2. Complete this extract from the text, replacing the missing prepositions.**

at	for	in (*3)	of (*4)	on	onto
out	over (*2)	until	up	with (*2)	

The earliest horse-drawn double-deckers (1) \_\_\_\_\_ London had steps (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the back so that people could climb (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the roof. The main difference (5) \_\_\_\_\_ today's buses was that (6) \_\_\_\_\_ those days, there was no protection (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the people travelling (8) \_\_\_\_\_ top: if it rained, they could pull a sort (9) \_\_\_\_\_ oil-cloth cover (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_

the back (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the seat (13) \_\_\_\_\_ front (14) \_\_\_\_\_ them, and pull it (15) \_\_\_\_\_ them.

It wasn't (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the 1930's that all new buses came equipped (17) \_\_\_\_\_ roofs (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the upper deck!

### **3. Text contraction.**

Taking the article paragraph by paragraph, get students to summarize this article in less than half its length. To do this, they should first of all write down a short sentence summarizing the essential point(s) of each paragraph, and then string these sentences together, adding extra important information when appropriate.

### **4. Read the statements and find out if they are true (T) or false (F).**

1. There are buses that go from London to Niagara Falls. ( )
2. People recognize London buses because they have the words 'London Transport' on them. ( )
3. Motor buses operated in London before October 1911. ( )
4. A daily bus-pass does not allow people to use special tourist buses. ( )
5. Some old horse-drawn buses had roofs over the top deck. ( )
6. Double-decker trams had roofs over the top deck. ( )
7. 'Routemaster' buses have no doors at the back end. ( )
8. London Transport is now building new Routemaster buses, in spite of European Union rules. ( )

## **SOURCES**

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