Getting from A to B
- What’s your favourite way of travelling?

Vocabulary
1. Play this game with a partner.
   - Describe one of the following types of transport without using the word.
   - Your partner has to guess what it is.

What is it?
- BUS
- TRAIN
- SPEEDBOAT
- BIKE
- VAN
- TAXI
- SHIP
- TRACTOR
- RAFT
- CAR
- CANOE
- FERRY
- TRAM
- PLANE
- SCOOTER
- LORRY
- MOTORBIKE
- TUK TUK
- HELICOPTER
- SNOWMOBILE

A  It’s got wheels and it takes people from one place to another.
B  Is it a car?
A  No, it isn’t. It’s got three wheels and the passengers sit behind the driver.
B  Is it a tuk tuk?
A  Yes, it is!

2. What do these photos show?

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e
Reading
3 Match each paragraph to a photo.

Transport systems around the world

The buses in Curitiba, a city in southern Brazil, carry two million passengers a day – that’s 85% of the city’s population. You buy your ticket before you get on the bus: the fare is the same wherever you’re going. No one in the city lives more than 400 metres from a bus stop. Buses are very frequent and the tube-shaped bus shelters are raised to make it easy to get on and off the bus. People don’t need to use their cars in the city, so there’s less pollution and less congestion.

The first metro stations in Moscow were built in the 1930s and 1940s as ‘palaces for the people’. The architecture was grand and the decoration was elaborate. Komsomolskaya station, for example, had marble columns, mosaics and chandeliers, which you can still see today. The metro carries 7 million passengers a day on weekdays and is known for being frequent and reliable.

Japanese bullet trains travel at up to 320 kilometres an hour. The 520-kilometre journey between Tokyo and Osaka, the world's busiest high-speed line, takes just three and a half hours; by car, it would take seven. Bullet trains are used by commuters because they’re fast, reliable and punctual. They’re popular with foreign tourists, too, because, as a tourist, you can buy a rail pass which gives you unlimited travel during your trip to Japan.

Copenhagen was recently voted ‘the world’s best cycle city’. A third of the people who live there commute to work by bike. In fact, you see more bikes than cars in the city centre. There are 350 kilometres of cycle paths; some of them are raised above the level of the road. You don’t even need to have your own bike; you can use a city bike, which is free.

A good way to travel in Singapore is by river taxi. It’s not expensive and you get a great view of the city from the river. Water taxis are popular with commuters, tourists and anyone who wants to get from A to B. Each taxi can carry up to 60 passengers.

Vocabulary
4 Find words for the following in the text.
1 Someone who travels, but is not the driver of the vehicle. passenger
2 The price you pay to travel.
3 A place where you wait for a bus.
4 The place where a metro train stops.
5 Someone who regularly travels between home and work.
6 Someone who travels for pleasure.
7 A ticket which you can use for several journeys.
8 Part of the road set aside for bikes.

5 Answer the questions.
1 Why is the bus fare system in Curitiba easy to understand?
2 Why is the Curitiba bus system good for the environment?
3 What was special about the first metro stations in Moscow?
4 Where would you normally expect to find:
   a marble columns?
   b mosaics?
   c chandeliers?
5 Why might a foreign tourist pay less than a commuter to travel on a Japanese bullet train?
6 Is the Copenhagen bike scheme popular? How do you know?
7 What are the advantages of travelling by river taxi in Singapore?

Speaking
6 With a partner talk about the advantages of ...
1 the buses in Curitiba
2 the Moscow metro
3 the bullet train in Japan
4 bikes in Copenhagen
5 the river taxi in Singapore