

Unit 2

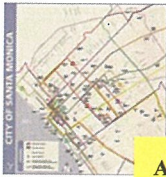
Are there other ways to get around?



Vocabulary Development

1. Listen and match.

Public Transport



A



B



C



I

cable car

light rail

route map

double-decker bus

school bus

tube station

bus pass

bus stop

tube / underground / subway / metro



D



H



G



F



E

2. Listen and complete.

- (1) Have you ever been to San Francisco in the US? San Francisco probably has the best _____ on the West Coast. Its _____ are very famous. They always attract tourists and even the locals find it fun to take a ride.
- (2) The quickest and easiest way of _____ London is the underground, also called the _____. You can buy a special card called Oyster Card to save money. Oyster prices are always cheaper than paper tickets for the tube.
- (3) New York has a good bus service system. You'll find most _____ at street corners and they have a tall, round sign with a _____. Some stops have bus shelters.
- (4) In many countries, students have the cheapest and safest way to travel. They can take the _____ to go to school and back home after school. The school bus is free and stops in good places. It is most convenient.

3. Read and match.

take	the ticket
get on	the bus
ride	the school bus
use	the train
change	public transport
pay for	the line
collect	the fare
	a bike

4. Listen and read.

efficient	change	bus line
passenger	crowded	less pollution
spacious	bus lane	punctual
air conditioning	modern	comfortable
inconvenient	unfamiliar	cheap

5. Fill and talk.

What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of getting around by bus?

Advantages	Disadvantages

6. Read and complete.

Japan has an efficient p_____ t_____ network. That's one of the reasons why many people living in Tokyo don't drive. Instead, they u_____ the public transport to get around. Large crowds of people usually go to work by s_____, because it's cheap, p_____, c_____ and the s_____ is superb. While taxis in Tokyo are very e_____, getting around on the tube is really cheap. It will c_____ no more than about 1.5 pounds to get from one side of the city to the other. The trains are clean, comfortable, and punctual. When trains don't a_____ on time, the train company gives passengers a notice. It is useful for passengers to explain to their offices w_____ they are late. It's such a pleasant experience to travel on the Tokyo m_____.

Answer the following questions.

- (1) How do the people in Tokyo usually travel?
- (2) Why do they travel by public transport?



Topic Discussion

1. Listen and answer.

Listen to the talk about Beijing's subway system, and answer the following questions.

- (1) How many subway lines did Beijing have in 2010? How many subway lines will Beijing have by 2012?
- (2) What has the government announced about the No. 6 subway?
- (3) How many people use public transport to travel in Beijing?
- (4) What has the government done to encourage more people to choose public transport?

2. Talk and fill.

Talk to each other about the use of public transport. Fill out the form with the information you get and decide which type of public transport is the most popular in your city. You can use the following questions to help you.

How do you usually go to school / work?

Why do you prefer to travel by...?

How often do you travel by ...?

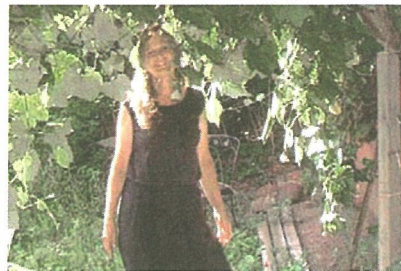
Why don't you get around by ...? What's the biggest problem you have?

Name	Transport (how to get around)	Frequency (how often)	Reasons to choose OR not to choose it			
			Cheap?	Convenient?	Punctual?	Comfortable?
Peter	car	twice everyday	×	√	×	√

3. Read and talk.

Boston's Bike Whisperer

Susan is the owner of the bicycle riding school, Boston's Bike Whisperer. Over the past twenty five years, she has quietly been teaching people to ride bicycles. Twenty five years ago, two of her friends couldn't ride. She taught them successfully. Then she decided to start a bike riding school to help others. She's taught at least 1,500 people to ride, including men, women, children, and even a one-legged woman.



(1) Who's Susan?

"People are scared of cycling," Susan says. Moody is a good example. When Moody was a kid, she knew how to ride a bike. But then came the accident when she was 7. She still remembers the accident in every detail. She was riding along happily, when her front wheel knocked against something in the pavement and sent her flying end over end, over the handlebars. She ran home crying and bleeding. "My parents tried to get me back on," she says. "I told them to throw the monster out — burn it, trash it, and I'm not getting back on." At 30, with the help of Susan's class, she's back on the bike.



(2) Why don't many people ride a bike?

(3) What happened to Moody when she was 7?

"All these people have plans for their new freedom," says Susan. "Rice wants to ride along the bike path to Concord and go bird-watching there; she wants to see the flowers. Sonia plans to ride with her husband. Moody, when she feels comfortable about cycling, will ride with her boyfriend. Michael is a 44-year-old history teacher.



He doesn't want to do great things with bikes. He just wants to ride well enough and go with his two young children on local bike paths.

(4) Why do many people want to learn to ride a bike now?

"Now millions of people have bicycles hanging in the garage and few are getting them down and riding them," Susan said. "People are looking at the bicycle as no more than just a toy. But I believe that in the future cycling is not going to be just a trend, but a way of life for a lot of people."

(5) What does Susan say about the future of bikes?

4. Look and talk.



mountain bike
light in weight
bright colours



folding bike
simple design
small / big wheels

new design
ten speed



Talk with each other about the bikes. Use the words in the box and the following questions to help you.

Which bike do you like the best? Why?
Have you got a bike?
When did you get your first bike? What was it like?

5. Listen, read and answer.

More Bikes, More Accidents?

Since 2008, people in some parts of the US have decided to give up their cars and have begun to get around by bike. But in the months since car drivers began cycling, it has become clear that all those cyclists on the streets have caused a serious problem: There has been a sharp rise in the number of accidents.

“I believe it’s definitely going to cause some problems, because people don’t know how to share the road with cyclists,” said Kirk, director of a cyclist’s group. “Drivers need to know that we have as much right as an automobile even though we’re not as big.”

Last year in New Jersey, 12 cyclists died in motor vehicle crashes. By the middle of this year, 11 bicyclists have already lost their lives. And at least five bicyclists have lost their lives in Chicago alone this year.

- (1) What have more and more Americans done with their cars since 2008?
- (2) What problem has there been?
- (3) What has caused the problem?

- (4) How serious is the problem?
 (5) Do you think it is true that more bikes bring more accidents?

6. Listen and circle.

Listen to the recording carefully and circle T for the safety tips which are true and F for the ones which are false.

- T F (1) Ride on either side of the road.
 T F (2) Give way to all pedestrians.
 T F (3) Stop at stop signs and red lights.
 T F (4) Don't need to signal before turning or changing lanes.
 T F (5) When riding at night, use a front headlight and a red rear reflector.
 T F (6) Always wear a helmet.

7. Match and talk.

Match the pictures with the phrases. Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of getting around by bike.



G



A



B



F

- more freedom
 slower than cars
 crashes with cars
 dangerous to carry someone
 uncomfortable in bad weather
 go out with friends
 good exercise



C



E



D



Grammar Focus

1. Read, fill and talk.

A. Put the correct forms of the verbs in brackets into the blanks. Use the will-future.

Example: The weather will be nice at the weekend. (be)

- (1) More and more people _____ (get) around by bus in the future.
- (2) My family _____ (buy) a second car when we have more money.
- (3) Hey John! Wait a minute. I _____ a word with you. (have)
- (4) She _____ her next week. (call)
- (5) They _____ at about 6 pm. (arrive)
- (6) I think you _____ (get) lazy when you have a car.
- (7) It _____ (take) me longer time to get to school tomorrow.
- (8) Lots of accidents _____ in such bad weather. (happen)



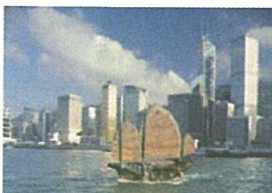
B. Make dialogues with your partner, using each of the above sentences.

Example: — How will more and more people get around in the future?
— They will get around by bus.

2. Listen and repeat.

Have you ever been to ...?

- (1) Have you been to Hainan?
Yes, I have. I've been to Hainan.
No, I haven't. I haven't been to Hainan.



- (2) Have you ever been to Hong Kong?
Yes, I have. I've been to Hong Kong.
No, I haven't. I have never been to Hong Kong.



(3) Have you ever been to London?

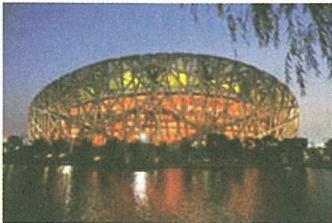
Yes, I have. I've been to London.

No, I haven't. I have never been to London.



3. Listen, repeat and talk.

A. Listen and repeat.



Bird's Nest (The Beijing National / Olympic Stadium)

Water Cube (the National Aquatics Centre)

National Centre for the Performing Arts

America

Britain

France

Japan

Spain

B. Work in pairs. Use the pattern "Have you (ever) been to ...?" with the above words.

Example: — Have you (ever) been to the Water Cube?

— Yes, I have. I've been to the Water Cube.

— No, I haven't. How about you?

— I've been there once.



Key Vocabulary

- automobile** /'ɔ:təməubi:l/ *n.* 汽车
cable /'kerbl/ *n.* 电缆
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ *a.* 拥挤的
direction /dɪ'rekʃən/ *n.* 方向
disadvantage /,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntrɪdʒ/ *n.* 缺点
efficient /ɪ'fɪʃənt/ *a.* 高效的
encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ *v.* 鼓励
famous /'feɪməs/ *a.* 著名的
fare /feə/ *n.* 车费
freedom /'fri:dəm/ *n.* 自由
frequency /'fri:kwənsi/ *n.* 频率
garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ *n.* 车库
government /'gʌvənmənt/ *n.* 政府
inconvenient /,ɪnkən'vi:niənt/ *a.* 不方便的
information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ *n.* 信息
lane /leɪn/ *n.* 小路, 行车道
metro /'metrəʊ/ *n.* 地铁
modern /'mɒdən/ *a.* 现代的
motor /'məʊtə/ *n.* 发动机, 电动机
network /'netwɜ:k/ *n.* 网络
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə/ *n.* 乘客
pavement /'peɪvmənt/ *n.* [英] 人行道
pedestrian /pe'destrɪən/ *n.* 行人
pleasant /'plezənt/ *a.* 令人愉快的
popular /'pɒpjələ/ *a.* 流行的
prefer /prɪ'fɜ:/ *v.* 更喜欢
public /'pʌblɪk/ *a.* 公共的, 公用的
punctual /'pʌŋktʃuəl/ *a.* 严守时刻的, 正点的
rail /reɪl/ *n.* 铁轨
raise /reɪz/ *v.* 举起
rear /rɪə/ *a.* 后部的
require /rɪ'kwaɪə/ *v.* 要求
route /ru:t/ *n.* 路线, 路程
safety /'seɪftɪ/ *n.* 安全
serious /'sɪəriəs/ *a.* 严重的
service /'sɜ:vɪs/ *n.* 服务
shelter /'ʃeltə/ *n.* 掩蔽处
side /saɪd/ *n.* 侧面, 旁边
sidewalk /'saɪdwɔ:k/ *n.* 人行道
sign /saɪn/ *n.* 标记, 符号
signal /'sɪgnl/ *n.* 信号
spacious /'speɪʃəs/ *a.* 广阔, 宽大
subway /'sʌbweɪ/ *n.* 地铁
system /'sɪstəm/ *n.* 系统
theatre /'θɪətə/ *n.* 剧院
tourist /'tuərɪst/ *n.* 旅行者
transfer /træns'fɜ:/ *v.* 转车
transport /'trænspɔ:t/ *n.* [英] 运输, 运输工具
tube /tju:b/ *n.* 地铁
uncomfortable /ʌn'kʌmfətəbl/ *a.* 不舒服的
underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ *n.* 地铁
useful /'ju:sfʊl/ *a.* 有用的, 有益的
vehicle /'vi:kl/ *n.* 车辆, 交通工具

Unit 3

How do you celebrate your birthday?



Vocabulary Development

1. Listen and match.

Birthday Celebration



A



B



C



D



I

birthday cake

make a wish

birthday party

blow out the candles

dinner party

birthday song

birthday card

balloons



E



H

birthday present/gift



G



F