

The Open Road



Start thinking!

How fast do you think a horse can run?
Do you know who invented the aeroplane?
Do you know when people first landed on the Moon?



Reading



1 1.04 Read this extract from an encyclopaedia.

As you read, check your answers to the questions above.

TRANSPORT (noun):

the activity or process of moving things or people from one place to another

Early humans dreamed of going faster and further than they could on foot. They probably first achieved this in northern countries before 3000 BC (before Christ) using skis. The wheel was invented around 3500 BC but carts were very slow without roads. So for many centuries the fastest and most popular means of transport was the horse, which can run at about fifty-five kilometres an hour. This record for speed was unbroken until the end of the eighteenth century when the hot-air balloon and the railway both began to develop.

The hot-air balloon made its first free flight in 1783. Two Frenchmen, the Montgolfier brothers, were working as papermakers when they had the idea for the balloon. A fire heated the air, making the balloon rise. During the first flight, the two passengers were admiring the view when they suddenly

saw smoke! The balloon was burning but, luckily, they managed to put the fire out and land safely.

The railway developed gradually from carts on tracks. The first vehicle with an engine to run on tracks was developed in 1803 by an Englishman, Richard Trevithick. In 1804, he took the first passengers, although they didn't have to buy a ticket. Unfortunately, they were travelling in the train when it began to fall off the tracks and Trevithick realised that the tracks were not strong enough to take the weight of the train. The passengers escaped unharmed, but it was another example of how dangerous the development of transport can be.

Perhaps unexpectedly, the bicycle didn't appear until around 1840 when a Scotsman, Kirkpatrick MacMillan, created the first one to have pedals. People rode bicycles without pedals before then, but they were slow and not very popular. It took around 140 years for MacMillan's design to develop into modern mountain bikes.

2 Complete the sentences by writing a number in each gap. Look at the article again but don't read it in detail.

- 1 People first skied around _____ BC.
- 2 People first travelled by rail in _____.
- 3 Bicycles with pedals didn't exist before _____.
- 4 Mountain bikes developed around _____.

3 Read the text again. For questions 1–5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 The wheel didn't lead to fast means of transport because
 A people could already travel fast.
 B they invented it after skis.
 C good roads didn't exist.
 D people preferred to use horses.
- 2 The passengers discovered the fire
 A while they were checking the balloon.
 B while they were in the air.
 C before they left the ground.
 D after they landed on the ground.
- 3 The invention of the train
 A came as a complete surprise.
 B grew out of things that came before.
 C took longer than anyone expected.
 D didn't make Trevithick much money.
- 4 The writer is surprised by the fact that
 A the inventor of the bicycle was Scottish.
 B nobody had invented the bicycle earlier.
 C McMillan's bicycle had pedals.
 D we waited over a century for the mountain bike.
- 5 What can we say about the aeroplane?
 A It had a great effect on people's attitudes.
 B It wasn't as popular as the car was.
 C It came to the Wright brothers in a dream.
 D People didn't want to allow it at first.

The twentieth century saw the development of many other means of transport, including the hydrofoil and the hovercraft. The petrol-driven car (invented in 1885 in Germany) completely changed the way people thought about transport, and so did the aeroplane. People have always dreamed of flying. One day, in 1903, that dream became a reality. Two American brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, managed to make a short flight in their aircraft, the Flyer. From there, a huge industry grew that allowed, and still allows, people to visit the whole world, easily and cheaply.

The challenge for the twenty-first century is transport in space. Since the first Moon landing in 1969, technology has developed to give us the space shuttle (1981) and even the space tourist (2002). The future of transport will probably be as exciting as its past.

WORD BOX

4 Match the words from the text in the box with the correct definitions.

cart • tracks • hydrofoil • vehicle
pedal • hovercraft

- 1 This is a kind of fast ship that partly lifts out of the water.
- 2 This is a general word for a car, a bus, etc.
- 3 This floats on a cushion of air on land or on water.
- 4 Trains travel on two of these, made of metal.
- 5 This has four wheels and might be pulled by a horse.
- 6 You put your foot on this on a bicycle.



Have your say!

- Which form of transport has had the biggest influence on our lives?
- Explain what difference your chosen form of transport has made.

G Grammar clinic

Past tense review

👁 Look at *Grammar database* pages 168–170 before you do the exercises.

1 Read the sentences and phrases from the text on pages 14 and 15. Match each one to an explanation.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The hot-air balloon made its first free flight in 1783. | a This describes a repeated action in the past that doesn't happen now. |
| 2 ... the two passengers were admiring the view when they suddenly saw smoke ... | b This describes a past state. |
| 3 People rode bicycles without pedals ... | c This describes an action in progress when another action happened. |
| 4 ... the fastest means of transport was the horse ... | d This describes a single, completed action. |

2 Look through the text again and find examples of:

- a single completed action.
- a repeated action in the past.
- an action in progress when another action happened.
- a past state (a feeling or situation, not an action).

5 Complete the text using the verbs in the box. Put the verbs into the past simple or the past continuous. You will use some verbs more than once.

be • do • fall • get • have • learn • push • ride • say
see • shine • start • take • teach • tell • want

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- We _____ (fly) by plane to Paris last year on holiday.
- We _____ (fly) over the sea when one engine suddenly stopped.
- The pilot _____ (tell) us that there was nothing to worry about.
- While he _____ (tell) us this, the second engine stopped.
- I had my eyes closed when somebody _____ (shout), 'Look!'
- I looked out of the window and _____ (see) that both engines had started again. Phew!

4 Correct the sentences that have mistakes in them. One sentence has no mistakes. Which one?

- As we were entering the train station, I was noticing the train was late.
- I sat in a taxi when the accident happened so I saw the whole thing.
- Mick was riding his bike almost every day over the summer.
- People were enjoying the journey when suddenly the ship hit an iceberg.
- When you called, I watched a programme about the history of transport.

Learning to ride!



I (1) _____ to ride a bike when I (2) _____ eight years old. My dad (3) _____ me. I remember one day in particular. The sun (4) _____ and Dad (5) _____ me to the local park with my new bike. My old bike (6) _____ stabilisers (little wheels at the side, so you can't fall), but this one (7) _____. When we (8) _____ there, I (9) _____ some children who (10) _____ their bikes, and I (11) _____ to be just like them. I (12) _____ on my bike and Dad (13) _____ to push me. After a moment, I (14) _____ my dad he (15) _____ me too fast, and I couldn't believe his answer! 'I'm not pushing you! You're doing it by yourself!' he (16) _____. Of course, I (17) _____ off my bike many times after that, but that (18) _____ a very special day.

6 Do you remember learning to ride a bike? How did you learn? Who taught you? Tell the class.

Vocabulary builder

Public transport

- 1 Match the words in the box with the correct definitions. There is one word you do not need to use.

cabin • taxi rank • fare • airline
underground • platform • terminal
ferry • coach

- This is where you stand to wait for a train.
- This is a company that flies passengers by plane.
- This is a building for passengers at an airport.
- This is a system of trains in tunnels in a large city.
- This is how much you have to pay for a ticket.
- This is where you sleep on a ship.
- This is where you find taxis waiting for passengers.
- This is a bus that runs between towns and cities.

Confusable words

- 2 Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- I think that *travel/journey* really teaches you about other people.
- Mr Carter has gone to Moscow on a business *trip/journey*.
- Hurry up, or we're going to *miss/lose* the bus!



- 4 Don't get *on/in* the train unless you know where it's going!

Collocations: transport

- 3 Complete the table with the means of transport.

bicycle • bus • car • helicopter
horse • hot-air balloon • train
plane • motorbike • ferry • ship
rowing boat • taxi • trolleybus



get on / get off	get in (or into) / get out of

- 4 Match words in list A with words in list B to make compound nouns.

A	B
express	bus
radio	car
double-decker	plane
jet	taxi
sports	train

- 5 Decide which of the means of transport from exercise 4 each person is talking about.

- 'Wow! This is so cool! It's the latest model, too! Let's see if we can do 200!'
- 'Come on! Let's go and sit upstairs so we can see everybody getting off.'
- 'Call one now – and don't forget to tell them we're going to the airport.'
- 'I'm afraid the Inter-city doesn't stop at Porton. You'll have to get a local one.'
- 'It's noisy during take-off, but you can't even hear the engines after that.'



Listening

- 1** Work in pairs. Make a note of words and phrases you know connected to these means of transport. Try to list as many as you can.

bus: *driver, ticket,* _____

plane: *airport, pilot,* _____

ship: *voyage, captain,* _____

train: *driver, ticket,* _____

- 2** **1.05** You are going to listen to extracts from three conversations. For each extract, choose the location where the conversation is taking place.

Conversation 1

a at a train station b on a bus c in a taxi

Conversation 2

a at a bus station b on a ship c at an airport

Conversation 3

a on a plane b on a train c in a taxi

- 3** Listen again and write a word or short phrase in each gap.

Conversation 1

The man wants a(n) (1) _____ return ticket to York.

The woman tells him that he needs to catch the (2) _____ from Manchester.

Conversation 2

The man says it takes (3) _____ to get to France.

The woman leaves the man to go to her (4) _____.

Conversation 3

The man explains that it's quicker to go (5) _____.

The woman agrees, even though the fare will be (6) _____.



Soundbite /æ/ and /e/

- 1.06** Circle two words in each line which have the same vowel sound in them. Listen and check.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|--------|------|
| 1 | thank | bed | thirty | cat |
| 2 | head | had | said | paid |
| 3 | apple | ant | ape | arm |
| 4 | pet | hut | pat | send |



Speaking

- 1** Make notes of things that trains and buses have in common.

You have to buy a ticket to travel on them.

- 2** Make notes of things that are different between trains and buses.

A train travels on tracks but/while/whereas a bus travels on the road.

- 3** Answer the questions.

Which means of transport do you prefer, the train or the bus? Why?

- 4** Work in pairs. One of you should read the instructions and the other should talk for one minute. Then swap.

Compare and contrast these photographs and say which means of transport you prefer.



Look at Speaking database - Comparing and Expressing preferences on page 165.



Use of English

Would, used to, be used to

👁 Look at **Grammar database** page 170 before you do the exercises.

1 Circle the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- Our old car **would/was used to** break down all the time.
- I **used to/am used to** going to school by bus every day.
- There **would/used to** be an aircraft factory in this area.
- I never **used to/wouldn't** like travelling by train.
- Driving is complicated, but you soon **are/get** used to it.
- I found flying frightening because I **didn't use to/wasn't used to** it.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the word in bold.

- When he was a boy, my dad would watch the steam trains go past. **used**
- Flying a helicopter is difficult at first, but you'll soon find it much easier. **get**

- When she was four, my sister used to ride her bike around the house. **would**
- My grandfather took me for rides in his old car when I was small. **used**

Word patterns

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

work • insist • remind • complain • take

- John _____ on going by bus as he's afraid of flying.
- We decided to _____ about the delay to the ticket inspector.
- We have to _____ into account the traffic at that time of day.
- To _____ as a bus driver, you need a special licence.
- This old bus _____ me of the time we travelled around India.

4 For questions 1–10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Use only one word in each gap. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE SKY'S THE LIMIT!

Not so long (0) AGO, almost all pilots were men. Women working for airlines (1) _____ usually be part of the cabin crew, serving drinks and meals to passengers. And while it's still true that the majority of people who work (2) _____ pilots are men, more women are entering the field. Sara Milton is one of them. 'I (3) _____ to be afraid of flying when I was a child,' she says, 'but my parents insisted (4) _____ taking us on holiday abroad. I (5) _____ argue and cry, but it never made any difference, so I eventually (6) _____ used to it. Then, on one trip, we had a female pilot, which I wasn't used (7) _____ seeing, and I suddenly thought that I'd love to do that job! My mum reminded (8) _____ of my fear of flying and how I always complained (9) _____ going on planes, but from that moment on, I was determined to become a pilot. When you (10) _____ into account the long hours and all the training you have to do, it might seem like hard work, but it's worth it!'





Writing

An essay

👁 Look at *Writing database - essays* on page 153 before you do the exercises.

1 Make notes to answer these questions. Then discuss your ideas as a class.

- 1 'Public transport' includes which forms of transport?

- 2 What are two advantages of public transport?

- 3 What are two things people don't like about public transport?



2 Read this writing task.

- Should your answer be formal or informal?
- Do you agree with the statement?

Your class has been studying transport. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay explaining whether you agree or disagree with the following statement:

People should be encouraged to use public transport more.

Write an **essay** of between **120** and **180** words in an appropriate style.

3 Complete the useful phrases with words from the box.

addition • argue • begin • convinced
first • more • of • one • other • to

to introduce your first point

To _____ with, ... In the _____ place, ... The first thing to take into account is ...

to introduce a further point

Secondly, ... What is _____, ... In _____ to this, ... Another point to be made is that ...

to express causes and results

Because _____ this, ... This is due _____ ... ,
As a result, ...

to express contrast

On the _____ hand, ... On the _____ hand, ... However, ... Despite ...

to introduce a conclusion and express opinion

To conclude, ... In conclusion, ... I am _____ that ... I would _____ that ...

Working model

4 Read the answer to the writing task. Does the writer agree or disagree with the statement?

There is no doubt that traffic adds to pollution. Public transport offers a possible solution to the problem, since many people can be transported in one vehicle. The government has a responsibility to encourage the public to use buses and the underground more. However, there are a number of changes which need to be considered.

In the first place, public transport should be made free. The government should raise taxes to pay for the service. If it was free, most people would decide to leave their cars at home and travel by bus or train. What is more, the service must be clean and reliable. People need to know that they can get to work on time. They also need to know that their journey will be comfortable.

To sum up, I would argue that a clean, reliable service which was free would encourage many people to use public transport. The government should take action on this to prevent environmental damage.

5 Find words and phrases in the essay which mean:

because • but • firstly
in addition • in conclusion

6 Read the essay again and circle the correct answer.

- In the first paragraph, the writer
 - introduces the subject and generally agrees or disagrees with the statement.
 - lists all the reasons why she agrees or disagrees with the statement in detail.
- In the second paragraph, she
 - explains some points against her point of view.
 - explains some points in favour of her point of view.
- In the third paragraph, she
 - introduces her conclusion and states her opinion.
 - explains more points in favour of her point of view.
- In the second and third paragraphs,
 - the first sentence of each paragraph expresses the main idea.
 - the last sentence of each paragraph expresses the main idea.
- In the final paragraph, she
 - summarises her argument.
 - introduces extra points.

Ready to write!

7 Look at this writing task. Do you agree or disagree with the statement?

Your class has been studying the history of transport. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay explaining whether you agree or disagree with the following statement:

The invention of the car changed the world.

Write an **essay** of between **120** and **180** words in an appropriate style.

8 Make a plan of your answer.

- Do you think the invention of the car changed the world? Why? / Why not?
- What are you going to write in your first paragraph?
- Which point(s) are you going to talk about in your second paragraph?
Write the first sentence of your second paragraph in your exercise book.
- Which point(s) are you going to talk about in your third paragraph?
Write the first sentence of your third paragraph in your exercise book.
- Which phrase are you going to use to
 - introduce your concluding paragraph?
 - introduce your opinion?

Now complete **Writing Planner 2** on page 155.

Now write!

9 You are now ready to write your essay.

Check it out!

10 Check your work. Tick (✓) what you have done.

I have used formal language.

I have used some good connecting phrases.

I have explained why I agree/disagree with the statement.

I have used paragraphs.

I have summarised my argument in the last paragraph.

I have checked my spelling and my grammar.

My essay is between 120 and 180 words long.

☐
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Look Back

Can you answer these questions? If you can't remember, look through the unit for the answers.

- When did people first invent the wheel?
- Who were the first people to fly a plane?
- What tense describes an action in progress at a moment in the past?
- What's the difference between *would* and *used to*?
- What is a good phrase for introducing your opinion?



Revision

Units 1-2

1 Choose the correct option.

- 1 People say my brother's _____. He likes giving gifts to his friends.
A brave B modest C generous D optimistic
- 2 The cruise was wonderful! And our _____ was really comfortable.
A cabin B pedal C terminal D fare
- 3 I've always been quite _____. I want to make a success of my life.
A depressing B amusing C considerate D ambitious
- 4 Emily is really _____. She seems to think she's better than everyone else!
A loving B arrogant C sensitive D caring
- 5 Many _____ children want to learn something about their real parents.
A adopted B divorced C selfish D only
- 6 Did you hear that a train came off the _____ yesterday?
A vehicles B carts C bars D tracks
- 7 We waited on the _____ for over an hour! Finally, the train arrived.
A terminal B rails C platform D airline
- 8 We should be _____ about the future. Things are getting better all the time.
A amusing B optimistic C shy D pessimistic
- 9 Let's take the _____ to an island and spend some time on the beach!
A ferry B underground C fare D coach
- 10 My dad's really looking forward to his business _____ to Amsterdam.
A trip B journey C travel D excursion

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 My sister _____ (stay) at her friend's house for a few days.
- 2 I _____ (do) my homework when suddenly I heard a loud explosion.
- 3 We _____ (eat) together as a family about three times a week.
- 4 I _____ (get) better at remembering words in English these days.
- 5 In the winter, many birds _____ (fly) south to warmer countries.
- 6 'Hello? No, Tom _____ (have) a shower at the moment. Can I take a message?'
- 7 I _____ (swim) almost every day last summer.
- 8 My mum wants to learn to use a computer, so she _____ (have) lessons.

3 Complete the sentences using the correct preposition.

- 1 Roger still keeps _____ touch with all his old schoolfriends.
- 2 When Jill laughs, she really reminds me _____ her mother.
- 3 You can't blame me _____ all these problems!
- 4 Our teacher insists _____ giving us homework every day!
- 5 The police accused the man _____ stealing the money.
- 6 I usually have to look _____ my brother when my parents are out.
- 7 When planning a party, take _____ account the cost of food and drink.

4 Make these words negative.

positive	negative	positive	negative
1 legal	_____	5 kind	_____
2 fair	_____	6 relevant	_____
3 honest	_____	7 capable	_____
4 polite	_____	8 attractive	_____

5 Complete the sentences using an appropriate word.

- 1 If your parents get _____, they end their marriage.
- 2 If you are _____, you have lots of friends.
- 3 A(n) _____ is a kind of fast ship that lifts out of the water.
- 4 On a bicycle, you put your feet on the _____.
- 5 Taxis wait for passengers at a taxi _____.
- 6 A(n) _____ is a kind of bus that travels between towns and cities.
- 7 If you only care about yourself and your own problems, you are _____.

6 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

think up • bring up • turn up • come up • make up

- 1 I hate it when people _____ at my parties without an invitation.
- 2 A number of problems _____ in the meeting yesterday.
- 3 When we see Mary, don't _____ her divorce.
- 4 I wonder who _____ the idea of playing games on computers.
- 5 Tony is always _____ stories about other people that just aren't true.

7 Circle the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 Is that Ashton Kutcher in that car, or **do I see/am I seeing** things?
- 2 I **don't believe/am not believing** what Caroline told me about what happened.
- 3 Anybody who **doesn't understand/isn't understanding** can ask me for help after the lesson.
- 4 What's in this soup? It **tastes/is tasting** delicious!
- 5 Why are you smiling? What **do you think/are you thinking** about?

8 Complete the following passage using one word in each gap.

Hi, Wendy! Just a quick email to let you know that I'm back from my business (1) _____ to Paris. I had a great time, but I (2) _____ think that Paris was a bit dirty! Everybody was complaining (3) _____ the traffic and the pollution. I'm not used (4) _____ such big cities, so it was a bit difficult to find my way around. I kept getting (5) _____ the wrong bus and going to the wrong place! And the weather was awful! One day, I was waiting at a taxi (6) _____ for an hour in the pouring rain! In the end, I had to call a(n) (7) _____ taxi to come and get me. When it finally turned (8) _____, I looked like a drowned rat! Anyway, I hope you dealt (9) _____ everything at work while I was away. We'll have a meeting on Monday and you can (10) _____ up any problems you had. Take care,
Jackie

Score _____ /60

51-60 Well done! You really know your stuff! 41-50 That's great! Keep it up!
21-40 Maybe it's time for another look! 0-20 What? Are you sure?