UNIT 7. TRAFFIC

PART 1. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	accident	n	/'æksɪdənt/	*tai nạn*
2	bike	n	/baɪk/	*xe đạp*
3	bus	n	/bʌs/	*xe buýt*
4	bus stop	n	/bʌs stɒp/	*điểm dừng xe buýt*
5	car	n	/kɑː(r)/	*xe ô tô*
6	crossroad	n	/'krɒs,rəʊd/	*giao lộ*
7	crowded	adj	/'kraʊdəd/	*đông đúc*
8	cycle lane	n	/'saɪkl leɪn/	*làn đường dành cho xe đạp*
9	dangerous	adj	/'deɪndʒərəs/	*nguy hiểm*
10	drive	V	/draɪv/	*lái xe*
11	driving license	n	/'draɪvɪŋ 'laɪsns/	*bằng lái xe*
12	fly	V	/flaɪ/	*bay*
13	get off	V	/get ɒf/	*xuống (xe)*
14	get on	V	/get ɒn/	*lên (xe)*
15	hospital ahead	phr	/'hospɪtl ə'hed/	*phía trước có bệnh viện*
16	means of transport	n	/miːnz ɒf 'trænspɔːt/	*phương tiện giao thông*
17	motorbike	n	/'məʊtəbaɪk/	*xe máy*
18	no cycling	phr	/nəʊ 'saɪklɪŋ/	*cấm xe đạp*
19	no parking	phr	/nəʊ 'pɑːkɪŋ/	*cấm đỗ xe*
20	no right turn	phr	/nəʊ raɪt tɜːn/	*cấm rẽ phải*
21	parking	n	/'pɑːkɪŋ/	*(biển báo) cho phép đỗ*
22	pavement	n	/'peɪvmənt/	*vỉa hè*
23	plane	n	/pleɪn/	*máy bay*
24	railway station	n	/'reɪlweɪ 'steɪʃn/	*trạm xe lửa*
25	ride	V	/raɪd/	*cưỡi, lái (ngựa, xe 2 bánh)*
26	roof	n	/ruːf/	*mái nhà*

27	safety	n	/'seɪftɪ/	*sự an toàn*
28	sail	V	/seɪl/	*chèo (thuyền)*
29	school ahead	phr	/sku:l ə'hed/	*phía trước có trường học*
30	seat belt	n	/si:t belt/	*đai an toàn*
31	speed limit	n	/spi:d 'lɪmɪt/	*tốc độ giới hạn*
32	traffic jam	n	/'træfɪk dʒæm/	*tắc đường*
33	traffic light	n	/'træfɪk laɪt/	*đèn giao thông*
34	traffic rule	n	/'træfɪk ru:l/	*luật lệ giao thông*
35	train	n	/treɪn/	*xe lửa*
36	train ticket	n	/treɪn 'tɪkɪt/	*vé xe lửa*
37	truck	n	/trʌk/	*xe tải*
38	vehicle	n	/'vi:əkl/	*xe cộ*
39	zebra crossing	n	/'zebrə 'krɒsɪŋ/	*vạch kẻ sọc cho người đi bộ*

II. GRAMMAR

1. "It" indicating distance ("It" dùng để nói về khoảng cách)

Chúng ta sử dụng *it* để chỉ khoảng cách giữa hai địa điểm/ người/ vật.

Cấu trúc:

Câu hỏi	How far is it from place A to place B?
Câu trả lời	It is (about) + khoảng cách.

Ex 1:

How far is it from your house to the nearest bank? *(Khoảng cách từ nhà cậu tới ngân hàng gần nhất là bao xa?)*

It is about 3 kilometres. *(Khoảng 3km.)*

Ex 2:

How far is it from your house to my house? *(Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn đến nhà tớ bao xa?)*
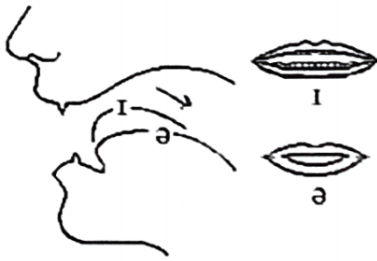
It is about 200m. *(Khoảng 200m.)*

iii. PHONETICS

Cách phát âm âm /aɪ/ và /eɪ/

1. Cách phát âm nguyên âm đôi /aɪ/

Bước 1: Bắt đầu từ âm /a/, sau đó di chuyển về phía âm /ɪ/. Bước 2: Khi bắt đầu, miệng mở hình ô van, lưỡi hạ thấp chạm hàm răng dưới. Sau đó, môi dần kéo sang 2 bên về phía tai, hàm dưới nâng lên 1 chút. Bước 3: Kết thúc âm, môi mở hờ.	

2. Cách phát âm nguyên âm đôi /eɪ/

Bước 1: Bắt đầu từ âm /e/, sau đó di chuyển về phía âm /ɪ/. Bước 2: Khi bắt đầu, miệng mở rộng thoải mái, đầu lưỡi chạm hàm răng dưới, hàm hạ. Sau đó, môi dần kéo sang hai bên về phía tai, hàm dưới nâng lên một chút. Bước 3: Kết thúc âm, môi mở hờ.	

✓ **Listen and repeat these words.** ❄ **Track 01**

/aɪ/	bike	b<u>uy</u>	guide	pie
	/baɪk/	/baɪ/	/gaɪd/	/paɪ/
/eɪ/	gate	nation	rain	clay
	/geɪt/	/ˈneɪʃn/	/reɪn/	/kleɪ/

PART 2. LANGUAGE

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Find the odd one out among A, B, C or D.

1. A. riding	B. driving	C. gardening	D. flying
2. A. no cycling	B. no parking	C. no right turn	D. sign
3. A. train	B. plane	C. car	D. sail
4. A. by car	B. on foot	C. by bus	D. by bicycle
5. A. rule	B. ride	C. reverse	D. drive

Exercise 2. Look at the pictures and put the word/phrase under each sign.

parking	no parking	school ahead	no left turn
speed limit	no cycling	hospital ahead	no right turn

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

Exercise 3. Look at the pictures and complete with suitable means of transport.

1. t_____	2. p_____	3. h_____	4. t_____
5. c_____	6. b_____	7. b_____	8. m_____

Exercise 4. Complete each phrase below.

1. zebra _____	**2.** _____ license
3. speed _____	**4.** cycle _____
5. railway _____	**6.** _____ of transport
7. traffic _____	**8.** train _____

9. _____ lights	10. traffic _____

Exercise 5. Fill in each blank with a word in the box.

feels	rules	it	across	did
after	vehicles	break	ride	accidents

1. What _____ you do last Sunday?

2. I stayed at home and looked _____ my younger brother yesterday.

3. Does your bike ever _____ down on the way to school?

4. We must always obey traffic _____ for our safety.

5. How far is _____ from your house to the bus stop?

6. He used to _____ a tricycle when he was three years old.

7. Now there are more traffic _____ than there used to be in this city.

8. There did not use to be many _____ on the roads in my home town.

9. He lives in a small village in the mountains so he never _____ worried about traffic jams.

10. You should remember to walk _____ the streets at the zebra crossings.

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

1. How far is it from your apartment (**from/to**) the zoo?

2. It is (**at/ about**) 2 kilometres.

3. It is not very (**near/far**) from my house to the bank. It is just 500 metres.

4. How far (**is it/ it is**) from your country to the USA?

5. How (**far/ much**) is it from your house to the train station?

6. My house is 2 kilometres (**near/ far**) from my grandparents' house.

7. How far (**is it/ are they**) from here to the cinema?

8. I think it is about 400 (**metres/ metre**) from here to the nearest bus stop.

9. My school is not far (**from/ to**) my house. I can go to school on foot every day.

10. How far is it (**from/ at**) your office to the market?

Exercise 2. Fill in the blank with a correct word to complete the sentence.

1. How _____ is it from your house to the park?

2. How far is it from this restaurant to the nearest _____?

- It is about 1 kilometre from this restaurant to the nearest bank.

3. How far _____ it from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City?

4. It is about 5 kilometres from my house _____ yours.

5. How far is _____ from your company to your apartment?

6. It is _____ 3 kilometres.

7. How far is it from my school to yours? - _____ is about 8 kilometres.

8. How far is it _____ where you live to your company?

Exercise 3. Decide the following sentences are grammatically correct or incorrect.

1. How long is it from Hanoi to Noi Bai Airport? - It is about 30 kilometers.

A. True   B. False

2. It is about 300 kilometers from Ho Chi Minh City to Phu Quoc.

A. True   B. False

3. How far it is from Hanoi to Lao Cai?

A. True   B. False

4. I think it is about 200 metres from our school to the bus stop.

A. True   B. False

5. It is not very far from my school from the bus station.

A. True   B. False

6. Is it far from here to Hung Yen City? - No, it's just 10 kilometers.

A. True   B. False

Exercise 4a. Make questions for the answers.

1. _____?

It is about 300 metres from here to the nearest post office.

2. _____?

It is about 3,900 kilometres from New York to California.

3. _____?

It is about 200 metres from my house to my family store.

4. _____?

It is about 4576.89 miles from Beijing to Berlin.

5. _____?

It is about 1 kilometer from my hotel to the beach.

Exercise 4 b. Answer the questions using the information in the brackets.

1. How far is it from here to the theatre? (about 400 metres)

_____

2. How far is it from your hometown to Ha Noi? (about 100 kilometres)

_____

3. How far is it from the park to the zoo? (about 2 kilometres)

_____

4. How far is it from here to the city centre? (about 50 kilometres)

_____

5. How far is it from your house to school? (about 1 kilometre)

_____

Exercise 5. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.

1. Young children are expected to show to their parents. (obey)

_____

2. When cycling on the roads, remember: first. (safe)

_____

3. Children should avoid foods such as hamburgers and chips. (health)

_____

4. Most road accidents happen because the motorists drive. (care)

_____

5. It is unsafe and to pass another vehicle on the left. (legal)

_____

6. My was delayed for over two hours due to bad weather. (fly)

_____

7. Everyone should obey traffic rules for their own safety. (strict)

_____

8. The policeman the car to stop with a flashlight. (sign)

_____

9. Signs with red circles are mostly - that means you can't do something. (prohibit)

_____

10. This sign indicates that traffic lights are ahead. (warn)

_____

III. PHONETICS

Divide these words into two columns as below. ❄ TRACK 02

while	pay	rice	fine	shade	tail	behind	child
eight	nice	steak	face	kind	silent	raise	guide
amazing	guy	hate	eye	baby	my	light	paper
later	potato	sigh	gray	island	they	day	buy

/aɪ/	/eɪ/

PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

I. LISTENING

🔲 **Listen and do the tasks followed.** ❄ **Track 03**

Exercise 1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. Mr. Hoang has no day off except Saturday. _____

2. Mr. Hoang usually spends his day off in front of the TV screen. _____

3. Mr. Hoang doesn't like his job. _____

4. Mr. Hoang is going to retire. _____

5. Mr. Hoang's wife does not want him to retire. _____

Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What does Mr. Hoang do?

_____

2. What time does he start his work?

_____

3. What is the destination of his route?

_____

4. Why does Mr. Hoang love his job?

_____

5. How many hours does he work on Saturdays?

_____

II. SPEAKING

Write questions for the underlined parts. Then practise the dialogue with your partner.

Mary: Hi Tony! (**1**) _____

Tony: I came to class late this morning <u>because I was stuck in a traffic jam</u>.

Mary: Really? (**2**) _____

Tony: <u>Yes</u>, my house is rather far from school.

Mary: (**3**) _____

Tony: Uhm... about 5 kilometres.

Mary: (**4**) _____

Tony: I go to school <u>by bike</u>.

Mary: (**5**) _____

Tony: It takes me <u>about 30 minutes</u>. And it takes longer when the traffic is jammed

Mary: (**6**) _____

Tony: I get stuck in a traffic jam <u>once or twice a week</u>.

Mary: (**7**) _____

Tony: I often get stuck in a traffic jam <u>on Monday morning</u>.

Mary: (**8**) _____

Tony: I usually go to school at 6.15.

Mary: So why don't you start going to school a little earlier on Monday?

Tony: Okay, I'll try.

III. READING

Exercise 1. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Yesterday, on the way home from school, I saw an accident. A boy was run over by a taxi when he was riding his bicycle. The boy's leg was broken and it was bleeding badly. Someone there tried to stop the bleeding. They put pressure on it and held it tight. A man used his mobile phone to call the emergency service. Some minutes later, an ambulance arrived and sent the boy to the hospital. Two

policemen came to the scene immediately. Some people told the police that the taxi driver was driving at a very high speed when the accident happened. Some others began talking about the traffic accidents these days and blamed the increasing number of accidents on the roads for careless driving and drunk drivers.

1. What did the writer see yesterday?

A. A fire   B. An accident   C. A fighting   D. A crash

2. The accident happened between a taxi and _____.

A. a bus   B. a car   C. a bicycle   D. motorbike

3. The boy was sent to the hospital by _____.

A. a police   B. a car   C. an ambulance   D. a passenger

4. What part of his body was hurt? – His _____.

A. arm   B. leg   C. head   D. shoulder

5. How was the driver driving when the accident happened?

- Very _____.

A. slowly   B. fast   C. carefully   D. well

Exercise 2. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

discourage	transport	pollution	expensive
problem	trains	cities	example

Traffic congestion in many (**1**) _____ around the world is severe. One possible solution to this (**2**) _____ is to impose heavy taxes on car drivers and use this money to make public transport better. One of the first benefits of such a measure is that the heavy taxes would (**3**) _____ car owners from using their cars because it would become very (**4**) _____ to drive. This would mean that they would begin to make use of public (**5**) _____ instead, thus reducing traffic problems and (**6**) _____ as well.

Another benefit would be that much more use would be made of public transport if it was improved. It is often the case that public transport in cities is very poor. For (**7**) _____, we often see old buses and (**8**) _____ that people would rather not use. High taxes would generate enough money to make the necessary changes.

Exercise 3. Read the texts about model good road safety behavior at all times for parents, and then answer the questions.

Top tips for pedestrian safety

- Teach your children to hold hands with an adult whenever they go out.

- Always use a zebra crossing when one is available and teach children that these are the safest places to cross.

- Teach children that it's still important to stop, look and listen at a zebra crossing.

- Teach children always to stop at the kerb and look and listen for traffic (a third of children injured on roads said that they didn't stop before stepping off the kerb and many said they didn't look).

- Never use your mobile phone while crossing roads.

- Children learn to make decisions about crossing the road and parents gradually let them take a lead when you are crossing together.

- As children get older, practise routes with them before they walk alone.

Top tips for cycling

- Always encourage children to wear a cycle helmet when they are on their bikes, and set a good example by wearing one yourself.

- Children need to be able to judge speed and distance accurately before they cycle on public roads. They need to take lessons on cycling in order to travel more widely on their bikes.

- Make sure children wear bright coloured clothing and fluorescent items whenever they are cycling on the road. And if they are cycling in the dark, they will need lights on their bikes and reflective items too. And of course, make sure you do this yourself, to set a good example.

1. What should children do when they go out?

_____

2. Where should children cross the street?

_____

3. What should children do to cross the street?

_____

4. Where should children stop to look and listen for the traffic?

_____

5. Can they use their mobile phones while crossing roads?

_____

6. What should parents do to help older children before they walk alone?

_____

7. What should children wear when they are on the bikes?

_____

8. What should children do before they cycle on public roads?

_____

9. Which clothes should children wear whenever they are cycling on the road?

_____

10. What should they do when they cycle in the dark?

_____

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1. Make questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences using question words in brackets.

1. Nam usually goes to school <u>by bus</u>. Sometimes, he rides his bicycle. (How)

_____

2. My father went <u>to the stadium</u> yesterday. (Where)

_____

3. There are a lot of trucks and cars on the highway <u>in the rush hour</u>. (When)

_____

4. The students learn about <u>road signs</u> when they studied in secondary school. (What)

_____

5. Hung always drives his car <u>very carefully</u>. (How)

_____

6. It is <u>about 100 km</u> from Ha Noi to Hai Phong. (How far)

_____

Exercise 2. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. from/ the/ to/ kilometers/ house/ my/ 3/ nearest/ park./ It's

_____

2. from/ far/ house / bus /the / it/ station?/ How/ is/ grandmas / your / to

_____

3. father / gets / rush / My / often / hour. / stuck / in

_____

4. can / go / You / foot. / on / far / here. / It's / from / not

_____

5. bus / 700 / the / my / metres / It's / to / from / station./ office / about

_____

Exercise 3. Look at the information in the box then write questions and answers.

No.	Place 1	Place 2	Distance	Vehicle
1.	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City	1000 kilometres	plane
2.	Ninh Binh	Da Nang	800 kilometres	train
3.	The park	The zoo	2 kilometres	bus
4.	The cinema	The museum	900 metres	bike

1. How far is it from Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh City?

It's about 1000 kilometres.

How do you get there?

I go by plane.

2. _____

_____

_____

_____

3. _____

_____

_____

_____

4. _____

_____

_____

_____