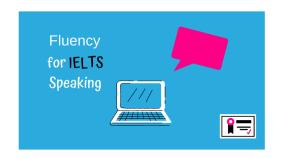


Live Lesson Notes

Transport

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What you will learn in this lesson:

Essential Vocabulary: Transport

GUEST Interview - Natural English about Transport

Idioms Tavel and Transport

Some useful Links

Check out **Fiona's** site for materials for IELTS https://ieltsetc.com/

Fiona's Podcast

https://anchor.fm/ieltsetc/

Click to get a complete **Mock IELTS** Test. https://takeielts.net/the-path-to-success-in-the-ielts-test/

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Essential Vocabulary: Topic Transport

When it comes to transport, in IELTS Speaking you may be asked about both public and private transport and the differences, giving examples. Here is some essential vocabulary for that.

Public <u>tran</u>sport (open to <u>the general public</u> - usually with <u>schedules</u>, <u>regular routes</u> and you <u>pay</u> a fee)

We can also refer to public transport as -

Public transportation Public transit

Examples:

Buses

Trains

Monorails and tramways

Light rail

Subways / The Underground / The Tube (London) / The Metro

Taxi - tuku - rickshaw - cab - über

Cable cars

Rented Bikes

Ferries, ships, boats

Private transport

Examples:

Car

Bicycle

Scooter / moped / motorbike

Boat (own)

Horse

Rollerskates / skateboard

In the lesson we listened and identified the different **means of transport / travel.** Notice the grammar and prepositions we can use to talk about different kinds of transport.

I took / got a boat / ship / ferry / train

She caught the Subway / Underground / train

When actually boarding a vehicle we can say:

She got into her car / taxi

I got on the bus / train / plane

Generally speaking we can use travel by

She was lucky enough to **travel by** helicopter

I like to **travel by** train, taxi, car, plane....

When a means or transport is leaving we can say:

The plane took off (and later landed) / departed

The train / coach left / departed at 6 p.m.

Collocations

Get stuck in the traffic = cannot move because there is a **traffic jam**

I hate being stuck in traffic

A **travel itinerary** = the route of the trip

I want to **travel abroad** (v.)

Domestic travel (n.)

I **travel back and forth** to somewhere (= go between 2 places many times)

I live in Spain, but I travel back and forth to England twice a year.

I like to **travel light** = I don't take many suitcases with me

Phrasal Verbs

To **get around** = to move around (a city)

I get around my city by car most of the time.

Today's Guest



Fiona Wattam

MA in TESOL,
IELTS trainer,
Teacher trainer
Winner of <u>Cambridge English Language</u>
Assessment/English UK Research Award 2015

Getting around your hometown

I tend to move around by bus, it's really cheap and convenient.

I typically walk everywhere. I live in a small city so it's easy to get around on foot.

I don't like driving because there are too many cars.

It's **congested** = too many cars = a lot of traffic jams

There many cars in **the rush hour** (= peak time people go to work)

Cars are **bumper to bumper** (=close together and so cannot move)

Infrastructure (n. / uncountable) = *roads, buildings, bridges*

It's a **nightmare** = a terrible thing

Pedestrian area (a pedestrian is a person who walks)

Walking is so easy and a pleasure because we have so many pedestrian areas.

Delays when travelling

I get (on) the train to Wales = take / travel by train

The hassle of driving = the stress and trouble

I was **held up** in traffic and **missed** the flight

I **missed** the plane = I was late and didn't catch it

It was a disaster = a terrible thing

I got my money back in the end

The following both mean arrive well before the necessary time

Arrive in plenty of time

Arrive with time to spare

Transport in the future

I suppose electric cars will be more popular

I suspect cars running on gas will be a thing of the past

Electric vehicles = without gas or petrol

With climate change getting worse, more and more transportation will run on electricity

Everything is going in that direction

Driverless cars = cars without a driver

Hire a car = rent a car

Licences will become redundant - we don't need them anymore

Manual cars = cars driven with a gearstick (opposite is automatic car)

A pain in the ass = a big problem

When it becomes mainstream - popular in everyday usage

I might start using a driverless car, when they become mainstream

It would make all the difference = it would have a big impact

Idioms about Transport

My wife is a backseat driver = someone who doesn't drive, but tells the drive how to drive!

At last, I am **in the driver's seat** = to be in control

I got to the train station **in the nick of time** = *just in time*

We made it to the airport on time **by the skin of our teeth** = *just managed to do it (often meeting a deadline)*

It's already 6 o'clock and time we **hit the road** = *to leave / start a journey*

I have itchy feet = I love travelling / I want to travel

I have to get up at the crack of dawn = very early

Students' Questions about Transport

Keith what type of transport is very popular in your country?

It's a good question. I think, in my country, I mean talking about England; probably the trains are **one of the most popular kinds of transport**.

Lots of people like to take the train, the **inter-city rail system**.

It's **relatively cheap** although, unfortunately the trains are **notorious for** (= famous for something bad) being late and I think that lack of **punctuality** is a real **downside** for catching the train. Despite that, it's still a very popular way of getting around the country.