

Bike, bus or “bike bus”?

1. Look at the word cloud and answer the questions.

A. Which of the means of transport have two wheels?

bike, motorbike, scooter

B. Which of the means of transport are used on water?

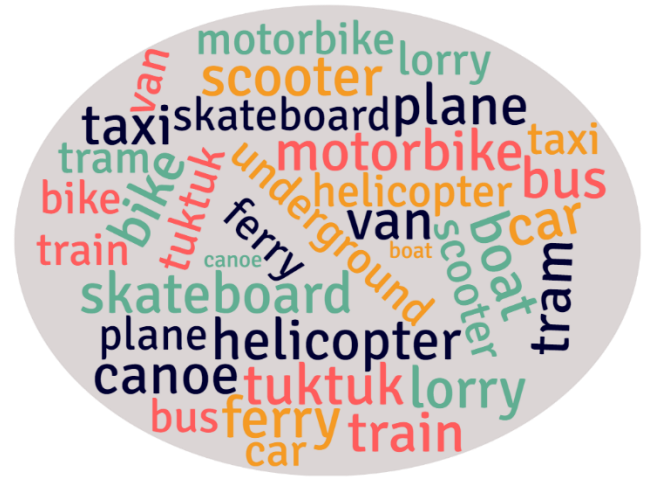
ferry, boat, canoe

C. Which of the means of transport can carry more than five people? bus, train, tram, plane, ferry, boat, underground

D. Which of the means of transport need tracks? train, tram, underground

E. Which of the means of transport did you use the last time you were on holiday?

F. Which of the means of transport have you never travelled by but would like to try?



T You can also ask students to work in pairs, choose one means of transport from the cloud and talk about it so that their partner guesses it. Then, they can swap roles.

2. Complete the gaps with the words in the boxes (one gap doesn't need a word). Then, answer the questions.



A. It's sometimes faster to go **on** foot than to drive. Is this true where you live?

B. How often do you take **---** a bus or other means of transport that you need a ticket for?

C. People who go to work **by** train can use this time to read the news or a book. How do you or would you use the time on public transport?

D. You can't get **out** of the taxi without paying first. Is this rule always true?

E. People usually put on a helmet before they get **on** a bike. Do you wear a helmet when you ride a bike, a motorbike or a scooter?

3. Answer the questions and do the tasks.

A. What's the opposite of “get out of a taxi”? **get into a taxi**

B. What's the opposite of “get on a bike”? **get off a bike**

C. Choose the correct answers.

1. We use “get into” and “get out of” for:

- bigger means of transport that carry a lot of people

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- means of transport that we sit on top of
- means of transport that have little space inside and that we sit in

2. We use “get on” and “get off” for:

- bigger means of transport that carry a lot of people
- means of transport that we sit on top of
- means of transport that have little space inside and that we sit in

D. Choose the best words.

1. getting **out of/off** a lorry
2. getting **out of/off** a motorbike
3. getting **out of/off** a train at the right stop
4. getting **into/on** a car in a busy street
5. getting **into/on** a crowded bus

E. What can be difficult or dangerous about the activities in D? How can people be careful when they do them?

4. You are going to watch a video about a “bike bus”. Guess what the “bike bus” is.

- A. It is a school bus which you can get on with your bike.
- B. It is a group of people who ride bikes to school together.
- C. It is a game which parents play with their kids on their way to school.
- D. It is a Friday school trip during which students and teachers ride bikes together.

5. Watch the [video](https://youtu.be/7HXuo7dExAg) [https://youtu.be/7HXuo7dExAg] and check your answer in ex. 4.

- B. It is a group of people who ride bikes to school together.

6. Watch the [video](#) again and choose the correct answers.

- A. When the “bike bus” started, only five families were part of it, and now there are **56/50 or more/60 or more** people. [00:10]
- B. One of the boys says that when he gets to school, he isn't **sleepy/hungry/thirsty** anymore. [00:39]
- C. The kids on the “bike bus” know that they need to keep **their family/their friends/space** around them. [00:55]

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- D. When the parents use a special **light/button/road**, they get more time to go through the junction (=where roads cross). [01:27]
- E. The speaker at the end of the video thinks that the “bike bus” is about doing something that is not **boring/typical/safe**. [01:49]

7. Complete the statements with your own ideas. Compare your ideas with others.

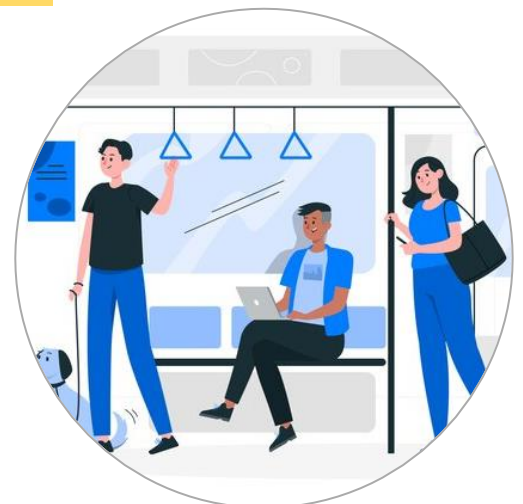
- I think the idea of a “bike bus” is...
- I think people get on the “bike bus” because...
- Thanks to the “bike bus”, children can learn...
- People in my town would/wouldn't want to have a “bike bus” because...

8. Match the sentence halves to create statements.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. I love the “bike bus” because it’s much better for the environment 5 | 1. use public transport. |
| B. I think buses are not very convenient 3 | 2. have a lot of cyclists. |
| C. Towns with a lot of cycle lanes 2 | 3. because they are often late and crowded. |
| D. You should get a monthly bus pass 4 | 4. if you use the bus a lot. |
| E. People who carpool save money 6 | 5. than cars. |
| F. If you move around town a lot, 1 | 6. because they share costs with other people in the car. |

9. Complete the gaps with the words and phrases in bold in ex. 8. Then, discuss the questions.

- A. In your opinion, which means of transport is the most **convenient** in cities?
- B. What types of public transport do people use to **move around** where you live?
- C. How much is a **monthly bus pass** where you live? Is it cheap or too expensive?
- D. Trains and buses are **better for the environment** than cars, so they should be free. Do you agree? Why/Why not?
- E. Should there be more **cycle lanes** in your town? Why/Why not?
- F. How often do people **carpool** where you live? What are some advantages and disadvantages of this activity?



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10. Give your partner reasons why your means of transport is better than theirs (or why your partner’s means of transport is worse). Each time you give a reason, use a phrase in the box. Continue until you use each phrase in the box at least once.

T Before each round, students might want to take some time to think what arguments they could use and how to incorporate the vocabulary.

EXAMPLE: Student A: bus, Student B: scooter

bus pass	convenient
get off	get on

Student A: *Going by bus is **convenient** because you can sit down and read a book.*

Student B: *Unfortunately, you can’t sit down if the bus is crowded. And if you go by bus, you have to **get off** at a stop. But, if you choose a scooter, you can stop anywhere.*

Student A: *You’re right. But a bus is cheaper than a scooter if you have a monthly **bus pass**.*

Student B: *Sure, it’s cheaper. But if a bus is crowded, you can’t **get on** and you have to wait for the next one.*

A. Student A: motorbike, Student B: skateboard

move around	cycle lanes
environment	get on

C. Student A: bike, Student B: car

carpool	cycle lanes
get into	get off

B. Student A: train, Student B: taxi

convenient	get out of
move around	train pass

D. Student A: ferry, Student B: canoe

convenient	environment
on foot	get out of

T This worksheet includes an additional task that you can use as homework or revision. It’s only available in the teacher’s version of the worksheet. The task with the answer key is below, while the students’ version is on the last page. Print it and hand it out to your students.

Bike, bus or “bike bus”?

Read the situations and finish the words. The first letter(s) of each word is/are provided.

T After students have finished the task, ask them to read the two situations again and choose the advice that would work best in their town. You can also ask them to share some more advice that they would give about their town in these situations.

- A. A tourist is coming to your town. They want to stay for three days and go sightseeing. They want to know which means of transport are the best to use.
1. My town isn't very big and you can get to many places on **foot**.
 2. A great way to **move around** town is **by** taxi because it can take you anywhere and at any time you want.
 3. Public transport works quite well here and it's better for the **environment** than a taxi.
 4. There is a bus for tourists that takes you to the most interesting places in town. You buy a ticket for the whole day and you can **get on** and **get off** at any stop you want.
- B. A family with two kids have moved to your town. The school and workplaces are far from their house so they need to find a means of transport for children to get to school and for parents to get to work.
1. You could **carpool** with your colleagues or other parents.
 2. You could use a bus. **Monthly** bus **passes** are cheap for kids but a bit expensive for adults.
 3. If the school isn't too far, your kids could go by bike. There aren't many cycle **lanes** here, but I've heard that some parents go with kids to school by a “bike bus”. Maybe your kids could use it, too?
 4. A car is not **convenient** because there is a lot of traffic.

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1. My town isn't very big and you can get to many places on **f**_____.
 2. A great way to **m**_____ **a**_____ town is **b**_____ taxi because it can take you anywhere and at any time you want.
 3. Public transport works quite well here and it's better for the **env**_____ than a taxi.
 4. There is a bus for tourists that takes you to the most interesting places in town. You buy a ticket for the whole day and you can **get o**_____ and **get o**_____ at any stop you want.
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 4. A car is not **con**_____ because there is a lot of traffic.