

# ENGLISH

71/2018

MATTERS



## TRANSPORT

DODATEK

# ENGLISH MATTERS

## Language Guide poradnik językowy

Dear Readers,

Hop on board the *English Matters* guide to transport. Let it take you on a tour of the essential vocabulary and grammar for all your travelling needs. From ‘modes of transport’ to ‘ways of moving,’ with airports and train stations along the way, don’t miss this journey of all the English you could need for any kind of trip.

**journey** 'dʒɜːni / 'dʒɜːrni | podróż

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# Modes of Transport

## Vehicles

vehicle 'vi:əkl / 'vi:ɦɪkl | pojazd

skateboard



**\*scooter**

\* note: scooter in English can refer to 'hulajnoga' or 'skuter' depending on the context.



bicycle (bike)



car



van



lorry/truck



**caravan**



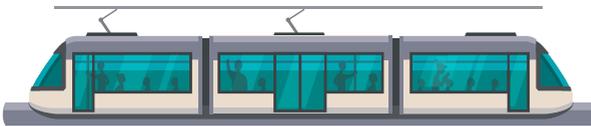
**moped** 'mæʊped/  
'moʊped \*/scooter



**motorbike**



**bus**



**tram**



**train**



**underground/ \*\*subway**

\*\*subway in American English means 'metro',  
but in British English it means 'przejście  
podziemne'



**hot air balloon**



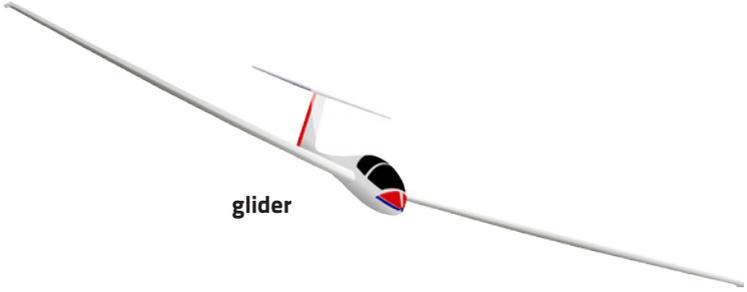
**aeroplane (plane)**



**helicopter**



**rocket**



glider



boat



ship



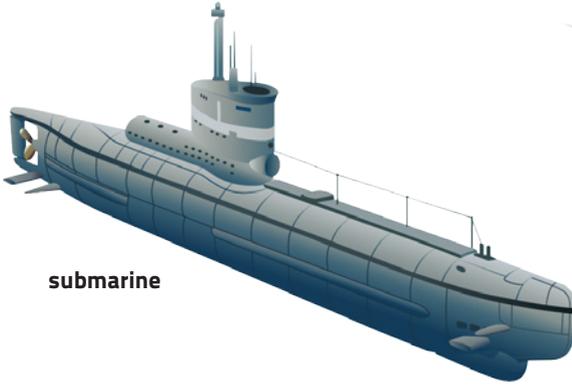
ferry



jet ski



yacht jɒt / jɑ:t



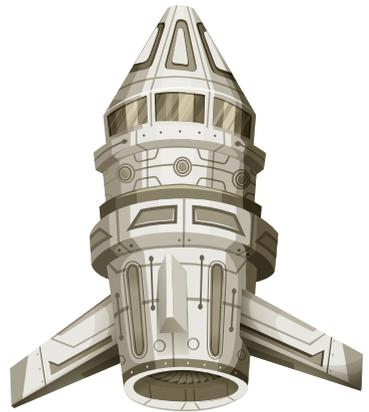
**submarine**



**cable car**



**jetpack**



**spaceship**



**tank**

Here are some famous vehicles from films and books. What type of vehicle are they?

1. The Titanic
2. The Starship Enterprise
3. Herbie
4. The Batmobile
5. The Black Pearl
6. The Nautilus
7. Optimus Prime
8. The Hogwarts Express
9. Lightning McQueen
10. Thomas the Tank Engine



8. Train, 9. Car, 10. Train.

Answers: 1. Ship, 2. Spaceship, 3. Car, 4. Car, 5. Ship, 6. Submarine, 7. Lorry (transformer),

Group the following words into the categories below:  
(words may appear in more than one group)

- jet ski
- hot air balloon
- spaceship
- tram
- rocket
- glider
- van
- lorry
- train
- yacht
- bicycle
- boat
- bus
- car
- aeroplane
- ship
- ferry
- helicopter
- moped

1. Things that travel on land:
2. Things that travel on water:
3. Things that fly:
4. Public transport:

1. Things that travel on land: tram, van, lorry, train, bicycle, bus, car, moped  
 2. Things that travel on water: jet ski, ship, yacht, boat, ferry  
 3. Things that fly: hot air balloon, spaceship, rocket, glider, aeroplane, helicopter  
 4. Public transport: tram, train, bus, (sometimes also ferry)

Answers:

## Types of car:



**hatchback**



**estate (Am: station wagon)**



**sedan**



**convertible**



**four by four/  
off-road vehicle/  
land rover/SUV**



**van**



**minibus (Am: minivan)**



**truck**



**lorry/truck**

When looking at shape and style, there are a few main types of car-like road vehicle:

In England, small delivery/work vehicles with four to eight wheels which often drive on normal roads are called trucks. Larger vehicles with eight to eighteen wheels, such as those which make very large deliveries, are called lorries or articulated lorries.

British English and American English often differ in the names for types of car. The same is true for some of the names of parts of a car, all American versions are given in (brackets)

## Car exterior:



**windscreen (windshield)**  
– przednia szyba



**windscreen wiper**  
– wycieraczka



**rear-view mirror** ,rɪə vju:  
'mɪrə(r) – lusterko wsteczne



**wing (side) mirror**  
– lusterko boczne



**bonnet BrE (hood)**  
– maska



**bumper** – zderzak



**registration/number plate**  
– tablica rejestracyjna



**headlights** – przednie  
reflektory



**indicators** – migacze,  
kierunkowskazy



**wheels** – koła



**tyres** 'taɪə(r)z (tires) – opony



**door** – drzwi



**wings (fender)** – błotniki



**door handle** – klamka



**key fob** – klucz zbliżeniowy/  
pilot



**rear (tail) lights**  
– tylne reflektory



**brake lights** – światła  
hamowania, światła stopu



**boot BrE (trunk AmE)**  
– bagażnik



**exhaust** ɪɡ'zɔ:st  
– rura wydechowa



**sunroof** – szyberdach

## Car interior:



**seatbelt** – pas



**dashboard** – deska rozdzielcza



**speedometer**  
spi:'dɒmɪtə(r) / spi:'dɑ:mɪtə(r)  
– prędkościomierz



**milometer/odometer**  
– licznik przebiegu



**ignition** – stacyjka, zapłon



**steering wheel** – kierownica



**gear stick** 'gɪə stɪk  
– dźwignia zmiany biegów



**glove box** – schowek (z przodu samochodu)



**accelerator** – pedał gazu



**brake** – hamulec



**clutch** 'klʌtʃ – sprzęgło



**hand (emergency) brake**  
– hamulec ręczny



**radio/stereo** – radio



**air conditioning**  
– klimatyzacja



**electric windows**  
– elektryczne szyby



**petrol (gas) tank**  
– wlew paliwo



**spare wheel** – koło zapasowe



**jack** – lewarek



**central locking**  
– centralny zamek



**engine** 'endʒɪn – silnik

### Fill in the gaps using the correct parts of a car:

Jim pressed the 1..... in his hand to open the car. He grabbed the 2..... and opened the door. Before he sat down on the seat, he saw that he had a flat 3..... . So, he walked to the back of the car and opened the 4..... because that was where the 5..... was. He used his 6..... to lift the car and change the wheel.

After putting everything back in its place, he opened the driver's door again and sat down. He put on his 7..... straight away because safety is important. He checked his feet could reach the 8....., adjusted the 9..... so it showed him exactly what was behind the car, then he put the key in the 10..... Before turning the key, he pressed the 11..... with his right foot, and the 12..... with his left foot. Then he turned the key to start the 13..... and turned on his 14..... because it was getting dark outside.

He moved the 15..... into the centre, so the car was in neutral (with the engine on, but not moving) then he turned off the 16..... because it was too cold. Next he leaned across and opened the 17..... to get a CD. He chose one and put it in the 18..... . Finally he moved the 19..... again to put the car 'in first 20.....', he checked his mirrors, put his 21..... on to the left to show other cars he was about to move off, then he turned the 22..... . Jim slowly lifted his foot off the 23..... pedal while pressing the 24..... with his right foot making the engine roar, but...the car didn't go anywhere! Jim thought about getting out and looking under the 25..... at the front of the car, to see if there was a mechanical problem, but then he looked between the two front seats and saw his silly mistake! The 26..... was still on, so that was the reason the car wasn't moving. Jim released the 27..... and finally drove away. All the delays that morning were driving him mad...

**to press sth** | nacisnąć coś

**to grab sth** | chwycić coś

**flat** | *tu*: przebity

**to lift sth** | podnieść coś

**straight away** | od razu

**to adjust sth** | dopasować coś,  
dostosować coś

**to get dark** | ściemniać się

**to turn off sth** | wyłączyć coś

**to lean across** | przechylić się, pochylić się

**to move off** | ruszyć

**to roar** *tə rɔ:(r)* | za/ryczeć, wyć

**to get out** | wysiadać

**to release sth** | zwolnić coś

**to drive away** | odjeżdżać

**delay** | opóźnienie

Answers: 1 key fob, 2 door handle, 3 tyre, 4 boot, 5 spare wheel, 6 jack, 7 seat belt, 8 pedals, 9 rear view mirror, 10 ignition, 11 brake, 12 clutch, 13 ignition, 14 headlamps, 15 gear stick, 16 air conditioning, 17 glove box, 18 radio/stereo, 19 gear stick, 20 gear, 21 indicator, 22 steering wheel, 23 clutch, 24 accelerator, 25 bonnet, 26 handbrake, 27 handbrake.

## Types of Flat!

Many driving terms use the word 'flat' but none of them describe a vehicle you can live in!

- flat tyre – a tyre which requires inflating
- flat battery – a battery with no power left (often the result of leaving the lights on)
- flat four – a type of engine which has four cylinders arranged next to each other
- flat out – driving at maximum speed/engine capacity

to require sth | wymagać czegoś

inflating | napompowanie

engine capacity | pojemność silnika

## Lighting the Way:

- turn on/turn off – sometimes called 'put on/put off'
- flash – momentarily put the lights on to signal to another person
- use side lights – turn on only the small lights at the side of the main ones
- use dipped lights – the first setting on head lights, the most common one we use
- use full (high) beam – the brightest lights on most cars, used when no other cars are in front
- indicate – use the orange lights on the side of a vehicle, to show an intended turn
- put hazard lights on – use both indicators together
- replace a bulb – remove a light bulb (because it has stopped working) and insert a new one
- see brake lights – notice a lot of bright red lights, normally meaning traffic is heavy!
- see a reverse light – see that another driver is about to move backwards

intended | zamierzony, planowany



### What would a driver typically do in the following situations?

1. Seeing a possibly dangerous situation ahead of them on the motorway and wanting to warn the cars behind.
2. Driving down a country road at night, where there are no street lights or other cars.
3. Notice that only one of their headlights is working.
4. Look at traffic ahead of them.
5. Finish a journey at night, start to get out of the car but hear a small beeping alarm reminding them to do something so they don't get a flat battery.
6. Approach a driver going in the opposite direction, but notice they have their full beam lights on.
7. Show the intention of turning.

**motorway** | autostrada

**to warn sb** | ostrzec kogoś

**to approach sb** | zbliżyć się do kogoś

(answers: 1 use hazard lights, 2 use full beam, 3 replace a bulb, 4 see brake lights, 5 turn off the lights, 6 flash, 7 indicate)

## Get Your Fill!

Vehicles with combustion engines (all non-electric road cars) require fuel. This is usually either petrol or diesel. The fuel is stored in a tank. When the fuel is running low, a driver has to refill their tank. There are a few expressions for this process, but English speakers don't simply say "I need to tank." Here are some expressions:

- "Get some gas" (American)
- "Fill the tank"
- "Buy some petrol/diesel/fuel"
- "Fill up"
- "Put some gas in the tank"
- "Go to the petrol station"

These vehicles also use a thick lubricant that should be replaced periodically. It's simply called oil or 'motor oil.' Replacing it is called 'changing the oil' but as a mechanic usually does this as a service for people, it is referred to as 'getting an oil change.' (do something vs. have something done)

**combustion engine** | silnik spalinowy

**fuel** 'fju:əl | paliwo

**either...or...** | albo..albo...

**to run low** | kończyć się

**to replace sth** | zastępować coś, wymieniać

## Common Driving Expressions:

- **cause an accident** – spowodować wypadek
- **hit the brakes** – wcisnąć hamulec
- **tailgate** – siedzieć komuś na ogonie
- **overtake** – wyprzedzić
- **change lanes** – zmieniać pasy ruchu
- **speed up** – przyśpieszać
- **slow down** – zwalniać
- **turn around** – zawracać
- **park** – parkować

## Buying Tickets

There are two main types of ticket for all travel: single or return (one-way or round trip). A single ticket, as the American version 'one-way' suggests, offers travel in one direction; it takes you from A to B. Return trips offer the same as a single trip, plus the journey back; they take you from A to B, then back from B to A.

The price of ticket (sometimes called the fare) depends on the type – full, adult tickets are the most common and least value for money. Concession tickets are typically for students or elderly people; they are the same as adult tickets, but at a discounted price.

Children's tickets are cheaper, but have age restrictions.

Family tickets combine a number of adult tickets and child tickets into a package, offering better value for money than the individual tickets. They are normally for two adults and two children.

Group tickets are sometimes offered for a large number of people travelling together. For example, ten adult tickets purchased separately might be more expensive than a group ticket for ten people.

**single** | w jedną stronę

**return** | w dwie strony, powrotny

**to depend on sth** | zależeć od czegoś

**adult** | *tu*: dla dorosłych

**concession ticket** | bilet ulgowy

**elderly** | starszy

**at a discounted price** | w niższej cenie

**age restriction** | ograniczenie wiekowe

**to combine sth** | łączyć coś

**purchased** | zakupiony, nabyty

All tickets are often subject to travel times; for planes this is obvious, but for trains and buses it is sometimes the case too. Trains, buses, and other forms of public transport often have a ‘peak’ and ‘off peak’ schedule. This refers to the number of passengers expected at a specific time, with the ticket price changing accordingly. Usually ‘peak time’ is the time when most people go to – or come home from – work. Travelling during this time is more expensive than ‘off peak’ travel, when tickets are less in demand! Some train tickets are described as ‘open’ meaning they are valid for all times of travel on a certain day.

In addition to the usual tickets, many transport providers also offer a travel card – giving access to a whole network of transport options for a set price. It offers good value to someone planning to travel a lot in one area.

**obvious** 'ɒbvɪəs / 'ɑːbvɪəs | oczywiste  
**peak** | godziny szczytu  
**off peak** | poza godzinami szczytu  
**schedule** 'ʃedjuːl / 'skedʒuːl | rozkład jazdy

**to be in demand** | być poszukiwanym,  
mieć wzięcie  
**valid** | ważny, obowiązujący

### Read the following example ticket office conversations and role play with a friend:

#### Norwich Train Station, 9:15 a.m.

**Salesperson:** Good morning, can I help you?

**Customer:** I'd like a ticket to Nottingham please.

**Salesperson:** Single or return?

**Customer:** Single please.

**Salesperson:** When would you like to travel?

**Customer:** Today. What time is the next train?

**Salesperson:** There's one at 9:25 and another at 9:40.

**Customer:** How much is a ticket?

**Salesperson:** Well if you get the 9:25 train, you'll need a peak ticket so £12.50.

**Customer:** And the later train?

**Salesperson:** That's off peak, so a single costs £7.50

**Customer:** Is there a discount for students?

**Salesperson:** Yes, the concession price is £5.00 but I need to see your student ID.

**Customer:** Here you are.

**Salesperson:** Thank you. That's £5.00 please

**Customer:** Thank you \*gives money\*. What platform do I need please?

**Salesperson:** Platform nine, but you have plenty of time.

**Customer:** Thank you. Bye.

## Nottingham Bus Station, 12:15 p.m

**Customer:** Hello, I'd like a return to East Midlands airport please.

**Salesperson:** Hello. Ok. But the return journey must be completed on the same day as the outbound journey, so if you're flying somewhere it's probably not the best option for you.

**Customer:** Thank you, but I'm not flying anywhere. I'm going to meet my friend at the airport then come back with her. It's her first time in Nottingham, so I'm going to show her round the city.

**Salesperson:** Oh, that sounds nice. May I suggest a travel card if you're going to be using buses later as well?

**Customer:** Oh, I didn't know you offered travel cards. Can I still use my student discount card with it?

**Salesperson:** Yes of course. With student ID the travel card is £6.00. It's valid on all routes operated by our company and you can use it until midnight tonight.

**Customer:** Great. One travel card then please.

**Salesperson:** Here you are. £6.00 please

**Customer:** \*gives money\* Thank you

**Salesperson:** Thank you. Here's £4.00 change and your receipt.

**Customer:** Thank you. Bye

**Salesperson:** Thanks, have a nice day!

**outbound journey** | podróż tam

**change** | reszta

**receipt** | paragon

Finally, we hope you've enjoyed this journey through the world of transport. Did you have a good trip? Did you enjoy the travelling? Do you know the difference between trip, journey and travel?

All three words: 'trip, journey, travel' have similar meanings. Journey refers to the part of an adventure where you are moving – the actual transport part. A trip refers to the whole process; travelling and stopping on the way. Travel can be used as either!

They can all be used as nouns, but travel is uncountable, so we can never say 'a travel' but we can say 'a trip' or 'a journey.' The other difference is 'travel' is commonly used as a verb. 'Journey' can also be used as a verb, but this is uncommon. 'Trip' is a verb, but it means to fall over!

**Complete these sentences with the correct word:  
(sometimes more than one word is possible)**

1. We had a lovely ..... to South Africa.
2. We ..... through the tunnel at high speed.
3. Have you read the book *The ..... to the centre of the earth?*
4. We will ..... by train to Manchester.
5. I don't like .....
6. There was a rock on the path and I ..... over it.
7. My dream is to ..... around the world.
8. Jonathan Swift wrote *Gulliver's* .....

answers: 1 trip/journey, 2 travelled, 3 journey, 4 travel, 5 travelling, 6 tripped, 7 travel/  
journey, 8 travels

WYDANIE SPECJALNE



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