ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Everyday Vocabulary Public Transport Test

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Explanations

1. (Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

A taxi, sometimes called a _____, is the most comfortable way to travel.
✔ **D) cab**
Cab is another word for a taxi: **We took a cab to the hotel.**

2. You simply _____ the taxi in the street or go to a taxi _____, where there are several taxis waiting, for example at a station.
✔ **B) hail**
To **hail** a taxi means to wave your hand in the street so that it stops for you.

3. You simply _____ the taxi in the street or go to a taxi _____, where there are several taxis waiting, for example at a station.
✔ **A) rank**
A **taxi rank** is a place where taxis wait in a line for passengers, for example outside a station.

4. At the end of your journey, you can see how much the _____ is by looking at the _____.
✔ **D) fare**
The **fare** is the money you pay for a journey by taxi, bus or train. Not **fair**: it sounds the same but means 'just' or 'right'.

5. At the end of your journey, you can see how much the _____ is by looking at the _____.
✔ **C) meter**
A **meter** is the machine in a taxi that shows how much you must pay.

6. You add a _____ to this, and that's it.
✔ **B) tip**
A **tip** is extra money you give to say thank you for good service, for example to a taxi driver.

7. Very simple. But expensive! What about taking a bus? If it has two floors, it's called a double-_____ and you can get a good view from the top.
✔ **C) decker**
A bus with two floors is called a **double-decker**. A 'deck' is a floor of a bus or ship.

8. If it has only one floor, it's called a (an) _____-decker.
✔ **A) single**
A bus with one floor is a **single-decker**, the opposite of a **double-decker**.

9. Most buses have a two-person _____: the _____, who drives, of course, and the _____, who takes your money.
✔ **A) crew**
The **crew** is the group of people who work on a bus, train, plane or ship.

10. Most buses have a two-person _____: the _____, who drives, of course, and the _____, who takes your money.
✔ **B) driver**
The **driver** is the person who drives the bus; the sentence gives the clue: 'who drives'.

11. Most buses have a two-person _____: the _____, who drives, of course, and the _____, who takes your money.
✔ **C) conductor**
A **conductor** is the person on a bus who takes your money and gives you a ticket. Not **inspector**: an inspector only checks tickets.

12. Keep your ticket because a (an) _____ might want to _____ it.
✔ **B) inspector**
An **inspector** is a person whose job is to check that passengers have a ticket.

13. Keep your ticket because a (an) _____ might want to _____ it.
✔ **B) check**
To **check** a ticket means to look at it to make sure it is correct.

14. You catch a bus by waiting at a bus _____.
✔ **C) stop**
A **bus stop** is the place in the street where the bus stops and you get on.

15. You can see where a bus is going because the _____ is written on the front.
✔ **B) destination**
The **destination** is the place where the bus is going; it is written on the front of the bus.

16. But try to avoid the _____ hour.
✔ **B) rush**
The **rush hour** is the busy time when most people travel to or from work.

17. Quicker than the bus is the underground (called the _____ in London, the _____ in New York and the _____ in Paris and many other cities).
✔ **C) tube**
In London the underground is called the **tube**. New York has the **subway** and Paris the **metro**.

18. Quicker than the bus is the underground (called the _____ in London, the _____ in New York and the _____ in Paris and many other cities).
✔ **A) subway**
In New York the underground is called the **subway**.

19. Quicker than the bus is the underground (called the _____ in London, the _____ in New York and the _____ in Paris and many other cities).
✔ **D) metro**
In Paris and many other cities the underground is called the **metro**.

20. You buy your ticket at the ticket office. Go down to the _____ on the _____ or in the _____.
✔ **D) platform**
The **platform** is the place in a station where you wait for the train and get on it.

21. Go down to the _____ on the _____ or in the _____.
✔ **A) escalator**
An **escalator** is a moving staircase. We say **on the escalator**.

22. Go down to the _____ on the _____ or in the _____.
✔ **C) lift**
A **lift** is a small room that carries people up and down (American English: elevator). We say **in the lift**. Not **stairs**: we say **on the stairs**, not 'in'.

23. The train comes. The _____ doors open.
✔ **D) sliding**
Sliding doors open by moving to the side, like the doors on underground trains.

24. You get on. You look at the map of the underground system. Very simple. For longer distances, take a train or a long-distance bus, usually called a _____, which is slower but cheaper.
✔ **A) coach**
In British English, a **coach** is a comfortable bus for long journeys between cities.

25. The train is very fast. Put your luggage on the _____ and sit and wait till you arrive.
✔ **A) rack**
A luggage **rack** is a shelf above the seats on a train where you put your bags.

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