

Train Travel

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Lead-in



- 1 Do you like travelling by train? Why or why not?
- 2. What do people do on long train trips?
- Oo you want to go on a fast train or a slow train? Why?
- 4. How often do you take the train?
- 5. Do you like trains more than buses or cars? Why?
- 6 Have you ever taken a long train trip? Where did you go? If not, do you want to try?

Answer Ideas:

train / ticket / station / fast / slow / comfortable / uncomfortable / cheap / expensive / boring / exciting / window seat / luggage / bag / read a book / look out the window / talk to friends



Read the sentences. Use the words in bold to complete the table.

- 1 like sitting in a compartment. It is quiet and I have my own seat.
- Modern trains have sockets to charge my phone.
- 3. At the train station, I look for the right **platform**.
- 4. On a **sleeper**, I can sleep during the trip. The train also has a **dining car** for food.
- 5. I like assigned seats so I always know where to sit.
- 6. Trains with a lot of legroom are good for long trips.

PARTS OF A TRAIN	PARTS OF A TRAIN STATION	THINGS FOR COMFORT
compartment	(b)	(0)







Watch the video and fill in the missing words.

- 1. Here are the you need toyour ticket to go through.
- 2. So there's the for my train it's Platform 5, the train to Gatwick Airport Guilford.
- 3. The seat for people who are disabled, pregnant, or less able to stand
- 4. Please treat your with respect.
- 6. Here is a mobile phones and tablets only.
- 6 CCTV and body-worn camera are used across our
- 7. Do not try to or leave the train when the doors are closing.

Be ready to explain the missing words and what they mean when you travel by train.

UK TRAINS mini-timetable

Departs	From	To To	Arrives	Duration	Changes	
10:43	Oxford Platform 1	London Paddington Platform 11	11:54	1h 11m	1	
11:01	Oxford Platform 1	London Paddington Platform 2	11:59	58m	0	
11:07	Oxford Platform 1	London Paddington Platform 3	12:14	1h 07m	1	
11:16	Oxford Platform 1	London Paddington (PAD) Platform 4	12:23	1h 07m	1	
UK TRAINS						
STD RETURN ADULT						
22JULY2012 124466 9001273						
OXFORD (OXF) ## £22.50						
LONDON (all stations) ##						
_ 0 10			_			

Read the sentences. Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1. The train at 10:43 arrives in London at 11:54.
- 2. The 11:01 train takes more than 1 hour.
- 3. The ticket is for one person.
- 4. The ticket price is £25.50.
- 5. The passenger is travelling from Oxford to London.
- 6. The ticket is for the 23rd of July 2012.
- 7. The ticket type is "Return".

Answer the Questions

- 1. What time does the fastest train leave Oxford?
- 2. How long does the fastest train take?
- 3. How much does the ticket cost?
- 4. What platform does the 11:07 train arrive at in London?
- 5. What is the passenger type?
- 6. What is the date on the ticket?
- 7. How many changes does the 11:16 train have?

source: https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/a2-reading/train-timetable

Choose the correct words in the sentences below. Then, decide which sentences are about what happens before boarding the train and which are about what happens on the train.

- Excuse me, is this **seat taken**?
- Please show your ticket to the conductor.
- The train will depart in 5 minutes.
- We will arrive in Berlin at 3:45.
- The next **station** is Lyon.
- Please keep our ticket until the end of your journey.
- The train arrives at platform 5.
- Listen to announcements about the next stop.

Before boarding t	he train	On the train
pyo29adani	@ro29adani	Orozogada

Fill in the dialogues with the expressions translated from above.

At the Station				
Passenger: Excuse me, (o której odjeżdża pociąg?)?				
Station Worker: The train will (odjechać) in 5 minutes from				
platform 5.				
Passenger: Oh, thank you. (Na której platformie przyjeżdża pociąg z Londynu?)				
?				
Station Worker: It (przyjeżdża) at platform 5 as well.				

On the Train

Passenger: (Przepraszam, czy to miejsce jest zajęte?) _____?

Other Passenger: No, you can sit here.

Conductor: Tickets, please. Passenger: Here you are.

Conductor: Thank you. Please _____ (zachowaj) your ticket until the

end of your journey.

Announcement: Ladies and gentlemen, the next _____ (stacja) is Lyon.

Passenger: Great. (O której przyjedziemy do Berlina?) _____?

Other Passenger: We will _____ (przyjedziemy do) Berlin at 3:45.

Grammar There is / there are / it is

There is / There are

Używamy, gdy mówimy, że coś istnieje / znajduje się gdzieś (there is = jest; there are = sq).

There is → liczba pojedyncza (*There is a dining car on the train.* – Jest wagon restauracyjny w pociągu.)

There are → liczba mnoga (*There are two sockets near my seat.* – Są dwa gniazdka koło mojego miejsca.)

It is

Używamy, gdy opisujemy konkretną rzecz lub sytuację

(it = to / on / ona / ono).

Odnosi się do jednej rzeczy, o której już wiemy lub o której mówiliśmy.

It is comfortable. – Jest wygodny.

It is platform 5. – To jest peron 5.

1. Write There is / There are / It is.

- 1. _____ a train to London at 10:45.
- 2 _____ two restaurants at the station.
- 3. _____ platform 3.
- 4. _____ a café next to the ticket office.
- 5. _____ very fast only two hours to Paris!

2. Make questions using Is there / Are there / Is it:

- 1 a dining car on this train?
- 2 _____ WiFi on the train?
- 3 _____ your seat?
- 4. ____ any free seats in this carriage?
- 5. _____ the right platform for the train to Berlin?

3. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- Is it a restaurant in the station? →
- \bigcirc There are a toilet on the train. \rightarrow
- 3 It is two ticket machines at the entrance. →
- 4. Is there platform 5? →
- There is my seat. →



What can you say in these situations?

- 1. Zapytaj, czy miejsce jest wolne.
- 2. Poproś pasażera o zmianę miejsc.
- 3 Zapytaj, gdzie znajduje się wagon restauracyjny.
- 4. Zapytaj konduktora, o której godzinie pociąg podjeżdża.
- 5. Zapytaj, czy w pociągu są gniazdka do ładowania telefonu.
- Zapytaj, czy w pociągu jest WiFi.
- Zapytaj innego pasażera, czy wie, kiedy będzie następny przystanek.
- 8. Zapytaj, czy pociąg ma wagon sypialny.
- Zapytaj, czy pociąg ma opóźnienie.