

# ESL Brains

## 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?
- B. Which of the means of transport are used on water?
- C. Which of the means of transport can carry more than five people?
- D. Which of the means of transport need tracks?
- 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?



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

by      on      on      out

- A. It's sometimes faster to go \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of the taxi without paying first. Is this rule always true?
- E. People usually put on a helmet before they get \_\_\_\_\_ 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”?
- B. What's the opposite of “get on 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
    - means of transport that we sit on top of
    - means of transport that have little space inside and that we sit in

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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>] and check your answer in ex. 4.

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.
- B. One of the boys says that when he gets to school, he isn’t **sleepy/hungry/thirsty** anymore.
- C. The kids on the “bike bus” know that they need to keep **their family/their friends/space** around them.
- D. When the parents use a special **light/button/road**, they get more time to go through the junction (=where roads cross).
- E. The speaker at the end of the video thinks that the “bike bus” is about doing something that is not **boring/typical/safe**.

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### 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 <b>better for the environment</b>	1. use public transport.
B. I think buses are not very <b>convenient</b>	2. have a lot of cyclists.
C. Towns with a lot of <b>cycle lanes</b>	3. because they are often late and crowded.
D. You should get a <b>monthly bus pass</b>	4. if you use the bus a lot.
E. People who <b>carpool</b> save money	5. than cars.
F. If you <b>move around town</b> a lot,	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 \_\_\_\_\_ in cities?
- B. What types of public transport do people use to \_\_\_\_\_ where you live?
- C. How much is a \_\_\_\_\_ where you live? Is it cheap or too expensive?
- D. Trains and buses are \_\_\_\_\_ than cars, so they should be free. Do you agree? Why/Why not?
- E. Should there be more \_\_\_\_\_ in your town? Why/Why not?
- F. How often do people \_\_\_\_\_ 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.**

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