

## TRANSPORT - Referring to visuals

**1. Look at the table comparing different transport systems. Add the sentences 1-6 to the empty boxes.**

- 1 Perishable, smaller loads by lorry. Few people in one vehicle.
- 2 Slowest. Possible delays at locks.
- 3 Some oil discharged, but few problems.
- 4 Heavy snow blocks lines. Heavy rain – landslides
- 5 Needs large areas of flat land or land needs reclamation.
- 6 On commuter trains.

	<b>CANALS, RIVERS</b>	<b>RAIL</b>	<b>ROAD</b>	<b>AIR</b>
A) WEATHER PROBLEMS	- can freeze. Drought /heavy rains make rivers un navigable.		Fog, ice, snow, cross-winds. Sun – dazzles.	Fog, icing, snow. Airports better if sheltered from wind.
B) RELIEF FACTORS	Width of channels. Need of flat land / gentle gradient. Discharge - constant.	Cannot negotiate steep gradients so avoids hills.	Avoids/ takes detours around high land. Valleys may flood.	
C) SPEED		Fast over medium-length distances.	Fast over short distances. Urban delays.	Fastest over long distances.
D) GOODS/ PASSENGERS	Heavy, bulky, non-perishable, low-value goods. Tourists.	Heavy, bulky and rapid goods. Large numbers of passengers.		Mainly passengers. Freight is light, perishable or high-value.
E) CONGESTION	Very little.		In urban areas, and at holiday times.	Only at peak holiday times.
F) ENVIRON-MENT		Noise and visual pollution.	Major noise and air pollution. Uses up farmland. Vibrations.	High noise levels. Air pollution. Much land for airports.

Adapted from D. Waugh: Geography, An Integrated Approach, 2002, p. 605

- **Check the words below (explain or translate them).**

shelter –	navigable –	freight –
negotiate –	detour –	bulky –
gradient –	reclamation –	
perishable –	lock –	

- **Choose two transport systems and compare them, mentioning advantages and disadvantages.**

**2. The story of Kai Tak airport: Write one or two words in each gap 1 – 9.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ouFX95ADTE> 0 – 3.50

- Before Hong Kong’s 1..... airport on Chek Lap Kok Island, there was Kai Tak, with a nickname “Kai Tak 2.....”
- Kai Tak was built in 1925 on 3..... land in the bay.
- On landing, pilots had to pass over busy harbour and 4..... populated area, veer right at low 5....., and fly over 6..... buildings.
- The airport 7..... 12 air disasters, killing 270 people.
- It was closed in the year 8 .....
- It was probably 9..... by insurance companies.

**3. Hong Kong’s airports: referring to visual information**

- Find two Hong Kong’s airports on the map below.
- What things made aircraft landings in Kai Tak difficult?



<http://www.chinatouristmaps.com/travel/hong-kong/airport/location-map.html>

**Complete the prepositions referring to the locations on the map above. Use *in, on, off, to*.**

... the right-hand side, you can see the old airport, Kai Tak - it’s situated .... the north-east of the city.

The island known as Chek Lap Kok is here, ... the left of the slide, ... the north coast of Lantau.

**Rule**

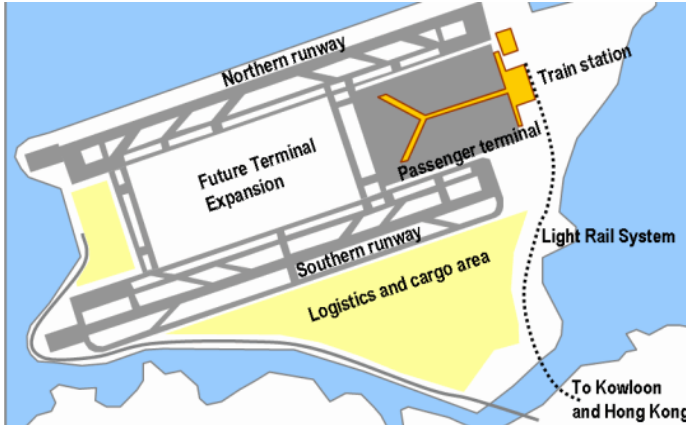
With cardinal and intercardinal directions (north, south, east, west, northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest), we mostly use the preposition \_\_\_\_\_

With phrases containing the word “side” (e.g. right-hand side) and adverbs which suggest a side (the left, the right), we use the preposition \_\_\_\_\_

**Other prepositional phrases:**

*in the centre of*      *in this half of*      *at the top of*      *at the bottom of*      *in the corner*

4. Look at the slide form a presentation and add prepositions in this text:



Near the top of the slide is the passenger terminal **1** \_\_\_\_ the east side.

The cargo area is **2** \_\_\_\_ the bottom half of the slide, **3** \_\_\_\_ the south.

The other area **4** \_\_\_\_ the centre of the slide is currently not developed.

Near the top of the slide is the passenger terminal, **5** \_\_\_\_ the east side, there.

The cargo area is **6** \_\_\_\_ the bottom half of the slide, to the south.

The other area **7** \_\_\_\_ the centre of the slide is currently not developed.

Source E. deChazal, L. Rogers: Oxford EAP, OUP, 2013, p. 107

5. Hong Kong's airport expansion explained <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7YZ-VWORLL8>

*concourse* - the building that provides access to the airplanes (like *terminal*)

1. When was the new airport opened?
2. Why is the airport important after handing Hong Kong back to China (in 1997)?
3. What did they decide to do when *improving operational efficiency* was not sufficient for the demands?
4. There will be a new passenger concourse. How will the passengers move between the terminals?
5. How do the constructors stabilize the land under the sea?
6. When do they plan to complete the project?

6. Discuss:

- Do you like flying?
- What are the current plans for transport innovations in your town / region?