

Transportation - Cities

What is 'transport'? - the movement of people or things from one place to another.

Transport is essential in large cities to take people from one location to another and for goods to be delivered to different businesses.

The main problems with transport in cities are that it causes congestion and pollution.

Bicycles

Bicycles have the advantage that they do not cause congestion or pollution.



Many cities provide cycle lanes to allow riders to avoid traffic congestion but the rider is vulnerable as it is dangerous when sharing the road with motor vehicles.

Public Transport

Types of public transport include:

- Buses
- Trains
- Trams



Advantage:

- quick way to transport many people at the same time and this reduces congestion and pollution.

Disadvantage:

- sometimes overcrowded and that the route it takes may not be close to where the person wants to travel to.

Goods Vehicles

Goods vehicles, for example vans or lorries, deliver goods to businesses. Even though they are essential for deliveries, they cause congestion and pollution.

Cities

Many cities try to limit the number of private cars by creating road layouts that prioritise public transport, bicycles and pedestrians. Some cities such as the capital city of the United Kingdom, London, have a congestion charge which means that cars must pay a fee to enter the city. Air pollution from vehicles is becoming a major problem for cities as it can cause breathing difficulties.

Private Cars

Private cars are cars used by individuals to transport themselves and others. Some cars can be electric and this means that they create no pollution, but they do still cause congestion.

Key Vocabulary

advantages: positive or good things

disadvantages: negative or bad things

congestion: extremely crowded with traffic

pollution: a poisonous or dirty substance

vulnerable: at risk of being hurt

Transportation - National

In the United Kingdom, people travel for personal and business reasons.

Transport within the UK includes:

- road
- air
- rail
- water networks

Roads and motorways are the most frequently used.

- Air travel takes place from one city to another.
- There are also footpaths, tracks and bridleways for walking, biking and horse riding.
- It is important to know that all forms of transport have advantages and disadvantages and need to be managed.



The main reasons for travel within the United Kingdom are:

- work or business
- shopping
- visiting relatives
- leisure or tourism

Key Vocabulary

networks: systems of routes that cross at many points
frequently: often
bridleway: a countryside track for horses
conflict: disagreement

Transportation - International

What is 'international transport'? - the movement of people or goods between countries.

Tourism and the trade of goods and services between countries are the main reasons for international transportation.

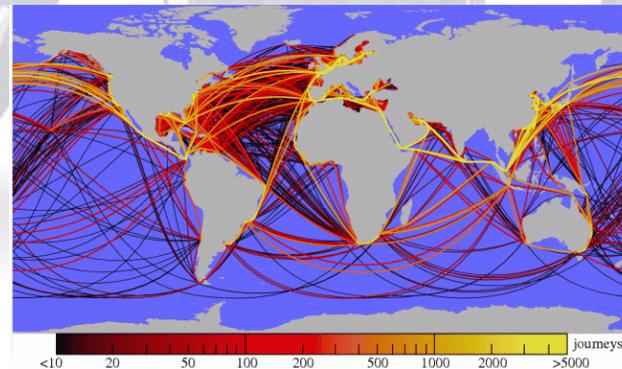
Shipping journeys have been made easier by the construction of canals - human-built waterways such as the Suez and Panama canals. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; the Panama Canal - between North and South America - connects the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.



This map shows the main shipping routes for trade around the world.

The areas in red and yellow show the busiest routes.

Cargo ships carry goods in large quantities.



Key Vocabulary

international: between countries
destination: a place to which someone is travelling or goods are being sent
cargo: goods carried by a vehicle