



Transport and Travel

Multiple matching: city travel schemes | Cambridge IGCSE ESL 0510/0511

1. Lead-in discussion

Talk with a partner before you read.

1. What is the easiest way to travel around a busy city?
2. Why might people avoid public transport even when it is available?
3. How can cities make short journeys easier?
4. Should travel schemes focus on speed, cost or safety?

Exercise 2 at a glance

Read four short descriptions. For each statement, choose the correct scheme, A-D. One scheme may be used more than once. Read the whole detail carefully before you choose.

2. Read for overall understanding

Read the four texts. Which travel scheme would make journeys less stressful? Give a reason.

Getting Around the City

A Rainy-day bus pass

The rainy-day bus pass is sold only during winter months, when cycling becomes less attractive for some commuters. It gives ten flexible bus journeys at a lower price than single tickets. The transport company introduced it after surveys showed that occasional bus users disliked buying a full monthly pass. It is not aimed at tourists because it must be registered with a local address. Some cyclists use it when heavy rain is forecast, while others keep it for days when they need to carry extra bags. The pass cannot be used on night buses, which has disappointed shift workers.

B School street

School street closes the road outside a primary school to most cars for forty minutes in the morning and afternoon. Residents can still enter slowly, and disabled parking spaces remain open. The aim is not to stop every parent driving, but to move the busiest traffic away from the school gate. At first, some parents parked in nearby streets, so volunteers now guide families towards a walking route through the park. Teachers say the area feels calmer, especially for younger children learning road safety. The scheme is reviewed each term using traffic counts and parent comments.

C Cargo-bike loan

The cargo-bike loan scheme lets residents borrow a large electric bicycle for up to two days. It is popular with people collecting shopping, moving small furniture or taking children to weekend activities. Borrowers must watch a safety video before their first ride, even if they cycle regularly. The bikes are not available for daily commuting because demand would be too high. A local shop stores the keys and checks the battery when each bike is returned. The scheme began as an environmental project, but many users say they like avoiding parking problems more than reducing emissions.

D Station helper

Station helper is a messaging service for passengers who may need support changing trains. People can request help carrying luggage, finding the correct platform or understanding a cancelled service. It was designed after staff noticed that some passengers missed connections because they were too nervous to ask questions at busy information desks. The service does not book tickets or guarantee that a late train will wait. Instead, a member of staff sends clear directions and, when possible, meets the passenger at a platform entrance. It is used most often by older travellers and visitors with limited English. Several schemes also publish short updates online so passengers know about changes before leaving home.

3. Strategy focus

Notice who benefits

A transport text may mention tourists, commuters, families or students. Check who the scheme is designed to help most.

4. Exam-style matching questions

For each statement, write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, on the line.

No.	Which scheme...	A-D
1	cannot be used by people travelling after a certain time
2	requires users to complete safety guidance before using the vehicle
3	does not arrange tickets for passengers
4	keeps access for some drivers while reducing traffic near children
5	is often valued for convenience rather than its original environmental aim
6	is designed for people who use a service sometimes but not every day
7	helps people who may feel unsure asking for information in a crowded place
8	was adjusted after traffic moved to a different nearby area
9	is checked regularly using both numbers and opinions

5. Vocabulary notebook

Underline five useful words or phrases. Check their meaning, then record them in your vocabulary notebook.

6. Follow-up tasks

1. Discussion: Which group of people would benefit most from each scheme?
2. Strategy: Highlight the sentence where you found each answer. Label it with the question number.
3. Writing: Write a short paragraph explaining one transport problem in your area and a possible solution.
4. Vocabulary: Circle words and phrases connected to commuting, safety and public transport.

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2. Read for overall understanding

Suggested answer: Students' own answers, but they should refer to one or more details from the texts.

4. Exam-style matching questions

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. B

Notes for checking

Learners should match the statement to the exact detail in the text.

An option may be used more than once.

If learners disagree, ask them to highlight and label the sentence that proves their answer.