

# UNIT 6

# CYCLING

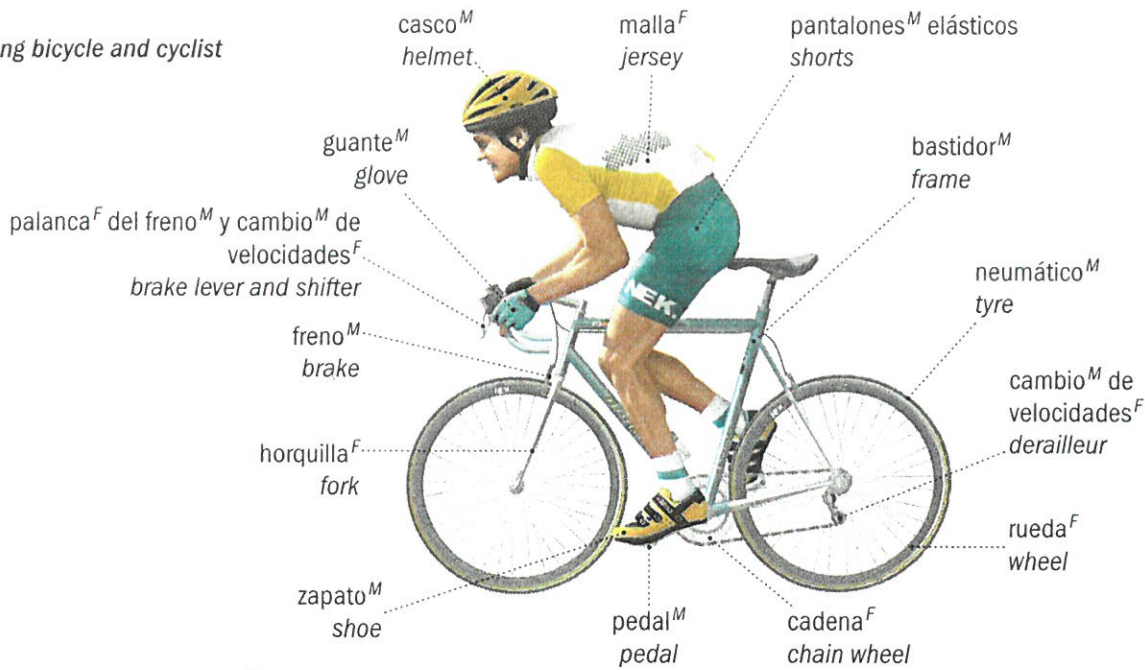


ciclismo<sup>M</sup> en carretera<sup>F</sup>

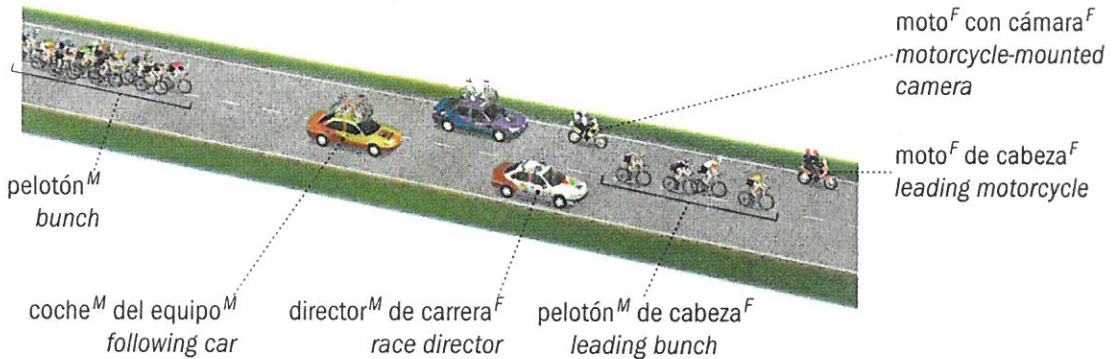
road racing

bicicleta<sup>F</sup> de carreras<sup>F</sup> yciclista<sup>M</sup>

road-racing bicycle and cyclist

competición<sup>F</sup> de ciclismo<sup>M</sup> encarretera<sup>F</sup>

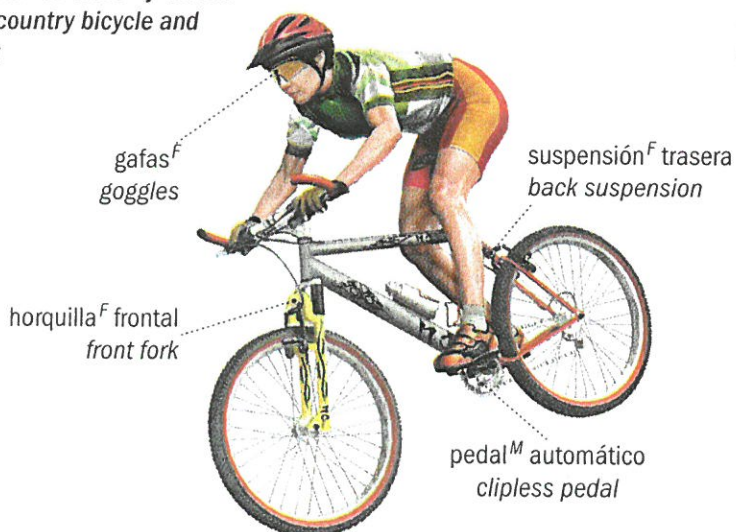
road cycling competition

ciclismo<sup>M</sup> de montaña<sup>F</sup>

mountain biking

bicicleta<sup>F</sup> de cross<sup>M</sup> y ciclista<sup>M</sup>

cross-country bicycle and cyclist







bib



chamois / padded shorts



jersey



flat tyre/tire





# Bicycle

## 1. Label it!

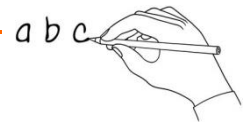
Draw a line from the words to the picture to label it.



handlebars		saddle
frame		pedals
wheel		chain
tyre		spokes

## 2. Where does it go?

What should you do when riding a bicycle? Write the phrases in the correct group.

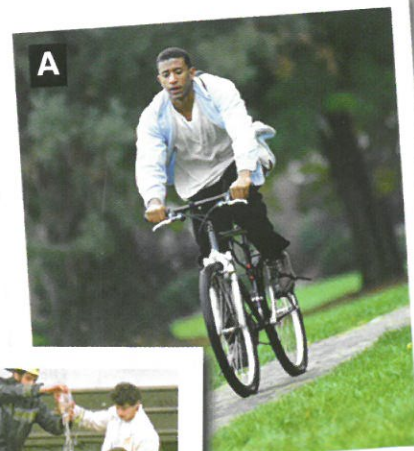


wear a helmet	stop at traffic lights	listen to music
wear reflective clothing	wear sandals	use a light in the dark
ride too fast	check your tyres and brakes	ride too close to cars
watch for cars	ride on very busy roads	wear eye protection

You should ...	You shouldn't ...
wear a helmet	



# Do's and Don'ts



A

1 Which picture shows?

- 1 a pedestrian crossing? .....
- 2 a path? .....
- 3 an accident? .....
- 4 a traffic sign? .....
- 5 a pavement? .....




B



2 Read the leaflet and answer the questions.

C

School



## The Rules of the Road

- Check your bicycle regularly. If you **check the** lights, brakes and **tyres**, you will be safer.
- Always **wear light-coloured clothes** at night. If you wear dark clothes, drivers can't see you.
- Always **wear a helmet** when you ride your bicycle. If you wear a helmet, you won't **hurt your head** in case of an accident.
- Never carry anything on the handlebars. If you have bags on the handlebars, you can't **ride your bicycle** properly.
- Make sure you **give a clear hand signal** when you want to turn left or right. If you signal, car drivers will know where you are going.
- Do not ride your bicycle on the pavement. If you ride on the pavement, you will cause problems for pedestrians.



D



E

- 1 What must you check on your bicycle? Why?
- 2 What kind of clothes must you wear at night? Why?
- 3 What must you wear on your head? Why?
- 4 Why mustn't you carry bags on the handlebars?
- 5 What must you do if you want to turn left or right? Why?
- 6 Where mustn't you ride your bicycle? Why?



**3a** Read the text of Ex. 2 again and label the pictures with the expressions in bold.



1 .....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....

**b** Fill in: wear a helmet, hurt your head, give a clear hand signal, wear light-coloured clothes, ride a bicycle, check the lights

...Check the lights..., otherwise you won't be able to see when you ride at night.  
Wear a helmet or you'll ..... so that drivers can see you at night.  
Always ..... when you want to turn.  
Some people find it easy to learn to .....  
Motorcyclists must always .....

**4** Match the words to their meaning.

- |            |                               |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| regularly  | a make sure sth works/is okay |
| hurt       | b sign                        |
| check      | c often                       |
| properly   | d cause pain to sth/sb        |
| signal     | e correctly                   |
| pedestrian | f sb walking near a road      |

## STUDY TIP

We use **must** and **mustn't** to talk about rules or warnings.

**Must** means that someone is obliged to do something.  
e.g. You **must** check the brakes.

**Mustn't** means that someone isn't allowed to do something; it's against the rules.  
e.g. You **mustn't** ride your bicycle on the pavement. (It isn't allowed)

We use **imperative** or **no+noun/-ing form** for written notices describing warnings.

e.g. **Keep door closed.** Please **do not litter.**

**No entry. No smoking.**

**5** Look at the notices below and make dialogues using **must** or **mustn't**, as in the example. Where can you see such notices?

e.g. A: What does this sign mean?

B: It means you must keep the door closed.

A: Where can you see such a sign?

B: In a bank.

**KEEP DOOR CLOSED**

**ALARM  
WILL SOUND**

1

**PLEASE**

**DO NOT  
LITTER**

2

**FASTEN YOUR  
SEATBELTS**

3

**USE STAIRS  
DURING FIRE**

4

**NO SMOKING**

5

**CAUTION  
DO NOT DRINK  
THIS WATER**

6

**CAUTION  
OPEN DOOR  
SLOWLY**

7

**BE  
CAREFUL  
WALK,  
DON'T RUN**

8





## Do's and Don'ts

- 6** Match the signs to their meanings, then say what each sign means using **must** or **mustn't**.

a) stop, b) be careful of wild animals, c) be careful of school children, d) no parking, e) turn left, f) drive slowly, g) turn right, h) be careful of pedestrians, i) be careful of road workers



1 .....C.....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....



7 .....



8 .....



9 .....

### STUDY TIP

When we write leaflets giving rules or warnings, we use the **imperative**, as well as **never**, **always** or **make sure**.  
e.g. **Check** your bicycle regularly.

**Do not carry** anything on the handlebars.

**Never** carry anything on the handlebars.

**Make sure** you give a clear hand signal when you want to turn left or right.

**Always** wear a helmet when you ride your bicycle.

- 7** Rewrite the sentences in the form of written rules. Use the **imperative**, as well as **always**, **never** or **make sure**. Where would you read these rules?

- 1 You must sound the alarm if you smell smoke.  
**Sound** the alarm if you smell smoke.  
**Always sound** the alarm if you smell smoke.

- 2 You must find out where the emergency exits are.

- 3 You mustn't return to collect your belongings.

- 4 You mustn't leave cigarettes burning.

- 5 You mustn't run in the corridor.

- 6 You mustn't use the lift.

- 7 You must close doors behind you.

- 8 You mustn't leave bags or parcels on the stairs.

### STUDY TIP

#### Expressing future possibility

We use **if + present simple** → **will, can, may/might/could + bare infinitive** to express something which is true or likely to happen in the present or future.

e.g. If you have lights on your bicycle, car drivers **will** see you. (99% possible)

If you don't drive carefully, you **can** cause problems to other drivers. (80% possible)

If you drive too fast, you **may/might/could** have an accident. (40% possible)

- 8** Match the hypotheses with the results then make sentences as in the example using **can, will, could may, might**.

e.g. If you wear a seatbelt, you will be safer in an accident.

#### HYPOTHESES

#### RESULTS

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 wear a seatbelt                         |  | A car drivers know where you are going |
| 2 brakes not work properly                |  | B not pass your driving test           |
| 3 give clear signals                      |  | C be safer in an accident              |
| 4 look both ways before crossing the road |  | D car hit you                          |
| 5 play in the road                        |  | E not be able to stop                  |
| 6 not learn what the traffic signs mean   |  | F see any traffic that is coming       |





## Do's and Don'ts



- 9 Correct the mistakes. Which of these rules refer to a) pedestrians, b) motorcyclists or c) both?

- cross / road / between / parked cars - you not see any traffic that is coming



- cross / road / at pedestrian crossing - you get across the road safely

- 1 You always wear a helmet when you are riding a motorbike.
- 2 Don't never play in the road.
- 3 You make sure to learn what the traffic signs mean.
- 4 Not ride a motorbike if you are under 17.
- 5 To make sure you stop at traffic lights if they are red.
- 6 Always you look both ways carefully before you cross the road.

## WRITING

### TIP

When we write leaflets giving rules, regulations, instructions etc. we write each rule separately. We use the imperative as well as expressions such as **always**, **never**, **make sure**, etc.

We sometimes give a reason why we should do what the rule says. To do so, we use 1st type if -clauses.

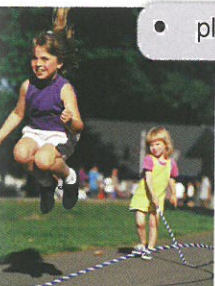
e.g. *Never carry more than one passenger. If you carry more passengers, the police may stop you.*

- 10 Look at the pictures and the prompts. Then write a safety leaflet for pedestrians, as in the example. Give reasons.

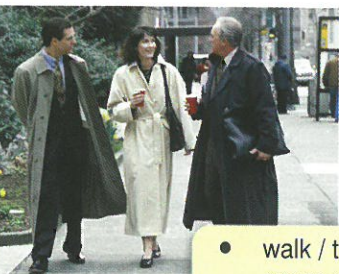
### SAFETY RULES FOR PEDESTRIANS

e.g. *Never play in the road. If you play in the road, a car may/might run you over.*

- play / in the road - car run you over



- run / in / road- you fall and hurt yourself



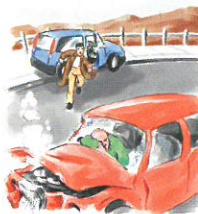
- walk / the pavement - you not cause problems to car drivers

- 11 First match the hypotheses to the results, then say which picture matches each regulation. Finally, join the sentences using **if**. e.g. *If you stop to help you may save someone's life.*

### HYPOTHESES

### RESULTS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a stop to help                             | 1 the injured can be taken to hospital    |
| b move anybody in the car                  | 2 may save someone's life                 |
| c call for an ambulance                    | 3 can seriously injure the trapped person |
| d warn other drivers                       | 4 keep them warm                          |
| e cover the injured with a blanket or coat | 5 may prevent another accident            |



1 .....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



- 12 Use the pictures from the Photo File section to write a safety leaflet about what you must do if you see an accident. Use the **imperative** as well as expressions such as: *always*, *never* or *make sure*.