



Driving Test

Learning Objectives

In this unit, you are going to listen to some passages about driving test. Through doing a series of tasks, you will

- grasp the main ideas and important details of the listening texts;
- get to know British driving test and its recent trends;
- get familiar with the vocabulary about driving and driving test.

Part I Lead-in

Directions: Read the following questions and discuss them with your partner.

1. Do you have a driving licence?
2. How to apply for a driving licence in China?
3. What do test candidates have to pass before they can get the driving licence in China?
4. As far as you know, is the driving test in our country difficult?
5. Have you ever heard about “eco-driving”? Can you guess the meaning of it? Do you know any other words beginning with “eco”? What are they about?



Part II Listening Tasks

Section A British Driving Test



Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a passage about British driving test. Read the following words aloud and then finish the tasks below.

Word Bank

dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ v.	支配, 控制
Brit /brɪt/ n. (informal)	英国人
manoeuvre /mə'nu:və/ v.	移动, 调动
roundabout /'raʊndəbaʊt/ n.	环岛, 环形交叉路口
overtake /,əʊvətəɪk/ v.	超车
throw out	扔掉
L plate	见习驾驶员牌照
head for	朝……进发
ordeal /ɔ:'di:l/ n.	严格的考验
assess /ə'ses/ v.	评定, 评价
three-point turn	(汽车的)三点转向
hill start	半坡起步
parallel parking	平行泊车
practical test	路考
supplement /'sʌplɪmənt/ v.	补充
hazard /'hæzəd/ n.	危险
perception /pə'sepʃn/ n.	感知, 察觉
penalize /'pi:nəlaɪz/ v.	处罚
navigation /,nævnɪ'geɪʃn/ n.	导航

Task One

Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or



false (F).

1. () British driving test is one of the most difficult tests British people face.
2. () Less than half of the candidates can pass the driving test at present.
3. () The theory test became a part of the driving test in the year 1996.
4. () Candidates have to answer at least 90% of the questions correctly to pass the multiple-choice test.
5. () In the hazard perception test, candidates watch video clips on TV and indicate potential hazards to examiners.
6. () Candidates will lose points if they lose their way in independent driving.

Task Two

Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions.

1. What are the three words that have dominated the lives of many young Brits?

2. How old is the British driving test in the summer of 2010?

3. What's the cost of the test in 1935 and in 2010?

4. What's the pass rate of the test in 1935 and in 2010?

5. What's the full name of DSA? What's its function?

6. At present, what's the British driving test made up of?

7. According to the passage, what are the usual exercises candidates have to perform in the practical test?

Section B Eco-Driving



Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a passage about eco-driving. Read the following words aloud and then finish the tasks below.



Word Bank

emergency stop	紧急停车
economical /ˌekəˈnɒmɪkl/ <i>adj.</i>	经济的, 节省的, 不浪费的
fuel-efficient	省油的
emission /iˈmɪʃn/ <i>n.</i>	排放
accelerate /əkˈseləreɪt/ <i>v.</i>	加速
brake /breɪk/ <i>v.</i>	刹车
gear /gɪə/ <i>n.</i>	排挡
radical /ˈrædɪkl/ <i>adj.</i>	激进的
scheme /ski:m/ <i>n.</i>	计划
van /væn/ <i>n.</i>	厢式客货两用车
wear and tear	磨损, 损耗

Task One

Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. Which of the following behavior is eco-friendly?

A. Accelerating strongly.	B. Braking hard.
C. Changing gears smoothly.	D. Changing gears suddenly.
2. What did Transport Secretary Alistair Darling say about eco-driving?

A. Eco-driving is as important as skills like three-point turn or checking mirrors.	B. Eco-driving is less important than skills like three-point turn or checking mirrors.
C. Eco-driving is more important than skills like three-point turn or checking mirrors.	D. Eco-driving won't contribute much to the protection of the environment.
3. What do you know about the price of a large cup of coffee in many British cities from the passage?

A. More than £4.	B. Less than £4.
C. More than £2.	D. Less than £2.
4. What does Nigel Underdown, EST's head of transport advice, think about eco-driving?

A. It benefits both the drivers and the environment.	B. It will not have much effect as people expect.
C. The number of drivers with a sense of eco-driving is too small when compared with that of drivers as a whole.	D. Drivers won't change their driving habits because eco-driving doesn't save much.
5. According to Professor Stephen Glaister, what will people do if they find ways to reduce the cost of fuel?

A. They'll keep up eco-driving behaviors.	B. They'll stop driving.
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- B. They'll travel more.
C. They'll cut the use of fuel.
D. They'll find new ways to reduce the cost of fuel.
6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as the advantage of eco-driving?
- A. Saving fuel.
B. Saving money.
C. Making driving safer.
D. Making drivers understand traffic rules better.

Task Two

Listen to the passage again and complete the notes.

Eco-Driving

Meaning:

driving in a more 1 _____ way

Aim:

introduced into the British driving test in the year 2 _____ to cut
3 _____, save 4 _____ and make 5 _____

Pros:

- saving money
- good for the environment
- good for drivers' safety

Cons:

- less effective than radical policies like 6 _____
- 7 _____ too little for drivers to change habits

Part III Additional Listening

Section A

Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to three people talking about their experiences in taking the driving test. Listen and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.



1. What did the first speaker feel when he took the test?
A. Angry. B. Excited. C. Nervous. D. Confident.
2. What did the first speaker think about his performance?
A. He had no idea as to whether his performance was good or bad.
B. He thought he had such terrible performance that he would fail the test.
C. He thought despite some minor mistakes, he did a good job on the whole.
D. He thought his performance was good enough to pass the test.
3. What's the most difficult part of the test according to the second speaker?
A. Three-lane roundabouts. B. Three-point turns.
C. Going up a hill. D. Reverse park.
4. How many times did the last speaker take to pass the test?
A. 2 times. B. 3 times. C. 4 times. D. 5 times.

Section B

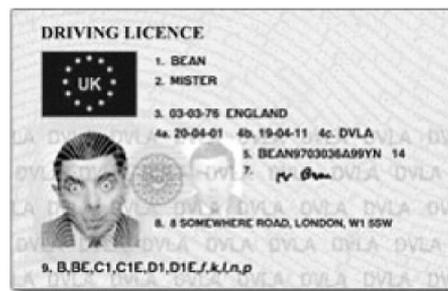
Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a driving instructor talking about common mistakes that happen on the practical test. Listen and fill in the blanks.

Hi, my name's Ken Watson. I'm a driving instructor for seven years. Today I'd like to talk about 1 _____ top mistakes that happen on the practical test. The most common mistake that causes people to fail is 2 _____ at road junctions. Second, lack of proper observation or accuracy when learners 3 _____ from a major road into a minor road. Third, steering, not proper use of the steering. Candidates may steer too early or too late, or steer with one hand, letting the 4 _____. Next, parallel parking or the 5 _____. Again the same thing, candidates need to use plenty of observation to make sure everything's 6 _____. And the last one, gears. Candidates have to select the right gear to 7 _____, or they may fail the test.

Part IV Fun Time

Directions: Arrange the following pictures in order.

Basic Steps for Getting a British Driving Licence



A. apply for a provisional licence

B. get your driving licence



Welcome to the DSA's online booking service

- Theory Test** From here you can book, change or cancel a Theory Test
- Practical Test** From here you can book, change or cancel a Practical Driving Test (all vehicle categories, including Taxi tests and Potential Driving Instructor tests)
- Instructor Theory Test** Theory tests for Potential and Approved Driving Instructors; LGV Register Qualifiers and Register of Post-test Motorcycle Trainers

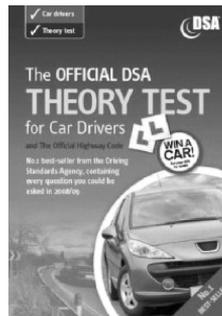


C. book your theory test online

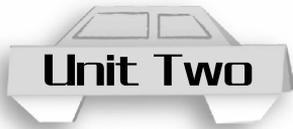
D. go to the test center to take the practical test



E. take your theory test



F. study traffic rules and regulations



Green Vehicle

Learning Objectives

In this unit, you are going to listen to some passages about green vehicles. Through doing a series of tasks, you will

- grasp the main ideas and important details of the listening texts;
- get to know London's new buses and the basic aspects of environmentally friendly vehicles;
- get familiar with the vocabulary related to environmentally friendly vehicles.

Part I Lead-in

Directions: Read the following questions and discuss them with your partner.

1. Have you ever seen London's buses? What do they look like?
2. Can you describe the buses in Shanghai? Is there anything different from the buses in London?
3. What's the meaning of "fuel-efficient"? Why does it become a hot word in car designing nowadays?
4. In addition to the traditional petroleum fuels, do you know any other energy sources that can power cars?



Part II Listening Tasks

Section A London's New "Green" Red Buses



Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a passage about London's new buses. Read the following words aloud and then finish the tasks below.

Word Bank

stunning /'stʌnɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i>	极好的,极吸引人的
double-decker	双层巴士
iconic /aɪ'kɒnɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	标志性的
seal /si:l/ <i>v.</i>	确立,保证
unveil /,ʌn'veɪl/ <i>v.</i>	揭开面纱,开幕
wow /wəʊ/ <i>v.</i>	使……叫绝,博取(某人的)称赞
hop on and hop off	跳上跳下
asymmetric /,eɪsɪ'metrɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	不对称的
front end	前端
futuristic /fju:tʃə'rɪstɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	极现代化的,新潮的
exterior /ɪk'stɪəriə/ <i>n.</i>	外部
reminiscent /,remɪ'nɪsənt/ <i>adj.</i>	怀旧的
accessibility /ək'sesɪ'bɪləti/ <i>n.</i>	可达性,可接近性,便于残疾人使用
heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i>	遗产,传统
heritage route	游览路线
entry /'entri/ <i>n.</i>	参赛作品
board /bɔ:d/ <i>v.</i>	登车、船、飞机等
beside oneself with envy	羡慕,嫉妒
emblem /'embləm/ <i>n.</i>	标志,象征



Task One

Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. () London's double-decker buses are an icon of the city.
2. () The new London buses have a symmetric exterior design.
3. () The top prize of the competition to design a new double-decker is £25,000.
4. () The new buses have three staircases and three doors to speed up boarding.
5. () The new buses are environmentally friendly.
6. () London Mayor Boris Johnson speaks highly of the new buses.

Task Two

Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions.

1. According to the passage, what's red but green? Why is it red but green?

2. Why did one London bus go to Beijing in 2008?

3. What's the traditional London double-decker called?

4. Why did the traditional buses stop general service in 2005?

5. What remains unchanged in terms of the design of the new London buses?

6. What's the cost of a traditional bus and a new bus?

Section B Super Fuel-Efficient Cars



Directions: In this section, you are going to listen to a passage about fuel-efficient cars. Read the following words aloud and then finish the tasks below.