

Středa post-beginners hodina 2 2026 OWS U30 Trains Část hodiny věnujeme úkolu/opakování z hodiny 1

Cíle 60 min hodiny a 30 min domácího úkolu:

založeno na: Oxford Word Skills Basic Unit 30 I can get around on trains - zvládnou se dopravit vlakem

slovní zásoba: aktivně procvičit slovíčka a fráze týkající se cestování vlakem

slovní zásoba pro zadání cvičení – verb – sloveso, opposite – slovo opačného významu

gramatika – stále přítomný prostý čas jako v minulém unitu

dále: věty začínající s *There is / There are* – (tzv. *Existenční vazba, there v roli podmětu*)

minulý čas od *be* - was / were – pozornost jednotnému vs. množnému číslu, minulý čas sloves v tomto unitu – pravidelných i nepravidelných

konverzace – rozhovor při nákupu jízdenky

Carriage /kerydž/	vagón
Seat /sít/	sedadlo
Railway station	Vlakové nádraží
timetable	Jízdní řád
Wait for a train	Čekat na vlak
Miss a train, missed /mist/	Zmeškat vlak – min.čas zmeškal
Catch a train /keč/ , caught /kót/	Chytit vlak, min.čas. chytil
Get a train, got	Jet vlakem , jel
Take a train, took /tuk/	Jet vlakem, jel (<i>doslova „vzal“</i>)
The 12 o'clock train	Vlak jedoucí ve 12:00
Journey /džérny/	Cesta
We wish you a pleasant /pleznt/ journey.	Přejeme vám příjemnou cestu.
How was your journey?	Jaká byla cesta?
The journey to Prague takes about 30 minutes.	Cesta do Prahy trvá asi 30 minut.
Fare /fér/	Jízdné, cena jízdenky
A fast train	rychlík
A slow train	courák
Last	poslední
The last train leaves at 11:30 p.m. left /left/	Poslední vlak odjíždí ve 23:30. min.č. - odjel
My last train journey was two weeks ago .	Naposledy jsem jel vlakem před dvěma týdny .
The train leaves in ten minutes .	Vlak odjíždí za deset minut .

Další slovíčka v drilu a cvičeních:

annoyed

Rozložený, podrážděný

frustrated

frustrovaný

I **am in a hurry**. She **is in a hurry**, /hari/

Spěchám, spěchá...

Should /šud/, shouldn't /šudn't/

Měl by, měli by...(modální sloveso), neměl/-i by..

Comfortable / komfrtebl /

pohodlný

1)

Student A

Do trains have many carriages? /kerydžis/

Student B

Do train carriages have numbers?

Are there many seats in a carriage?

Do seats usually have numbers?

Do many people take a train to Prague to work?

Do many people get a train to go to Brno?

Is there a railway station in Kladno?

Are there many railway stations in Prague?

Are there many railway stations in London?

Is there a railway station near your home?

Does the journey to Prague take about 30 minutes?

Does the journey to Brno take about three hours?

Do most people prefer to take a fast train?

Do people sometimes need to take a slow train?

Does the last train for Kladno leave after midnight?

Does the last train for Prague leave before midnight?

If people miss a train, are they annoyed?

If people miss a train, are they frustrated?

If people catch a train, are they happy?

If people don't catch a train, are they unhappy?

If a train leaves at 7, should you get on at 6:55?

If a train leaves at 7:30, should you get on at 7:25?

If you are in a hurry, should you get a slow train?

If you are in a hurry, should you get a fast train?

If you have a pleasant journey, is it good?

If you have a difficult journey, is it bad?

2) About you:

1. Do you usually take a bus or a train?
2. Is there a railway station near your home?
3. How often do you take a train? Once a week? Once a month? Twice a month? Twice a year?
4. Do you usually take a fast train or a slow train?
5. How long does the train journey to Prague take?
6. Is it frustrating to miss a train?
7. Are you usually in a hurry at the railway station?

3) Choose the correct answer.

1. You wait for a train at the _____.

- a) shopping center
- b) railway station
- c) carriage

2. There are many _____ in a train.

- a) seats
- b) journeys
- c) fares

3. You sit on a _____ in a train.

- a) timetable
- b) seat
- c) fare

4. You look at the _____ to see when your train leaves.

- a) timetable
- b) carriage
- c) journey

5. If you are late and the train leaves, you _____ the train.

- a) catch
- b) get
- c) miss

6. If you get to the station in time and get on the train, you _____ the train.

- a) catch
- b) miss
- c) wait

7. A train with many carriages has _____ seats. (*Grammar help: Can you count seats?*)

- a) many
- b) much
- c) a

8. The _____ train leaves at 11:30 p.m. and there are no more trains until 5 a.m.

- a) fast
- b) last
- c) next

4)

Complete the sentences with *There is* or *There are*.

1. _____ a railway station near my home.
2. _____ many seats in a carriage.
3. _____ a timetable at the railway station.
4. _____ two trains to Prague in the morning.
5. _____ a fast train at 8:00.
6. _____ many carriages on this train.
7. _____ a seat near the window.

Write 3 sentences with *There is...* / *There are...* :

5) About you and about our town:

1. Is there a railway station near your workplace?
2. How many railway stations are there in Kladno?
3. Do you usually make a seat reservation? (= *místenka*)
4. What is more comfortable – a bus or a train?
5. How often do you take a train?
6. Where do you usually get a train?
7. Where do you usually go by train? How long does the journey take?
8. Do you usually take a fast train?
9. Are you annoyed when you miss a train?
10. What time does the last train from Prague to Kladno leave?

6) Clara and Max's Train Journey

Clara and Max are students. They usually take a bus to New College, but today they **get a train** to Springfield. Their railway station is near their flat. There is a small café at the station, and there are many people there. **The train leaves in ten minutes**, so they are in a hurry.

1. Where is their railway station?

2. Are Clara and Max in a hurry?

They look at the **timetable**. Their train is the **10 o'clock train** to Springfield. It is a **fast train**, and there are six **carriages**. Clara and Max **get on** the train and find two **seats** together.

3. What time does their train leave?

4. Are there six carriages on the train?

The **journey to Springfield takes about 30 minutes**. Clara and Max usually enjoy train journeys, but today there are many people on the train – it is a bit crowded. However, they **have a pleasant journey**, and they **get off** at Springfield railway station. *Crowded /kraudyd / přeplněný However - nicméně*

5. How long does the journey take?

6. Do Clara and Max have a pleasant journey?

In the afternoon, Clara and Max are back at the railway station. They are not in a hurry, but they **miss the 4 o'clock train**. They are annoyed and frustrated. The next train is a **slow train**, but they take it because they want to go home.

7. Do they catch the 4 o'clock train?

8. Why do they take the slow train?

7) Read the story and write T (True) or F (False).

1. Clara and Max usually take a train to New College.
2. Their railway station is near their flat.
3. There is a café at the railway station.
4. Their train leaves in ten minutes.
5. Their train has six carriages.
6. The journey to Prague takes about 30 minutes.
7. Clara and Max have a difficult journey.
8. They get off at Prague railway station.
9. They catch the 4 o'clock train home.
10. They take a slow train home.

8) Mini conversation – buying a ticket

Student A = passenger

Student B = ticket clerk

A: Excuse me. I want to get a train to Pisa.

B: What time?

A: The 10 o'clock train, please.

B: That's 6 euros. /juros /

A: Do I need a seat reservation?

B: No, you don't, but it's better, because the trains are full in tourist season.

A: How much is the seat reservation?

B: Just 50 cents.

A: OK, then.

B: It's 6 euros 50 cents, then.

A: Thank you.

B: You're welcome. Have a pleasant journey.

Then **change the destination** (Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, Vienna, Linz...) / **and time** (8 o'clock..) and **practise again**.

9) Complete the sentences

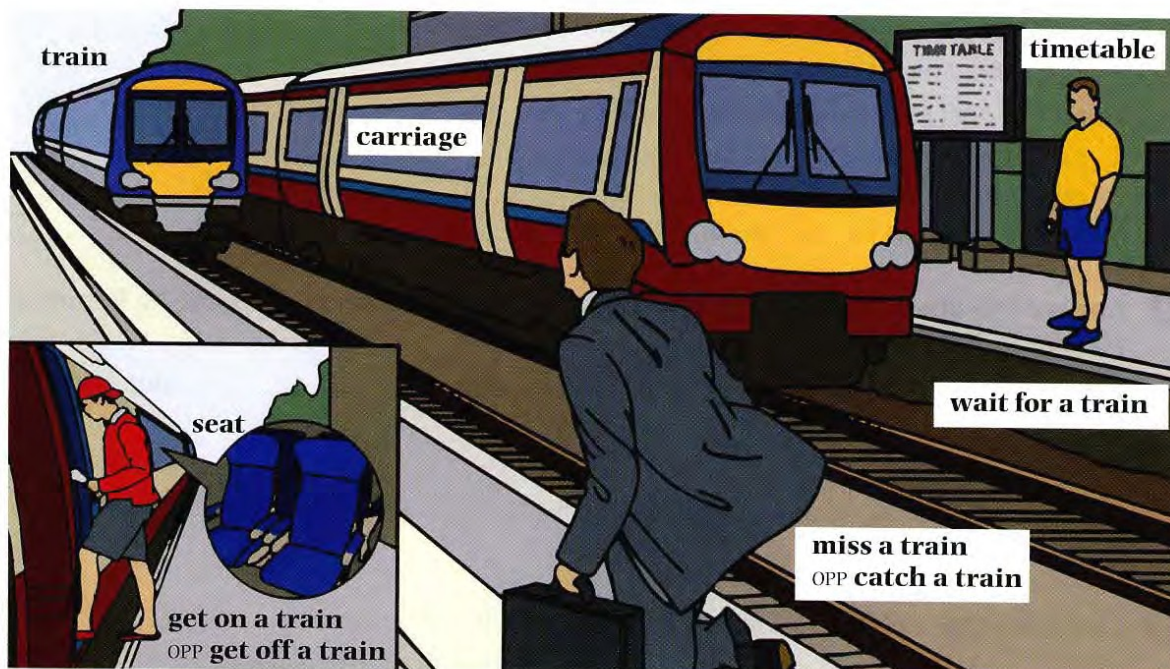
Use: **carriages, seats, seat, railway station, timetable, miss, catch, take, fare, journey**

1. I usually _____ a train to Prague.
2. There are six _____ on this train.
3. There are many _____ on a train.
4. I wait for my train at the _____.
5. I look at the _____ to see when my train leaves.
6. The _____ to Prague takes 30 minutes.
7. If I am late, I can _____ the train.
8. If I get to the station in time, I can _____ the train.
9. What is the _____ to Prague? Is it expensive?
10. I usually sit in a _____ near the window.

30 I can get around on trains

Do Unit 29 first

A Train vocabulary



Glossary

get/take a train travel by train
the 12 o'clock train the train that leaves at 12.00
journey when you travel from A to B
fare money you pay to travel
a fast train OPP **a slow train**
(railway) station a place where trains stop and people get on and off

spotlight last

Last has different meanings:

- 1 final The **last** train leaves at 11.30 p.m.
 = There are no trains after 11.30 p.m.
- 2 most recent My **last** train journey was two weeks ago.

1 Answer the questions.

- What's another verb for *get a train*? take a train
- 1 What's the opposite of a *fast train*?
- 2 What's the opposite of *get on the train*?
- 3 What's the opposite of *miss a train*?
- 4 What's another way of saying *the train that leaves at 7*?
- 5 What do you sit on in a train?
- 6 Where do you catch a train?

2 Complete the sentences.

- We can get the 7.45 train.
- 1 How much was the train
- 2 Our seats are in the second
- 3 Sorry I'm late. I the train to Zug.
- 4 We can a train.
- 5 The train is at 12.00p.m.
- 6 We for the train in the café.
- 7 Have a look at the
 I think there's a train to London at 6.15.
- 8 It's a long from Lisbon to Paris.

B Buying a ticket

It's now 9.30. A **passenger** (P) is talking to someone at the **ticket office** (O) at Bristol Station.

- P A **single** to Cardiff, please.
 O That's £10, please.
 P Right, and when's the **next** train?
 O There's one at 10.07.
 P Fine. Do I have to **change**?
 O No, it's **direct**.
 P That's good. And when does it **get to** Cardiff?
 O 10.56.
 P OK. And which **platform** is it?
 O Platform 6.
 P Right, thanks.

Glossary

passenger a person travelling or going to travel in a train, bus, car, etc.

ticket office the place where you buy tickets in a station

single OR **single ticket** a ticket for a journey from A to B (A **return** is a ticket for a journey from A to B, and from B back to A.)

next The **next** train is the first one after now.

change trains get off one train and get on another

direct A journey is **direct** if you don't need to change trains.

get to arrive at or in **OFF** **leave**

platform the part of the station where you get on and off the train

spotlight *book something in advance*

If you **book a seat (in advance)**, you buy a ticket days or weeks before you travel, with a seat number on the ticket. In a hotel, you can **book a room (in advance)**, and in a restaurant you can **book a table**. You can also say **reserve a seat** or **room** or **table**.

3 Complete the questions using words from the box.

direct London office train is it ✓ return advance seat

- Which platform is it ?
 1 Can I book in _____ ?
 2 Do you want a single or _____ ?
 3 Is the train _____ ?
 4 When do we get to _____ ?
 5 Where's the ticket _____ ?
 6 When's the next _____ ?
 7 Can I reserve a _____ ?

4 Look at the timetable and complete the text.

Platform	Cheltenham	Kemble	London Paddington
2	8.35	☒ 9.08 9.18	☒ 10.40

I'm going from Cheltenham to London tomorrow. There isn't a ► direct train, so I have to (1) _____ at Kemble. The train (2) _____ Cheltenham at 8.35 from (3) _____ 2, and it (4) _____ to Kemble at 9.08. Then I have to catch the 9.18, which gets (5) _____ London Paddington at 10.40. A (6) _____ ticket costs £22, but I can get a return for £40 if I book in (7) _____.

5 ABOUT YOU Write your answers or ask another student.

- When was your last train journey? _____
- Where did you go, and why? _____
- What was the fare? _____
- Did you book in advance? _____
- Was it direct, or did you have to change trains? _____