

Chapitre 8

Travel Schedules Horaires de voyage

Compétence à acquérir : comprendre un horaire de train ou de bus

Dans le test du TOEIC, vous pourrez entendre des conversations et lire des courriels portant sur des horaires de train ou de bus et vous aurez peut-être à lire et comprendre ces horaires de train ou de bus. Ces conversations et ces textes contiennent des renseignements sur les horaires de départ (**departure**) et d'arrivée, sur la manière d'acheter (**purchase**) les billets ou sur le prix du billet pour le trajet (**fare**). Un horaire de train donne généralement des tableaux différents pour les horaires aller (dans ce contexte : **outbound**) et les horaires retour (dans ce contexte : **inbound**). Il peut aussi indiquer les heures du jour ou de la semaine pour lesquelles des tarifs réduits (**reduced**) sont en vigueur.

If you plan to travel by train or bus, you will need to look at the schedule to **find out** what time the trains and buses **depart** from your city and what time they arrive at your destination. Train schedules for major cities are often organized according to **inbound** and **outbound** trains. The schedule will probably also contain information about how to **purchase** your tickets as well as what the **fares** are. Look at the fare information carefully. Often a company **reduces** fares on weekends or late at night. This can help you save money if you can be flexible about your travel time. Sometimes you can also save money by purchasing your ticket **beforehand** instead of waiting until the day you travel. On the other hand, if you prefer to travel in **luxury**, you will probably have to spend more money to get a first class seat.

Vocabulaire

Beforehand (adv.) : à l'avance

Check the schedule beforehand to make sure there is an early train.
Vérifiez l'horaire à l'avance pour vous assurer qu'il y a un train de bonne heure.

Delay (n.) : retard

There are often delays when the weather is bad.
v. delay : retarder, mettre en retard, causer le retard
The snowstorm delayed the bus.

❖ Faux amis

Ne pas confondre **delay** et **délai** :

Delay (en anglais) signifie *retarder* en français.
Délai (en français) se dit **deadline** ou **time limit** en anglais.

Depart (v.) : partir

The bus will depart in fifteen minutes.

n. departure : départ

The train is now ready for departure.

Fare (n.) : prix du billet, tarif

Train fares will increase at the beginning of next year.

Find out (v.) : s'apercevoir, découvrir, trouver ; se renseigner

You can look on the Internet to find out the fares.

Inbound (adj.) : en provenance

Inbound trains from Lansdale will operate every half-hour from 9:21 a.m.

Luxury (n.) : luxe

If luxury is important to you, you will probably feel more comfortable on the train rather than on a bus.

adj. luxurious : luxueux

The beds on the train were not very luxurious.

Occur (v.) : se produire, se passer, arriver

No problems occurred during our trip and everything went very well.

n. occurrence : circonstance, événement, fait

A serious train accident is a rare occurrence.

Outbound (adj.) : en partance

The next outbound train leaves at 3:30.

Plenty (n.) : *abondance*

n. plenty of : (*bien*) *assez de, suffisamment de*

There is no need to hurry; we have plenty of time before the bus leaves.

adj. plentiful : *en abondance, en grande quantité, en quantité suffisante*

Empty seats on the bus were plentiful and we could sit anywhere we wanted.

Post (v.) : *afficher, publier*

They post the train arrival times on the wall next to the ticket counter.

Homonymes

Le mot **post** a plusieurs significations :

1. (v.) put written information in a public place : *afficher, publier*

2. (n. ou v.) mail ; send mail : *courrier ; poster, mettre au courrier*

3. (n.) pole : *poteau, piquet*

Purchase (v.) : *acheter*

You can purchase your tickets on the Internet or at the bus station.

Reduce (v.) : *réduire, baisser, diminuer*

High speed trains will reduce the time needed to travel between cities.

n. reduction : *réduction, diminution*

adj. reduced : *réduit*

The reduction of fares on the weekend makes that a popular time to travel.

Children travel at a reduced fare.

Valid (adj.) : *valable, en règle*

This ticket is valid for one year from the date of purchase.

n. validity : *validité*

v. validate : *valider*

Check the validity of your ticket before you use it.

Parking at the train station is free if you ask someone inside the station to validate your parking ticket.

Voucher (n.) : *bon, bon d'achat, bon à échanger, bon-cadeau, coupon*

Because the bus was delayed in the city overnight, the bus company gave each passenger a voucher (*bon à échanger*) for a hotel room.

Expressions courantes

Les verbes prépositionnels avec *get* :

Get in signifie **enter a car or taxi** : *monter dans, pour une voiture ou un taxi*

Get out of signifie **leave a car or taxi** : *sortir de, descendre de, pour une voiture ou un taxi*

Get on signifie **enter a bus, train, plane or boat** : *monter dans, monter à bord, pour un bus, un train, un avion ou un bateau*

Get off signifie **leave a bus, train, plane or boat** : *sortir de, descendre de, pour un bus, un train, un avion ou un bateau*

A **one-way ticket** is for a trip one direction : *un aller, un billet aller*

A **return or round-trip ticket** takes you to your destination and then back home again : *un aller-retour*

Différences US/GB

En anglais américain, **bus** signifie *bus*, ou *car, autocar*.

En anglais britannique, **bus** signifie *bus*, mais on utilise **coach** pour *car, autocar*.

Pratiquez votre vocabulaire

Complétez les passages suivants avec les mots de la liste qui conviennent. Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 315.

purchase inbound outbound beforehand departs

TRAIN SCHEDULE

(1) _____
(going towards downtown)

(2) _____ Arrives

10:00 11:45

12:15 2:00

3:30 5:15

5:45 7:30

See page 2 for schedule for (3) _____ trains (leaving downtown).

Tickets are for sale in the station only. Tickets are not for sale on the train. You must (4) _____ your tickets (5) _____.

2

reduced fare luxury plenty valid

BUS SCHEDULE

Buses depart for Springfield at 5:30 AM, 7:30 AM, 9:30AM, 12:00 noon, 2:00 PM, and 3:30 PM

Buses depart for Riverdale at 7:00 AM, 9:45 AM, 11:00 AM, 1:45 PM, 4:30 PM, and 6:00 PM.

Regular adult (6) _____:

Springfield: \$45

Riverdale: \$35

(7) _____ fares on buses leaving before 8:00 AM and after 5:00 PM. Take \$5 off.

There are no (8) _____/first class seats on any of these buses. There are no reserved seats. Arrive early and you will have (9) _____ of time to choose your seat.

Tickets are (10) _____ for 30 days.

occurrence post find out expect delays

Notice to all Passengers

Because of the (11) _____ of bad weather, there will be (12) _____ on all bus trips this morning. We (13) _____ to have information about new departure and arrival times soon. As soon as we (14) _____ the new schedule, we will (15) _____ the information in the ticket office. Thank you for your patience.

Grammaire

Les prépositions de temps

On emploie certaines prépositions pour indiquer le temps, avec des expressions temporelles.

At, on et in s'emploient avec une indication de temps spécifique :

At s'emploie avec une heure.

at 10:00, at noon, at 6:30

On s'emploie avec les jours de la semaine, les jours fériés et les dates.

on Monday, on Independence Day, on September 22

In s'emploie avec les mois, les saisons, les années et les siècles.

in May, in the summer, in 2008, in the nineteenth century

In s'emploie avec les parties de la journée.

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

Exception : **at night**.

On n'emploie aucune préposition avec **tomorrow** ou **yesterday**.

Les prépositions **before, by, until, after, between, from... to, through** indiquent le moment où une action se produit par rapport à un moment déterminé.

Before et by signifient avant, pas plus tard que (**no later than**).

We should arrive at the station before 10:00.

Nous devrions arriver à la gare avant 10 h 00.

I will purchase the tickets by Tuesday.

Cette phrase signifie que j'achèterai les billets dimanche ou lundi.

J'achèterai les billets avant mardi, d'ici à mardi.

Until signifie jusqu'à un moment précis (**up to a certain time**). L'action se terminera à l'heure indiquée.

We will be on the bus until 5:00.

Nous serons dans le bus jusqu'à 5 h 00.

After signifie après (**later than**).

I expect the train to arrive after 3:30.

Je pense que le train arrivera après 3h30.

Between, from...to et through expriment le début et la fin de la période pendant laquelle se déroule l'action.

I will be on the train between 10:00 and 11:00.

Je serai dans le train entre 10 h 00 et 11 h 00.

I will wait at the station from 5:00 to 5:30.

J'attendrai à la gare de 5 h 00 à 5 h 30.

This bus runs Monday through Friday.

Ce bus circule du lundi au vendredi.

Pratiquez votre grammaire

Complétez les phrases suivantes avec **in, at** ou **on**. Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 315.

1. The first train to New York departs _____ 6:15.
2. The next bus leaves _____ the afternoon.
3. Bus fares will increase _____ November.

4. There are fewer trains _____ Saturday.

5. Train fares are usually lower _____ night.

Reliez les phrases de gauche avec la phrase de droite qui exprime la même idée.

Column A	Column B
6. The ticket office is open until 10:30.	A. The ticket office opens at 2:30.
7. The ticket office is open between 10:30 and 2:30.	B. The ticket office opens at 10:45.
8. The ticket office opens before 10:30.	C. The ticket office opens at 10:15.
9. The ticket office opens after 10:30.	D. The ticket office closes at 10:30.
10. The ticket office is closed from 10:45 to 2:30.	E. The ticket office opens at 10:30.

Révision lexicale et grammaticale

Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 315.

Phrases à compléter

Choisissez le mot qui convient pour compléter les phrases suivantes.

1. Few people ride the bus early _____ the morning so you can find plenty of free seats then.
(A) in
(B) on
(C) at
(D) to
2. We expect the outbound train to arrive _____ noon.
(A) on
(B) in
(C) until
(D) at
3. Your ticket is _____ until the date printed on the back.
(A) validity
(B) valid
(C) validate
(D) validated

4. You can buy food on the train; they serve lunch _____ 12:30 to 1:30.
(A) at
(B) from
(C) until
(D) between
5. They built the new train station _____ 2003.
(A) to
(B) on
(C) at
(D) in
6. The bus has been delayed but we _____ it to arrive in fifteen minutes.
(A) expect
(B) expecting
(C) unexpected
(D) expectation
7. It's worth the price for a first class ticket because the seats are so _____.
(A) luxury
(B) luxuriate
(C) luxurious
(D) luxuries
8. You have to purchase your ticket _____ 5:00 because the ticket office closes then.
(A) after
(B) in
(C) before
(D) to
9. Outbound trains _____ from the downtown station every hour on the hour.
(A) depart
(B) delay
(C) reduce
(D) post

10. We will notify passengers if a delay _____.

- (A) purchases
- (B) expects
- (C) occurs
- (D) finds out

Exercice de compréhension

Lisez l'horaire de train ci-dessous, puis répondez aux questions.

TRAIN SCHEDULE For the Windham-Scottsdale line INBOUND OUTBOUND

Depart Windham	Arrive Scottsdale	Depart Scottsdale	Arrive Windham
5:45 AM	7:45 AM	7:15 AM	9:15 AM
9:30 AM	11:30 AM	11:45 AM	1:45 PM
2:14 PM	4:15 PM	3:30 PM	5:30 PM

One-way fare between Windham and Scottsdale Monday-Friday: \$75.

Reduced weekend fare: \$65.

Please purchase your ticket at the station before getting on the train, or on the Internet at www.traintickets.com. Information about fare changes, schedule changes, and delays are also posted at this address.

1. What time does the last train leave for Windham?

- (A) 1:45
- (B) 3:30
- (C) 4:15
- (D) 5:30

2. Where can you find information about delayed trains?

- (A) On the schedule
- (B) At the station
- (C) On the train
- (D) On the Internet

3. The word *reduced* is closest in meaning to

- (A) decreased
- (B) increased
- (C) special
- (D) usual

4. The word *purchase* is closest in meaning to

- (A) validate
- (B) show
- (C) buy
- (D) choose