

▶ Step 1

Read the following passage. Then look at the note diagram and fill in the missing information.

Many metropolises today face a severe problem in terms of air pollution and overcrowded streets, roadways, and bridges. One powerful public policy tool that can remedy this problem is called congestion pricing. In short, congestion pricing is a system by which motorists pay a fee to use certain roads, bridges, and tunnels during peak times of the day. In other words, a motorist who wants to use a busy street during rush hour will now have to pay a fee to do so. There are three advantages to this policy.

First, congestion pricing gets more people to use public transportation. By raising the cost of using the roadways, individuals are encouraged not to drive. Instead, they are encouraged to find alternative means of transportation such as mass transit (trains, buses, subways), biking, and walking. Getting more individuals to give up driving and start using public transportation will thereby reduce air pollution from vehicle emissions.

Second, congestion pricing, by taking more cars off the roadways, means faster commuting times for everyone. Drivers that decide to pay for the right to drive during peak periods will face less traffic and can reduce the time spent in their daily commute. Similarly, with less overall congestion, buses will also be able to reach their destinations more quickly.

Third, congestion pricing is essentially an equitable solution that will benefit the majority. This policy will only punish those who choose to pollute the air. By increasing the cost to pollute, more people will choose not to; therefore, everyone will benefit with cleaner air.

metropolis:

city

overcrowded:

a larger quantity of people than is wanted

remedy:

to solve

congestion:

the state of being crowded with people or vehicles

motorist:

the driver of a motor vehicle

thereby:

because of; by means of

emission:

a substance that is sent out into the air

equitable:

fair for all people involved

Main idea: There are three advantages of using _____ to control pollution and congestion.

Key point 1: It will make more people use _____ because they will not want to drive.

Key point 2: It will make _____ faster for everyone by taking cars off the road.

Key point 3: It will benefit _____ because it only punishes people who _____.

▶ Step 2

Now listen to a lecture related to the topic in Step 1. Fill in the blanks of the note diagram below with keywords or key phrases used in the lecture. **Track 233**

Main idea:	Congestion pricing is not the _____ _____ for reducing congestion and pollution.	policy: a plan or set of rules made by an organization or company
Key point 1:	It may not make _____ public transportation because many public transportation systems are not good enough.	advantage: a benefit of something
Key point 2:	It will not result in faster _____ _____ because buses will be too crowded.	extensive: large in size or scope
Key point 3:	It will not benefit _____ because many people do not have any other choice.	polluter: a person or thing that causes pollution
		proponent: a person that supports a set of ideas
		implement: to begin to use the ideas in a plan
		penalize: to punish someone
		affordable: inexpensive

▶ Step 3

Review your notes from both the reading and the lecture. Pay attention to the main ideas and supporting details. Using the information from your notes, complete the following outline.

Introduction:

Main topic: _____

Main idea of the reading passage: _____

Main idea of the lecture: _____

Body:

Key point 1: _____

Supporting information from the reading passage: _____

Supporting information from the lecture: _____

Key point 2: _____

Supporting information from the reading passage: _____

Supporting information from the lecture: _____

Key point 3: _____

Supporting information from the reading passage: _____

Supporting information from the lecture: _____

Conclusion:

Summary: _____

► Step 4

Use the main ideas and details from Steps 1, 2, and 3 to complete the passage. Include information from both the reading and the lecture.

The lecture and the passage both discuss congestion pricing, a policy that _____ people for driving during busy times of the day. While the passage says that congestion pricing is _____, the lecturer argues that it is not a good idea.

According to the passage, the policy _____ people to use public transportation instead of cars, which will lead to less _____. The lecturer points out that in some cities, buses do not go to all neighborhoods. As a result, many people will not be able to get around. Next, the passage claims that it makes travel _____ because it _____ traffic. However, the lecturer _____ that commute times will increase. Lastly, the passage states that congestion pricing is _____ and beneficial to everybody. The lecturer shows that the policy puts additional _____ stress on drivers who do not have a lot of extra money.

There are many issues surrounding congestion pricing. The lecture and passage both _____ some of the issues.