## **China Straddling Bus: The Future Transportation Concept**

Direction: Complete the transcript below by filling in the blanks.

What you can see from the video is traffic jams, what you can hear is noise, and there is also invisible air
pollution. At present, there are mainly 4 types of public transits in China: subway, light-rail train, BRT, and
(1) They have advantages and disadvantages, for example, subway costs a lot and takes
long time to build; BRT takes up road spaces and produces noises as well as (2) to the air. How
to develop environmental-friendly public transportation? Straddling bus provides a solution.
Let's watch a demonstration. This is what the interior looks like: it has huge skylight that will
eliminate passengers' sense of (3) when enter. The straddling bus combines the advantages
of BRT, it is also a substitution for BRT and subway in the future. As you all know, the majority vehicles on
the road are cars, the shortest vehicles are also cars. Normally our (4) is 4.5-5.5 m high.
The highlight innovation of straddling bus is that it runs above cars and under overpass. Its biggest
strength is saving road spaces, efficient and high in (5) There are also two ways in dealing with
station platform. One is to load/unload through the (6); the other is using the built-in ladder so
that passengers can go up and to the overpass through the (7)
There are two parts in building the straddling bus. One is remodeling the (8), the other is
building station (9) Two ways to remodel the road: we can go with laying rails on both sides
of car lane, which save 30% energy; or we can paint two white lines on both sides and use auto-pilot
technology in the bus, which will follow the lines and run stable.
Another strength of straddling bus is its short construction life cycle: only (10) to build 40
km. Whereas building 40-km subway will take (11) at best. Also the straddling bus will not
need the large parking lot that normal buses demand. It can park at its own stop without affecting the
passage of cars.
Straddling bus is completely powered by municipal electricity and (12) energy system. In
terms of electricity, the setting is called relay direct current electrification. The bus itself is electrical
conductor, two rails built on top to allow the charging post to run along with the bus, the next charging post
will be on the rails before the earlier one leaves, that is why we call it relay charging. The set here is super
(13), a device that can charge, discharge and store electricity quickly. The power it stores
during the stop can support the bus till the next stop where another round of charging takes place,
achieving (14) throughout the process.
Nowadays many big cities have remodeled their traffic signaling system, to prioritize public buses,
that is to say when a bus reaches a crossing, (15) on the other side of the fork will turn on
automatically to give buses the right of way.
Our straddling bus can learn from this BRT method. The bus is 6 m in width and 4-4.5 m high. How
will people get off the bus if an (16) happens to such a huge bus? Here I introduce the most
advanced (17) system in the world. In the case of fire or other emergencies, the escaping door will
open automatically. I believe many of you have been on a (18) Planes are equipped with inflated
ladder so people can slide down on it in emergency. I put the escaping concept into the straddling bus.
The bus can save up to 860 ton of fuel per year, reducing (19) ton of carbon emission.
Presently we have passed the first stage demonstration and will get through all of the technical invalidation
by the end of August. Beijing's Mentougou District is carrying out an eco-community project, it has already
planned out (20) km for our straddling bus. Construction will begin at year end. Thank you.
Transcript (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hv8_W2PA0rQ)
Note:  BRT = Bus Rapid Transit
Date region