

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ
МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА

ЗБІРНИК ТЕКСТІВ ТА ЗАВДАНЬ
для організації практичної роботи
з дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА
(за професійним спрямуванням)»

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Text 1. Transportation

- 1) enable (v) - давати (кому-небудь) можливість або право (що-небудь зробити)
- 2) establish (v) - засновувати; створювати, організовувати
- 3) field (n) - галузь
- 4) warehouse (n) - склад, складське приміщення
- 5) interchange (n) - міняти (одне на інше) ; обмінюватися
- 6) maintenance (n) - догляд, ремонт (поточний)
- 7) ownership (n) – власність
- 8) restrain (v) – стримувати, обмежувати
- 9) sprawl (n) - роз'їжджатися

Transport or transportation is the movement of people, animals and goods from one location to another. Modes of transport include air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline, and space. The field can be divided into infrastructure, vehicles, and operations. Transport is important since it enables trade between peoples, which in turn establishes civilizations.

Transport infrastructure consists of the fixed installations necessary for transport, and may be roads, railways, airways, waterways, canals and pipelines, and terminals such as airports, railway stations, bus stations, warehouses, trucking terminals, refueling depots (including fueling docks and fuel stations), and seaports. Terminals may be used both for interchange of passengers and cargo and for maintenance.

Vehicles traveling on these networks may include automobiles, bicycles, buses, trains, trucks, people, helicopters, and aircraft. Operations deal with the way the vehicles are operated, and the procedures set for this purpose including financing, legalities and policies. In the transport industry, operations and ownership of infrastructure can be either public or private, depending on the country and mode.

Passenger transport may be public, where operators provide scheduled services, or private. Transport plays an important part in economic growth and globalization, but most types cause air pollution and use large amounts of land. While it is heavily subsidized by governments, good planning of transport is essential to make traffic flow, and restrain urban sprawl.

- I. Read the statements below and decide if they are (T) or false (F):
 1. Transport or transportation is the movement of people, animals and goods from one location to another.
 2. Modes of transport include air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline, and space.
 3. The field cannot be divided into infrastructure, vehicles, and operations.
 4. Transport is important since it enables trade between peoples.

5. Transport infrastructure does not consist of the fixed installations necessary for transport.
6. Good planning of transport is essential to make traffic flow, and restrain urban sprawl.

II. Fill in the gaps:

1. Transport or transportation is the _____ of people, animals and goods from one location to another.
2. _____ of transport include air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline, and space.
3. Transport is important since it enables _____ between peoples, which in turn establishes civilizations.
4. Terminals may be used both for interchange of passengers and _____ and for maintenance.
5. Transport plays an important part in economic _____ and globalization.

III. Match the word with their definitions:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. car | a) also called an “18-wheeler” or “Tractor-trailer”. This is used to carry large amounts of cargo |
| 2. bus | b) this is powered by the legs and is able to maintain balance due to centrifugal force |
| 3. taxi | c) this is used by firemen to travel to places where fires need to be extinguished |
| 4. bicycle | d) this is used to travel on water by sailing |
| 5. van | e) this is used to travel through the air by flying |
| 6. train | f) this travels on rails and often has many compartments; it can be used to carry people or goods |
| 7. airplane | g) this is used to carry sick people to the hospital in cases of emergency |
| 8. boat | h) this is a type of car in which a driver drives you somewhere for a charge |
| 9. ambulance | i) this is a common form of transportation seen on the road; it has four tires and carries 2-8 people |
| 10. fire truck | j) this is larger than a car but smaller than a truck and can carry more people than a car |
| 11. truck | k) this is about the same size as a truck but carries people instead of goods; it stops at regularly at predetermined destinations |

IV. Fill in the gaps with the following words:

Cyclists, speed limit, traffic, stop, motorway, junction, pedestrians, roundabout, pedestrian crossing, one-way, bus lanes, petrol station, traffic lights, bridge, road works, car park

1. We need to get some fuel. There's a _____ just up the road.
2. The fastest way of getting from London to Oxford is to take the _____.
3. There's always a lot of _____ on the roads in the morning and evening.
4. The High Street is closed because of _____.
5. Go over the _____, turn left at the first _____, and then take the third exit on the _____.
6. You can't leave your car here. You'll have to use the _____.
7. Many towns have _____ so that people using public transport can get into and out of town more quickly.
8. Wait for the _____ to turn green before you continue.
9. The _____ in most towns and cities is 30 miles per hour.
10. Many _____ fail to keep their bicycles in good condition or obey the rules of the road.
11. You can't turn right into that street. It's a _____ street.
12. When you're driving through town, be careful of _____ crossing the street.
13. This road is very busy and dangerous. If you want to get to the other side, use the _____.
14. I need to get a bus into town. Is there a (bus) _____ near here?

Text 2. The history of transportation

Part I

The history of transportation goes back to the pre-historic ages when man learned to live in groups and traveled extensively in search of food and shelter. The pre-historic method of transportation mostly consisted of walking and swimming (when required). Gradually man learned to use animals to carry himself as well as his belongings. Use of animals as means of transportation was revolutionized by the invention of the wheel. The wheel can be given the credit for changing the whole concept of travelling and transportation. With time, man wanted speed as well as capacity in his transportation. This need as well as the man's curious nature subsequently led to the invention of various machines like steam engines and aircraft. The evolution of transportation can be broadly divided into 4 categories based on their medium.

Land Transport: Transportation by road is probably the oldest method of transportation and travel. Roads 'literally' were first constructed by Romans in order to enable the armies to travel faster. Roads made the use of wheels very comfortable

which was otherwise inconvenient and uncomfortable on rugged surfaces. When it came to ice, land transport has always consisted of only and only sledges. Initially, sledges were pulled by animals and with the advent of machines; animals were relieved of this burden. Still animals are widely used in many places. Now coming back to roads, man kept inventing means that would speed the process, giving birth to machines like bicycles, buggies and later, cars and various machinery using engines. Transportation was very slow and costly till the Industrial revolution. After the revolution, transportation changed thoroughly. The invention of engines in this time period (steam and fuel) subsequently led to inventions of vehicles of different capacities and speeds. So today we have cars, trucks, buses, bikes and many more machines that help us travel and transport faster and more efficiently.

Water Transport: Historically, water transportation became very important because of man's tendency to settle down around water bodies. Important cities were established along the banks of rivers and shores of oceans in order to make sure that the civilization never ran out of both food and water. Transportation actually came into picture when man discovered his business skills and also when man's greed to conquer and rule grew. Some people traveled to learn and some traveled to fight. The invention of engines revolutionized this mode as greatly as any other mode of transport. These days, huge ships travel the lengths of ocean in the form of either the naval forces of a country or luxurious cruise ships, a style statement for the rich and famous.

I. Read the statements below and decide if they are true (T) or false (F):

1. The pre-historic method of transportation mostly consisted of walking and swimming.
2. The evolution of transportation can be broadly divided into 3 categories based on their medium.
3. Transportation by road is probably the newest method of transportation and travel.
4. Transportation was very slow and costly till the Industrial revolution.
5. The invention of engines subsequently led to inventions of vehicles of different capacities and speeds.
6. Important cities were established along the banks of rivers and shores of oceans.
7. The invention of engines did not revolutionize the water transport at all.

II. Fill in the gaps:

1. The evolution of transportation can be broadly _____ into 4 categories.
2. Roads 'literally' were first constructed by Romans in order to _____ the armies to travel faster.
3. Transportation was very _____ and costly till the Industrial revolution.
4. Today we have cars, trucks, buses, bikes and many more machines that help us travel and transport faster and more _____.

5. Important cities were _____ along the banks of rivers and shores of oceans in order to make sure that the civilization never ran out of both food and water.

III. Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

1. the Industrial revolution/very/slow/was/and/costly/till/Transportation.
2. Transportation/thoroughly/the revolution/after/changed.
3. very important/Water/became/transportation/because of/around/water bodies/to settle down/man's tendency.
4. Transportation/The/evolution/of/broadly/can/be/into/four/divided/categories.

Text 3. The history of transportation

Part II

Rail Transport: The usage of rails for the purpose of transportation started around 500 years ago. Initially, it consisted of man or horse power and sometimes also of rails made of wood. The modern railway system finds its origin in England in early 1800's. Historically it was known as wagon way and its traces have been found as early as 600 BC in Greece. The Greek system also used wagons that were pulled by either men or animals on the grooves made in limestone. Making of grooves on flat surfaces made the wagons follow a particular path without being manually directed.

As the centuries passed, man invented various machines that helped the growth of railways indirectly. The invention of steam engine gave rail transportation a new meaning and remained an astounding invention of the century that was upgraded only in late 1900s by the fuel engine. Railways these days form the backbone of any given economy.

Air Transport and Space Travel: One of the most revolutionizing inventions of the history of mankind is airplanes. The airplane was invented by the Wright brothers in 1903. Since their invention, it has been modified and glorified into the fastest known method of transportation and travel. A man can now think of traveling thousands of miles in just a few hours. This would have sounded like a wild dream a few centuries ago but man's curiosity and willingness have made it a reality. Inventions and discoveries of fuels, that are efficient both in terms of money and usage, have given man easy accessibility to this mode of transport. These days, air transport is not only being used to connect two places on Earth, but it is also being used in connecting two random places in the Universe. The inventions and discoveries have led man to travel to the moon and learn about it. Hence, the most speculated phenomenon since ages, 'The Moon' is no longer a mystery, thanks to the Jet Age or shall we say the Space Age.

Transportation is one of the very initial processes that man started. The history of transportation cannot be dated back to an exact time period. But we can easily assume, that it has existed since man wanted to move around and explore. So one can guess how old this process is and one can also be sure how long this process will go

on. It can easily be concluded that the process of transportation is as old as man himself and will remain till man exists on the face of the Earth.

I. Read the statements below and decide if they are True (T) or False (F):

1. The usage of rails for the purpose of transportation started around 600 years ago.
2. Railways these days form the backbone of any given economy.
3. The airplane was invented by the Wright brothers in 1902.
4. The history of transportation cannot be dated back to an exact time period.
5. Transportation has existed since man wanted to move around and explore.

II. Fill in the gaps:

1. The usage of rails for the purpose of _____ started around 500 years ago.
2. The invention of _____ engine gave rail transportation a new meaning.
3. These days, air transport is not only being used to _____ two places on Earth, but it is also being used in connecting two random places in the Universe.
4. Transportation is one of the very _____ processes that man started.
5. The _____ of transportation cannot be dated back to an exact time period.

III. Put the words into correct order to make a sentence:

1. gave/transportation/rail/The invention/a new/of/meaning/steam/engine.
2. Railways/any/form/these days/economy/given/of/the backbone.
3. was/The airplane/by/in/the Wright brothers/1903/invented.
4. is/one/man/that/started/Transportation/of/the very/processes/initial.

IV. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the following words:

Aircraft, engineer, developed, cushion, unlimited, attraction, railway

Many strange new means of transport have been 1. _____ in our century, the strangest of them being perhaps the hovercraft. In 1953, a former electronics 2. _____ in his fifties, Christopher Cockerell, who had turned to boat-building on the Norfolk Broads, suggested an idea on which he had been working for many years to the British Government and industrial circles. It was the idea of supporting a craft on a 'pad', or 3. _____, of low-pressure air, ringed with a curtain of higher pressure air. Ever since, people have had difficulty in deciding whether the craft should be ranged among ships, planes, or land vehicles--for it is something in between a boat and 4. _____. As a shipbuilder, Cockerell was trying to find a solution to the problem of the wave resistance which wastes a good deal of a surface ship's power and limits its speed. His answer was to lift the vessel out of the water by making it ride on a cushion of air, no more than one or two feet thick. This is done by

a great number of ring-shaped air jets on the bottom of the craft. It 'flies', therefore, but it cannot fly higher-its action depends on the surface, water or ground, over which it rides. The first tests on the Solent in 1959 caused a sensation. The hovercraft travelled first over the water, then mounted the beach, climbed up the dunes, and sat down on a road. Later it crossed the Channel, riding smoothly over the waves, which presented no problem. Since that time, various types of hovercraft have appeared and taken up regular service-cruises on the Thames in London, for instance, have become an annual 5. _____. But we are only at the beginning of a development that may transport net sea and land transport. Christopher Cockerell's craft can establish transport works in large areas with poor communications such as Africa or Australia; it can become a 'flying fruit-bowl', carrying bananas from the plantations to the ports, giant hovercraft liners could span the Atlantic; and the 6. _____ of the future may well be the 'hovertrain', riding on its air cushion over a single rail, which it never touches, at speeds up to 300 m.p.h.-the possibilities appear 7. _____.

Text 4. Transportation planning

comprehensive (adj) - повний; детальний; докладний

facility (n) - зручності; засоби обслуговування

congestion (n) - перенаселеність; затор (вуличного руху)

Transportation planning as the name suggests deals with the development of a comprehensive plan for the construction and operation of transportation facilities. In order to develop a good and an efficient transport facility, it is necessary to have a proper planning procedure in place. The planning process should be continuous and dynamic that is, it should be sensitive to the continuous changes in the socio-economic needs, technology and financial status of a state and its people. Further, the planning process should be rational keeping in mind the various pros and cons. Rational transportation planning process begins with a definition of goals and objectives which are to be achieved through transportation and ends with development of an implementation strategy of a particular course of action.

Transport has significant welfare, environmental and social justice implications just as strong traffic growth has significant negative effects on the economy through congestion and defensive expenditures on health care, road traffic accidents and other diseconomies of urban life in crowded cities. In terms of quality of life there is a realization that crowded, polluted and noisy cities are both unacceptable and avoidable.

Within the rational planning framework, transportation forecasts have traditionally followed the sequential four-step model or urban transportation planning (UTP) procedure, first implemented on mainframe computers in the 1950s at the Detroit Area Transportation Study and Chicago Area Transportation Study (CATS).

The four steps of the classical urban transportation planning system model are:

- 1) Trip generation determines the frequency of origins or destinations of trips in each zone by trip purpose, as a function of land uses and household demographics, and other socio-economic factors.
- 2) Trip distribution matches origins with destinations, often using a gravity model function, equivalent to an entropy maximizing model. Older models include the fratar model.
- 3) Mode choice computes the proportion of trips between each origin and destination that use a particular transportation mode.
- 4) Route assignment allocates trips between an origin and destination by a particular mode to a route. Often (for highway route assignment) Wardrop's principle of user equilibrium is applied (equivalent to a Nash equilibrium), wherein each driver (or group) chooses the shortest (travel time) path, subject to every other driver doing the same. The difficulty is that travel times are a function of demand, while demand is a function of travel time, the so-called bi-level problem.

After the classical model, there is an evaluation according to an agreed set of decision criteria and parameters. A typical criterion is cost-benefit analysis.

I. Fill in the gaps:

1. Transportation planning _____ with the development of a comprehensive plan for the construction and operation of transportation facilities.
2. The planning process should be rational keeping in mind the various pros and _____.
3. Rational transportation planning process _____ with a definition of goals and objectives.
4. Transportation _____ have traditionally followed the sequential four-step model.
5. Route assignment _____ trips between an origin and destination by a particular mode to a route.

II. Match the words and word combinations:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. transportation | a) noisy cities |
| 2. socio-economic | b) strategy |
| 3. pros and | c) growth |
| 4. implementation | d) needs |
| 5. traffic | e) planning |
| 6. polluted and | f) cons |
| 7. four-step | g) assignment |
| 8. route | h) model |

III. Study the list of vehicles and then answer the questions:

Ambulance, bus, caravan, coach, lorry, fire engine, motor-cycle, pick-up, scooter, tram, van, train.

1. Which is the biggest? _____
2. Which transport passengers? _____
3. Which have two wheels? _____
4. Which run on rails? _____
5. Which can be used as a house? _____
6. Which transport goods? _____
7. Which do you need in emergency? _____
8. Which have no engine? _____

IV. Idioms and sayings about transport:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| To be in the same boat | To be in the same situation (usually unpleasant) as other people. |
| Drive a hard bargain | To expect a lot in exchange for what you pay or do |
| Drive someone round the bend. | To make someone very bored or very angry. |
| Test drive | To drive a car that you are considering buying, in order to see if you like it. |
| End of the line | The point where it is no longer possible to continue with a process or activity. |
| The end of the road | The point where it is no longer possible to continue with a process or activity. |
| To hit the road | To leave a place or begin a journey. |
| Road hog | Someone who drives so that other vehicles cannot go past. |
| Ship someone off | To send someone away somewhere. |
| Off the beaten track | A place where few people go, far from any main roads and towns. |
| The fast track | The quickest and most direct route to achievement of a goal (especially business related). |
| Train of thought | The connections that link the various parts of an event or argument together. |

V. Fill in the gaps with the idioms from exercise IV.

1. She's always complaining that she has too much work, but we're all _____.
2. "We got a good price in the end, but he _____."
3. "The children have been _____ me _____ all day."
4. "I took it out for a _____ before I bought it."

5. "This project has struggled on for as long as it could, but it's reached _____ now."
6. "We will have to give up on this project, it's reached _____."
7. "I must be going, I need to _____ to catch my train."
8. "I have never liked his driving, he is such a _____."
9. "Rich parents often _____ their children _____ to boarding school."
10. "The hotel is difficult to find, it is really _____."
11. He won't be working in this office for very long, he's on the _____ to management.
12. "He was trying to explain how the budget would help to end the recession, but I couldn't follow his _____."

Text 5. Transportation system in Ukraine

Transportation system in Ukraine is very developed and involves various transportation means. First of all, it is closely associated with public city transportation which includes buses, trolley buses, and trams and is the cheapest way to travel within cities. Prices range from 10 cents to 50 cents a ticket. One can purchase a ticket at the bus stops at the little "kiosks", however it's possible to get the one from the conductor once you board. At that, it is the best way to get acquainted with a city. Should you make up your mind to travel by these kinds of transportation, be sure not to use them during rush-hour periods. As for the metro options, Kyiv, Kharkiv, and Dnipropetrovsk feature this fastest way of transportation that is renowned also for its decorative designs and architectural solutions. You can also take a taxi by phoning or simply by putting out your hand on the street. Another very convenient and fast way of traveling is done by "marshrutka," or a taxi van. Marshrutkas are very popular in every town and city in Ukraine. These taxi vans not only travel within a certain town/city, but they also operate intercity routes.

Train is a very popular way to travel within Ukraine for it to reach a final destination on time or with minimum delay. One can purchase a train ticket both at the railroad stations and offices. As a rule, one can buy a ticket within 42 days term prior to the departure date. It's recommended to buy the tickets beforehand, especially on the holiday's eve. When traveling by train just observe some advices and your journey will be safe and pleasant. Keep your money and valuables near yourself; try not to leave your luggage with strangers; always lock the cabin door during the night time. Ukrainian trains are equipped with the wagons of three types: 1st class cabins, 2nd class (coupe) and 3rd class, (platzcart) that offers the lowest ticket's price. The quality of services in such wagons depends on trains and destinations, yet the best solution is to take an express train providing good quality and services and traveling at high speed. Moreover, Ukrainian international railway links connect Kyiv to many CIS and European countries. Thus, there are trains operating to Warsaw (Poland), Moscow (Russia), St.Petersburg (Russia), Minsk (Belarus), Berlin (Germany), Bratislava (Slovakia), Prague (Czech), Vienna

(Austria), etc. Bus traveling is also popular in Ukraine: apart from domestic routes there are regular bus schedules to the majority of European cities.

As for Ukrainian sea connection, it is carried out via the Black sea ports of Odessa, Sevastopol and Yalta with the major part of ferries serving Turkey and Greek destinations. One can also take advantage of traveling by air with most international flights operating to and from Boryspil International Airport in Kiev (KBP) and domestic flights in Zhulyany (IEV). The most popular Ukrainian airlines are 'Aerosvit', 'International Ukrainian airlines', 'UMA' and 'WizzAir'. All in all, traveling in Ukraine can be of a big fun, provided you think through your transportation priorities and ponder over all pros and cons of the time spell you'd like to spend en route.

I. Fill in the gaps:

1. Transportation system in Ukraine involves various transportation _____.
2. It is closely associated with _____ city transportation which includes buses, trolley buses, and trams and is the cheapest way to travel within cities.
3. Train is a very popular way to travel within Ukraine for it to reach a final destination _____ me or with minimum delay.
4. Ukrainian trains are _____ with the wagons of 3 types.
5. Bus traveling is also popular in Ukraine: apart from _____ routes there are regular bus schedules to the majority of European cities.

II. Choose the right word:

1. I _____ (*drive/fly/walk/ride*) when I use my legs and feet.
2. On Saturday mornings you can learn to _____ (*drive/fly/walk/ride*) a pedal rickshaw in central London.
3. Mark has always wanted to _____ (*drive/fly/walk/ride*) plane since he was very young. Now he is a pilot.
4. When you _____ (*drive/fly/walk/ride*) a lorry carrying dangerous goods you must be very careful.
5. 'To go by foot' is not considered to be correct, you'd better say 'to go _____ (*on/with/under/above*) foot.

III. Match the words with their definitions:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. destination | a. on the way |
| 2. delay | b. in advance; ahead of time |
| 3. schedule | c. the predetermined end of a journey or voyage |
| 4. domestic route | d. when someone or something has to wait, or the length of the waiting time |
| 5. en route | e. a timetable |
| 6. beforehand | f. relating or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| 7. rush-hour | g. happening between two or more cities, or going from one city to another |
| 8. intercity route | h. a time of day in which large numbers of people are in transit, as going to or returning from work and that is characterized by particularly heavy traffic |

IV. Match the words with their translation

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. жетон | a. excess fare |
| 2. доплата | b. traffic jam |
| 3. затор | c. seat |
| 4. проїзний | d. conductor |
| 5. кондуктор | e. change |
| 6. контролер | f. underground |
| 7. маршрут | g. travel-card |
| 8. сидіння | h. route |
| 9. метрополітен | i. ticket collector |
| 10. пересадка | j. token |

Text 6. The importance of logistics in today's business

Transportation and timely delivery of goods and services are the main factors for all types of business. Whether it is transportation of raw materials to the manufacturers or of finished products to the consumers, logistic plays a major role in all businesses. Logistic is the most important factor that facilitates all businesses operate well. Without good logistic, no business can accomplish success. A good logistic can offer expansion to a business. Logistic is required in every business. We cannot think of any business without logistic.

Generally, logistic is the management of transportation and delivery of products, product and other resources so as to deliver the products in the market in time to fulfill the requirements of consumers. Logistics typically incorporate transportation, warehousing, packaging, material handling, information and security. Logistic is responsible for the efficient flow of products, services and information associated to manufacturers and consumers. Logistic was prevalent in the past but it was considered as a business concept only in the 1950s. The increasing complication of business and demand for shipping of product globally was the major cause that gave rise to logistic as a business concept. Ineffective logistic will affect serious loss for producing industries.

Shipping also contributes a lot in the world's economy. Shipping could be an international business enterprise for transferring and transportation of cargoes and

other materials from one place to other places easily. Usually shipping refers to transportation of cargoes by sea through ships.

Land or ground shipping is typically done by rails and trucks. Ground shipping is less costly than air shipping but much expensive than shipping by sea. Air shipping is the priciest shipping. It is fast and can deliver cargoes within a short period of time. Usually much of the shipping is done by sea. Shipping by sea is the most cost effective mode of transferring merchandise to remote countries.

All kinds of business require logistic and shipping. A slight disorder in shipping and logistic will lead to heavy financial loss for producing industries. An effective logistic and shipping services system can facilitate a business to operate well and increase its revenue. They are the key factor of accomplishing business goals.

Logistic and shipping contributes a lot to the world's economy. A well-ordered logistic and shipping system will effectively deal with the transportation process and complement timely delivery of goods and merchandise to the manufacturing industries as well as to the market to meet the consumer demands.

I. Fill in the gaps:

1. Logistic is the management of transportation and delivery of _____.
2. Logistic is responsible for the efficient _____ of products, services and information associated to manufacturers and consumers.
3. Logistic is the most important factor that _____ all businesses operate well.
4. Without good logistic, no business can _____ success.
5. Good logistic can offer _____ to a business.

II. Match the words and words combinations:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. accomplish | a) loss |
| 2. efficient flow of | b) demands |
| 3. deliver | c) success |
| 4. financial | d) products |
| 5. manufacturing | e) cargoes |
| 6. consumer | f) industry |

III. Fill in the prepositions:

for off at in on from

1. We went down _____ the lift.
2. We met _____ the station.
3. I waited 20 minutes _____ a bus.
4. In Britain people queue _____ buses.
5. We must wait _____ the bus stop.
6. She waited _____ the platform.
7. The tube stops _____ every station.
8. The conductor asked _____ our fares.
9. We finally got _____ the bus _____ our destination.
10. I'll meet you _____ bus station.
11. Get your ticket _____ the machine.

IV. Idioms and sayings about transport:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Train of thought | The connections that link the various parts of an event or argument together. |
| To get on the gravy train. | To attempt to make money quickly, easily, and often dishonestly. |
| Travel light. | To go on a journey without taking a lot of things with you. |
| To be just the ticket. | Used to describe that something is exactly what is needed. |
| On track. | If something is on track it's making progress and is likely to achieve something. To get or put something back on track means to correct something that was going wrong. |
| One track mind. | A tendency to think about only one subject. |
| Public transport. | A system of vehicles such as buses and trains which operate at regular times on fixed routes and are used by the public. |

V. Fill in the gaps from exercise IV:

1. "He was trying to explain how the budget would help to end the recession, but I couldn't follow his _____."
2. "I wouldn't trust him if I were you, he is always trying to _____."
3. "I always _____ when I go to England."

4. "If you want to improve your English, this website is _____."
5. "It looks as though the crisis is over. We're back _____."
6. He only ever thinks about girls, he has a _____.
7. "People should use public transport more to avoid congestion on the roads."

Text 7. Introduction to Supply Chain Management

If your company makes a product from parts purchased from suppliers, and those products are sold to customers, then you have a supply chain. Some supply chains are simple, while others are rather complicated. The complexity of the supply chain will vary with the size of the business and the intricacy and numbers of items that are manufactured.

A simple supply chain is made up of several elements that are linked by the movement of products along it. The supply chain starts and ends with the customer.

Customer: The customer starts the chain of events when they decide to purchase a product that has been offered for sale by a company. The customer contacts the sales department of the company, which enters the sales order for a specific quantity to be delivered on a specific date. If the product has to be manufactured, the sales order will include a requirement that needs to be fulfilled by the production facility.

Planning: The requirement triggered by the customer's sales order will be combined with other orders. The planning department will create a production plan to produce the products to fulfill the customer's orders. To manufacture the products the company will then have to purchase the raw materials needed.

Purchasing: The purchasing department receives a list of raw materials and services required by the production department to complete the customer's orders. The purchasing department sends purchase orders to selected suppliers to deliver the necessary raw materials to the manufacturing site on the required date.

Inventory: The raw materials are received from the suppliers, checked for quality and accuracy and moved into the warehouse. The supplier will then send an invoice to the company for the items they delivered. The raw materials are stored until they are required by the production department.

Production: Based on a production plan, the raw materials are moved inventory to the production area. The finished products ordered by the customer are manufactured using the raw materials purchased from suppliers. After the items have been completed and tested, they are stored back in the warehouse prior to delivery to the customer.

Transportation: When the finished product arrives in the warehouse, the shipping department determines the most efficient method to ship the products so that they are delivered on or before the date specified by the customer. When the goods are received by the customer, the company will send an invoice for the delivered products.

- I. Fill in the gaps:
1. The complexity of the supply chain will vary with the size of the business and the intricacy and numbers of items that are _____.
 2. A simple supply chain is made up of several elements that are linked by the movement of _____ along it.
 3. The purchasing department receives a list of _____ materials and services required by the production department to complete the customer's orders.
 4. The raw materials are stored until they are required by the _____ department.
 5. Based on a production plan, the raw materials are moved _____ to the production area.
 6. When the goods are received by the customer, the company will send an _____ for the delivered products.

II. Match the columns:

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. A supply chain is a system of organizations | a) into a finished product that is delivered to the end customer. |
| 2. Supply chain activities transform natural resources, raw materials and components | b) to fulfill customer demands through the most efficient use of resources |
| 3. The primary objective of supply chain management is | c) the importance of product design in demand generation is more significant than ever. |
| 4. There is often confusion over the terms | d) people, technology, activities, information and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer. |
| 5. With increasing globalization and easier access to alternative products in today's markets, | e) supply chain and logistics. |

III. Choose the word that best fits the sentence:

1. Hey, don't drive so fast or you'll get in an _____ .
 - a. accident
 - b. incident
2. The driver in front of me keeps changing _____.
 - a. lines
 - b. lanes
3. There is always a lot of _____ on this road.
 - a. traffic
 - b. travel

4. The police officer gave me a _____ for not signalling.
 - a. fare
 - b. ticket
5. I'm running low on gas. We have to _____ (get a full tank of gas).
 - a. fill up
 - b. fill in
6. The _____ is what one turns to go left or right.
 - a. round wheel
 - b. steering wheel
7. This road is so rough! There are so many _____.
 - a. potholes
 - b. roadholes
8. This road is under construction so we have to make a _____.
 - a. goaround
 - b. detour
9. Slow down! You're going 40 miles above the _____!
 - a. speed limit
 - b. speed zone
10. When you're driving in big cities, you should always look out for _____.
 - a. pedestrians
 - b. cows

IV. Match the synonyms:

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. plan (v) | a. consist of |
| 2. customer | b. store |
| 3. produce (v) | c. bring |
| 4. purchase (v) | d. buy |
| 5. deliver | e. create |
| 6. warehouse | f. client |
| 7. to be made of | g. intend |

V. Fill in the gaps with the following words:

Happy, provide, range, specialize, major, ensure, customized

1. As a _____ non-vessel operating common carrier, we can offer our customers competitive rates with all major shipping lines.
2. We _____ in solutions for full container loads (FCL) and less than container consolidated loads (LCL).
3. As a specialist in home textiles, we can offer our clients _____ services to meet their needs.
4. Our team will be _____ to assist you in all matters regarding your order.
5. We can _____ you with tailor-made solutions for your air transport requirements.

6. We closely co-operate with air-carriers around the world and can offer our customers a wide _____ of flexible and cost-effective services.

Text 8. Supply chain management

To ensure that the supply chain is operating as efficient as possible and generating the highest level of customer satisfaction at the lowest cost, companies have adopted Supply Chain Management processes and associated technology. Supply Chain Management has three levels of activities that different parts of the company will focus on: strategic; tactical; and operational.

Strategic: At this level, company management will be looking to high level strategic decisions concerning the whole organization, such as the size and location of manufacturing sites, partnerships with suppliers, products to be manufactured and sales markets.

Tactical: Tactical decisions focus on adopting measures that will produce cost benefits such as using industry best practices, developing a purchasing strategy with favored suppliers, working with logistics companies to develop cost effective transportation and developing warehouse strategies to reduce the cost of storing inventory.

Operational: Decisions at this level are made each day in businesses that affect how the products move along the supply chain. Operational decisions involve making schedule changes to production, purchasing agreements with suppliers, taking orders from customers and moving products in the warehouse.

Supply Chain Management Technology

If a company expects to achieve benefits from their supply chain management process, they will require some level of investment in technology. The backbone for many large companies has been the vastly expensive Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) suites, such as SAP and Oracle. These enterprise software implementations will encompass a company's entire supply chain, from purchasing of raw materials to warranty service of items sold. The complexity of these applications does require a significant cost, not only a monetary cost, but the time and resources required to successfully implement an enterprise wide solution. Buy-in by senior management and adequate training of personnel is key to the success of the implementation. There are now many ERP solutions to choose from and it is important to select one which fits the overall needs of a company's supply chain.

Since the wide adoption of Internet technologies, all businesses can take advantage of Web-based software and Internet communications. Instant communication between vendors and customers allows for timely updates of information, which is key in management of the supply chain.

- I. Fill in the gaps:
1. Supply Chain Management has three levels of activities that different parts of the company will focus on: strategic; _____; and operational.
 2. Tactical decisions focus on _____ measures that will produce cost benefits.
 3. Decisions at the operational level are made each day in businesses that affect how the products _____ the supply chain.
 4. If a company expects to _____ benefits from their supply chain management process, they will _____ some level of investment in technology.
 5. Since the wide adoption of Internet technologies, all businesses can take advantage of Web-based _____ and Internet communications.

II. Match two columns:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. supply | a. customer satisfaction |
| 2. the highest level of | b. management |
| 3. company | c. chain |
| 4. significant | d. cost |
| 5. vendors and | e. raw materials |
| 6. purchasing of | f. customers |

III. Choose the word that best fits the sentence:

1. Your _____ look a little flat. Maybe you should check the pressure.
 - a. tires
 - b. wheels
2. In Germany it's possible to drive very fast on _____.
 - a. pay roads
 - b. highways
3. P1: How long have you had your _____? P2: Since I was 19.
 - a. driver's license
 - b. driver's permission
4. You have to turn right at the next _____.
 - a. intersection
 - b. intercross
5. I couldn't see the other car in my _____ mirror.
 - a. back view
 - b. rear view
6. Most people know that wearing a _____ is a good idea.
 - a. car belt
 - b. seat belt
7. Don't _____. There's always a police car behind that tree.
 - a. speed on
 - b. speed up

8. P1: Do you know how to drive _____? P2: No, I only know how to drive automatic.
- gears
 - standard
9. During _____, roads are normally very congested.
- rush hour
 - hours of peak
10. The front lights of a car are called _____.
- headlights
 - taillights

IV. Match the antonyms:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. benefit | a) slow |
| 2. quick | b) loss |
| 3. purchase | c) supplier |
| 4. raw material | d) sell |
| 5. wide | e) receive |
| 6. send | f) narrow |
| 7. customer | g) finished goods |

Text 9. Intelligent transportation system

resilience (n) - пружність; еластичність; ударна в'язкість

congestion (n) - затор (вуличного руху)

fuel consumption – споживання палива

densely – густо, щільно

exacerbate (v) - посилювати (невдоволення)

The term *intelligent transportation systems* (ITS) refers to information and communication technology (applied to transport infrastructure and vehicles) that improve transport outcomes such as transport safety, transport productivity, travel reliability, informed travel choices, social equity, environmental performance and network operation resilience.

Interest in ITS comes from the problems caused by traffic congestion and a synergy of new information technology for simulation, real-time control, and communications networks. Traffic congestion has been increasing worldwide as a result of increased motorization, urbanization, population growth, and changes in population density. Congestion reduces efficiency of transportation infrastructure and increases travel time, air pollution, and fuel consumption.

The United States, for example, saw large increases in both motorization and urbanization starting in the 1920s that led to migration of the population from the sparsely populated rural areas and the densely packed urban areas into suburbs. The industrial economy replaced the agricultural economy, leading the population to move from rural locations into urban centers. At the same time, motorization was causing cities to expand because motorized transportation could not support the

population density that the existing mass transit systems could. Suburbs provided a reasonable compromise between population density and access to a wide variety of employment, goods, and services that were available in the more densely populated urban centers.

Recent governmental activity in the area of ITS – specifically in the United States – is further motivated by an increasing focus on homeland security. Many of the proposed ITS systems also involve surveillance of the roadways, which is a priority of homeland security. Funding of many systems comes either directly through homeland security organizations or with their approval. Further, ITS can play a role in the rapid mass evacuation of people in urban centers after large casualty events such as a result of a natural disaster or threat.

In the developing world, the migration of people from rural to urbanized habitats has progressed differently. Many areas of the developing world have urbanized without significant motorization and the formation of suburbs. In areas like Santiago, Chile, a high population density is supported by a multimodal system of walking, bicycle transportation, motorcycles, buses, and trains. A small portion of the population can afford automobiles, but the automobiles greatly increase the congestion in these multimodal transportation systems. They also produce a considerable amount of air pollution, pose a significant safety risk, and exacerbate feelings of inequities in the society.

Other parts of the developing world, such as China, remain largely rural but are rapidly urbanizing and industrializing. In these areas a motorized infrastructure is being developed alongside motorization of the population. Great disparity of wealth means that only a fraction of the population can motorize, and therefore the highly dense multimodal transportation system for the poor is cross-cut by the highly motorized transportation system for the rich. The urban infrastructure is being rapidly developed, providing an opportunity to build new systems that incorporate ITS at early stages.

- I. Read the statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F):
 1. The term intelligent transportation systems refers to information and communication technology applied to transport infrastructure and vehicles.
 2. Traffic congestion has been increasing worldwide as a result of increased motorization, urbanization, population growth, and changes in population density.
 3. The agricultural economy replaced the industrial economy leading the population to move from rural locations into urban centers.
 4. In the developing world, the migration of people from rural to urbanized habitats has progressed differently.
 5. Many areas of the developing world have urbanized with significant motorization and the formation of suburbs.

II. Match the words with their definitions:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. traffic congestion | a) harmful or poisonous substances introduced into an environment |
| 2. urbanization | b) a district lying immediately outside a city or town, specially a smaller residential community |
| 3. infrastructure | c) precautions taken to guard against crime, attack, sabotage, etc |
| 4. suburb | d) the stock of fixed capital equipment in a country, including factories, roads, schools, etc, considered as a determinant of economic growth |
| 5. pollution | e) the state of being overcrowded with traffic or people |
| 6. security | f) the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities |

III. Fill in the gaps from exercise II:

- _____ on lines carrying power from north to south raise the risk of blackouts.
- Any cyber _____ expert will tell you that the best way to protect data is to create a layered defense.
- The global demographic trend is toward _____, not a return to the countryside.
- Numerous studies have linked heart disease and air _____, particularly smog.
- We need to find ways to make this argument stick in every city, _____ and rural town.
- Unfortunately, a similar unification has yet to happen for the electronic _____ in a building.

IV. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence:

- The _____ was crowded with passengers waiting for the train.
a) platform b) quay c) runway d) pavement
- We had to stop for petrol at a filling _____.
a) garage b) service c) pump d) station
- Mary looked up at the fastest train to Glasgow in the _____.
a) catalogue b) timetable c) dictionary d) programme
- The train was very crowded because there were only four _____.
a) coaches b) wagons c) trucks d) cars
- Peter's car _____ off the icy road and fell into a ditch.
a) crashed b) collided c) hit d) skidded

6. Everything went dark when the train entered a _____.
a) underground b) tunnel c) tube d) metro
7. David missed his train because of the queue in the ticket _____.
a) office b) agency c) room d) lounge
8. To get to our hotel we had to cross the railway _____.
a) road b) route c) rails d) line

V. Fill in the gaps with the following words:

Chain, gear, parachute, bonnet, cockpit, handlebars, brakes, deck, oars.

1. Change this in a car to change speed _____
2. Hold these when you ride a bicycle _____
3. This will save your life if you fall from a plane _____
4. You need these to row a boat _____
5. This might be on a bicycle or around your neck _____
6. Put these on if you want to stop _____
7. Your car engine is usually under this _____
8. Walk on this when you are on a ship _____
9. The pilot of a plane sits in this _____

Text 10. Road traffic control

Road traffic control involves directing vehicular and pedestrian traffic around a construction zone, accident or other road disruption, thus ensuring the safety of emergency response teams, construction workers and the general public.

Traffic control also includes the use of CCTV and other means of monitoring traffic by local or State roadways authorities to manage traffic flows and providing advice concerning traffic congestion.

Traffic control is an outdoors occupation, night or day for long hours in all weathers, and is considered a dangerous occupation due to the high risk of being struck by passing vehicles. Safety equipment is vitally important. Fatigue is a big issue, as tired TC's may forget to watch their traffic, or may inadvertently turn their "Stop bats" to the "Slow" position. Many drivers are annoyed by the disruption to their route, and some are sufficiently antisocial as to aim at traffic controllers. Other drivers simply don't pay enough attention to the road, often from using their mobile (cell-) phones, or because they are tired from a night shift at work. Not a few are exceeding the posted speed limit.

Typically, a worksite will be set up with warning signage well in advance of the actual work area.

The worksite will usually involve reserving a part of the road for the work area. How this is done depends on the type of road: on a multi-lane road, one or more lanes will be closed off and traffic merged into the remaining lane(s), using cones and "Chevron" signs and arrow-boards to guide motorists. On a wide road (more than 3 meters per lane in Australia), traffic could be "diverted" around the work area by using cones to define a new road centerline and another line of cones around the work area. Sometimes, it is necessary to close a road and detour traffic.

Often, the road is not wide enough to permit opposing streams of traffic past the work area. Then it is necessary to use "Stop/Slow", where each stream is allowed past the work area in turn. On an intersection, this may involve four or more streams. At signalized intersections, it may be necessary to have the traffic lights disabled.

Sometimes on dual carriageways, it is necessary to divert one carriageway onto the opposing carriageway, forming a "contra flow". This cannot be done "on the fly", as high-speed (100+km/h), high-volume (500 - 1000+ vehicles per hour) traffic is involved, generating a huge risk to workers. In this case advisory signs will be erected weeks or even months in advance, and new lanes defined by bollards anchored firmly to the road-base will be installed, usually at night when traffic is expected to be minimal. Programmable Variable Message Boards may be utilized at strategic locations to inform motorists. Such "contra flow" situations also pose significant risk to pedestrians who may not be alert to traffic coming from the wrong direction.

I. Fill in the gaps:

1. Road traffic control involves directing vehicular and _ traffic around a construction zone.
2. Traffic control also includes the use of CCTV and other means of _____ traffic.
3. Traffic control is an _____ occupation.
4. Other drivers simply don't pay enough _____ to the road.
5. Sometimes on dual carriageways, it is necessary to _____ one carriageway onto the opposing carriageway, forming a "contra flow".
6. Often, the road is not wide enough to permit opposing _____ of traffic past the work area.
7. Programmable Variable Message Boards may be utilized at strategic locations to _____ motorists.

II. Choose the most suitable word underlined:

1. John managed to complete his journey ahead of/in front of schedule.
2. On our way to York, we divided/broke our journey in Peterborough.
3. As I wasn't coming back by train, I asked for a single/simple ticket.
4. The two coaches collided, but luckily no one was injured/wounded.
5. We drove to the town centre and stopped at the library in the way/on the way.
6. My car skidded off the road and crashed/hit a tree.
7. The train was packed, and there was standing place/room only.
8. When her bike hit the rock, Alice was thrown over the handlebars/saddle.
9. The police accused Donald of breaking the speed limit/restriction.
10. My plane arrived in Paris dead/way on time.

Match the opposites:

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. urban | a. decrease |
| 2. roadway | b. rural |
| 3. noise | c. sidewalk |
| 4. passenger car | d. silence |
| 5. drive | e. public |
| 6. private | f. truck |
| 7. increase | g. similarity |
| 8. difference | h. walk |

III. Translate the following words and word combinations:

1. Alex got his права водія.
2. Сировина are extracted from природні ресурси, for example the miner mines iron ore and the farmer grows wheat.
3. The results of the processing stage are made into semi-finished and готова продукція, for example the steel is made into knives and the flour is made into bread.
4. Normally the manufacturer sells his products to the оптовий торгівець.
5. The оптовий торгівець sells to the retailer, and the retailer sells to the споживач or end-user.
6. The driver пристібнув ремінь before he pushed the pedal.
7. Заправна станція was near the cross road and he easily found it.
8. If every driver follows traffic rules, the number of аварії could be reduced.
9. They полетіли to Thailand for their honeymoon yesterday.
10. There is no світлофор on this busy intersection.

Text 11. Traffic sign

Traffic signs or road signs are signs erected at the side of roads to provide information to road users. With traffic volumes increasing over the last eight decades, many countries have adopted pictorial signs or otherwise simplified and standardized their signs to facilitate international travel where language differences would create barriers, and in general to help enhance traffic safety. Such pictorial signs use symbols (often silhouettes) in place of words and are usually based on international protocols. Such signs were first developed in Europe, and have been adopted by most countries to varying degrees.

In 1968, the European countries signed the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic treaty, with the aim of standardizing traffic regulations in participating countries in order to facilitate international road traffic and to increase road safety. Part of the treaty was the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals, which defined the traffic signs and signals. As a result, in Western Europe the traffic signs are well standardized, although there are still some country-specific exceptions, mostly dating from the pre-1968 era.

The principle of the European traffic sign standard is that shapes and colours are to be used for indicating same purposes. Triangular shapes (white or yellow background) are used in warning signs. Additionally, the Vienna convention allows an alternative shape for warning signs, a diamond shape, which is rarely used in Europe (see Ireland). The prohibition signs in Europe are round with a red border. Informative and various other secondary signs are of rectangular shape. Animals shown on warning signs include moose, frogs, deer, ducks, cows, sheep, horses, polar bears (on Svalbard), and monkeys (in Gibraltar). The Convention allows any animal image to be used.

Directional signs have not been harmonised under the Convention, at least not on ordinary roads. As a result, there are substantial differences in directional signage throughout Europe. Differences apply in typeface, type of arrows and, most notably, colour scheme. The convention however specifies a difference between motorways and ordinary roads, and that motorways use white-on-green (e.g., Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Slovenia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Serbia, Republic of Macedonia, Albania) or white-on-blue (e.g., Norway, Germany, the Republic of Ireland, France, United Kingdom, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Latvia). Hungary switched from white-on-green to white-on-blue in the early 2000s during the reconstruction of existing and construction of new motorways.

Differences are greater for non-motorways: white-on-blue in Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Czech Republic, Greece, Cyprus, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Netherlands (in this case the same as motorways), white-on-green in France, United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Poland and Portugal, black-on-yellow in Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovenia, Serbia and Croatia, red-on-white in Denmark (though white-on-blue on motorway exits and all overhead gantries), and black-on-white in Spain.[citation needed]

Secondary roads are different from primary roads in France, United Kingdom, Finland, Republic of Ireland, Switzerland and Portugal, always signposted in black-on-white. In Germany, Italy, Romania and Sweden, black-on-white indicates only urban roads or urban destinations.

Signposting road numbers differs greatly as well. Only the European route number, if signposted, will always be placed in white letters on a green rectangle. European route numbers are not signed at all in the United Kingdom.

Some signs like "STOP", "ZONE" etc. are recommended to be in English, but the local language is also permitted. If the language uses non-Latin characters, the names of cities and places should also be in Latin transcription. Road signs in the Republic of Ireland are bilingual, using Irish and English. Wales is also the same, with bilingual Welsh-English signs; some parts of Scotland also have bilingual Scottish Gaelic-English signs. Finland also uses bilingual signs, in Finnish and Swedish.

European countries use the metric system on road signs (distances in kilometres or metres, heights/widths in metres) with the notable exception of the UK, where distances are indicated in miles, and on remaining finger post signs in the Republic of Ireland erected before 1977, where distances are also indicated in miles

(which were formally used for all directional signage in the Republic of Ireland prior to 1977 and on speed limits prior to 2005). For countries driving on the left, the convention stipulates that the traffic signs should be mirror images of those used in countries driving on the right. This practice, however, is not systematically followed in the four European countries driving on the left, Cyprus, the Republic of Ireland, Malta and the United Kingdom. The convention permits the use of two background colours for danger and prohibit signs, white or yellow. Most countries use white with a few exceptions like Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Poland, as yellow tends to be more visible in areas in which snow is prevalent.

I. Fill in the gaps:

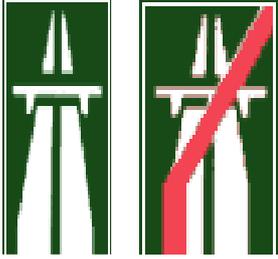
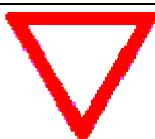
1. Traffic signs or road signs are signs _____ at the side of roads to provide information to road users.
2. With traffic volumes increasing over the last eight decades, many countries have adopted _____ signs.
3. Triangular shapes (white or yellow background) are used in _____ signs.
4. The prohibition signs in Europe are _____ with a red border.
5. Only the European route number, if signposted, will always be placed in white letters on a _____ rectangle.
6. European countries use the _____ system on road signs.

II. Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. безпека дорожнього руху | |
| 2. попереджувальні знаки | |
| 3. знаки заборони | |
| 4. прямокутна форма | |
| 5. кольорова схема | |
| 6. фонові кольори | |
| 7. будівництво автострад | |
| 8. місцева мова | |
| 9. стрілка | |
| 10. відстань в милях | |

III. Below is a chart showing all the most important common signs you'll see in Europe:

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Speed limit /End speed limit. (In this case, 60kph). In most parts of Europe, this is considered more of a suggestion than a guideline. |
|  | Minimum speed |
|  | Dead end / no outlet. |

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Do not enter. |
|  | Highway begins/Highway ends. Note that major highways (autobahn / autoroute / autostrada—what we would call an interstate) are usually tagged with green signs, while smaller highways are in blue. That means if you see two signs, one blue pointing right and one green pointing left, both reading "ROMA" you would turn left to take the autostrada to Rome, or right to follow a lesser highway to the Eternal City. As in America, the blue highways are slower, but usually more interesting. |
|  | Keep to the right. (Also available in "Keep to the left" flavor.) This often appears in divided roadway situations or at roundabouts. |
|  | No parking (on whichever side of the street the sign is hanging/posted). |
|  | No stopping. |
|  | Parking. Usually, this means paid parking, so look for a common meter down at the end of the block, pop in a few coins, and leave the receipt it spits out on your dashboard. |
|  | You have the right of way over oncoming traffic (a necessary sign on a continent where roads often narrow to significantly less than two full lanes...or, come to think of it, even one full lane). |
|  | You must yield to oncoming traffic. |
|  | Yield. This is a good direction to follow at all times, regardless of signage, since the local drivers have a much better idea of what they're doing and where they're going than you do. |
|  | One Way. Note that, even though in Italy this seems to mean, "It's OK simply to point your car the right way but then put it in reverse and back down the street," this is not a driving technique to be attempted by visitors. |
|  | Center of town. It may be called Zentrum, centre, or centro, but just follow the bulls eye and you'll find your way to the heart of the city every time. |
|  | No passing. |

IV. Complete the story below with an appropriate word or expression:

Crashed, accelerated, indicate, reverse, overtake, smashed, skidded, started up, braked, fasten, swerve, adjust, sounded, check, stalled, release, pulled away

I've just finished my driving test and I think it went quite well. OK, so I made a few mistakes, but nothing too serious. For example, I forgot to 1. _____ the mirrors, with the result that I couldn't see anything behind me. Then, when I 2. _____ the car, I forgot that I had left it in first gear, so I 3. _____. Oh, and I forgot to 4. _____ my seatbelt. And 5. _____ the handbrake. When I eventually 6. _____ from the side of the road, I forgot to 7. _____ my mirrors; the driver of the car that almost 8. _____ into me as a result 9. _____ his horn and shouted something at me, but I didn't hear what. I nearly went through a red light, but saw it at the last second and tried to stop. Unfortunately, I lost control and my car 10. _____ across to the other side of the road - fortunately, the cars coming in the opposite direction managed to 11. _____ out of the way. At one point, I 12. _____ when I should have 13. _____, so instead of stopping, the car just went faster! Fortunately, the police car that I 14. _____ into the back of wasn't badly damaged and the policeman driving it didn't shout at me too loudly. At another time I had to 15. _____ somebody who was driving a bit slowly, but I forgot to 16. _____, so the drivers behind me had no idea what I was going to do. Finally, I managed to 17. _____ into a wall which I couldn't see behind me. I don't know if I've passed yet, because the examiner is still being treated for shock in the local hospital.

V. Asking the way

| Picture | English sentence |
|---|---|
|  | <p>Go straight on Elm Street. Go along Elm Street. Go down Elm Street. Follow Elm Street for 200 metres. Follow Elm Street until you get to the church.</p> |
|  | <p>Turn left into Oxford Street.</p> |
|  | <p>Turn right into Oxford Street.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>Take the first turning on the right.</p> |
|  | <p>Go past the pet shop.</p> |
|  | <p>Go along the river.</p> |
|  | <p>Go over the bridge</p> |
|  | <p>Go through the park.</p> |
|  | <p>Go towards the church.</p> |
|  | <p>Go up the hill.</p> |
|  | <p>Go down the hill.</p> |
|  | <p>Cross Oxford Street.</p> |
|  | <p>The bookshop is opposite the church.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>The bookshop is between the church and the pet shop.</p> |
|  | <p>The bookshop is on/at the corner.</p> |
|  | <p>The bookshop is in front of the church.</p> |
|  | <p>The bookshop is behind the church.</p> |
|  | <p>The bookshop is next to the church.</p> |
|  | <p>The bookshop is beside the church.</p> |
|  | <p>The bookshop is near the church.</p> |

Text 12. Customs and duty

Customs is an authority or agency in a country responsible for collecting and safeguarding customs duties and for controlling the flow of goods including animals, transports, personal effects and hazardous items in and out of a country.

Customs duty is a kind of indirect tax which is realized on goods of international trade.

Export duty. Export duty is sometimes imposed on goods when they leave the country (for example on oil exports from Russia). However, this kind of duty is not commonly imposed because in many cases it would make the goods too expensive for the world market.

Import duty. This kind of duty is imposed on goods when they are brought into a country. There are two types of import duty: protective duty and preferential duty.

Protective duty. Protective duty is imposed to prevent home producers losing business because of cheaper foreign imports. Importers in Italy, for example, may try to import shoes from South America as they are cheaper than Italian shoes; this process is known as dumping. This, of course, would be a threat to the Italian shoe industry. To prevent this, the Italian government would impose protective duty on South American shoes, which would increase the price so much that they would no longer be able to compete with Italian shoes.

Preferential duty: Preferential duty is a lower rate of duty imposed on countries with whom there is a trade agreement. Such agreements may be bilateral (between two countries, such as Germany and Israel) or multilateral (between three or more countries). Groups of countries which have multilateral trade agreements include NAFTA (the North American Free Trade Association, made up of Canada, the US and Mexico) and ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, made up of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand).

This lower rate of duty is imposed to encourage importers to trade with the preferred countries rather than with non-member nations.

Excise duty. The purpose of Excise duty is to raise money for the government. It is imposed on certain home-produced products such as luxury goods, cigarettes, oil and alcohol.

I. Find English equivalents for the following words and word combination:

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. вітчизняні товари | |
| 2. оподатковувати | |
| 3. мито на експорт | |
| 4. мито на ввезення | |
| 5. демпінг | |
| 6. торгівельна угода | |
| 7. двосторонній | |
| 8. акцизний збір | |
| 9. предмет розкоші | |
| 10. багатосторонній | |

II. What kind of duty do you think was imposed in each case?

1. An exporter in Switzerland sent a consignment of cheese to an importer in Sweden.
2. An importer in Japan wanted to buy cheap cameras from Taiwan.
3. A group of American tourists bought a quantity of expensive perfume while on holiday in France.
4. A German tobacco company imported cigars from Cuba.
5. An Indian tea company sent a large quantity of tea to England.

III. Match the words with their definitions:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Customs | a. imposed on goods when they leave the country |
| 2. export duty | b. imposed on goods when they are brought into a country. |
| 3. import duty | c. selling the same goods for a lower price abroad than at home |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 4. preferential duty | d. an authority or agency in a country responsible for collecting and safeguarding customs duties |
| 5. dumping | e. a lower rate of duty imposed on countries with whom there is a trade agreement. |
| 6. excise duty | f. is imposed on certain home-produced products such as luxury goods, cigarettes etc. |

IV. Choose the most appropriate word to complete sentences:

- The company cannot refund customers' money, and goods can only be *altered / exchanged / revised* on production of a receipt or other proof of purchase.
- We have made radical changes to the working regulations, and employees are expected to *expand / stretch / adapt* to these over the next few weeks.
- Our customer call centre used to be in Sheffield, but last year we *promoted / varied / outsourced* it to India, where costs are much lower.
- The new director has completely *reduced / transformed / heightened* the company, from a small local enterprise to a major international concern.
- The hotel is currently being *renovated / replaced / switched* but will remain open while building work is carried out.
- Production has been *switched / disappeared / enlarged* from our Bracknell site to a new industrial centre near Milton Keynes.
- Our new memory cards *extend / vary / raise* in price, from £42 for a 64Mb card up to £140 for a 2Gb card.
- The Internet clothing company Pants2U.com has *deepened / shortened / expanded* its range to include jewellery and watches.
- The decision to *dissolve / demote / disappear* the company wasn't an easy one to make, but everyone agreed that there was no other option but to cease trading.
- Air fares will be *adapted / extended / revised* on 21 July: domestic flights will go down by 10%, but international flights will go up by 22%.

Text 13. Customs procedure

If the goods being imported or exported are duty free (if no duty has to be paid on them), they have to be declared to the customs authorities but will be immediately cleared for further transportation. However, if the goods are dutiable (if duty has to be paid on them), they will proceed through customs in one of the ways described here:

- The goods are transported to the customs office at the border, the duty is calculated and the importer pays it (or the exporter, depending on the terms of delivery). The goods are then released for further transportation to their destination.

2. In the case of containerized goods, the container is sealed by the customs authorities at the place of departure, then transported to the customs office at the place of destination. Here the container is opened, the duty is calculated and the importer pays it. This eliminates the need for the goods to be inspected at every border they cross.
3. The third possibility is for the importer to store the goods in a bonded warehouse, a special warehouse where goods can be stored until the duty has been paid. This means the duty does not have to be paid until the goods are needed (for example when the importer finds a buyer). In this case, The importer proceeds as follows:
 - a) The importer has is goods brought to the bonded warehouse for storage.
 - b) In return, the warehouseman gives the importer a bond warrant as a receipt for the goods. The bond warrant is a negotiable document.
 - c) The importer tries to find buyers for the goods while they are in bond.
 - d) Should the potential buyer need to see samples of the goods while they are in bond, this needn't be a problem. The importer goes to the warehouseman and obtains either a sampling order, which enables him to take away samples of the goods in bond; or an inspection order, which enable him to take the potential customer to inspect the goods.
 - e) Once the importer has found the buyer, he endorses the bond warrant and hands it over to the buyer. If he has found several buyers, each of them receives a delivery order which serves the same purpose as the bond warrant.
 - f) The buyer takes the bond warrant (or delivery order) back to the bonded warehouse and pays the duty on the goods. In return, he receives a customs permit which means the goods can be released from bond.
 - g) The buyer then takes the customs permit and bond warrant to the warehouse man, who hands over the goods in return.

I. Give English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. безмитний | |
| 2. який підлягає обкладанню митом | |
| 3. митний склад | |
| 4. робітник або службовець складу | |
| 5. ордер на отримання зразків | |
| 6. інспекційний ордер | |
| 7. митний дозвіл | |

II. Match the warehouse areas to the activities that take place in them:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. dispatch | a. goods are brought together for loading and transport |
| 2. collation | b. where the goods are kept until required. |
| 3. reserve storage | c. the goods are selected and put together in the units required by the customer |
| 4. order picking and sortation | d. complete orders are packed and wrapped |
| 5. receiving | e. the goods are prepared for warehouse operations |

III. Complete the sentences using the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets:

1. After the unit load _____ (check), it goes into automated storage.
2. As soon as an appropriate location _____ (identify) by the warehouse management system, a put-away instruction _____ (must issue).
3. After the vehicle driver _____ (report) to the gatehouse, the vehicle documentation _____ (check) by staff.
4. Then the packages _____ (process) i.e. they _____ (may label) with bar codes.
5. The goods _____ (check) on unloading.
6. After that, the staff _____ (direct) the driver to an unloading bay or parking area.

Text 14. Warehousing today

I. Complete the text with missing sentences:

1. AS/RS involves high-racking storage with a machine operating within the aisles, serving both sides of the aisle.
2. During the last few years, however, the role and the design of the warehouse have radically changed.
3. The barcode label on each item provides specific information about the product, which can be transferred to a computer system.

In the past, a warehouse was only seen as a place to store things. It often took up a lot of ground space and goods were usually picked by hand or using a fork-lift truck.

1. _____

The warehouse is now considered a critical link between a manufacturing plant and the external world with a strong impact on the performance of the entire manufacturing and logistics system.

Warehouse automation and complex technologies are now used in order to produce effective operations. Many warehouses today are equipped with warehouse management systems (WMS), which automate the product flow throughout the warehouse and maximize the use of warehouse space through effective picking methods, location consolidation and cross docking.

Automated Storage and Retrieval Systems (AS/RS) have been introduced in many warehouses.

2. _____

These systems can pick, replenish, and perform inventory checks without a human operator.

In fully automated systems, conveyor belts are very important as they link the different areas of the warehouse and carry the goods to where they are required: for example between the receiving areas and reserve storage, or between the picking and loading areas.

The warehouse of today would be unthinkable without the barcode.

3. _____

This makes it possible to locate the item's position in the warehouse and find it again. By using automated technology, such as barcode scanners and RFID (radio frequency identification), warehouse inventory and product flow can be efficiently managed. Combined with modern IT systems, barcodes enable warehouse staff to track and trace all items in the warehouse at any given time and usually in real time.

ADDITIONAL TEXTS FOR READING

#1

American transportation fact

Transportation systems in the USA unite all corners of the country, whether it's for commerce or recreation. The main transportation systems in the USA are road, air, rail, and water networks. The vast majority of passenger travel occurs by automobile for shorter distances, and airplane for longer distances. Most cargo travels by air (mostly perishables and premium express shipments), boat, pipeline, truck or railroad. The main transportation systems in the US are outlined below.

Road: Roads in the US serve the needs of both commercial and personal transit. Car ownership is widespread except in a few of the largest cities where extensive mass transit systems provide a convenient alternative. The Eisenhower Interstate Highway System's creation in the 1950s inspired the usage of private automobiles for both long-distance trips as well as daily commutes. The system is the largest expressway system in the world, spanning a total of 75,376 km. The Interstate system, which serves almost all major US cities, is part of a larger National Highway System, which includes approximately 256,000 kilometers of roadway, a fraction of the total mileage of roads. In addition to road transportation by car, there are long-distance passenger buses that travel between major cities and stop in smaller towns along the way. Greyhound Lines is the largest intercity bus company in the United States, with routes to all parts of the continental US. There are also many smaller regional bus companies. Bus travel is often used by students, since it's one of the least expensive ways to travel long distances.

Air: Air travel passes through the 14,893 airports in the US, 5,174 of which have paved runways. Unlike many countries around the world, the US does not have one single national airline; passenger airlines in the United States are completely privatized. The US has over 200 domestic passenger and cargo airlines and a number of international carriers. 17 out of the world's 30 busiest airports for passenger travel are located in the United States, as well as 12 of the world's 30 busiest airports for cargo. In addition to using air transport for passengers and cargo, private aircraft are also used for medical emergencies, government agencies, large businesses, and some individual use.

Rail: Up until the mid-twentieth century, passenger trains were a popular mode of transportation. Now, however, railways are predominantly used for freight, especially in the US, where rail systems are used extensively for this purpose. The US is home to States-the world's longest national railroad network: approximately 240,000 kilometres of mainline rail routes.

Water Transport: Water transport is used for moving freight, but passenger service also connects many of the nation's islands and remote coastal areas. Fishing and pleasure boats are also numerous. Touching two oceans means a lot of coastline, and the US's numerous lakes and rivers also need to be accessible. Several major American seaports include New York to the east, Houston and New Orleans on the gulf coast and Los Angeles to the west. Aside from the Great Lakes, the United States has 41,009 km of navigable inland channels (rivers and canals), and the interior of the

US has major shipping channels, via the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Mississippi River. The Erie Canal was the first water link between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, thereby allowing rapid development in agriculture and industry in the Midwest, which made New York City the economic center of the country.

Public Transit: Public transit in US cities and regions may include bus, train, heavy and/or light rail, and underground subway systems. Hours of operation and cost vary, and a schedule (timetable) for exact times is usually available on the Internet or in the local telephone book. Taxis are also readily available in most urban areas.

US transportation facts may surprise you! Or, they may inspire you to explore this big country during your ESL study. Whether you hop on a bus, train, boat or plane, these transportation facts will give you a quick look at how people get around in the USA.

The US has 14,893 airports (2005).

The US has 118 heliports.

There are approximately 240,000 kilometres of mainline rail routes in the United States.

Juneau, the state capital of Alaska, is not accessible by road. Most cities and villages in the Alaska are accessible only by sea or air.

Because of its remoteness, Alaska has the highest number of pilots per capita of any US state: 8,550 out of the estimated 663,661 residents are pilots, or about one in every 78.

Another Alaskan transportation method is the dogsled. In modern times, dog mushing is more of a sport than a true means of transportation. Various races are held around the state, but the best known is the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, a 1,850 km trail from Anchorage to Nome.

In areas of Alaska not served by road or rail, primary summer transportation is by all-terrain vehicle and primary winter transportation is by snowmobile, or "snow machine," as it is commonly referred to.

Boston is known to travel agents as "America's Walking City".

Except for the Back Bay and part of South Boston, Boston has no street grid, which is confusing for nonresident drivers. Roads change names and lose and add lanes seemingly at random, and many drivers are flummoxed by rotaries. Though the streets seem unplanned--a common fiction is that they evolved from old cowpaths – in the 17th century they were designed to avoid swamps and marshes and followed shorelines.

New York City is distinguished from other cities in the United States by its significant use of public transportation. New York City has, by far, the highest rate of public transportation use of any American city, with 54.2% of workers commuting to work by this means in 2006.

New York is the only city in the United States where over half of all households do not own a car. Manhattan's non-ownership is even higher - around 75%; nationally, the rate is 8%.

New York City's uniquely high rate of public transit use makes it one of the most energy-efficient cities in the United States. It saved 1.8 billion gallons of oil in

2006 and \$4.6 billion in gasoline costs. The reduction in oil consumption meant 11.8 million metric tons of carbon dioxide pollution was kept out of the air.

The New York City Subway is the largest rapid transit system in the world when measured by track mileage 1,056 km of mainline track.

The busiest ferry in the US is the Staten Island Ferry, which annually carries over 19 million passengers on the 8.4 km run between Staten Island and Lower Manhattan. Service is provided 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and takes approximately 25 minutes each way. The Ferry has remained free of charge since 1997.

There are 13,087 taxis operating in New York City, not including over 40,000 other for-hire vehicles.

In the Los Angeles metropolitan area there are six commercial airports and many more general-aviation airports.

In Seattle, State Route 520's Evergreen Point Floating Bridge is the longest floating bridge in the world at 7,578 feet (2,310 meters).

Washington State Ferries is the largest ferry system in the United States and the third largest in the world.

At the turn of the century, the streets of Seattle were so bad that a boy named Joseph Bufonchio drowned in a sink-hole at the corner of Third and Jackson.

Seattle set its first speed limit in the 1880s, in the days of horse-drawn vehicles. At that time, traffic was limited to 6 miles per hour (9.7 km/h).

#2

Canadian Transportation Facts

Transportation systems are essential for both commerce and recreation. Canada's main transportation systems are:

Air: Canada has one national airline and several private airlines. There are 10 international airports plus about 300 smaller airports, and the busiest are Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary and Montreal.

Rail: Canada has more than 72,000 kilometers of railroad track, used mostly for freight. VIA Rail operates a nation-wide passenger rail service, and several of Canada's larger cities have commuter rail to the suburbs.

Road: Canada has more than 1.4 million kilometres of roads and the Trans Canada Highway spans 7,821 kilometers (4,860 mi.) from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. Long-distance passenger buses travel between major cities and stop in smaller towns along the way, offering comfortable seating and luggage space.

Sea: Canada has over 300 commercial ports and harbours on the Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic oceans, as well as the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway. Large ferry boats take foot passengers and cars to islands like Newfoundland or Vancouver Island, and smaller passenger-only ferries service smaller islands.

Public Transit: City and regional public transit may include bus, train, light rail and underground subway. Hours of operation and cost vary, and a schedule (timetable) for exact times is usually available on the Internet or in the local

telephone book. Taxis are also readily available in most urban areas.

Transportation Fast Facts

The Trans-Canada Highway between Victoria, British Columbia and St. John's Newfoundland is one of the world's three longest national highways.

The first successful crossing of Canada by car was in 1912.

In 2006, 11% of Canadians used public transportation to get to work; 72.3% got to work by car, 6.4% walked and 1.3% rode a bike.

Animals like grizzly bears and wolves have a "learning curve" of up to five years before they feel secure using specially-built highway crossings.

In 2007, 94.5 million passengers traveled through Canada's ten largest airports. Toronto's Pearson International Airport was the only Canadian airport ranked in the top 30 airports in the world by number of passengers in 2006.

Vancouver Harbour Water Airport is the only water-based airport in Canada to have a control tower, and with 63,713 movements is the 33rd busiest airport overall in Canada.

BC Ferries operates one of the largest ferry systems in the world: 38 vessels serve 47 ports of call on the BC coast, including the islands. In 2006/07, BC Ferries carried more than 21 million passengers and over 8.5 million vehicles.

The Confederation Bridge, linking New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, is Canada's largest bridge at 12.9km (8 miles) in length, and takes 10 - 12 minutes to cross.

Built in 1920 on Vancouver Island in British Columbia, the Kinsol Trestle (also known as the Koksilah River Trestle) is the largest wooden trestle in the Commonwealth of Nations and one of the highest railway trestles in the world.

The Great Lakes/ St. Lawrence Seaway System extends 3,700 km (2,340 miles) from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of the Great Lakes. The St. Lawrence Seaway portion--which includes 13 Canadian and 2 U.S. locks--extends from Montreal to mid-Lake Erie and is ranked as one of the outstanding engineering feats of the twentieth century.

The number of cyclists varies from province to province, with the highest percentage in British Columbia and Yukon Territories (2.0%), and the lowest (0.1%) in Newfoundland and Labrador. Of Canada's three most populous provinces, people in British Columbia cycle to work twice as much as people in Ontario.

Air Canada, along with its regional partner, serves over 32 million customers annually and provides direct passenger service to over 170 destinations on five continents.

Nicknamed "Workhorse of the North," the DHC2-Beaver aircraft, built by de Havilland Canada between 1947 and 1967, made history as an essential part of aircraft fleets in Canada and the world. The bush planes were purchased by countries as far away as New Zealand, the Philippines and Finland, and in 1999, the Royal Canadian Mint commemorated the DHC2-Beaver's place in Canadian history with a coin entitled, "The Airplane Opens the North."

For ten months in the late 1840's, Canada had its own fast horse courier service that ran between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Saint John, New Brunswick. First called the Halifax Express, it was later known as the Nova Scotia Pony Express.

On November 28, 2008, the Canadian Coast Guard confirmed the first commercial ship sailed through the Northwest Passage -- although it was first navigated back in 1903 -1906 by Roald Amundsen. Sought by explorers for centuries, the Northwest Passage is a sea route through the Arctic Ocean that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Northwest Passage runs along the northern coast of North America, and the Canadian Government considers it part of Canadian Internal Waters; however, various countries maintain that it is an international transit passage.

In the 17th and early 18th centuries, the *coureur des bois* (runner of the woods), later to be known as a "voyageurs," were the crews hired by companies like the Hudson's Bay Company to trade goods and supplies between Montreal (in what is now Quebec) and Lake Athabasca, in the northeast corner of what is now Alberta. This meant paddling canoes for between 1,000 and 2,000 miles. The voyageurs each had to be able to carry two 90-pound bundles of fur over portages and were expected to work 14 hours per day and paddle at a rate of 55 strokes per minute. Few could swim, and many drowned in rapids or in storms while crossing lakes.

#3

Transportation system in Russia

Russia's transportation system is extensive, but is in a state of general decay. Maintenance, modernization, and expansion are required for Russia's infrastructure, much of which operates beyond capacity.

Railroads have long been an important means of transportation in Russia. In the 1890s, a vast state-sponsored program of railway construction commenced, with the goal of nurturing private enterprise, exploiting natural resources, and expanding heavy industry (especially metallurgy and mineral fuels). The Trans-Siberian Railroad was the cornerstone of this development; from 1898-1901, more than 3,000 km (1,900 mi) of track were constructed per year. Railroad development also figured prominently during the Soviet era. Railways in 2001 extended some 87,157 km (54,160 mi), primarily with 1.52 m-gauge track.

There were 952,000 km (591,573 mi) of highways in 2002, of which 752,000 km (467,293 mi) were paved. Compared with other developed countries, Russia has few passenger cars on the road, but many imports from Europe are increasingly arriving in Russia. Russia's ratio of population per car is more than six times that of Western Europe.

Marine access has been important to Russia ever since the construction of St. Petersburg was ordered by Peter the Great on the marshland adjoining the Gulf of Finland, in order to provide imperial Russia with a "window on the west." Other important maritime ports include Kaliningrad, on the Baltic Sea; Murmansk and Arkhangel'sk, both on the Barents Sea; Novorossiysk, on the Black Sea; Vladivostok and Nakhodka, both on the Sea of Japan / East Sea; Tiksi on the Laptev Sea; and Magadan and Korsakov on the Sea of Okhotsk (the latter is on Sakhalin). Major inland ports include Nizhniy Novgorod, Kazan', Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Samara, Moscow, Rostov, and Volgograd. The merchant fleet consisted in 2002 of 888 ships

(of 1,000 GRT or over), totaling 4,390,745 GRT (5,357,436 DWT). Almost three-fifths of the merchant fleet consists of cargo vessels. Early in the 21st century, a new port is scheduled to be built in the Batareynaya Harbor of the Baltic Sea about 70 km (43 mi) southwest of St. Petersburg. The new facility will handle oil shipments.

In 2001, Russia had 2,743 airports and airfields, 471 of which had paved runways. Principal airports include Novy at Khabarovsk, Sheremetyevo and Vnukovo at Moskva, Tolmachevo at Novosibirsk, Rostov-Na-Donu, Pulkovo at St. Petersburg, Adler at Sochi, and Yekaterinburg at Coltsovo. In 2001, 20,235,100 passengers were carried on scheduled domestic and international flights.

GLOSSARY

Above Grade — The location of a structure or transit guideway above the surface of the ground (also known as elevated or aerial).

Accessible Service — Buses operating in regular service with wheelchair lifts, kneeling functions or other devices that permit disabled passengers to use the service.

Accessibility — (1) The extent to which facilities are barrier free and useable by disabled persons, including wheelchair users. (2) A measure of the ability or ease of all people to travel among various origins and destinations.

Activity Center — An area with high population and concentrated activities which generate a large number of trips (e.g., CBD, shopping centers, business or industrial parks, recreational facilities (also known as trip generator).

Alight — To get off a transit vehicle.

Alignment — The horizontal and vertical ground plan of a roadway, railroad, transit route or other facility.

Allocation — An administrative distribution of funds, for example, federal funds among the states; used for funds that do not have legislatively mandated distribution formula.

Alternative Fuel — A liquid or gaseous nonpetroleum fuel, used to power transit vehicles. Usually refers to alcohol fuels, mineral fuels, natural gas, and hydrogen.

Auto Delivery - The process of shipping an automobile as freight from origin to a specific destination.

Bill of Lading - A document or receipt used by some car delivery companies to ensure that the company received an automobile or fleet of vehicles for shipment.

Board — To go onto or into a transit vehicle. Plural: “*Boardings*”.

Branch — One of multiple route segments served by a single route.

Bus Bay — Bus berthing area in a facility such as a transit center or rail station.

Bus Hours — The total hours of travel by bus, including both revenue service and deadhead travel.

Bus Lane — A lane of roadway intended primarily for use by buses, either all day or during specified periods.

Busway — A special roadway designed for exclusive use by buses. It may be constructed at, above, or below grade and may be located in separate rights-of-way or within highway corridors.

Capital — Long-term assets, such as property, buildings, roads, rail lines, and vehicles.

Capital Costs — Costs of long-term assets of a public transit system such as property, buildings, vehicles, etc.

Capital Project — Construction and/or procurement of district assets, such as transit centers, transit vehicles and track.

Car Pool — An arrangement where people share the use and cost of a privately owned automobile in traveling to and from pre-arranged destinations.

Commuter Rail — Local and regional passenger train service between a central city, its suburbs and/or another central city, operating primarily during commutes hours..

Corridor — A broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow or connects major sources of trips. It may contain a number of streets and highways and many transit lines and routes.

Crosstown Route — Non-radial bus service that normally does not enter the Central Business District (CBD).

Crush Load — The maximum passenger capacity of a vehicle, in which there is little or no space between passengers (i.e., the passengers are touching one another) and one more passenger cannot enter without causing serious discomfort to the others.

Delivery Network - An automobile transporting system consisting of trucks and carriers, ships, and/or railroads.

Diversion - The term used in the auto transport industry meaning a change has been made in the route of a shipment in transit.

Express Service — Express service is deployed in one of two general configurations:

(1) A service generally connecting residential areas and activity centers via a high speed, non-stop connection, e.g., a freeway, or exclusive right-of-way such as a dedicated busway with limited stops at each end for collection and distribution.

(2) Service operated non-stop over a portion of an arterial in conjunction with other local services.

Exclusive Right-of-Way — A right-of-way that is fully grade separated or access controlled and is used exclusively by transit.

Extra Board — Operators who have no assigned run but are used to cover runs deliberately left open by the scheduling department (extra runs), or runs that are open because of the absence of regularly assigned operators.

Fare — Payment in the form of coins, bills, tickets and tokens collected for transit rides.

Fare Collection System — The method by which fares are collected and accounted for in a public transportation system.

Fare Elasticity — The extent to which ridership responds to fare increases or decreases.

Fare Structure — The system set up to determine how much is to be paid by various passengers using the system at any given time.

Feeder Service — Service that picks up and delivers passengers to a regional mode at a rail station, express bus stop, transit center, terminal, Park-and-Ride, or other transfer facility.

Fixed Cost — An indirect cost that remains relatively constant irrespective of the level of operational activity.

Fixed-Guideway System — A system of vehicles that can operate only on its own guideway constructed for that purpose (e.g., rapid rail, light rail).

Fixed Route — Transit service provided on a repetitive, fixed-schedule basis along a specific route, with vehicles stopping to pick up passengers at and deliver passengers to specific locations.

Frequency — The amount of time scheduled between consecutive buses or trains on a given route segment; in other words, how often the bus or train comes (also known as Headway).

Garage — The place where revenue vehicles are stored and maintained and from where they are dispatched and recovered for the delivery of scheduled service.

Grade Separated — A crossing of two forms of transportation paths (e.g., light rail tracks and a highway) at different levels to permit unconstrained operation.

Headway — The scheduled time interval between any two revenue vehicles operating in the same direction on a route.

Heavy Rail — An electric railway with capacity for a “heavy volume” of traffic, and characterized by exclusive rights-of-way, high speed and rapid acceleration. Heavy rail is different from commuter rail and light rail.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) — Vehicles that can carry more than two persons. Examples of high occupancy vehicles are a bus, vanpool and carpool.

HOV Lane — A traffic lane in a street or highway reserved for high occupancy vehicles, which may include two person vehicles in some applications.

Incident — Traffic or passenger accident that include collisions with other vehicles, pedestrians or fixed object, and passenger accidents while boarding, on-board, or disembarking the transit vehicle.

Intermodal — Switching from one form of transportation to another.

Intermodal Facility — A building or site specifically designed to accommodate the meeting of two or more transit modes of travel.

Layover — Layover time serves two major functions: recovery time for the schedule to ensure on-time departure for the next trip and, in some systems, operator rest or break time between trips. Layover time is often determined by labor agreement, requiring "off-duty" time after a certain amount of driving time.

Light Rail Transit (LRT) — An electric railway with a “light volume” traffic capacity compared with heavy rail.

Light Rail Vehicle (LRV) — Modern-day term for a streetcar type of transit vehicle, e.g., tram or trolley car.

Linked Passenger Trips — A linked passenger trip is a trip from origin to destination on the transit system.

Load Factor — The ratio of passengers actually carried versus the total passenger seating capacity of a vehicle. A load factor of greater than 1.0 indicates that there are standees on that vehicle.

Local Service — A type of operation that involves frequent stops and consequent low speeds, the purpose of which is to deliver and pick up transit passengers as close to their destinations or origins as possible.

Missed Trip — A schedule trip that did not operate for a variety of reasons including operator absence, vehicle failure, dispatch error, traffic, accident or other unforeseen reason.

Mode — A particular form of travel (e.g., bus commuter rail, train, bicycle, walking or automobile).

Model — An analytical tool (often mathematical) used by transportation planners to assist in making forecasts of land use, economic activity, and travel activity.

Monthly Pass — A prepaid farecard or ticket, valid for unlimited riding within certain designated zones for one-month period.

Network — The configuration of streets or transit routes and stops that constitutes the total system.

Operating — Maintaining the ongoing functions of an agency or service. “Operating expenses” include wages, benefits, supplies, and services. “Operating assistance” is used to pay for the costs of providing public transit service.

Operating Cost — The total costs to operate and maintain a transit system including labor, fuel, maintenance, wages and salaries, employee benefits, taxes, etc.

Operating Expense — Monies paid in salaries and wages; settlement of claims, maintenance of equipment and buildings, and rentals of equipment and facilities.

Operating Ratio — A measure of transit system expense recovery obtained by dividing total operating revenues by total operating expenses.

Operating Speed — The rate of speed at which a vehicle is safely operated under prevailing traffic and environmental conditions.

Operator — An employee of a transit system who spends his or her working day in the operation of a vehicle, e.g., bus driver, streetcar motorman, trolley coach operator, cablecar gripman, rapid transit train motorman, conductor, etc.

Park-and-Ride — A parking area for automobile drivers who then board vehicles, shuttles or carpools from these locations.

Pass — A means of transit prepayment, usually a card that carries some identification that is displayed to the driver or conductor in place of paying a cash fare.

Passenger — A person who rides a transportation vehicle, excluding the driver.

Passenger Revenue — Fares paid by passenger traveling aboard transit vehicles.

Peak Hour/Peak Period — The period with the highest ridership during the entire service day, generally referring to either the peak hour or peak several hours (peak period).

Pick — The selection process by which operators are allowed to select new work assignments, i.e., run or the Extra Board in the next (forthcoming) schedule.

Program — (1) *verb*, to assign funds to a project; (2) *noun*, a system of funding for implementing transportation projects or policies.

Pull-In Time — The non-revenue time assigned for the movement of a revenue vehicle from its last scheduled terminus or stop to the garage.

Pull-Out Time — The non-revenue time assigned for the movement of a revenue vehicle from the garage to its first scheduled terminus or stop.

Route — A specified path taken by a transit vehicle usually designated by a number or a name, along which passengers are picked up or discharged.

Schedule — From the transit agency (not the public timetable), a document that, at a minimum, shows the time of each revenue trip through the designated time points. Many properties include additional information such as route descriptions, deadhead times and amounts, interline information, run numbers, block numbers, etc.

Service Area — A geographic area which is provided with transit services. Service area is now defined consistent with ADA requirements.

Service Span — The span of hours over which service is operated, e.g., 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. or 24 hr (owl). Service span often varies by weekday, Saturday, or Sunday.

Service Standards — A benchmark by which service operations performance is evaluated. These standards are provided in the Short Range Transit Plan.

Transfer — A slip of paper issued to a passenger that gives him or her the right to change from one transit vehicle to another according to specified limitations.

Transit Center — A fixed location where passengers transfer from one route to another.

Transit Corridor — A broad geographic band that follows a general route alignment such as a roadway or rail right-of-way and includes a service area within that band that would be accessible to the transit system.

Transit Dependent — Someone who must use public transportation for his/her travel.

Transit Priority — A means by which transit vehicles are given an advantage over other traffic, e.g., preemption of traffic signals or transit priority lanes.

Travel Time — The time allows for an operator to travel between the garage and a remote relief point.

Trip — The one-way operation of a revenue vehicle between two terminal points on a route. Trips are generally noted as inbound, outbound, eastbound, westbound, etc. to identify directionality when being discussed or printed.

Total Miles — The total miles includes revenue, deadhead, and yard (maintenance and servicing) miles.

Vehicle Delivery - The process of shipping or transporting an automobile as freight to a from origin to a specific destination.

Vehicle Logistics - The term used to describe the planning, management, and transport of automobiles, encompassing all methods of shipment, including rail, freight, and maritime.

Vehicle Logistics Company - A specialized service provider with the capacity to plan, organize, and manage comprehensive car transport services.

Vehicle Shipping - The transport or delivery of a vehicle, typically from the seller of an auto to its buyer.

Vehicle Transport - The ship a car process of physically moving a vehicle as freight.

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