

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

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ

З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

«ДІЛОВА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

*(для студентів 5-6 курсів заочної форми навчання
галузі 0701 «Транспорт і транспортна інфраструктура»)*

Контрольні завдання з дисципліни «Ділова іноземна мова» (англійська мова) (для студентів 5-6 курсів заочної форми навчання галузі 0701 «Транспорт і транспортна інфраструктура») / Харк. нац. акад. міськ. госп-ва; уклад.: Н. І. Видашенко. – Х.: ХНАМГ, 2012. – 51 с.

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Методичні рекомендації для студентів

Перед тим як виконувати контрольну роботу студенту необхідно докладно вивчити граматичний матеріал, для чого надається список рекомендованої літератури з граматики англійської мови. Перекладаючи текст, слід користуватися англо-українським словником.

Роботи студентів повинні відповідати наступним вимогам:

а) перша сторінка зошита залишається вільною для рецензії викладача. У зошиті повинні бути поля для зауважень та рекомендацій рецензентів;

б) вся контрольна робота виконується в зошиті в лінію;

в) завдання (Task) переписуються в зошит; завдання (Tasks) перекладати рідною мовою не потрібно;

г) матеріал контрольної роботи слід розміщати у зошиті за наступним зразком:

д) виконуючи лексико-граматичні завдання кожне речення потрібно переписувати у зошит та перекладати на рідну мову;

е) перекладаючи текст з англійської мови на рідну, кожне речення слід писати з нового рядка: речення на англійській мові – з лівої сторони, а переклад – з правої сторони сторінки зошита.

Перевірена контрольна робота повинна бути виправлена студентом згідно з вказівками рецензента, а недостатньо засвоєні теми семестру слід проробити додатково перед усним заліком.

Якщо контрольна робота виконана без дотримання вказівок чи не повністю, вона повертається студенту без перевірки.

Студенти, які не захистили контрольну роботу, не допускаються до заліку (чи до екзамену) за відповідний навчальний період.

Текст англійською мовою	Текст рідною мовою	Поля

Номер варіанту, який виконує студент заочного відділення, визначається по останній цифрі номера залікової книжки:

1, 2 – варіант **1**;

3, 4 – варіант **2**;

5, 6 – варіант **3**;

7, 8 – варіант **4**;

9, 0 – варіант **5**.

Приклад оформлення контрольної роботи:

Міністерство освіти, науки, молоді і спорту
Харківська національна академія міського господарства
Кафедра іноземних мов
Перевірів викладач:

Контрольна робота № _____
з дисципліни «Ділова іноземна мова»
англійської мови
студента заочної форми навчання курсу
спеціальності
.....
(прізвище, ім'я та по батькові)
шифр залікової книжки
варіант

(навчальний рік) Харків

TEST 1. VARIANT 1

TASK 1. Five people give their definition of logistics. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Translate sentences into your native language.

provide	storage	support	distribution	delivery	maintenance
---------	---------	---------	--------------	----------	-------------

1. Logistics means that you manage the procurement and movement of goods and the _____ of inventory.
2. It means the _____ of the goods the customer needs at the right time, in the right place, and of the right quality.
3. My definition of logistics is this: it's to plan, organize, and manage operations that _____ services and goods.
4. Logistics - that's the purchasing, maintenance, _____, and replacement of material and staff.
5. Logistics is the planning and _____ of operations such as warehousing, inventory, transport, procurement, supply, and _____.

TASK 2. Match the definitions (A – F) with the words (1 – 6) below. Make up sentences and translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. carrier | A. company which carries goods by road |
| 2. freight forwarder | B. person or firm named in a freight contract to whom goods have been shipped or turned over for care |
| 3. supplier | C. company that specializes in the speedy and secure delivery of small goods and packages |
| 4. haulage contractor / haulier | D. company that transports or conveys goods |
| 5. courier | E. company which supplies parts or services to another company; also called vendor |
| 6. consignee | F. person or business that arranges documentation and travel facilities for companies dispatching goods to customers |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 3. Replace the underlined verbs with words from the box that have the same meaning. Use the correct word forms. Translate sentences into your native language.

provide	train	organize	ensure	inform about	check
---------	-------	----------	--------	--------------	-------

1. We supply software for the car industry. _____

2. I often advise clients on the most suitable transport method. _____
3. In my job I have to make sure that passengers arrive on schedule. _____
4. My job is to supervise incoming goods. _____
5. I also plan the transport of goods. _____
6. I instruct staff. _____

TASK 4. Match the beginnings of the sentences (1 – 6) with the endings (A – F). Translate sentences into your native language.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I would need some information | A. would recommend rail transport. |
| 2. Could you let me know | B. by courier if you prefer. |
| 3. In that case I suggest that you | C. regarding loading times. |
| 4. For a consignment this size I | D. what the transit times are? |
| 5. Of course it would also be | E. possible to ship by express service instead. |
| 6. We can also arrange transport | F. use the cheaper sea freight option. |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 5. Put the words in the right order. Use the correct form of the verb. Translate sentences into your native language.

1. an excellent / provide / delivery service / my company.
2. you / how much / handle / cargo / per year ?
3. to other countries / not ship / we / chemical products.
4. responsible for / be / the warehouse manager / also / vehicles and machinery.
5. to foreign companies / car parts / this vendor / supply ?
6. usually / arrange / for companies / a freight forwarder / documentation.

TASK 6. Read this article. Translate the whole text into your native language and answer the questions. Make up a summary using necessary phrases.

CHINA'S BOOMING EXPORT BUSINESS

China's economy is developing at a rapid pace with double-digit growth rates in export business and an expected increase of 40 per cent by 2010. With an estimated trade volume of nearly 2 trillion US dollars in 2006. China handles more cargo than any other country in the world. Given these growth rates, it is not surprising that the Chinese logistics sector increased by more than 12 per cent last year.

In order to support the booming industry, the government is currently investing massively in the country's infrastructure. Over the next few years, the Chinese government wants to improve and extend the existing road and railway networks as well as maritime.

For transport logistics, Shanghai is one of the most attractive locations in China. It is the second largest city in the country and has good links to the most

important industrial regions. And Shanghai is also a modern and welcoming host for visitors and business people from China and around the world.

1. Do you know any other countries with considerable export growth rates?
2. How does logistics play an important role in a country's economy?
3. What do you know about the logistics industry in your country?

TASK 7. Choose and underline the correct form of the words in brackets. Translate the passages into your native language.

The transportation industry relies (1) ***on*** / ***in*** the industrial equipment that companies use to transport products around the (2) ***world*** / ***word***. As a result, companies that manufacture and distribute transportation (3) ***equipment*** / ***goods*** are directly correlated with the industry and its performance. (4) ***Manufacturers*** / ***manufacturing*** of transportation equipment produce everything from railroad cars, automobiles and planes to ships and (5) ***heavy*** / ***hard*** machinery.

TASK 8. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space and read the text. Consult a dictionary if required. Translate the passages into your native language.

By Bus

The bus system is more (1) **complicated** (COMPLICATE) than the underground system and requires (2) _____ (CARE) studying. There are free bus maps available which will assist you. (3) _____ (DIFFER) areas have different named bus systems, so it is (4) _____ (ESSENTIALLY) to acquire the relevant bus map(s) for your area. You need to be aware that there are no tie-ins between the train, underground and bus systems in London.

Although the bus network is (5) _____ (USUAL) slower than the tube, it is an excellent way to get to see the sights and where each place is in (6) _____ (RELATE) to the other. Many tourists pay to go on London sightseeing tours. It can also be more (7) _____ (PLEASURE), safer, particularly late at night. Night-buses operate throughout the night and the bus number is (8) _____ (PREFIX) with 'N'.

Many London Underground Travelcards can be used on the (9) _____ (STATE) zones on the bus network and night-bus services. Check (10) _____ (LOCAL) for confirmation.

TASK 9. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. У процесі транспортування й зберігання в масі вантажу можуть відбуватися якісні й кількісні зміни.

2. Вони пояснюються дією таких зовнішніх факторів, як взаємодія вантажу із зовнішнім середовищем, механічні впливи на вантаж у процесі руху

й виконання вантажно-розвантажувальних робіт, несправності кузовів транспортних засобів і складських пристроїв.

3. На якість вантажів дуже впливають вологість, температура й газовий склад повітря, запиленість, наявність у його складі мікробіологічних форм і світло.

4. Під їхньою дією відбуваються різні біохімічні, фізико-хімічні й мікробіологічні процеси.

5. На якість вантажів значно впливає вологість.

6. Так, сухе повітря викликає усушку й погіршення технологічних властивостей і зовнішнього вигляду деяких вантажів (шкіра, волокно, в'ялена риба).

7. Вологе повітря викликає виникнення цвілі й розвиток гнильних процесів у продуктах, активізує біохімічні процеси в масі вантажу.

8. Це приводить до його самонагрівання й наступного псування (зерно, м'ясні продукти).

9. Необхідно переглянути висоту розміщення вантажу в кузові транспортного засобу.

10. Якщо вантаж займає не весь обсяг кузова, тоді, відповідно, не повністю буде використано й висоту кузова.

TEST 1. VARIANT 2

TASK 1. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Translate sentences into your native language.

provider	shipping lines	fleet of vehicles	air carriers	documentation
----------	----------------	-------------------	--------------	---------------

1. We are one of the world's leading _____ with a freight volume of 600,000 containers per year.
2. We can offer our customers competitive rates with all major _____.
3. With a modern _____, we can ensure fast, safe delivery of your consignments.
4. Our services include order picking, packing, distribution, and handling of all transport _____.
5. Cargo Express is Asia's leading _____ of air freight services.

TASK 2. Match the definitions (A – F) with the words (1 – 6) below. Make up sentences and translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. transshipment | A. direct flow of goods from receipt at warehouse to shipping, bypassing storage |
| 2. break-bulk | B. collecting and handling of used or damaged goods or of |

- reusable transit equipment
3. cross-docking C. loading goods from one means of carriage onto another
 4. order picking D. selecting and assembling items from stock for shipments
 5. reverse E. packing goods in small, separable units
 - logistics
 6. collection F. picking up goods at a named place

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 3. Replace the underlined verbs with words from the box that have the same meaning. Use the correct word forms. Translate sentences into your native language.

amend	go on	make	mistake	run	take
-------	-------	------	---------	-----	------

1. The crane is motorized and able to move alongside the quay. _____
2. The statue was transported from Brighton to London. _____
3. This law is far from perfect. We need to change parts of it to make it fair. _____
4. You shouldn't make a big deal about Sam's errors when you haven't even corrected your own ones! _____
5. I'll create a new account for you if you write a list of features you want it to have. _____
6. NASA continues its efforts to communicate with intelligent beings in outer space. _____

TASK 4. Match the beginnings of the sentences (1 – 6) with the endings (A – F). Translate sentences into your native language.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. We enclose your statement of | A. credit transfer through our bank for the amount of \$20,000. |
| 2. Our bank informs us that they have received the documents and will transfer | B. our invoice for order № 9089 in duplicate. |
| 3. Thank you for sending | C. your draft for invoice № SR-5602. |
| 4. We are pleased to inform you that we have arranged for a | D. account as of 30 September. |
| 5. Please find enclosed our bank draft for £13,468.40 as | E. been credited to our account today. |
| 6. We would like to inform you that the amount of £2,567.89 has | F. Payment on pro forma invoice №08/5643. |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 5. Complete the sentences with by or until. Translate sentences into your native language.

1. I'll make sure that the documents arrive _____ the end of the week.
2. We have to arrange shipment _____ August 4th.
3. I'm afraid there will be delays _____ the beginning of July.
4. They said we would receive the consignment _____ Monday.
5. Call me if there are any problems. I'll be in my office _____ 6.30 today.
6. We require the goods _____ March 15th.

TASK 6. Read this article. Translate the whole text into your native language and answer the questions. Make up a summary using necessary phrases.

An American company based in California has recently developed a tracking device which may help post offices to improve their services. It can be used to find out more about hold-ups and delays in postal operations.

The small tracker, called the Letter Logger uses the Global Positioning System (GPS) to store information about an item's position transit. Similar devices have been used in the past to track expensive consumer goods like cars, but until now none of these systems was small enough to travel in an envelope.

Now that's all changed. As well as fitting into a US standard-size business letter, the GPS Letter Logger also meets other postal requirements: it is bendable and able to withstand rough handling. This is particularly important as the envelopes are thrown into sacks, then transported by van to automatic sorting locations where they run through high-speed shuffling systems.

The tracker itself does not transmit its position during transit, but stores the journey log on a memory card which can be read by a laptop computer. The GPS device offers several programming options ranging from checking its position every few minutes to checking only when on the move.

The Letter Logger does not help, however, if the envelope carrying it does not arrive at its destination within about seven days, as the battery runs flat after about a week.

1. Have you ever experienced delays in postal services when sending or receiving letters?
2. Do you think this device should be used in your home country's postal service?
3. Do you know any other useful electronic devices in logistics and transport?

TASK 7. Choose and underline the correct form of the words in brackets. Translate the passages into your native language.

Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation

Industries in the Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation subsector include a (1) *various* / *variety* of passenger transportation activities, such as urban transit systems; chartered bus, school bus, and interurban bus (2) *travel* / *transportation*; and

taxis. These activities are distinguished based primarily on such (3) **production / product** process factors as vehicle types, routes, and schedules.

In this subsector, the principal splits identify scheduled transportation as separate from nonscheduled (4) **transportation / transport**. The scheduled transportation industry groups are Urban Transit Systems, Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation, and School and Employee Bus Transportation. The nonscheduled (5) **industry / industrialist** groups are the Charter Bus Industry and Taxi and Limousine Service. The Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation Industry group includes both scheduled and nonscheduled transportation.

TASK 8. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space and read the text. Consult a dictionary if required. Translate the passages into your native language.

Airports

The main London airport is Heathrow (**LHR**), which is 15 miles west. Gatwick (**LGW**), the second airport, is (1) **situated** (**SITUATE**) 27 miles south of London. In addition there are two other airports: London City (10 miles east), which handles European business flights (2) _____ (**MAIN**), and Stansted (37 miles north) which handles international flights and is fast (3) _____ (**DEVELOP**) as the airport for cut-price flights to all over the world. Heathrow and Gatwick handle by far the most international flights and both have easy and convenient transport into (4) _____ (**CENTRE**) London.

There is a direct service by train from Heathrow to Paddington station, which takes 15 minutes and leaves every 15 minutes. It is quite an (5) _____ (**EXPEND**) option. The underground also goes direct to and from central London (Piccadilly Circus) to Heathrow via the Piccadilly line. The underground is much (6) _____ (**CHEAP**) than the train, but it can take up to 90 minutes. If your destination is west London the underground may prove to be the most sensible form of transport.

Coaches and busses (Airbus A1 and A2) run (7) _____ (**REGULAR**) from the airport throughout the day and night. Again, if your destination is west London this will prove (8) _____ (**CONVENIENCE**), otherwise the end of the journey is Victoria coach station and you will have to organize the remainder of the journey from there.

Black taxis and local taxi services are available from Heathrow to London and the (9) _____ (**SURROUND**) area (around to central London). There is a black taxi rank where you can queue, although other taxi services will need to be (10) _____ (**PRE-ORDER**).

TASK 9. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. Вимоги цивілізованого ринку визначають завдання впровадження прогресивних форм і методів продажу товарів з використанням економічно ефективних транспортних систем на принципах системності організаційних рішень про оборот тари.

2. Основними джерелами зниження витрат на тару є збільшення виробництва й застосування економічних видів тари (тари з гофрокартона, полістиролу, поліаміду, тощо) і багаторазове її використання.

3. Товарне насичення ринку вимагає комерціалізації технологічних процесів з метою підвищення рівня прибутку на всьому шляху просування товару від постачальника до споживача.

4. Звідси необхідність ретельно підходити до вибору тари.

5. Необхідно прагнути до зниження витрат на тару, але разом з тим урахувати її зростаючу роль і функції.

6. Основне призначення тари – забезпечувати, з одного боку, зберігання товарів, що мають первинне впакування, з іншого боку – транспортабельність покладеного в неї товару.

7. Комерсант повинен знати класифікацію й характеристики як традиційних, так і нових видів тари.

8. Йому необхідно орієнтуватися у питаннях організації обороту тари, знати напрямки підвищення ефективності тарного господарства.

9. Використання транспортної тари (контейнери, ящики, решетування, барабани, паки, мішки, тощо) для розміщення й упакування продукції дозволяє забезпечувати схоронність продуктів з моменту закінчення циклу виробництва до моменту споживання.

10. При використанні тари можливо більш повне використання площі складів і вантажопідйомності рухливого складу при перевезеннях, зручність і зниження трудомісткості вантажно-розвантажувальних робіт, спрощення процедур здачі й приймання вантажів.

TEST 1. VARIANT 3

TASK 1. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Translate sentences into your native language.

happy

provide

specialize

major

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.

TASK 2. Match the definitions (A – F) with the different types of freight traffic (1 – 6) below. Make up sentences and translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. multimodal | A. the driver does not stay with his road vehicle during transport by rail or ferry. |
| 2. piggyback | B. goods are transported in the same loading unit or vehicle using different modes of transport. The handling of the freight itself is not necessary when changing modes. |
| 3. intermodal | C. a single shipper uses a whole train which is run directly from the loading point to the destination. No assembling and disassembling is required. |
| 4. unaccompanied | D. carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport, e.g. shipping by motor lorry and aircraft. |
| 5. block train | E. train is formed out of individual wagons or sets of wagons which have different origins and different destinations. |
| 6. single-wagon | F. combines road and rail transport: whole motor lorries, trailers or swap-bodies are carried by rail. |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 3. Replace the underlined verbs with words from the box that have the same meaning. Use the correct verb forms. Translate sentences into your native language.

stack	come	fix	attach	lift	fit
-------	------	-----	--------	------	-----

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. This type of crane is used for <u>raising</u> containers. | _____ |
| 2. Containers <u>are available</u> in a variety of versions and sizes. | _____ |
| 3. It's a heavy-duty fork lift truck <u>equipped</u> with a spreader beam. | _____ |
| 4. With this device you can pile containers on top of each other. | _____ |
| 5. Some containers have a bogie <u>fixed</u> to them. | _____ |
| 6. This device is <u>mounted</u> on rails. | _____ |

TASK 4. Match the beginnings of the sentences (1 – 6) with the endings (A – F) to make definitions of more key terms. Translate sentences into your native language.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Lead time is the time | A. customers are prepared to wait for the delivery of their order. |
| 2. Procurement is | B. of reducing inventories by co-ordinating the delivery of materials just before they are needed. |
| 3. Customer order cycle time is the time | C. an intermediary between manufacturers and retailers which buys in large quantities and resells in smaller quantities. |

4. A **retailer** is a business **D.** it takes to produce and supply a product.
5. A **wholesaler** is **E.** that buys products from wholesalers or manufacturers and resells them to the ultimate consumer.
6. **JIT – just in time** is a **F.** the purchasing of goods (materials, parts, supplies, equipment) required to run an enterprise.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 5. Here are some more inventory management techniques. Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets. Translate sentences into your native language.

1. A system in which the inventory _____ (*monitor*), planned and managed by the manufacturer on behalf of the customer (often a retailer).
2. A system which is similar to CRP. It _____ (*use, often*) for products that need to be supplied frequently and in small batch sizes.
3. It means that orders _____ (*transfer*) electronically to the manufacturer. Then they _____ (*deliver*) to the retail store.
4. Real-time demand _____ (*identify*) by electronic cash register and the product movement _____ (*co-ordinate*) from supplier to the retail store.
5. Products that have similar characteristics regarding their selling profile _____ (*categorize*) into ‘families’.
6. Sales information _____ (*transfer*) to the CRT computer system.

TASK 6. Read this article. Translate passages 1, 2 into your native language and answer the questions. Make up a summary using necessary phrases.

FREIGHT TRANSPORT LOGISTICS IN EUROPE – THE KEY TO SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

(1) Europe’s transport policy has been characterized by liberalization and harmonization over the years. This has slowly shaped the transport system into what it is today. Globalization and the concept of wider Europe create further challenges. The fast growth of freight transport – driven to a large extent by economic decisions – contributes to growth and employment but also cause congestion, accidents, noise, pollution, increased reliance on imported fossil fuels, and energy loss. Infrastructure resources are limited and any disruption in the supply chain (i.e. energy) has necessarily a negative impact on the EU economy. Without adequate measures, the situation will continue worsening and increasingly undermine Europe’s competitiveness and the environment that we all live in.

(2) To overcome such problems, Europe’s transport system needs to be optimized by means of advanced logistics solutions. Logistics can increase the efficiency of individual modes of transport and their combinations. As a result, fewer

units of transport, such as vehicles, wagons, and vessels should carry more freight. Impact on the environment will decrease accordingly.

Rail and inland waterways need to be modernized. Air freight should be more closely integrated in the system. The positive development of short sea shipping should be accelerated. Deep-sea shipping and its hinterland connections need to be enhanced. Shifts to more environmentally friendly modes must be achieved where appropriate, especially on long distance, in urban areas, and on congested corridors.

At the same time each transport mode must be optimized. All modes must become more environmentally friendly, safer, and more energy efficient. Finally, co-modality, i.e. the efficient use of different modes on their own and in combinations, will result in an optimal and sustainable utilization of resources.

1. Do you also have to deal with growing freight traffic in your country?
2. How do you think transport systems could be improved?
3. How do you think intermodal transport systems can make freight transport more efficient?

TASK 7. Choose and underline the correct form of the words in brackets. Translate the passages into your native language.

There are different kinds of trains used in public transit.

Light rail trains, or trolleys, (1) ***usual*** / ***usually*** run over ground. They run on electricity from power lines over the train tracks. They can go as fast as fifty-five miles an hour, although they usually go (2) ***much*** / ***more*** slower in the city.

Light rail lines are more expensive than buses, but (3) ***cheaper*** / ***cheapest*** than heavy rail lines.

Some commuter trains run on electricity too. Others are (4) ***powered*** / ***power*** by locomotives, just like the trains that transported people and products (5) ***around*** / ***round*** the country before cars were invented.

TASK 8. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space and read the text. Consult a dictionary if required. Translate the passages into your native language.

Le Compromise

One small but (1) **remarkable** (REMARK) success of the chunnel (the Channel tunnel) enterprise seems to be linguistic. You might think that there would have been some (2) _____ (ARGUE). Which language would be used to talk about the chunnel and things connected with it? English or French? No problems! A (3) _____ (WORK) compromise was soon established, in which English nouns are (4) _____ (COMBINE) with French words of other (5) _____ (GRAMMAR) classes. For example, the company that built the chunnel is called *Transmanche Link* (*la Manche* is the French name for the Channel), and the train that goes through the tunnel is (6) _____ (OFFICIAL) called *Le Shuttle*.

This linguistic (7) _____ (MIX) (8) _____ (QUICK) became popular in Britain. On 12 February 1994, hundred of volunteers walked the 50 kilometres through the chunnel to raise money for charity. The *Daily Mail*, the British newspaper that organized the event, (9) _____ (PUBLISH) as 'Le walk', and the British media reported on the progress of 'Les (10) _____ (WALK)'.

TASK 9. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. Вантажопотік визначають як обсяг перевезень, що проходить в одиницю часу через певний перетин транспортного шляху в певному напрямку.

2. Вантажопотік є чітко вираженим векторним поняттям, тому що має й величину, й напрямок.

3. Визначення реального вантажопотоку транспортних комплексів пов'язано з певними об'єктивними і суб'єктивними труднощами.

4. По-перше, це відсутність обліку перевезених вантажів за номенклатурою в організаціях, що виробляють і споживають продукцію, і в автотранспортних підприємствах.

5. По-друге, необ'єктивні заявки відправників вантажів, відсутність обліку повторності перевезень і маси тари.

6. Неточність обліку у виконаних обсягах перевезень в автотранспортних підприємствах теж створюють додаткові труднощі у визначенні реальних вантажопотоків.

7. Основою формування системи доставки тарно-штучних вантажів є створення укрупненої вантажної одиниці в процесі виробництва, тобто ще до транспортування, і збереження її при всіх операціях переміщення аж до місця споживання вантажу.

8. Одна або кілька одиниць тари з умістом утворюють один комплект при вантажно-розвантажувальних роботах.

9. Цей комплект називається вантажною одиницею, що перевозиться, навантажуються й розвантажуються одночасно, як одне ціле.

10. Чим більше кількість одиниць вантажу, тим більша кількість часу, що витрачають на завантаження транспортного засобу.

TEST 1. VARIANT 4

TASK 1. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Translate sentences into your native language.

sure	place	examine	instructions	diagonally
------	-------	---------	--------------	------------

1. _____ vehicle carefully.

2. Do not place items _____ across the wagon.

3. When loading is complete, ensure that it fully complies with the _____ given in our Rail Instructions Manual.
4. Examine load carefully and make _____ it is undamaged and suitable for loading.
5. _____ longer, heavier pieces on the bottom of the load.

TASK 2. Match the definitions (A – F) with the words (1 – 6) below. Make up sentences and translate them into your native language..

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. bale | A. large cylindrical container with a flat bottom and top. It is made of wood and is used for liquids. |
| 2. chest | B. wooden box made of wooden slats. It can be open or closed and is used for packing goods. |
| 3. barrel/cask | C. large package of presspacked goods (often raw material), which is tightly bound, wrapped, and banded. |
| 4. drum | D. sturdy box with a lid which is made of metal and often used for storage. |
| 5. crate | E. cylindrical metal container for liquids. |
| 6. container | F. a very large metal box in which goods are packed to make it easy to lift or move them onto a ship or vehicle |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 3. Replace the underlined verbs with words from the box that have the same meaning. Use the correct word forms. Translate sentences into your native language.

apathetic	boring	candid	defiant	flexible	irritated
-----------	--------	--------	---------	----------	-----------

1. The committee would benefit from having members who are more pliable. _____
2. The manager was being blunt when he said some of the workers were downright lazy. _____
3. I'd not say the show was a total flop, still it was a lacklustre performance. _____
4. The country's elite seemed to be totally indifferent to the plight of the underprivileged. _____
5. Mr. Patterson was exasperated by the salesman's persistence. _____
6. Having been warned several times, the recalcitrant lawyer was finally charged in court for malpractice. _____

TASK 4. Match the beginnings of the sentences (1 – 6) with the endings (A – F). Translate sentences into your native language.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Remove protruding | A. prevent movement. |
| 2. Cover the damaged wall | B. vertically. |
| 3. Secure the load to | C. spaces between products. |
| 4. Fill empty | D. staples or nails. |
| 5. Replace damaged pallets | E. of the container. |
| 6. Align the load | F. with new ones. |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 5. Put the words in the right order. Use the correct form of the verb. Translate sentences into your native language.

- really / here / I think / a problem / we've / got
- use / this shipment / our / for / one / unfortunately / we can't / of / regular forwarders
- we / smaller / this / deliveries / means / partial / that / would / have several
- have to / a lot more / also / as / we'd / pay / a result
- Saturdays and Sundays / because of / deliver / we / can't / at the weekend / driving ban / on / the HGV
- problems / this delivery / no idea / I / would / cause / so many / had

TASK 6. Read this article. Translate passages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 into your native language and answer the questions. Make up a summary using necessary phrases.

(1) When Heathrow's Terminal 5 was officially opened by the Queen in March 2008, operator BAA said that it would put the airport at the cutting edge of global travel.

(2) The complex, which cost £4.5bn, includes 50 new aircraft stands, a large car park as well as rail and underground links to London. It is designed to handle 12,000 bags an hour.

(3) BAA claimed that checking in for flights would be simplified for up to 30 million passengers a year by online check-in, fast baggage dropping facilities and sophisticated baggage handling.

(4) Two weeks later, on launch day, however, dozens of flights in and out of the new terminal had to be cancelled due to a breakdown of the baggage handling system. By the end of the first day, hundreds of passengers were left stranded at the airport and there was a backlog of more than 15,000 bags.

(5) What had gone wrong? On launch day problems started almost immediately, when staff and passengers had trouble locating car parks. Delayed opening of check-in then led to long queues. Additionally, workers in the baggage sorting area had problems logging on to the computer system or could not handle the RMS (Resource Management System), which allocates baggage handlers to load or unload aircraft.

As the check-in staff were not aware of the situation, they continued to add luggage to the system. As a consequence, check-in had to be suspended in the afternoon.

An aviation analyst later explained that the backlog of baggage was mainly caused by problems with the terminal's three-stage baggage processing system.

The first stage, the fast bag drop-off, was working as planned, but the second stage, an underground conveyor system, had become clogged up because baggage workers were not able to remove the bags quickly enough at the other end.

BA said that they knew the first day would be critical because of the size and complexity of the move into Terminal 5, and that they were working hard to resolve these issues.

1. What are the main logistics problems mentioned in this article?
2. Have you ever experienced similar problems at an airport?
3. How important is logistics for an airport?

TASK 7. Choose and underline the correct form of the words. Translate the passages into your native language.

People are (1) ***travelling*** / ***travelled*** more miles each year. Because the automobile is the travel (2) ***made*** / ***mode*** of choice for most people, and because it is also the largest (3) ***polluter*** / ***pollution*** of our air, we have reasons to explore and encourage alternatives. Because pollution threatens our quality (4) ***of*** / ***in*** life, we should reexamine our lifestyles, including our transportation choices. One way to significantly decrease air pollution, traffic congestion, and land loss to roads is to (5) ***establish*** / ***establishment*** and use mass transit systems.

TASK 8. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space and read the text. Consult a dictionary if required. Translate the passages into your native language.

Minirail

We have seen them in major airports (1) **whisking** (WHISKY) from the gateway portals to the terminal lobby – the small single or (2) _____ (COUPLE) cars that move on narrow elevated or subsurface tracks. They are completely (3) _____ (AUTOMATE) – doors, (4) _____ (OPERATE) speeds, and even taped (5) _____ (ANNOUNCE). People stand or lean, for the distances are short; many can be (6) _____ (TRANSPORT) comfortably and quickly.

Such minirail cars, with or without seating, are well (7) _____ (SUIT) for direct back and forth or looped point-to-point interconnection – as from the peripheral garages of the centre city to the (8) _____ (GOVERNMENT) trade, (9) _____ (FINANCE), or (10) _____ (ENTERTAIN) plazas, as from one such plaza to another, or as between two or more stops within an urban centre.

TASK 9. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. Одним з важливих завдань оперативного планування перевезень є складання маршрутів руху рухомого складу.
2. Маршрутизацією перевезень називають складання раціональних маршрутів руху автомобілів, що забезпечують скорочення непродуктивних холостих пробігів у цілому рухомим складом.
3. Завдання складання раціональних маршрутів є особливо актуальним при перевезеннях масових вантажів.
4. При складанні маршрутів можливі два підходи до організації роботи.
5. Суть першого у тому, що за кожним постачальником закріплюють групу автомобілів, які працюють маятниковими маршрутами.
6. Автомобілі не закріплюються за постачальниками, і маршрут може проходити через різні пункти навантаження й розвантаження.
7. У цьому випадку можливе скорочення сумарного пробігу автомобіля за рахунок використання раціональних кільцевих маршрутів.
8. При визначенні повернення порожніх автомобілів необхідно використати метод подвійної переваги.
9. На підставі даних про відстані на окремих ділянках транспортної схеми скласти матрицю з відстанями між відправниками й одержувачами вантажів.
10. Необхідно провести оцінку доцільності використання кільцевих маршрутів й експертним способом визначити найкраще розташування транспортного підприємства.

TEST 1. VARIANT 5

TASK 1. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Translate sentences into your native language.

stackable	rigid	suitable	bulky
driverless	adjustable	collapsible	

1. An automated guided vehicle is a _____ truck which is controlled by computer and electrically powered.
2. IBCs (intermediate bulk containers) made of metal or plastic are _____ , but there are also ones made of canvas, which are _____ .
3. Cage and box pallets are fitted with corner-posts and sides. They are usually _____ .
4. In palletized storage APR, i.e. _____ pallet racking, is used.
5. Some products are not _____ for palletization e.g. expensive electronic items or large and _____ items.

TASK 2. Match the definitions (A – F) with the words (1 – 6) below. Make up sentences and translate them into your native language..

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. advanced payment | A. a service entailing cash payment to the carrier on delivery of merchandise |
| 2. cash on delivery | B. used to cover financial risk in international transactions e.g. if a buyer does not pay. |
| 3. open account | C. the exporter supplies the goods and the importer/customer pays for them at an agreed date in the future. |
| 4. documents against payment | D. involves the buyer's and the seller's bank, it is a promise made by the opening bank that payment will be made on receiving documents that comply with the terms agreed. |
| 5. documentary credit | E. also called cash against documents (CAD). It means that the exporter has full control over the documents until payment has been made by the importer. |
| 6. bank guarantee | F. customer / importer has to pay for the goods before they are shipped. |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 3. Replace the underlined verbs with words from the box that have the same meaning. Use the correct word forms. Translate sentences into your native language.

attend	do	responsibility	responsible for	run	see
--------	----	----------------	-----------------	-----	-----

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. I must leave – I have to <u>go to</u> a very important meeting. | _____ |
| 2. My wife is <u>in charge of</u> about twenty workers in her department. | _____ |
| 3. How long have you been <u>managing</u> this shop? | _____ |
| 4. I quite often have to <u>work</u> overtime, but I don't mind, because I'm paid for it. | _____ |
| 5. My job involves <u>meeting</u> clients and advising them on their financial problems. | _____ |
| 6. Could you tell me what your <u>duties</u> are? | _____ |

TASK 4. Match the beginnings of the sentences (1 – 6) with the endings (A – F). Translate sentences into your native language.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. With Quick Online Shipping you can find | A. to plan shipments, book collections and deliveries. |
| 2. This online tool allows you | B. price requests, schedule transport, and obtain real-time shipment information. |
| 3. To use QOS, simply log on | C. track pick-ups and deliveries. |
| 4. After registering with E- | D. download commercial documents in pdf |

- Shipping, you can make _____ format.
5. You can also _____ E. by selecting your town or region from the drop-down menu on the left.
6. With a mouse click you can _____ F. the right service to suit your shipping needs. also

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

TASK 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Translate sentences into your native language.

- How long would it take by barge? - Normally about six days, but it often takes _____ (**long**) if the weather's bad.
- It's cheap – it's actually _____ (**cheap**) of all the transport options.
- It would only take four days to ship by truck, but the cost would be about 50% _____ (**high**) than by barge.
- Rail would definitely be _____ (**fast**) than the truck option if we use the express service that takes three days.
- But it would also be _____ (**expensive**) than shipping by road - transport costs are about 40% higher.
- And then perhaps we'd have to use the standard train, which is much _____ (**slow**).

TASK 6. Read this article. Translate passages 1, 2, 3, 4 into your native language and answer the questions. Make up a summary using necessary phrases.

WAREHOUSING TODAY

(1) 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.

(2) During the last few years, however, the role and the design of the warehouse have radically changed. 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.

(3) 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.

(4) Automated Storage and Retrieval Systems (AS/RS) have been introduced in many warehouses. AS/RS involves high-racking storage with a machine operating within the aisles, serving both sides of the aisle. 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. The barcode label on each item provides specific information about the product, which can be transferred to a computer system. 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.

1. How is your company's warehouse organized?
2. Do you work in a warehouse yourself?
3. How has warehousing changed over the last few years?

TASK 7. Choose and underline the correct form of the words in brackets. Translate the passages into your native language.

Monorail is a rail-based transportation system based on a single (1) ***rail / road***, which acts as its sole support and its guideway. The term is (2) ***also / although*** used variously to describe the beam of the system, or the vehicles travelling on such a beam or track. The term originates from the (3) ***contraction / construction*** of the words mono (single) and rail, from as early as 1897, as early systems used metal rails. The (4) ***transportation / travelling*** system is often referred to as a railway. In contrast, a light rail system has two rails sharing support of the train (5) ***which / when*** also share the responsibility of guiding the train.

TASK 8. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space and read the text. Consult a dictionary if required. Translate the passages into your native language.

Travelling Around by Coach

In Britain, coaches (1) **refer** (REFERENCE) to the long-distance express buses and those used for sightseeing excursions. What the British refer to as buses, however, covers those vehicles that (2) _____ (OPERATION) on regular routes with (3) _____ (SCHEDULE) stops around or between villages, towns and cities. Many coach (4) _____ (SERVE) duplicate rail routes, but are generally (5) _____ (CHEAP). Journey times, however, are longer and much less (6) _____ (PREDICT) on (7) _____ (CROWD) roads. Modern coaches are (8) _____ (COMFORT), sometimes with refreshments, toilets and (9) _____ (ENTERTAIN) – in the form of feature films – on board. Some city to city routes, especially at weekends, are so popular that

it is a good idea to buy a (10) _____ (RESERVE) journey ticket, which guarantees you a seat.

TASK 9. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. Методи розрахунку ефективності капітальних вкладень і нової техніки для мінімізації наведених витрат, що представляють собою суму поточних витрат і капітальних вкладень, наведених до однакової розмірності відповідно до нормативу ефективності, які діють в умовах планової економіки, при переході до ринкової економіки виявилися непридатними.

2. Порівняльна ефективність, як вихідний методичний принцип оцінки найкращого варіанта, вступив у протиріччя з абсолютною ефективністю прийнятих рішень, проектів.

3. Це виявилось в умовному виборі бази порівняння, розрахункового року, відриву від системи ціноутворення, визначенні прибутку, неможливості розрахунків в умовах інфляції.

4. Для розрахунку економічної ефективності варто враховувати основні принципи й сформовані в світовій практиці оцінки інвестиційних проектів, адаптовані до умов переходу до ринкової економіки.

5. Також треба враховувати визначення ефекту за допомогою зіставлення майбутніх інтегральних результатів і витрат з орієнтацією на досягнення необхідної норми доходу на капітал або інші показники.

6. Треба брати до уваги приведення майбутніх різночасних результатів і витрат до умов їхньої сумірності щодо економічної цінності в початковому періоді.

7. Звернути увагу на облік впливу інфляції та інших факторів, що впливають на цінність використаних коштів.

8. Врахувати облік невизначеності й ризиків, пов'язаних зі здійсненням проекту.

9. Для розглянутих умов варто використати показник економічної ефективності, що враховує витрати й результати, пов'язані з реалізацією проекту й припускає вартісний вимір.

10. Строк окупності при цьому складе приблизно п'ять з половиною років від початку здійснення проекту.

TEST 2.VARIANT 1

TASK 1. Read and translate into native language the following article. Make up a summary for it.

A Very Tight Supply Chain

by Surah Murray

(A) 'Even mangoes can be got in England now,' declares Cyril Fielding, the college principal in E.M. Forster's novel 'A Passage to India'. 'They ship them in ice-cold rooms. You can make India in England apparently, just as you can make England in India.'

(B) Today, making India in England is even easier with the help of atmosphere-controlled refrigerated containers, known as reefers, monitored by computer chips. But while transport equipment is now highly sophisticated, the delivery of fresh fruit and vegetables also relies on extremely complex logistics systems which are designed to cut every last hour out of the 'cool chain'.

(C) Certainly, the containers themselves have moved on since the 'ice-cold rooms' described by Cyril Fielding. Reefer technology can control everything from temperature and humidity to ventilation and gas levels. Microprocessors in reefers detect temperature or other problems and fix them during the voyage, sending alerts to the vessel's bridge or to a website through which shippers can make adjustments remotely.

(D) These new technologies are increasingly important, as the demand for organic food grows. To satisfy demand, retailers are looking beyond national borders – and organic food is more time sensitive than conventional produce. 'You just have to be much more conscious of temperature fluctuations, making sure those are minimised, that the ventilation setting is properly adjusted and that the transit time isn't too long,' says Barbara Pratt, Chairman of the US International Refrigerated Transportation Association.

(E) Speed is crucial for perishable produce, particularly given the growing popularity of 'fresh-cut' produce – pieces of fruit, vegetables and salad that are washed, peeled, trimmed and ready to eat, but which have a far shorter shelf life than whole produce.

(F) In the past five years, UK retailers have dramatically reduced the time it takes to get fresh produce on the supermarket shelf. Today, an order placed by a retail chain might be sent that evening to the suppliers, who start the picking and packing the following morning and send the produce to the distribution centre that evening, allowing the goods to appear on the shelves the following morning. 'That's a very condensed supply chain', says Brian Gaunt of Christian Salvesen's food and consumer division.

(G) The use of aviation has also speeded up the perishables supply chain and brought new items to the supermarkets, particularly high-value produce such as soft fruit from the US, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

(H) Many of these and other air freighted fruit and vegetables are processed at the British Airways World Cargo Perishables Handling Centre at Heathrow Airport. The centre, which is operated by Christian Salvesen, is a chilled facility of almost 70,000 square feet that processes more than 90,000 tonnes of perishable cargo each year.

(I) At the centre, bulk shipments are broken up into individual orders and sorted by product type or according to the regional distribution centre for which they are destined. Machines at the centre print branded labels for each retailer, including the weight, sell-by date and price, allowing supermarkets to change their prices at the last minute.

(J) If you go back 10 to 15 years, typically there would have been three to four handling points in the supply chain – whether at origin or in destination,’ says Gerry Mundy, BA’s Global Perishables Manager, ‘All that is now handled by the perishable handling centre.’

TASK 2. Read the article and answer these questions.

1. What is meant by the phrase in the article *making India in England* (passage B)?
2. What is meant by the phrase *cool chain* (passage B)?
3. In what way is organic food different from other food products?
4. What are important factors for keeping organic food products fresh when transporting them?
5. How quickly can fresh produce be transported from the farm to the supermarket shelf?

TASK 3. Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. What is the name of the modern equipment used to transport fresh fruit and vegetables? Why do you think it is called that?
2. What does reefer technology control?
3. What functions do microprocessors control in modern refrigerated containers?
4. What are the steps in the process when a retail chain orders fresh produce from suppliers?
5. What kind of fresh produce is transported by plane rather than by ship?
6. Where is BA’s World Cargo Perishable Handling Centre located?
7. Which company runs the centre?
8. How much fresh produce does it handle each year?
9. What kind of activities take place at the centre?
10. How were things different 15 years ago?

TASK 4. Find words and phrases in the article which match these meanings. Translate them into your native language.

1. checked and controlled (paragraph B) – m.....
2. notice something that is not easy to see, hear, etc. (paragraph C) – d.....
3. warning signals, usually visible or audible (paragraph C) – a.....

4. small changes made to a machine (paragraph C) – a.....
5. frequent changes, especially from high to low or low to high (paragraph D) – f.....
6. the time needed to transport goods (paragraph D) – t..... t.....
7. describes food that can become bad quickly (paragraph E) – p.....
8. food that is obtained through farming, especially in large quantities (paragraph E) – p.....
9. length of time food products will stay in good condition once they are put on sale (paragraph E) – s..... l.....
10. shortened, concentrated (paragraph F) – c.....
11. kept cool, at a low temperature (but not frozen) (paragraph H) – c.....
12. deliveries in large quantities (paragraph I) – b..... s.....
13. last date at which a food product can be sold (paragraph I) – s..... – b..... d.....

TASK 5. Find verb + preposition phrases in the article which match these meanings. Translate them into your native language.

1. is dependent on (paragraph B)
2. remove from (paragraph B)
3. become more modern (paragraph C)
4. searching outside (paragraph D)
5. made quicker (paragraph G)
6. divided into smaller units (paragraph I)

TASK 6. Match these words to make noun-noun partnerships from the article. Translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. computer | A. fluctuations |
| 2. transport | B. centre |
| 3. logistics | C. life |
| 4. temperature | D. centre |
| 5. transit | E. systems |
| 6. shelf | F. type |
| 7. distribution | G. equipment |
| 8. consumer | H. time |
| 9. handling | I. chips |
| 10. product | J. division |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

TASK 7. Match the verbs (1 – 7) with the nouns (A – G) to form phrases used in the article. Translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. to control | A. adjustments |
| 2. to detect | B. prices |
| 3. to make | C. demand |

4. to satisfy
5. to place
6. to print
7. to change

- D. labels
- E. a problem
- F. the temperature
- G. an order

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

TASK 8. Use the correct form of phrases from TASK 7 to complete these sentences. Translate the following sentences.

1. During the transport of fresh produce, it is important to carefully.
2. Fresh, organic fruit and vegetables are flown halfway across the world to consumer
3. In modern containers, if such as temperature fluctuations are , microprocessors can automatically
4. The supply chain for fresh produce is so well organised, fruit and vegetables can be on the supermarket shelf within two days of an being
5. The BA World Cargo Perishables Handling Centre is so sophisticated, machines can for each retailer, which means the retailer can decide to up to the last minute.

TASK 9. Write the correct words in the blanks. Translate the passages into your native language.

composing	dangerous	driver	latest	latest
Prevention	temptation	using	least	specific

Message Puts Man in Jail

‘The jailing of a lorry (1) _____ who veered off the road and killed a man while (2) _____ a text message reinforced the need to ban the use of mobile phones while driving’ said the Royal Society for the (3) _____ of Accidents after the Court hearing.

ROSPA said the (4) _____ to answer calls or text messages had to be removed.

There had now been at (5) _____ 16 deaths on Britain’s roads in which a mobile phone had been implicated – and the (6) _____ case was the second where text messages were involved.

Kevin Clinton, ROSPA’s Head of Road Safety said that this (7) _____ death might just be ‘the tip of the iceberg’.

‘We believe hundreds of accidents may be caused by mobiles but are going unrecorded. This case in which a lorry driver has been jailed for 5 years for causing death by (8) _____ driving reinforces the need for a (9) _____ offence to ban the use of mobiles while driving.’

The only safe way for drivers to use mobiles was when they were stopped in a safe place. He urged companies to ban their drivers from (10) _____ mobiles while on the move. (*Care on the Road, April 2001*)

TASK 10. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. При визначенні кореспонденції вантажопотоків місто умовно розбивають на розрахункові зони або транспортні райони й визначають вантажоутворюючі й вантажопоглинаючі пункти.

2. Вантажні перевезення, що здійснюються внутрішньоміським транспортом, складаються з вантажів, що прибувають у місто, вантажів, що відправляють із міста, і вантажів внутрішньоміського походження.

3. Зазначені види вантажів мають специфічні особливості.

4. Так, вантажі прибуття – це, в основному, вантажі для будівельного виробництва, сировина й паливо для промисловості, продукти харчування й сільськогосподарські продукти, призначені для переробки.

5. Вантажі відправлення звичайно являють собою готову продукцію, що випускають підприємства міста.

6. Розміри вантажообігу міського транспорту залежать від розміру міста, його планування, характеру й ступеня розвитку промисловості.

7. Вантажі внутрішньоміського походження – це продукція, виготовлена заводами й підприємствами, різні відходи виробництва й життєдіяльності населення міста.

8. Кількість вантажів прибуття для кожного міста різна й визначається на підставі звітних даних і планових завдань залізничного, автомобільного й водного транспорту, а також за матеріалами обстежень вантажонапруженості основних автомобільних доріг, якими надходять в місто транзитні вантажі.

9. Варто враховувати, що частину вантажів перевозять з товарних станцій або пристаней різними видами транспорту в приміську частину, минаючи міську вуличну мережу, і, таким чином, не надходить у вантажообіг міста.

10. Кількість вантажів відправлення можна визначити більш точно, ніж кількість вантажів прибуття.

TEST 2.VARIANT 2

TASK 1. Read and translate into native language the following article. Make up a summary for it.

Oil Price Forces P&G to Rethink Its Distribution

by Jonathan Birchall and Elizabeth Rigby

(A) Soaring energy prices are forcing Procter & Gamble, the world's biggest consumer goods company, to rethink how it distributes products and to consider shifting manufacturing sites closer to consumers to cut its transport bill.

(B) Keith Harrison. Head of Global Supply at P&G, the maker of Tide detergent, Crest toothpaste and Pampers nappies, said the era of high oil prices was forcing P&G to change. ‘A lot of our supply-chain design work was really developed and implemented in the 1980s and 1990s, when our capital spending on capacity was fairly high, and oil was \$10 a barrel.’ said Mr Harrison, ‘I could say that the supply-chain design is now upside down. The environment has changed. Transportation cost is going to create an even more distributed sourcing network than we would have had without the big rise in oil prices.’

(C) A couple of years ago, P&G launched a comprehensive review of the design of its supply operations, in response both to rising energy costs and its increasingly global expansion. ‘We’ve kicked off a study that really asks: what is our business going to look like in 2015?’ Mr Harrison said.

(D) The study will include assessing trends such as reductions in product size, sustainable packaging and future consumer demand based on regions. It will also try to anticipate changes in the global operating environment. ‘What happens if oil is \$200 a barrel? What happens if you can’t ship using trucks on the weekends or if there are road-congestion issues? Or if you can’t bring trucks into cities any more?’

(E) Mr Harrison, responsible for the supply chain behind P&G’s global sales of more than \$80bn, said its supply system was based on ‘large single-category regional production sites with long supply chains’. ‘Up to where oil was \$70 or so, it was hard to justify building new capacity only on the back of new distribution costs. But with oil going as high as \$140, the world has changed.’

(F) The company is the world’s largest shipper of consumer goods, with an estimated 30,000 trucks on the road around the world every day. It also operates 145 manufacturing plants.

(G) Mr Harrison said high energy costs were already changing the calculations affecting the siting of factories. As an example, he quoted a baby-care plant being built to meet growing demand in China, located at Xiqing in the northern province of Tianjin, rather than at an existing facility near Guangzhou in southern China. ‘Part of the justification to go to Xiqing was distribution costs. Part was that I needed more capacity. But today’s distribution-cost equation could lead you to a different answer than you might have reached otherwise.’

TASK 2. Read the article and answer these questions.

1. How has Procter & Gamble’s (P&G’s) production and distribution system been organised over the last 20 years?
2. What kind of study is P&G now carrying out?
3. What factors is P&G taking into account in its study?
4. P&G is the world’s largest shipper of consumer goods. What figures support this?
5. What does Keith Harrison mean by the phrase distribution-cost equation?

TASK 3. Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. What is one way P&G would be able to cut its transportation bill?

2. When was P&G's current supply chain developed?
3. What was the price of oil at that time?
4. How does Keith Harrison describe what has happened to P&G's supply-chain design?
5. What is the main aim of the study started by P&G?
6. What supply-chain trends will P&G look at in its study?
7. What questions will P&G ask in the study?
8. What does Keith Harrison mean when he describes P&G's current supply chain as large single-category regional production sites with long supply chains'?
9. At what point did P&G have to rethink its distribution strategy?
10. How have increased transport costs changed P&G's thinking about how it distributes goods?

TASK 4. Find words or phrases in the article which match these meanings. Translate them into your native language.

1. increasing rapidly (paragraph A) – s.....
2. moving, relocating (paragraph A) – s.....
3. to reduce (paragraph A) – c
4. a period of time that is marked by particular events (paragraph B) – e.....
5. put into operation (paragraph B) – i.....
6. investment of money in business assets (paragraph B) – c..... s.....
7. factories and warehouses (paragraph B) – c.....
8. a study of smth to see where improvements can be made (paragraph C) – r.....
9. started, launched (paragraph C) – k..... o...
10. to imagine or expect what will happen, sometimes taking action in preparation (paragraph D) – a.....
11. when there is too much traffic on the roads (paragraph D) – r..... c.....
12. to give a good reason for doing something (paragraph E) – j.....
13. locating, positioning something (paragraph G) – s.....

TASK 5. Use the words and phrases from TASK 3 to complete these sentences. Translate the following sentences.

1. P&G is considering manufacturing sites closer to consumers because of energy prices.
2. It believes the of cheap oil is Finished for ever.
3. It has just a study which will try to how the global environment will change in the next five to 10 years.
4. The study will also consider traffic issues such as
5. When the oil price was below US \$70 a barrel, it was difficult to building new plants based only on transport costs.
6. In the future, the of new plants will have to take transport costs into account.

TASK 6. Match these words to make noun-noun partnerships from the article. Translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. energy | A. bill |
| 2. consumer | B. plants |
| 3. manufacturing | C. prices |
| 4. transport | D. operations |
| 5. oil | E. goods |
| 6. capital | F. size |
| 7. transportation | G. demand |
| 8. operating | H. cost |
| 9. product | I. spending |
| 10. supply | J. environment |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

TASK 7. 1. What are the verbs that come from these nouns? (A)

2. What are the nouns that come from these verbs? (B)

- | A | B |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. distribution | 1. implement |
| 2. manufacturing | 2. develop |
| 3. production | 3. assess |
| 4. consumer | 4. reduce |
| 5. transportation | 5. justify |
| 6. spending | 6. ship |
| 7. expansion | 7. operate |

TASK 8. Use the correct form of phrases from TASK 6 to complete these sentences. Translate the following sentences.

- After the war there were shortages of food and
- Communications department aims to promote the consumption of seafood by stimulating
- The latest news brought down
- The nature of the goods, the available infrastructures, origins and destinations, technology, and particularly their respective distances define
- ... consists of one or more buildings with facilities for manufacturing.

TASK 9. Complete the text using the words below. Translate the passages into your native language.

electronic controllers	flow	intersection	motorists
traffic congestion	turn	repeating	roadway
vehicular traffic	stoplight		

Traffic light is a road signal for directing (1) _____ by means of colored lights, typically red for stop, green for go, and yellow to proceed with caution.

A traffic signal, or (2) _____ as it is also known, controls vehicle traffic passing through the (3) _____ of two or more roadways by giving a visual indication to drivers when to proceed, when to slow, and when to stop. Traffic signals also indicate to drivers when they may make a (4) _____. These signals may be operated manually or by a simple timer which allows traffic to flow on one (5) _____ for a fixed period of time, and then on the other roadway for another fixed period of time before (6) _____ the cycle. Other signals may be operated by sophisticated (7) _____ that sense the time of day and (8) _____ of traffic to continually adjust the sequence of operation of the signals. Traffic engineers use signals to avoid (9) _____ and improve safety for both (10) _____ and pedestrians alike.

TASK 10. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. Обсяг продукції підприємств, використаний для потреб міста, планують відповідні організації.

2. Обсяг вантажів місцевого походження, вироблених підприємствами, розташованими в даному місті, визначають за звітними даними різних відомств, а на перспективу – за нормами споживання на одного мешканця міста.

3. Таким чином, загальний вантажообіг міста дорівнює сумі всіх врахованих вантажів, що входять у зазначені три групи.

4. Перевезення між різними видами транспорту розподіляють залежно від наявності транспортних засобів, розмірів перевезень, характеру вантажів, рельєфу міста й інших факторів.

5. Для великих міст, що мають велике число вантажоутворюючих і вантажопоглинаючих пунктів, у першу чергу враховують об'єкти, що мають річний вантажообіг, що перевищує 1000 т.

6. Усі інші дрібні об'єкти враховують шляхом додатка процентної надбавки до врахованих вантажопотоків окремих транспортних районів.

7. При визначенні обсягів вантажних перевезень всі види вантажів варто класифікувати відповідно до їх призначення й особливостям на наступні категорії: будівельні вантажі, що використовують для зведення різних міських споруджень, сировина й паливо для промислових підприємств міста, харчові продукти й промислові товари, паливо, продукція й відходи промислових підприємств, комунальні вантажі (двірське сміття, сніг, тощо).

8. Розподіл вантажів між постачальниками й споживачами відбувається також з урахуванням їх відстані.

9. Звичайно постійних споживачів закріплюють за постачальниками з обліком мінімальних транспортних витрат.

10. Такі завдання на знаходження мінімуму вирішуються методами лінійного програмування.

TEST 2.VARIANT 3

TASK 1. *Read and translate into native language the following article. Make up a summary for it.*

Finding Better Ways to Deliver the Goods

by Rod Newing

(A) Increased transport costs due to oil-price rises can change the economics on which supply chains were built.

(B) Traditional strategies were aimed at reducing the amount of money tied up in inventory and the number of warehouses. However, this was often at the expense of increased frequency of deliveries and longer transport distances, and therefore higher emissions.

(C) Strategies, such as just-in-time, lean manufacturing and even low-cost Country sourcing, must be re-evaluated in the light of fuel prices. We have entered a new era where different supply-chain strategies are needed to produce high performance, says *Past the Tipping Point*, a recent report from Accenture and Hog, a French business-software company.

(D) Jonathan Wright, a supply chain consultant at Accenture, explains that tipping-point analysis is an end-to-end assessment of the supply chain. The aim is to understand at what point inventory should be held further forward in the supply chain to reduce transport costs.

(E) Moving inventory closer to demand lowers transport and emissions at the expense of higher inventory costs. 'The tipping point occurs at different fuel prices, depending on the type and nature of the product,' he says. 'The tipping point will be lower with a low-cost bulky product, such as soft drinks or paper. There will always be areas where just-in-time is the right thing to do and others where it is history.'

(F) Kimberly-Clark's *Network of the Future* places distribution centres closer to its key customers and markets, reducing the number of delivery trips. Its strategy aims for 70 per cent of products to be made and sold in the same country. In the US alone in 2007, it saved nearly 2.8m miles and 500,000 gallons of fuel.

(G) There is usually a carbon tradeoff between more energy-efficient, centralised warehouses and transport, costs, but, generally, cost and carbon reduction go together.

(H) Professor Alan McKinnon, Director of the Logistics Research Centre at Scotland's Heriot-Watt University, has identified nine ways of reducing carbon in freight transport, most of which will also reduce costs. These are: switch from road and air to rail or water; reduce the number of links in supply chains; reduce average journey length; increase average vehicle loading; reduce empty running; increase vehicle capacity; reschedule deliveries to off-peak periods; use more fuel-efficient vehicles; and use lower carbon fuels.

(I) Sharing distribution centres and deliveries is a powerful way to reduce cost and carbon footprint. Judy Blackburn, Head of the UK Logistics team at consultancy Kurt Salmon Associates, says that when two competing companies have merged their

logistics operations and vehicle deliveries, transport costs have fallen by 15 to 25 per cent, saving 300.000 – 400.000 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

(J) ‘Current supply-chain designs are primarily aimed at improving on-shelf availability, reducing cost and supporting sound financial figures.’ according to *The 2016 Future Supply Chain: Serving Consumers in a Sustainable Way*, a report by the Global Commerce Initiative of manufacturers and retailers and Capgemini, the consultancy firm. ‘In future, the industry must design for additional parameters, such as reduction in CO₂ emissions, reduced energy consumption, and reduced traffic congestion.’

(K) The report forecasts that finished products will be shipped to shared warehouses in which multiple manufacturers store their products. Shared transport will deliver to city hubs and regional consolidation centres. Final distribution to stores, pick-up points and homes will use consolidated deliveries.

TASK 2. Read the article and answer the questions.

1. What are some traditional strategies and aims of running supply chains?
2. What new factors will companies have to take into account when designing their supply chains?
3. In what ways can a company reduce transport costs in its supply chain?
4. What is the likely future strategy for the organisation of supply chains?
5. What are the factors pushing this new strategy?

TASK 3. Read the article again and say whether these statements are true (T), false (F) or there is not enough information (N).

1. Traditional supply-chain strategies were not greatly concerned about transport costs or carbon emissions.
2. Many companies are now against building huge warehouses because they are damaging to the environment.
3. Just-in-time, lean manufacturing and low-cost country sourcing are part of the new supply-chain strategy.
4. Tipping-point analysis argues that goods should always be stored close to the customer.
5. Products such as soft drinks or paper will continue to be delivered on a just-in-time basis.
6. Kimberly-Clark is the leader in moving its distribution centres closer to customers.
7. It is more energy efficient to have big, centralised warehouses rather than small, local ones.
8. Most ways of reducing carbon emissions in freight transport come at the expense of higher costs.
9. Shared warehouses and shared deliveries will be the model for the future.
10. This new model will give improved on-shelf availability.

TASK 4. Find words or phrases in the article which match these meanings. Translate them into your native language.

1. locked away (so that it can't be used for anything else) (paragraph B) – t... u...
2. considering (paragraph C) – i... t... l... o...
3. from start to finish (paragraph D) – e...-t...-e...
4. the moment when one particular result of a process becomes the most likely one, after a period when the result was not sure (paragraph E) – t... p...
5. taking up a lot of space (paragraph E) – b...
6. an acceptable balance between two very different things (paragraph G) – t...-o...
7. the extent to which a truck has a full load (paragraph H) – v... l...
8. when trucks travel without carrying goods (paragraph H) – e... r...
9. less busy times of day for travelling (paragraph H) – o...-p... p...
10. the amount of carbon emissions an activity produces (paragraph I) – c... f...
11. joined part of their operations together (paragraph I) – m...
12. factors, limits on how much should be allowed (paragraph I) – p...
13. when several deliveries are combined together (paragraph K) – c...

TASK 5. Use the words and phrases from TASK 4 to complete these sentences. Translate the following sentences into your native language.

1. It is expensive to store ... products in a warehouse, as they take up a lot of space.
2. For environmental reasons, most transport companies are trying to reduce their ...
...
3. One way to reduce carbon emissions is to deliver in ...-... periods, when there is less traffic.
4. Another way is to avoid when trucks return to a warehouse with no goods.
5. A third way is to increase average by making sure that trucks have as full a load as possible.
6. The traditional strategy of supply chains was to avoid having too much capital ...
... in inventory.

TASK 6. Complete the phrases from the article using the prepositions in the box. Translate the following phrases into your native language.

at	at	between	from	in	in	of	of	on	on	to	to	to
----	----	---------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1. the economics ... which supply chains were built.
2. the amount of money tied up ... inventory
3. ... the expense ... increased transport frequencies
4. ... the light ... fuel prices.
5. to understand ... what point inventory should be held further forward in the supply chain
6. depending ... the type and nature of the product
7. places distribution centres closer ... its key customers

8. a trade-off ... more energy-efficient, centralised warehouses and transport costs
9. switch ... road and air ... rail or water
10. reschedule deliveries ... off-peak periods

TASK 7. Match the verbs (1 – 7) with the nouns (A – G) to form phrases used in the article. Translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. produce | A. chain |
| 2. place | B. costs |
| 3. supply | C. center |
| 4. reschedule | D. loading |
| 5. reduce | E. warehouse |
| 6. deliver to | F. performance |
| 7. increase | G. delivery |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

TASK 8. Use the correct form of phrases from TASK 7 to complete these sentences. Translate the following sentences into your native language.

1. Our ... is three-tier.
2. We must concentrate our efforts on finding ways to ...
3. Milk float is a small motor vehicle used to ... milk ...
4. If you wish to receive your delivery on a different day, you can ... your ...
5. As a project manager you should ... measurements of your project.

TASK 9. Complete the sentences with the right words or word-combinations. Translate the passages into your native language.

horses' heads	royal stable	working families	noise	donkeys
Tower Bridge	quite different	city centre buildings	design	traffic

'Of course it's all cars, buses, and lorries now. But when I was younger, things were (1) _____.

If you look out of my window at the building opposite, the one next to the mosque, you can see carvings of (2) _____ on the wall. It's a museum now. But, before 1952, when there was a King of Egypt, that building was a (3) _____. There were some cars, but most people used to walk, or cycle, or they travelled on (4) _____ or donkey-pulled carts – you can still see them sometimes in the markets and the old city. Some even had carriages pulled by horses. It all depended on how rich you were. I mean, they weren't for (5) _____ like us.

There were trams too, as there were in London. They were handy, and cheap. But of course the (6) _____ grew, till five years ago things had to make way for a new bridge and flyover. They say it's progress – so long as you don't have to live with the (7) _____ and the fumes, that is.

As my son will tell you, the markets are full of life, and the Bulaq people are always keen to help each other out. You can see some beautiful (8) _____ from here – like the TV Centre and the Foreign Office. Mind you, with 26th July Street in the way, they could be in another world sometimes.

One thing I must mention, looking back. Before they built the new bridge, people used an old low one. You can still see it if you look. Abu Al'Elar, it's called. It was supposed to open in the same way as (9) _____ in London. But unfortunately, it was too heavy to open! The bigger cargo boats could not get under the bridge. That meant more trade for Bulaq, as they had no choice but to unload here. It wasn't a very clever (10) _____, especially when you consider who built it. Heard of the Eiffel Tower in Paris? It was the same man, Gustav Eiffel.

Well, anyone can make a mistake, I suppose!'

TASK 10. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. Кількість одночасно поданих транспортних засобів повинно відповідати числу постів навантаження, а інтервал між послідовними подачами – часу навантаження.

2. Транспортне підприємство зобов'язане забезпечити подачу справних транспортних засобів, придатних для перевезення даного вантажу.

3. Транспортні засоби, що виділяють для перевезень швидкопсувних вантажів, повинні бути чистими й відповідати встановленим санітарним вимогам.

4. Холодильна установка, вантажонесучі пристрої й забори дверей повинні бути справними, кузова ізотермічних автомобілів й автомобілів-рефрижераторів не повинні мати просвітів.

5. Водій зобов'язаний попередньо, до навантаження вантажу, остудити (підігріти) кузов автомобіля до температури, необхідної для перевезення даного вантажу з обліком його термічної обробки.

6. Температура в кузові автомобіля перед навантаженням визначає відправник вантажу в товарно-транспортній накладній.

7. Контроль за своєчасним надходженням транспорту протягом дня, регулювання його розміщення, подачу під навантаження, використання вивільненого транспорту у зворотному напрямку, облік відвантаження, часу надходження й вибуття транспортних засобів здійснюють диспетчери транспортного підприємства або відділу збуту замовників транспорту залежно від прийнятої системи керування перевезеннями.

8. При прийомі вантажу до перевезення можна здійснити зважування на вагах при навантаженні, обмір у кузові автомобіля, рахунок місць при навантаженні.

9. Вантаж може бути прийнятий без перевірки, якщо його пред'явлено до перевезення в спеціальних кузовах або контейнерах при наявності на них пломб відправника вантажу.

10. Вантажно-розвантажувальні пункти повинні бути організовані відповідно до вимог.

TEST 2.VARIANT 4

TASK 1. Read and translate into native language the following article. Make up a summary for it.

How Jaguar Land Rover Reduced Its Carbon Footprint

by Rod Newing

(A) In 2003, Jaguar Land Rover did not know the carbon footprint of its supply chain. Now, it has been measured, reduction targets have been set, measures are being taken, and the results are being monitored.

(B) 'Our total supply-chain carbon footprint in January 2008 was 186,076 tonnes a year,' says Kevin Wall, the company's Material, Planning and Logistics Director. 'We are on target to reduce this by more than 2,000 tonnes year on year and we have a 10-year plan to eliminate 90m road miles.'

(C) Jaguar Cars is one of the world's premier makers of luxury cars, and Land Rover's four-wheel drive vehicles are world famous. Together, the two companies, which were acquired by Tata Motors from Ford Motor in 2008, manufacture 290,000 vehicles a year in the UK.

(D) In 2003, Jaguar Land Rover set up an integrated Europe-wide supply chain to collect components from 380 suppliers based in the UK and Europe. The aim was to maximise the full capacity of a trailer by consolidating five or six suppliers in a similar geographical area. This has reduced average road miles per week from 59,280 to 30,780, a 52-per-cent saving.

(E) Although created to reduce costs, it has also eliminated CO₂ emissions of 1,772 tonnes a year. The third-party logistics contract has just been rebid, and next-generation truck engines were specified, to reduce emissions and improve economy by 10–12 per cent.

(F) 'Ten years ago, our supplier base was mainly in the UK, but now it is truly global,' says Mr Wall. 'You can't look at the purchase price any more. you have to look at the total landed cost, including freight, packaging, customs and the cost of returning any unique containers. It is difficult to calculate, but we have used this basis for several years, and it takes into account both the financial and environmental implications of global sourcing.'

(G) The company has been trying to switch vehicle delivery from road to trains. Finished vehicles for the US, Australia and Japan go to Southampton by rail. This has eliminated 777,925 road miles a year, equating to 1,188 tonnes of CO₂.

(H) From Southampton, vehicles are transported by Wallenius Wilhelmsen ships. In partnership, the two organisations have optimised fleet utilisation, streamlined routes and run vessels – where possible – at more economical speeds. Most significantly, instead of normal bunker fuel, the company pays extra for the ships to use low-sulphur fuel, which contains 1.3 per cent of the mineral, compared with an International Maritime Organisation target of 4.5 percent. Between 2001 and 2007, this low-sulphur fuel saved 98,500 tonnes of sulphur dioxide emissions, a reduction of 43 per cent, and has cut CO₂ emissions by 17 per cent.

(I) Future projects include reviewing vessel steaming speeds. A two-knot reduction saves 244kg of CO₂ per transported unit, 21 per cent less than present.

(J) JLR is also exploring Wallenius Wilhelmsen's Orcelle project for a lightweight, environmentally sound ship that can carry 10,000 cars. Using solar, wind and wave power, it does not release any emissions into the atmosphere or the ocean.

TASK 2. Read the article and answer the questions.

1. How would you define the term carbon footprint?
2. What aspects of its supply chain do you think Jaguar Land Rover focused on to reduce carbon emissions?
3. In what ways can transport by ship be made more carbon efficient?
4. How has Jaguar Land Rover changed its environmental approach since 2003?
5. What is JLR's integrated Europe-wide supply chain?

TASK 3. Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. When did Jaguar Land Rover begin its campaign to reduce its carbon footprint?
2. What was the carbon footprint of JLR's total supply chain at the start of 2008?
3. What is their target 10 years from the date of the article?
4. Who owns JLR?
5. At the time of the article, how many vehicles did JLR produce per year in the UK?
6. What was JLR's original aim when it set up its integrated Europe-wide supply chain?
7. How successful has this been in reducing CO₂ emissions?
8. How does JLR plan to reduce carbon emissions further in its integrated Europe-wide supply chain?
9. What is the difference between the purchase price and the total landed cost of materials purchased from suppliers?
10. In what other way has JLR managed to reduce the number of road miles in its transportation of vehicles?

TASK 4. Find words and phrases in the article which match these meanings. Translate them into your native language.

1. are likely to reach the result they are aiming for (paragraph B) – a... o... t...
2. planned and implemented a new system (paragraph D) – s... u...
3. explained in an exact and detailed way (paragraph E) – s...
4. possible results of a plan or an action (paragraph F) – i...
5. improved to make simpler or more efficient (paragraph H) – s...
6. examining something to decide if changes need to be made (paragraph I) – r...
7. weighing very little (paragraph J) – l...
8. good for the environment (paragraph J) – e... s...
9. a channel of distribution beginning with the supplier of materials or components, extending through a manufacturing process to the distributor and retailer, and ultimately to the consumer (paragraph A) – s... c...

10. to process or make (a product) from a raw material, esp as a large-scale operation using machinery (paragraph C) – m ...
11. the amount that can be contained; volume (paragraph D) – c ...
12. to travel or move to a place by any kind of vehicle (paragraph G) – g ... b ...
13. making or regarding as equivalent or similar, esp in order to compare or balance (paragraph G) – e ...

TASK 5. Use words and phrases from TASK 4 in the correct form to complete these sentences. Translate the following sentences into your native language.

1. A few years ago, JLR ... an integrated Europe-wide supply chain.
2. Global sourcing has financial and environmental ... which were not considered when the process first started.
3. In order to reduce fuel consumption, JLR is ... the speed at which ships travel when transporting its cars.
4. One aim of the Orcelle project is to build ... ships which will need much less power than heavier, conventional ships.
5. JLR ... to reduce its supply-chain carbon footprint by more than 2,000 tonnes, year on year.
6. Ships of the future will need to be ... so that they produce very low or even no emissions.

TASK 6. Complete these extracts using between, by, from, per or to. Some can be used more than once. Translate the following sentences into your native language.

1. We are on target to reduce our carbon footprint ... more than 2,000 tonnes year on year.
2. JLR's integrated Europe-wide supply chain has reduced average road miles ... week ... 59,280 ... 30,780, a 52-per-cent saving.
3. Using next-generation truck engines will improve economy ... 10 –12 percent.
4. Switching from road to rail has eliminated 777,925 road miles a year, equating ... 1,188tonnes of CO₂.
5. ... 2001 and 2007, the use of low-sulphur fuel cut CO₂ emissions ... 17 per cent.
6. A two-knot reduction in vessel steaming speeds saves 244kg of CO₂ ... transported unit.
7. Ethiopia has almost the lowest oil consumption ... capita in the world.
8. I've been a hair-dresser ... a boy, except for the war.
9. Corporation is a group of people authorized ... law to act as a legal personality and having its own powers, duties, and liabilities.
10. Our consultants receive \$500 ... diem plus expenses.

TASK 7. Match these words to make noun-noun partnerships from the article. Translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. carbon | A. contract |
| 2. road | B. price |
| 3. logistics | C. delivery |
| 4. supplier | D. miles |
| 5. purchase | E. utilisation |
| 6. vehicle | F. footprint |
| 7. fleet | G. base |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

TASK 8. Use the word partnerships from TASK 7 to complete these sentences. Translate the following sentences into your native language.

- JLR has just organised a rebid of its ... for transportation of parts and materials.
- Over the last five or six years, JLR has substantially reduced the number of ... used in the transport of its parts and finished vehicles.
- One way that JLR and Wallenius Wilhelmsen have reduced the carbon emissions in ship transport is by optimizing ...
- As a result of all its efforts, JLR's ... has been significantly reduced.
- JLR's ... , from which it purchases components, used to be mainly in the UK, but now it is global.

TASK 9. Complete the sentences with the right words or word-combinations. Translate the passages into your native language.

Coaches

National Express (1) _____ operate from Victoria coach station to all over the (2) _____. The coach station is not connected (3) _____ the main-line train station or the underground: it is a (4) _____ of approximately 10 minutes. So, if you are arriving (5) _____ coach keep in mind that carrying (6) _____ bags and packages can prove difficult as you will need to cross a main road and navigate (7) _____ steps.

However, travelling by coach is the (8) _____ way to travel in and out of London (9) _____ most places in the UK. You may even consider that it is cheaper to take the coach to Victoria, (10) _____ a taxi to your new home. There is a taxi rank close to the coach station.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. taxis | B. buses | C. coaches | D. cars |
| 2. A. country | B. world | C. region | D. area |
| 3. A. with | B. to | C. for | D. in |
| 4. A. travel | B. journey | C. go | D. walk |
| 5. A. by | B. on | C. in | D. with |
| 6. A. hard | B. heavy | C. hot | D. hollow |
| 7. A. slow | B. seven | C. severe | D. several |

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 8. A. cheap | B. cheapest | C. cheaper | D. cheapen |
| 9. A. for | B. in | C. from | D. to |
| 10. A. that | B. than | C. then | D. the |

TASK 10. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. Якість транспортного обслуговування характеризується не тільки економічністю доставки.

2. Ефективність функціонування споживачів транспортних послуг залежить як від величини тарифу на доставку, так і від таких аспектів якості доставки, як своєчасність, схоронність тощо.

3. На практиці при виборі варіанта доставки відправники вантажу і вантажоодержувачі часто враховують лише основну частину витрат, пов'язаних з доставкою, – транспортні витрати.

4. Інші витрати, обумовлені недостатнім рівнем якості доставки, враховуються звичайно як витрати основного виробництва.

5. Таким чином, фактичний вплив транспорту на ефективність основного виробництва значно більше, ніж це впливає із суми транспортних витрат.

6. В удосконаленні рівня якості системи доставки вантажів зацікавлені не тільки споживачі транспортних послуг, в яких велика частка транспортних витрат у вартості їхньої продукції, але і ті, в яких ця частка невелика, але через недостатньо високий рівень якості доставки витрати значні (неможливість застосування ефективних виробничих технологій, необхідність збереження великих запасів, тощо).

7. Для того, щоб вибрати систему доставки вантажів, що забезпечує високий рівень наданого обслуговування, потрібно виявити вимоги клієнта до системи доставки, і за допомогою яких параметрів споживач оцінює ступінь задоволення цих вимог.

8. Безсумнівно, згодом міняються вимоги споживачів, відповідно міняється і ступінь їхнього задоволення.

9. Однак для забезпечення повноти вирішення завдання вибору треба виявити всі можливі вимоги споживачів.

10. Для цього необхідно постійне відстеження змін у вимогах споживачів і використанні таких методів, як анкетування, структуровані інтерв'ю, фокусування на окремих групах.

TEST 2.VARIANT 5

TASK 1. Read and translate into native language the following article. Make up a summary for it.

Green Supply Chains: Moving Beyond Logistics

by Sarah Murray

(A) As companies start to examine the environmental footprint of their supply chains, attention has often focused on transport and logistics. But while the movement of products across the globe is one of the most visible signs of the contribution of supply chains to climate change, many organisations are starting to look for efficiencies throughout their operations, taking decisions on sustainability back as far as the design stage.

(B) Of course, with rising fuel costs, the argument for addressing transport issues is a compelling one. And there is plenty of room to iron out inefficiencies in long-distance cargo haulage.’ In Europe, typically 25 to 30 per cent of vehicles are running around empty. That’s because we’re not optimising the backhauls or because vehicles are ending up in the wrong place.’ says Jonathan Wright, of the supply-chain practice at Accenture.

(C) Some forms of transport are more energy efficient than others. Using ships is generally seen as the most carbon-efficient means of freight transportation, for example. Companies are exploring the idea of putting some products on barges, while others argue that countries with canal systems, such as the UK, should put them back into commercial use.

(D) However, Jayashunkar Swaminathan, of the University of North Carolina’s Kenan-Flagler Business School, points out that the configuration side of the supply chain – that is, where products are being made and stored – also drives efficiency. ‘It’s about where you have the warehouses, suppliers and manufacturing facilities.’ he says. ‘If you want your supply chain to have minimum cost but also minimum effect environmentally, you have to go back and revisit those things.

(E) Part of the problem lies in the consolidation of many industries. When companies merge with or buy other companies, they may find that warehouses and transport networks are no longer in appropriate positions for the new business, generating more truck movements than necessary. ‘Companies may find they have a warehouse on one side of a European border and one on the other side. It takes a long time and it’s quite complex to merge those two supply chains and work out that you need one big warehouse and three satellite warehouses, says Jonathan Wright.

(F) But while the logistics side of global supply chains provides many areas in which companies become more efficient and sustainable, organisations are also starting to look more broadly across the chain for environmental improvements. According to Omer Abdullah of the Smart Cube, a London- and Chicago-based consultancy, progressive companies are looking at the full lifecycle of their entire supply chain, assessing the environmental impact at each stage, both of energy and materials.

(G) This takes companies all the way back to the design stage of their operations, where they can reduce or eliminate toxic chemicals or make the product easier to take apart at the recycling stage. Packaging design also has an impact. Better designs help not only cut down on materials used but also reduce transport-related emissions because more items fit into each container.

TASK 2. Read the article and answer these questions.

1. The most obvious way for companies to be more environmentally friendly in how they operate their supply chains is by looking for efficiencies in their transport and logistics systems.
2. In what other ways can companies make their supply chains more environmentally friendly?
3. In what ways do you think improvements in packaging design can make a company's operations more environmentally friendly?
4. Should companies put their main environmental efforts into making their transport and logistics as efficient as possible?
5. Is moving goods by sea more environmentally friendly than transporting them by road?

TASK 3. Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. What part of a company's supply chain is a particularly significant contributor to climate change?
2. At what stages in the supply chain can companies start looking at ways of improving sustainability?
3. What example is given of inefficiencies in the transportation of goods?
4. What is considered the most carbon-efficient form of transport?
5. In what ways, apart from transport, can companies look for efficiency and cost savings in their supply chain?
6. Why are mergers often bad for supply-chain efficiency?
7. What parts of their supply chains are progressive companies looking at?
8. What two examples are given of where environmental improvements can be made during a product's lifecycle?
9. In what ways can changes in packaging design produce environmental improvements?
10. What does it mean 'green supply chain'?

TASK 4. Choose the best explanation for each phrase from the article or the best definition of the word from the article.

1. '... examine the environmental footprint of their supply chains...' (passage A)
 - a) the degree to which their supply chains are environmentally friendly
 - b) the impact their supply chains have on the environment
2. '... taking decisions on sustainability back as far as the design stage.' (passage A)
 - a) looking at how they can design products to make them more environmentally friendly
 - b) postponing decisions at the design stage until they are sure they are environmentally friendly
3. '... the argument for addressing transport issues is a compelling one.' (passage B)
 - a) companies now have an obligation to consider the environmental impact of their transport system

- b) there are strong reasons to improve the environmental impact of their transport systems
- 4. '... there is plenty of room to iron out inefficiencies in long-distance cargo haulage.' (passage B)
 - a) long-distance transport is not very energy efficient
 - b) long-distance transport can certainly become more energy efficient
- 5. '... we're not optimising the backhauls...' (passage B)
 - a) making effective use of trucks which return from a delivery empty
 - b) improving the delivery schedules of truck fleets
- 6. '... the configuration side of the supply chain [...] also drives efficiency.' (passage C)
 - a) the efficiency of supply chains also depends on how products are designed
 - b) the way the supply chain is structured and organised is also important for efficiency
- 7. 'Part of the problem lies in the consolidation of many industries.' (passage E)
 - a) mergers and acquisitions are partly to blame for inefficiencies in supply chains
 - b) when companies merge, they can achieve economies of scale in their supply chain
- 8. '...starting to look more broadly across the chain for environmental improvements.' (passage F)
 - a) look at all parts of the supply chain to see if improvements can be made
 - b) compare their supply chain with that of other companies to see what they can learn
- 9. focus on (passage A)
 - a) to give special attention to one particular person or thing, or to make people do this
 - b) to point a camera or telescope at something, and change the controls slightly so that you can see that thing clearly
- 10. run around (passage B)
 - a) to run in an area while you are playing
 - b) to be very busy doing many small jobs
- 11. point out (passage D)
 - a) to tell someone something that they did not already know or had not thought about
 - b) to make something seem more important or more noticeable
- 12. put back (passage C)
 - a) to put people or things in the place or situation they were in before
 - b) to arrange for an event to start at a later time or date
- 13. take apart (passage G)
 - a) to separate something into all its different parts
 - b) to show that someone is wrong or something is not true

TASK 5. Find verb + preposition phrases in the article which match these meaning. Translate them into your native language.

1. to put right or settle (a problem or difficulty) as a result of negotiations or discussions – i ... o ...
2. to return – g ... b ...
3. to become eventually; turn out to be – e ... u ...
4. to solve or find out by reasoning or calculation – w ... o ...
5. to increase or add – p ... o ...
6. to give a place – f ... i ...

TASK 6. Match these words to make noun-noun partnerships from the article. Translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. supply | A. change |
| 2. climate | B. network |
| 3. design | C. haulage |
| 4. fuel | D. design |
| 5. cargo | E. chain |
| 6. configuration | F. stage |
| 7. transport | G. side |
| 8. recycling | H. stage |
| 9. packaging | I. facility |
| 10. manufacturing | J. cost |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

TASK 7. Match the verbs (1 – 7) with the prepositions (A – G) to form phrasal verbs from the article. Translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. point | A. apart |
| 2. put | B. for |
| 3. look | C. out |
| 4. focus | D. around |
| 5. run | E. on |
| 6. take | F. back |
| 7. cut | G. down on |

TASK 8. Use the phrasal verbs from TASK 7 in the correct form to complete these sentences. Translate sentences into your native language.

1. When companies think about reducing their environmental footprint, they usually transport and logistics first.
2. Many trucks empty because they have no load when they return to the depot.
3. Supply-chain experts have that there are other ways to reduce the environmental impact of a supply chain than just concentrating on transport and logistics.

4. Some people believe that canal systems should be into use for commercial purposes.
5. Many organisations are starting to ways of improving efficiencies at all stages in their supply chain.

TASK 9. Complete the sentences with the right words or word-combinations. Translate the passages into your native language.

car	unlucky	wardens	uniforms	ticket
return	parking	collect	hours	expensive

Traffic Wardens

Traffic (1) _____, a familiar sight in London, were introduced in 1960 to control (2) _____. They wear navy-blue (3) _____ and a peaked cap with yellow bands.

Parking in London is very (4) _____. You must either use a car park or a parking meter where you can park for up to 2 or 4 (5) _____. In central London it costs 10p to park for 10 minutes. If you don't (6) _____ in time, you will often find the traffic warden has booked you and given you a parking (7) _____. This will mean that you must pay a £10 fine.

If you are very (8) _____ you may not even find your car because the police or traffic wardens have towed it away. When you (9) _____ it you have to pay £45+the £10 fine ... so be careful where you leave your (10) _____!

TASK 10. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. Основні постачальники фірми, розташованої в Харкові, які здійснюють оптову торгівлю різноманітним асортиментом продовольчих товарів, також розташовані в Харкові.

2. Однак багато які з товарних груп асортименту підприємства можуть бути закуплені в інших містах України чи закордоном.

3. Природно, що подібні закупівлі сполучені з додатковими транспортними та іншими витратами і будуть виправдані лише при наявності різниці в ціні.

4. Слід зазначити, що транспортний тариф – це тільки видима частина додаткових витрат.

5. Крім витрат на транспортування закупівля в територіально віддаленого постачальника змушує покупця відволікати фінансові засоби в запаси, платити за експедирування, нести митні та інші витрати.

6. Логістична концепція повної вартості означає, що облік лише транспортних витрат створює перекожене уявлення про економічну доцільність закупівель у територіально віддаленого постачальника.

7. Останньому слід віддати перевагу лише в тому разі, якщо різниця в цінах буде вище, ніж сума всіх додаткових витрат, що виникають у зв'язку з переносом закупівлі у віддалений від Харкова регіон.

8. Оцінка доцільності закупівель у територіально віддаленого постачальника заснована на побудові й наступному використанні кривої вибору постачальника.

9. Попередньо необхідно вибрати таку одиницю вантажу, тарифна вартість транспортування якої з міста N у Харків була б однаковою для всіх товарних груп.

10. Вантажі, що поставляються фірмі харківськими постачальниками, пакетовані на піддонах і підлягають механічному вивантаженню.

CONTENT

TEST 1

<i>VARIANT 1</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>VARIANT 2</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>VARIANT 3</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>VARIANT 4</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>VARIANT 5</i>	<i>20</i>

TEST 2

<i>VARIANT 1</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>VARIANT 2</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>VARIANT 3</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>VARIANT 4</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>VARIANT 5</i>	<i>43</i>

Навчальне видання

Контрольні завдання
з дисципліни

«Ділова іноземна мова»
(англійська мова)

(для студентів 5-6 курсів заочної форми навчання
галузі 0701 «Транспорт і транспортна інфраструктура»)

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