

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ

ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ПРАКТИЧНОЇ РОБОТИ**

з дисципліни

«ДІЛОВА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

(англійська мова)

(для студентів 5 курсу денної форми навчання
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ВСТУП

Даний збірник текстів та завдань призначений для студентів 5 курсу денної форми навчання спеціальностей 7.07010101 – «Транспортні системи», 7.07010104 – «Організація і регулювання дорожнього руху», 7.07010102 – «Організація перевезень і управління на транспорті») з метою вдосконалення і розвитку знань, навичок і вмінь з англійської мови за даною спеціальністю.

Основна мета полягає в тому, щоб відповідно до вимог програми з іноземних мов навчити студентів самостійно читати і перекладати літературу за фахом, робити адекватний переклад англійської літератури. Тексти і завдання укладені із урахуванням основних дидактичних принципів. Основними критеріями при виборі текстового матеріалу та завдань була його інформативна та пізнавальна цінність. Граматичні завдання спрямовані на закріплення граматичного матеріалу, необхідного для читання англійської літератури та розвитку навичок говоріння.

UNIT 1

Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. transportation	a) have or take possession
2. distribution	b) the transporting of merchandise
3. focus	c) someone who uses articles made by another
4. occupy	d) transporting or being transported
5. require	e) profit from business etc.
6. delivery	f) marketing of industrial products
7. consumer	g) concentrate and direct
8. returns	h) need

Read the text and do exercises

Since logistics advanced from 1950s, there were numerous researches focused on this area in different applications. Due to the trend of nationalization and globalization in recent decades, the importance of logistics helps optimize the existing production and distribution processes based on the same resources through management techniques for promoting the efficiency and competitiveness of enterprises. The key element in a logistics chain is transportation system, which joints the separated activities. Transportation occupies one-third of the amount in the logistics costs and transportation systems influence the performance of logistics system hugely. Transporting is required in the whole production procedures, from manufacturing to delivery to the final consumers and returns. Only a good coordination between each component would bring the benefits to a maximum.

The purpose of this paper is to re-clarify and redefine the position relationship between transportation and logistics systems through collecting and analyzing various application cases and practices in logistics from literature. It is to provide a general framework and expect to be referred for further development and researches. The paper started from introducing the development of logistics and transport-related sections based on a historical review. Afterwards it discusses the interrelationships of transportation and logistics. It expresses the benefits that transportation brings to logistics activities and vice versa. For instance the increase of the efficiency of logistics also would bestead to release traffic load in the urban areas. Furthermore, some major logistics activities and concepts were also discussed in this paper. It especially presents City Logistics independently due to it is considered as a main tendency and an available method of future integration of transport and logistics in the urban areas. Finally, this paper will discuss and conclude the potential further development of logistics systems.

Understanding what you have read

1. Logistics helps optimize the existing production and distribution processes
 - a) because of great problems with modern transportation systems
 - b) due to the development of science
 - c) due to the trend of nationalization and globalization in recent decades.

2. Transporting is required
 - a) in the whole world
 - b) in the whole city
 - c) in the whole production procedures.
3. The key element in a logistics chain is
 - a) the delivery of goods to the final consumers
 - b) transportation system
 - c) an available method of future integration.
4. The purpose of this paper is
 - a) to provide a general framework
 - b) to promote service quality
 - c) to re-clarify and redefine the position relationship between transportation and logistics systems.

Fill the gaps with the words given below.

Focus on, distribution, transportation, delivery, required

1. Nations want to use _____ to develop trade ties in desirable directions.
2. The European Union has allowed many countries to reduce the number of _____ centers needed to serve EU member nations.
3. Multiple deliveries are made by vehicles where the distribution operators are concerned with handling and _____ of many different types and sizes of commodities and packaging.
4. With the increasing concerns about global warming, attention has inevitably been _____ the causes of this phenomenon.
5. Rail was chosen as the preferred transportation mode due to the long distances _____ to move commodities from production to export.

Change the following into the Passive Voice.

Leave out the subject of the action. Translate the sentences.

Model: We do not discuss such problems at the meeting. –

Such problems are not discussed at the meeting.

1. Many researchers focus on the problems of logistics.
2. The problem requires thorough investigation.
3. The author described the main problems of transportation systems.
4. The company has delivered the goods in time.
5. The company pays much attention to distribution of goods.
6. Many countries reduced the number of distribution centers.
7. They chose rail as the preferred transportation mode.
8. The researchers take into account different aspects for solving the problems of transportation.

UNIT 2

Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. circulation	a) the goods that a business has on hand to sell and the materials used in their manufacture
2. trade-off	b) a period of both a recession and inflation
3. inventory	c) the quantity of a product or service offered for sale at a particular price
4. alliance	d) the giving up of one thing to obtain something else
5. cost	e) movement in a circuit usually with a return to the starting point
6. stagflation	f) the relationship formed by it between nations, the state of being allied
7. release	g) the price paid for something; expenses
8. supply	h) a setting free or being free from ...

Read the text and do exercises

Logistics was initially a military activity concerned with getting soldiers and munitions to the battlefield in time for fight, but it is now seen as an integral part of the modern production process. The main background of its development is that the recession of America in the 1950s caused the industries to place importance on goods circulations. The term, logistics, was initially developed in the context of military activities in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and it launched from the military logistics of World War II. The probable origin of the term is the Greek “logistikos”, meaning “skilled in calculating”. Military definitions typically incorporate the supply, movement and quartering of troops in a set. And now, a number of researches were taken and made logistics applications from military activities to business activities.

Business logistics was not an academic subject until 1960s. A key element of logistics, the trade-off between transport and inventory costs, was formally recognized in economics at least as early as the mid-1980s. Based on the American experience, the development of logistics could be divided into four periods.

Before the 1950s, logistics was under the dormant condition. Production was the main part of the managers concerned, and industry logistics was once regarded as “necessary evil” in this period.

From the 1970s onwards, more and more applications and researches of logistics appeared. Due to petroleum price rise in 1973, the effects of logistics activities on enterprises grew. Slow growth of market, pressure of high stagflation, release of transportation control, and competitions of the third world on products and materials all increased the significance of logistics system on planning and business at that time.

The further tendency of logistics in the early 21st century is logistics alliance and global logistics. Logistics circulation is an essential of business activities and sustaining competitiveness, however, to conduct and manage a large company is cost consuming and not economic. Therefore, alliance of international industries could save working costs and cooperation could specialize in logistics area.

Understanding what you have read

1. The recession of America in the 1950s caused the industries
 - a) to place importance on goods circulations
 - b) to conduct and manage a large company
 - c) to increase the significance of logistics system.
2. Logistics circulation is
 - a) cost consuming and not economic
 - b) an essential of business activities
 - c) competitions of the third world.
3. Logistics was initially developed in the context of
 - a) heavy industry
 - b) military activities
 - c) alliance of international industries.
4. Military definitions incorporate
 - a) the supply, movement and quartering of troops in a set
 - b) release of transportation control and competitions of the third world
 - c) business activities and sustaining competitiveness.

Fill the gaps with the words given below.

Inventory, supply, trade-offs, alliances, costs

1. The European Union and the North American Free Trade Agreement represent two of the most prominent multi-country trade _____ from 1990s.
2. Many companies engage in _____ overstocking as a cautionary measure.
3. There are several _____ associated with international logistics and they are in addition to the price of the product.
4. Economic decisions (such as decisions to buy, produce and invest) involve _____.
5. The _____ of some commodities is more sensitive to price changes than the supply of others.

Change the following into the Passive Voice.

Leave out the subject of the action. Translate the sentences.

Model: He devoted his work to this urgent problem. –

His work was devoted to this urgent problem.

1. He dedicated the article to the problems of transport and environment.
2. We have considered the issues of interurban freight traffic.
3. The author defines the terms “logistics” and “transportation” in the text.
4. The researcher determined the main characteristics of a logistics process.
5. He characterized transportation as a means of transporting goods and passengers.
6. The whole production procedures require transporting.
7. He presented a historical review of the development of logistics and transport-related sectors.
8. Figure 1 provides an overview of the logistics system.

UNIT 3

Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. promote	a) the ability to get what others also seek and which all cannot have
2. competitiveness	b) a change of role, purpose etc.
3. conversion	c) a building, or room in a building, where goods are stored
4. warehouse	d) to practice the buying and selling of goods
5. storage	e) space for storing
6. wholesaling	f) to push the sales of by intensive advertising
7. merchandise	g) a person who has legal rights of a process of manufacture or distribution
8. proprietor	h) the sale of goods in relatively large quantities

Read the text and do exercises

Without well developed transportation systems, logistics could not bring its advantages into full play. Besides, a good transport system in logistics activities could provide better logistics efficiency, reduce operation cost, and promote service quality. The improvement of transportation systems needs the effort from both public and private sectors. A well-operated logistics system could increase both the competitiveness of the government and enterprises.

Transport system is the most important economic activity among the components of business logistic systems. About one third to two thirds of the expenses of enterprises' costs are spent on transportation.

Transportation system makes goods and products movable and provides timely and regional efficacy to promote value-added under the least cost principle. Transport affects the results of logistics activities and it influences production and sale. Value of transportation varies with different industries. For those products with small volume, low weight and high value, transportation cost simply occupies a very small part of sale and is less regarded; for those big, heavy and low-valued products, transportation occupies a very big part of sale and affects profits more, and therefore it is more regarded.

Transportation plays a connective role among the several steps that result in the conversion of resources into useful goods in the name of the ultimate consumer. It is the planning of all these functions and sub-functions into a system of goods movement in order to minimize cost, maximize service to the customers that constitutes the concept of business logistics.

Traditionally these steps involved separate companies for production, storage, transportation, wholesaling and retail sale, however basically production plants, warehousing services, merchandising establishments are all about doing transportation. The role that transportation plays in logistics system is more complex than carrying goods for the proprietors. Its complexity can take effect only through

high quality management. By means of well-handled transport system, goods could be sent to the right place at right time in order to satisfy customers; demands. It builds a bridge between producers and consumers and brings benefits not only to service quality but also to company competitiveness.

Understanding what you have read

1. The improvement of transportation systems needs
 - a) the effort from both public and private sectors
 - b) a connective role among the several steps
 - c) a bridge between producers and consumers.
2. Transportation plays
 - a) the conversion of resources into useful goods
 - b) a connective role among the several steps
 - c) high quality management.
3. The main steps involved
 - a) separate companies for production, storage, transportation, wholesaling and retail sale
 - b) producers and consumers
 - c) carrying goods for the proprietors.
4. Due to well-handled transport system
 - a) goods could be sent to the right place at right time
 - b) goods could build a bridge between producers and consumers
 - c) goods could bring benefits to company competitiveness.

Fill the gaps with the words given below.

Proprietor, storage, to promote, competitive, warehouse

1. Logistics management most often refers to transportation, inventory management and _____ issues related to the supply chain.
2. Effective logistics management is just a matter of making smart decisions about _____ shipping and inventory management.
3. The Government's White paper promised to foster the growth of an efficient UK-owned merchant fleet; _____ the employment and training of British seafarers.
4. The size of Britain's merchant fleet has declined in recent years as the market has become increasingly _____.
5. As a _____ he is free to run the business his own way.

Transform the following sentences using participle phrases instead of the subordinate clauses. Translate the sentences.

Model 1: *When we arrived in London, we went to the hotel. –*

Arriving in London, we went to the hotel.

1. He studied the problem, which required thorough investigation.

2. It is very difficult to create a transportation system which meets all modern requirements.
3. They deal with the production of vehicles which transport goods to different countries of the world.
4. Logistics is a part of the supply chain that plans, implements and controls the efficient flow and storage of goods.

Model 2: *When he finished his work, he went home. –*

Having finished his work, he went home.

1. When he carried out many experiments, he came to very important conclusions.
2. He made a detailed analysis of the phenomenon and described the results in the article.
3. The author investigated the problem and then he could give a detailed description of the main aspects.
4. After they had elaborated the methods of reducing the influence of transport on the environment they presented some measures on the solution of the problem.

UNIT 4

Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. maritime	a) to carry, transport
2. freight	b) freedom from danger
3. convey	c) right of approach
4. disadvantage	d) transporting of goods
5. security	e) the exchange of goods with the help of the Internet
6. access	f) bordering on the sea
7. carrying capacity	g) an unfavorable circumstance
8. E-commerce	h) the ability to convey from one place to another by hand or in a vehicle

Read the text and do exercises

Maritime industry plays an important role in international freight. It can provide a cheap and high carrying capacity conveyance for consumers. Therefore, it has a vital position in the transportation of particular goods, such as crude oil and grains. Its disadvantage is that it needs longer transport time and its schedule is strongly affected by the weather factors. To save costs and enhance competitiveness, current maritime logistics firms tend to use large-scale ships and cooperative operation techniques. Moreover, current maritime customers care about service quality more than the delivery price. Thus, it is necessary to build new logistics concepts in order to increase service satisfaction, e.g. real-time information, accurate time windows and goods tracking systems.

Air freight logistics is necessary for many industries and services to complete their supply chain and functions. It provides the delivery with speed, lower risk of damage, security, flexibility, accessibility and good frequency for regular destinations, yet the disadvantage is high delivery fee.

Land logistics is a very important link in logistics activities. It extends the delivery services for air and maritime transport from airports and seaports. The most positive characteristic of land logistics is the high accessibility level in land areas. The main transport modes of land logistics are railway transport, road freight transport and pipeline transport. Railway transport has advantages like high carrying capacity, lower influence of weather conditions, and lower energy consumption while disadvantages as high cost of essential facilities, difficult and expensive maintenance, lack of elasticity of urgent demands and time consumption in organizing railway carriages. Road freight transport has advantages as cheaper investment funds, high accessibility, mobility and availability. Its disadvantages are low capacity, lower safety and slow speed. The advantages of pipeline transport are high capacity, less effect by weather conditions, cheaper operation fee and continuous conveyance; the disadvantages are expensive infrastructure, harder supervision, goods specialization and regular maintenance needs.

The increasing demand for time accuracy and decentralization of production the need to reduce stock costs has led to the Just-in-time delivery principle which involves more frequent delivery of materials at the right time and at the right place in the production process. The characteristics of express delivery are: door-to-door service, efficiency, traceability, Just-in-time, growing various delivery demands.

E-commerce is the future trend of business style. It brings many benefits for both companies and consumers. It expands the market area from regional to global, uses electronic techniques instead of traditional paper works and the number of trips increases. E-commerce might reduce the number of warehouses and the stock cost.

Understanding what you have read

1. Land logistics is
 - a) the main transport mode
 - b) time consumption in organizing railway carriages
 - c) an important link in logistics activities.
2. Road freight transport has advantages
 - a) as cheaper investment funds, high accessibility, mobility and availability
 - b) as low capacity, lower safety and slow speed
 - c) of high capacity, less effect by weather conditions.
3. E-commerce
 - a) brings many benefits for both companies and consumers
 - b) brings many problems for both companies and consumers
 - c) uses traditional paper works instead of electronic techniques.
4. The main transport modes of land logistics are
 - a) cars and lorries
 - b) modern airliners
 - c) railway transport, road freight transport and pipeline transport.

Fill the gaps with the words given below.

Access, disadvantages, freight, security, maritime

1. Most airports serve a purpose quite similar to that of water ports – that is, transfer points _____ and passengers.
2. There are a number of issues concerning commercial airport management, including their ownership and operation, airport congestion, airport safety and _____ and environmental concerns.
3. There has been a long-term fall in the numbers using buses and coaches as increasing numbers of households have _____ to cars.
4. The Government's shipping policy paper sets out actions to develop the UK's _____ skills, secure employment for British seafarers.
5. One of the _____ of sole proprietorship is that the success or failure of this type of business falls on one person.

Transform the following sentences using participle phrases instead of the subordinate clauses. Translate the sentences.

Model: *We live in the city which was founded more than 350 years ago.* –

*We live in the city **founded** more than 350 years ago.*

1. He made the conclusions on the experiments which were carried out by a group of researchers.
2. We used the data which were obtained in the course of the research work.
3. The data which were obtained are of great importance.
4. The issues which are described in the article are of great interest for me.
5. I found the definition of logistics which was given by the Council of Logistics Management.
6. The analysis provides an estimation of the main social costs which they impose on the population.
7. The distinction which was made between heavy and light trucks as well as between the different commodities allowed to reach more precise estimates of wear and tear damages.
8. I find the factors which are introduced in the model to be very interesting.

UNIT 5

Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. integrate	a) the quantity of a product or service that would be purchased at a particular price
2. suffer from	b) any income that is not spent
3. congestion	c) to make complete by adding parts
4. decrease	d) to grow less, diminish
5. impact	e) to experience loss, damage
6. savings	f) the ability to be stable
7. demand	g) influence
8. sustainability	h) overcrowding

Read the text and do exercises

City logistics is a concept trying to integrate the existing resources to solve the difficulties caused by the impacts of increasing population and vehicle ownerships in the urban area. Many cities, such as Bangkok, London and Tokyo have suffered from these problems due to traffic congestions, environment impact, low transport efficiency and consequently the competitiveness of business decreased. This kind of condition not only reduces the quality of life in urban areas but also the future city development. City logistics provides an opportunity for innovative solutions to be developed for improving the quality of life in urban areas. It contains several advanced techniques, such as Geographic Information System (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS), logistics knowledge, Intelligent Transport System (ITS) and modeling to optimize the city environment. Moreover, it helps reduce both transport cost and negative environment impact.

City logistics is the process for totally optimizing the logistics and transport activities by private companies with the support of advanced information system in urban areas considering the traffic environment, its congestion, safety and energy savings within the framework of a market economy.

Cities are the main locations of business activities. Hence they play an important role in economic development. However given the high concentrated development in urban areas, many cities have serious traffic problems and negative environmental impacts, such as noise and air pollution, this is the cost in both developing and developed countries. These negative factors reduce the economic competitiveness of a city and make its life quality declined. The residents become the victims in the highly developed cities. The way to solve and balance the condition became a demanding issue in the recent years. City logistics is a new and innovative concept which aims to solve this complex problem.

Urban freight logistics can be broken down in many elements, such as storage, transport and handling. Conventional improvement of the logistics process is usually only focused on single element. However, from a macro-viewpoint, the improvement can help bring the best profit to the society.

Before planning a City logistic system, it is important to understand its elements. There are four key stakeholders involved in urban freight transport: (1) shippers; (2) freight carriers; (3) residents; (4) administrators/governments. Each group has its own specific objectives and tends to behave in a different manner and needs to be considered. Basically, the origination of the journey is from shippers to the consumers. Freight carriers and administrators are the media of the delivery tasks. The characteristic of their relationship is that a slight move in one part may affect the whole situation. There are three necessary targets that could be achieved by applying City logistics: mobility, sustainability, livability. Mobility is the ease of movement, which is the basic requirement for transport in urban areas. Goods are supposed to be delivered Just-in-time. Concerning sustainability, environmental issues and energy conservation are to be taken into account. Livability should be thought of for the residents.

Understanding what you have read

1. City logistics provides
 - a) four key stakeholders
 - b) the media of the delivery tasks
 - c) an opportunity for innovative solutions.
2. Before planning a City logistic system, it is important to understand
 - a) its elements
 - b) the characteristic of their relationship
 - c) three necessary targets.
3. Three necessary targets of City logistics are
 - a) shippers, freight carriers, residents
 - b) mobility, sustainability, livability
 - c) Geographic Information System, Global Positioning System and logistics knowledge.
4. Urban freight logistics can be broken down in
 - a) mobility, sustainability, livability
 - b) storage, transport and handling
 - c) four key stakeholders.

Fill the gaps with the words given below.

Savings, suffered from, congestion, impacts, decrease

1. Logisticians need to keep in mind that freer trade _____ distribution patterns; distribution patterns, in turn, affect the design of supply chains.
2. Transport is a major employer, though technological developments have led to a _____ in the numbers working in the industry.
3. The road, designed to relieve _____, is 43 kms long and is being built by a private consortium.

4. In 1948 the rail network _____ deteriorating infrastructure because of intensive use during the war.
5. In 1976 British Rail launched a high speed diesel train, which had immediate effects in terms of reduced journey times, increased passenger numbers and operating cost_____.

Paraphrase the following sentences using Complex subject

Models: *Jack London is a famous American writer. –*

Jack London is known to be a famous American writer.

Many people think that Paris is the most beautiful city in the world. –

Paris **is considered** to be the most beautiful city in the world.

These measures will be able to reduce unnecessary trips. –

These measures **are expected to reduce** unnecessary trips.

1. Logistics was initially a military activity concerned with getting soldiers and munitions to the battlefield in time for fight.
2. Production was the main part of the managers concerned.
3. Air freight logistics is necessary for many industries and services to complete their supply chain and functions.
4. Freight carriers and administrators are the media of the delivery tasks.
5. City logistics provides an opportunity for innovative solutions to be developed for improving the quality of life in urban areas.
6. Maritime industry can provide a cheap and high carrying capacity conveyance for consumers.
7. Transport system is the most important economic activity among the components of business logistic systems.
8. The complexity of transportation can take effect only through high quality management.

UNIT 6

Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. load	a) to become greater in size, value, amount, degree etc.
2. maintain	b) an amount usually carried or delivered of a specified material, often in a specified mode of conveyance
3. increase	c) to cause to remain unaltered
4. overlap	d) end of route, station
5. terminal	e) the ability to perform maneuvers
6. dispatch	f) to cover partly, to coincide partly
7. database	g) to make sure that the trucks, buses etc. of a transport company go out according to schedule
8. maneuverability	h) a compilation of homogenous information stored on tapes, disks

Read the text and do exercises

Common techniques integrated in the procedure of City logistics include cooperative freight systems, freight terminals, controlling transport load factors, new freight transport systems and intelligent transport systems (ITS).

The traditional delivery pattern of freight is fewer trips and more loads. The delivery companies usually maintained their business independently. It means that two carriers might serve in the same area. Nowadays, the trends of urban freight transport are to deliver “Just-in-time” and “door-to-door”. The operation of freight transport changes to have more trips but fewer loads in order to increase the efficiency differently. Without improvement the transport costs will increase to satisfy the current requirements. Cooperative freight systems are the ways which are expected to solve the problem.

Cooperative freight systems integrate the resources of the cooperating companies to optimize the economic benefits. The main benefits of the techniques are: (1) properly increasing delivery trip loads; (2) reducing unnecessary trips, as well as pollution and costs; (3) reducing service area overlaps; (4) increasing service quality and company profits.

The concept of freight terminals has been applied in several cities. The goods are reorganized in the freight terminals before being delivered to the urban areas. The system can reduce the required number of trucks used for delivery and handling. The freight from outside a city is sent to the freight terminal in order to classify and prepare for delivering to city area. This could increase the carrying load of vehicles and reduce unnecessary trips in the urban area.

Some cities in Europe implement the limitation of load factors in urban freight transport. Companies allowed to deliver freight in urban area have high loading rates, and the vehicles have to conform to the environmental standards. The method of regulation is through publishing special certificates and giving the right for the

companies to use particular transport infrastructure in the urban area, so reducing the complexity of urban transport.

New freight transport systems range from the design of new vehicles to the underground freight transport systems. The former can be used to adjust the current resource to satisfy the short-term requirements. The latter is for the long-term, bringing a new era to city freight transport.

Applications of ITS in transport systems are widespread. The most common techniques for logistics include Global Positioning System (GPS), Geographic Information System (GIS) and advanced information system. GPS provides the service of vehicles positioning. It could help the control centers to monitor and dispatch trucks. GIS provides the basic geographic database for the delivers to organize their routes easier and faster. Advanced information systems provide the real-time information for both managers and delivers to adjust their paths as new demands occur. The integration of GPS, GIS and advanced information systems provides a high maneuverability of transport systems. The benefits of the integration are better service quality, reduced unnecessary trips and increased loading rate.

Understanding what you have read

1. Common techniques integrated in the procedure of City logistics include
 - a) freight in urban area
 - b) the design of new vehicles
 - c) cooperative freight systems, freight terminals, controlling transport load factors, new freight transport systems and intelligent transport systems.
2. The method of regulation is through
 - a) publishing special certificates and giving the right for the companies to use particular transport infrastructure
 - b) providing a high maneuverability of transport systems
 - c) reducing unnecessary trips.
3. Cooperative freight systems integrate the resources of the cooperating companies
 - a) to adjust their paths
 - b) to optimize the economic benefits
 - c) to provide the basic geographic database.
4. The system can
 - a) reduce unnecessary trips
 - b) increase loading rate
 - c) reduce the required number of trucks.

Fill the gaps with the words given below.

Loads, maintains, increase, overlap, terminals

1. They may get a wide variety of _____ and may have to run short and long distances as well as making single or multi-deliveries.
2. The policy involved a massive _____ in spending on new roads.

3. Many stations are served by two or more operators as the franchises_____, often with one company providing local services and another Intercity trains.
4. The train operators pay access charges to Rail-track which owns and _____ the infrastructure.
5. The air industry is predicting continued growth, which will put pressure on resources such as runways, airport_____, transport to airports and even airspace.

Paraphrase the following sentences using Complex subject

Models: *Jack London wrote many interesting stories. –*

*Jack London is **known to write** many interesting stories.*

Many people think that Paris is the most beautiful city in the world. –

*Paris is **considered to be** the most beautiful city in the world.*

These measures will be able to reduce unnecessary trips. –

*These measures **are expected to reduce** unnecessary trips.*

1. Common techniques integrated in the procedure of City logistics include cooperative freight systems, freight terminals, controlling transport load factors, new freight transport systems and intelligent transport systems.
2. Some cities in Europe implement the limitation of load factors in urban freight transport.
3. New freight transport systems range from the design of new vehicles to the underground freight transport systems.
4. Cooperative freight systems integrate the resources of the cooperating companies to optimize the economic benefits.
5. The system can reduce the required number of trucks used for delivery and handling.
6. The freight from outside a city is sent to the freight terminal in order to classify and prepare for delivering to city area.
7. Applications of ITS in transport systems are widespread.
8. The integration of GPS, GIS and advanced information systems provides a high maneuverability of transport systems.

UNIT 7

Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. purchase	a) to assist
2. preference	b) working together
3. support	c) to acquire by paying money
4. contribute	d) the state of being reliable
5. cooperation	e) a preferring or being preferred
6. similarity	f) to give, together with others, for a common purpose
7. reliability	g) resemblance
8. facilities	h) things that make some specified activity, task etc. easier

Read the text and do exercises

Facing the worldwide competition, the improvement of logistics system should be advanced by both private companies and government. There are three revolutions in business that have substantial impacts on the purchasing and supply strategies of the manufacturing sectors. They are: (1) globalization of trade; (2) coming of the information era; (3) more demanding consumers and continuously changing consumer preferences. The main characteristics of future logistics development are:

Government role: To keep competitiveness of industries the government has to support logistics industries. For example, the development of freight terminals of city logistics requires investments and solving some problems relating laws and national policies. These problems can not be solved without the support of a government.

Growth of international goods transport: The growth of international freight transport is contributed by several factors. First, the development of E-commerce pushes ahead the international business activities. Second, the change of production strategy needs international cooperation. Third, the pressure of global market, such as World Trade Organization (WTO), makes local industries promote their products to reach international standards and to become competitive.

Improvement of services: Providing a good customer service becomes a necessary requirement of business operation with the intense competition of global market. The quality of services is the main factor affecting consumers' behavior among the enterprises with high similarity.

Revolution of logistics operation: Intelligent transport techniques and its products bring efficiency and fluency to the logistics systems. Radio Frequency ID (RFID) is one of these techniques. The main difference between the bar-code system and RFID is that RFID does not need the action of scanning the barcode on

	goods. RFID systems could sense the amount of goods input in the tags automatically and immediately when the customers push their trolley through the exit.
<i>Shorter product life cycle:</i>	The merchandise design is changing very quickly and the product life cycle is shorter and shorter, especially in computer science. So, logistics system must improve its efficiency and reliability of goods delivery.
<i>Improvement of logistics facilities:</i>	The development of logistics is based on several techniques and complete theories. High-tech facilities and systems, e.g. ITS, could bring more possibilities and advantages to logistics.
<i>Channel cooperation between companies:</i>	In order to save the logistics costs, a key concept is to maximize the use of available transport capacity. Integrating the logistics demands between numerous departments helps achieve this goal.
<i>Specialized logistics delivery:</i>	One of the notable trends of logistics industries is specialized delivery service. For example, delivering fresh food needs low-temperature containers. Computer chips, gases and petroleum need particular conveyances to carry.
<i>Logistics centers:</i>	Logistics centers could successfully shorten the distance between production and marketing vertically and also integrate various industries horizontally, and thus reduce the costs.

Understanding what you have read

1. The purchasing and supply strategies of the manufacturing sectors are influenced by
 - a) improvement of services, logistics centers and government role
 - b) globalization of trade, coming of the information era, more demanding consumers and continuously changing consumer preferences
 - c) the use of available transport capacity.
2. To keep competitiveness of industries the government has
 - a) to support logistics industries
 - b) to improve its efficiency and reliability of goods delivery
 - c) to shorten the distance between production and marketing.
3. One of the notable trends of logistics industries is
 - a) delivering fresh food
 - b) providing a good customer service
 - c) specialized delivery service.
4. Logistics centers could
 - a) shorten the distance between production and marketing vertically
 - b) improve its efficiency and reliability of goods delivery
 - c) sense the amount of goods input in the tags automatically.

Fill the gaps with the words given below.

Purchase, preference, reliable, contribute, facilities

1. U.S. cargo _____ rules also apply to imports.
2. Airport services and layouts designed to facilitate efficient passenger travel may _____ to inefficient cargo movements.
3. Many countries are considering commercial air _____ solely devoted to cargo movements.
4. Vehicles undertaking international operations need to be very powerful and _____.
5. License agreements deal with the sale and _____ of ideas, scientific-technical knowledge in the form of licenses, patents and know-how.

Paraphrase the following sentences using Complex subject

1. The position relationship between transportation and logistics systems through collecting and analyzing various application cases will be re-clarified and redefined in the paper.
2. Interrelationships of transportation and logistics will be discussed.
3. The following tasks will be solved.
4. The methods of modeling and calculation will be used in the research.
5. The potential further development of logistics systems will be discussed and concluded.
6. Nowadays, the trends of urban freight transport are to deliver “Just-in-time” and “door-to-door”.
7. Without improvement the transport costs will increase to satisfy the current requirements.
8. The former can be used to adjust the current resource to satisfy the short-term requirements.

UNIT 8

Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. to substitute	a) to nominate, appoint, determine
2. to set up	b) a judgment of size, number, quality, value, quantity etc.
3. simulation	c) to give confidence to, to help on by advice
4. to encourage	d) to impose
5. to assign	e) to give the main points of
6. to inflict	f) to establish
7. estimate	g) a representation of a product
8. to outline	h) to put in the place of another person or thing

Read the text and do exercises

The strong expansion of freight road transports throughout Europe is an important source of congestion and pollution, as well as a cause of many accidents. It is most likely that this problem will only grow worse as it is expected that freight traffic will go on increasing over the coming years. This is not a problem which could be solved by recourse to a simple and unique solution, but which will require the conjunction of many different remedies. In some places a partial solution could be found in the building of enlarged infrastructures. However, spatial as well as budgetary constraints severely limit this kind of solution. A better spatial distribution of human activities should be encouraged, and various regulatory devices could somewhat contain traffic expansion and its invasion to urban environment. Another partial solution would be the promotion of transportation modes which have lesser negative effects, i.e. rail and waterway, and their inter-modal combination with road, in order to substitute these modes to the use of direct road transports. One way to achieve this substitution could be to set up a pricing policy that would include the external effects of each mode.

Some results obtained from a detailed modeling of the Belgian multimodal freight transport network within the overall trans-European network are presented as an example. The results of a simulation of the flows over the Belgian interurban network in 1995 are outlined, and estimates of the corresponding pollution, congestion, noise and accidents costs as well as of the road damages by trucks are given.

A policy of social marginal cost pricing can also be used for solving some of the traffic congestion. Congestion is not an environmental externality in the strict sense since its effect on transport cost is taken into account by the carriers and included in the assignment model via the lower speed of transport it induces. However, it is a source of inefficiency of the transport system that one may wish to attenuate by an appropriate road pricing, which would integrate the marginal congestion cost that the driving of a truck on a road inflicts upon other vehicles. In this way, the carriers would have to take account not only of the congestion cost they support but also of the cost they inflict upon other carriers.

Understanding what you have read

1. The problem of congestion and pollution will only grow worse as

- a) it is a source of inefficiency of the transport system
 - b) it is expected that freight traffic will go on increasing over the coming years
 - c) its effect on transport cost is taken into account.
2. A policy of social marginal cost pricing can
- a) integrate the marginal congestion cost
 - b) substitute these modes
 - c) also be used for solving some of the traffic congestion.
3. One way to achieve this substitution could be
- a) to set up a pricing policy that would include the external effects of each mode
 - b) to take account not only of the congestion cost
 - c) to estimate the corresponding pollution.
4. Another partial solution would be
- a) a road inflicts upon other vehicles
 - b) the cost they inflict upon other carriers
 - c) the promotion of transportation modes which have lesser negative effects.

Fill the gaps with the words given below.

Assigns, estimate, substitute, set up, simulation

1. Sufficient data are available to _____ the model.
2. To solve the problem of strong expansion of freight road transports one should _____ transportation modes with less negative effect.
3. The paper outlines the results of a _____ of the flows over the network.
4. The paper allows _____ some of the costs of several external effects of freight transports.
5. The model _____ the flows not only to modes, but also to transportation means.

Paraphrase the following sentences using Complex subject

1. The strong expansion of freight road transports throughout Europe is an important source of congestion and pollution.
2. It is most likely that this problem will only grow worse.
3. Another partial solution would be the promotion of transportation modes which have lesser negative effects.
4. A policy of social marginal cost pricing can also be used for solving some of the traffic congestion.
5. Congestion is not an environmental externality in the strict sense.
6. Congestion is a source of inefficiency of the transport system.
7. The carriers will have to take account not only of the congestion cost they support but also of the cost they inflict upon other carriers.
8. The high cost, inefficiency and strained capacity of the national logistics system are among the six binding constraints identified by the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa.

Grammar reference

The Gerund

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

The gerund can be used in the sentence as subject, predicative and object, It can be preceded by a preposition, by a possessive pronoun or a noun in the Possessive case.

Reading is useful. (subject)

My hobby is **traveling**. (predicative)

He is fond of **playing** tennis. (object)

The gerund can be used after:

a) such verbs as: begin, start, stop, go on, continue, keep on, finish, give up, like, hate, prefer, enjoy, remember, avoid, deny, forgive, intend, suggest, propose, forgive, need, want, require, mind.

I *started* **learning** English two years ago.

He *gave up* **smoking** at the age of fifty.

We *enjoy* **traveling** by car.

I *suggest* **taking** a taxi.

I *remember* **going** to the country.

My car *needs* **repairing**.

I don't *mind* **speaking** English.

b) verbs with prepositions: thank for, agree to, put off, approve of, succeed in, speak of, prevent from, insist on, object to, persist in, think of.

I *think of* **buying** a new flat.

I *thank you for* **helping** me.

He *insisted on* **traveling** abroad.

c) such prepositions as: by, before, without, instead of, after, on (upon, by, in spite of).

After passing the exams he went to the seaside.

She went to school *without* having breakfast.

He went for a walk *instead of* doing his homework.

d) some abstract nouns with prepositions: the idea of, the importance of, the reason for.

He didn't understand *the importance of* learning foreign languages.

I liked *the idea of* spending the weekend in the country.

e) some expressions: be fond of, be tired of, be interested in, it's no use, it's no good, it's worth, can't help, look forward to, be surprised at, be used to, be accustomed to etc.

I *am fond of* reading detective stories.

She *couldn't help* laughing.

This film *is worth* seeing.

The Past Perfect Tense

had + Participle II

1. Употребляется для выражения действия, состоявшегося ранее другого действия в прошлом, выраженного глаголом в **Past Indefinite**:
I told you I **had sold** my car.
When she came home I **had** already **done** my homework.
We **had studied** the problem seriously before we began to discuss it.
2. Употребляется для выражения минувшего действия, которое уже закончилось к определенному моменту в прошлом.
I **had done** my homework by eight o'clock.

The Infinitive

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	-
Perfect	to have written	to have been written

Indefinite Infinitive употребляется:

1. Если действие, которое он выражает, является одновременным с действием, выраженным глаголом-сказуемым предложения:
I am sorry **to hear** it.
It is interesting **to read** books in English.
2. С глаголами, которые выражают намерение, надежду, желание и т.п.:
I decided **to go** alone.
We hope **to see** you soon.
3. С модальными глаголами часто выражает будущее действие:
They may **come** tomorrow.
He should **see** a doctor.

Continuous Infinitive выражает длительное действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием, выраженным глаголом-сказуемым:

She seemed **to be listening**.

It was pleasant **to be driving** a car again.

Perfect Infinitive выражает действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым:

I was pleased **to have** translated the article.

С модальными глаголами **should, ought, could, might** в утвердительной форме, а также после **was/were** в модальном значении указывает на то, что действие не состоялось:

He should **have seen** a doctor.

He was **to have done** it.

The Infinitive употребляется в **страдательном залоге**, если существительное или местоимение, к которому он относится, обозначает объект действия, выраженного инфинитивом:

She didn't want **to be found**.

Infinitive constructions

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs:

a) of sense perception: *to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe, to notice*, etc.

I saw him **enter** the room.

I haven't heard anyone **call** me.

b) of mental activity: *to know, to think, to consider, to suppose, to find, to feel, to expect*, etc.

I know him **to be** honest.

Everybody expected Ann **to marry** him.

c) of declaring: *to pronounce, to declare, to report*

She declared him to be the most hardworking student.

d) of wish and intension: *to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend*.

He intended me **to go** with him.

She desired me **to follow** her upstairs.

e) of order and permission: *to order, to allow, to suffer* (допускать, разрешать), etc.

She ordered his carriage to be ready early in the morning.

f) of feeling and emotion: *to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, cannot bear*, etc.

I dislike you **to talk** like that.

I cannot bear you **to make** noise.

g) of compulsion: *to make* (заставить), *to cause* (заставить), *to get* (добиться), *to have* (заставить).

The noise caused her **to awake**.

I cannot get her **to learn** this rule.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with verbs denoting:

a) sense perception: *to see, to hear*, etc.

He was seen to disappear in the distance.

b) mental activity: *to think, to consider, to know, to expect, to believe, to suppose*.

He was considered **to be** a great man.

She is known **to be** a good expert.

Functions of *one, that, it*

One

1. The indefinite personal pronoun *one* is often used in the sense of any person or every person in the function of a subject or an object. It may also be used in possessive case.

One must keep *one's* word.

One doesn't like to be punished.

2. **One** may be used as a word-substitute (in singular and in plural):

This book is more interesting than that **one**.

These books are more interesting than those **ones**.

The next day was even worse than the **one** before.

That

1. **That** may be used as a demonstrative pronoun and points at what is farther away in time or space. That may be applied both to a person and a thing.

I like **that** fellow.

That house was a sort of Chinese pill-box.

2. **That** is also used in the function of a conjunction in compound sentences.

He didn't know **that** we had already passed our exams.

It

1. It stands for a definite thing:

The door opened. **It** was opened by a stranger.

2. **It** points out some person or thing expressed by a predicative noun.

It was a large room with a great window.

3. The impersonal it is used:

to denote natural phenomena: **It** often rains in autumn. **It** is cold.

to denote time and distance: **It** is half past six. **It** is a long way from here.

4. The introductory **it** introduces the real subject:

It's no use speaking to him about that.

It was interesting to speak to her.

5. The emphatic **it** is used for emphasis:

It was he who had bought my old house.

Passive Voice

to be + Participle II

Present Simple

A house is **built** by my friend.

Books **are taken** from the library.

This work **can be done** by him today.

Past Simple

A letter **was written** by Dan.

Future Simple

A new car **will be bought** by him next year.

Present Perfect

The car **has been** already **sold**.

Present Continuous

The problem is still **being discussed**.

Participle I, Participle II

Participle I	Active	Passive
Present Participle	writing	being written
Perfect Participle	having written	having been written
Participle II	-	written

The girl **speaking** to her friend is my sister.

Who is this **smiling** boy?

The weather **being** fine, we went to the country.

Being late I took a taxi.

Having passed the exams he went to the seaside.

When **crossing** the street first look to the left.

I didn't like the book, **written** by him.

НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ПРАКТИЧНОЇ РОБОТИ
з дисципліни
«ДІЛОВА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»
(англійська мова)

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