

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

O. M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

of URBAN ECONOMY in KHARKIV

Methodological guidelines

for practical classes

on the subject

“English”

*(for 1-year part-time students
of speciality 275 – Transport Technologies)*

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Compilers : Ye. S. Moshtagh, O. M. Tarabanovska

Reviewer O. L. Illienko, Ph. D. in Philology

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА імені О. М. БЕКЕТОВА

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
для організації практичної роботи
з навчальної дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

(для студентів I курсу заочної форми навчання спеціальності
275 – Транспортні технології)

Харків
ХНУМГ ім. О. М. Бекетова
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INTRODUCTION

These educational materials are designed for the students of the 1st year study of speciality “Transport Technologies” to develop their knowledge and skills in English language.

The manual is based on the authentic texts concerning the transportation problems. It also has the tasks for reading, translating, lexical and grammar tasks, texts for self-study. It has 12 units. Each unit contains:

- activities on vocabulary;
- activities on grammar.

The manual can be also recommended for students’ self-study. It is expected to teach students working at English texts on their own, to increase the level of their knowledge and to form foreign communicative competence.

UNIT 1

TRANSPORT ALL OVER THE WORLD

Activity 1. Read the ideas about transport in the future. Consult your dictionary.

1. Solar-powered bicycle

This has solar panels in the wheels, which collect sunlight and turn it into electricity and store in a battery. The battery then powers the front wheel. There is no need to use the pedals at all (unless you want to, of course).

Earlier such bikes had a motor for using when going uphill, but the motor wasn't as powerful as today's models and you had to connect the battery to an electricity supply very frequently. Modern technology means that, apart from using free energy from the sun, batteries and motors are lighter and deliver more power. There is also a battery charger (for cloudy days!). The bikes have a top speed of about 30 kilometres per hour.

2. Rocket belt

Some people still think that this is science fiction, but working models have existed since the 1950s and one appeared in the James Bond film "*Thunderball*" in 1965. You don't actually wear it like a belt, because it is so big and heavy (over 50 kg), so the name is a bit confusing. You put the rocket on your back like a normal rucksack, but you also have controls on front of you. The pilot has to wear a helmet and special protective clothing because the temperature from the jet engine can be over 700 C. At the moment, these can only fly for about 30 seconds but in the future the technology will improve and we will use them for everyday use around the city.

3. The Environmentally Friendly Car

The car is a fantastic invention but we need to make some changes. Oil is running out, and we use oil to make petrol, so we need to find a replacement fuel. Cars the use solar power are a perfect solution because they do not burn fuel, so they create no pollution. They take the energy from the sun and store electricity in batteries. Another feature of this car is that we can make them out of environmentally friendly materials, so when it eventually breaks down, you can recycle the parts.

Activity 2. Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. solar | a. stops working |
| 2. pedals | b. something you burn to get energy |

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 3. charger | c. an idea or a thing that is not real now |
| 4. science | d. something you wear to protect your head |
| 5. helmet | e. something which gives power to batteries |
| 6. fuel | f. related to the sun |
| 7. breaks down | g. use again |
| 8. recycle | h. what you push to ride a bike |

Activity 3. Answer the following questions:

1. Why does the solar-powered bicycle have a battery?
2. Name one problem that you can think of with solar-powered bicycles.
3. Are rocket belts just science fiction? Why / Why not?
4. Why does a rocket belt pilot have to wear protective clothing?
5. Why do we need to make changes to the cars we drive today?
6. What is the environmentally friendly car made of?

Activity 4. Read the text about City Transport. Translate it in writing.

Great cities need good transport systems. Which cities have the best systems?

Moscow needs a good transport system because it is the largest city in Europe. The metro is the busiest system in the world (3.2 billion passengers per year) and the stations are perhaps the most beautiful. Another Russian city, St. Petersburg, is called a “City of Trams” because it has the world’s largest tram system – over 720 km long.

New York is a city that is famous for size – the population is larger, the buildings are taller and the sandwiches are bigger than in many other cities. It has the world’s largest metro system (with 468 stations), the world’s largest station (Grand Central) and the biggest bus system in the world (more than 4,300 buses).

London has perhaps the most famous buses in the world – the red double-deckers. It also has a good metro or underground system, and it is the oldest in the world. Unfortunately, it is also the most expensive in the world.

Many people think that public transport in Tokyo is the best in the world. It is certainly very busy and always crowded. In fact, the busiest train station is Shinjuku Station, Central Tokyo, with 3.2 million passengers a day.

Activity 5. What facts do these numbers refer to?

3.2 million 468 720 4,300 3.2 billion

Activity 6. Decide if the statements are true or false.

1. London is smaller than Moscow.
2. New York's transport system is smaller than some others.
3. People do not know about the buses in London.
4. London's underground trains are cheap.
5. There are many passengers in Tokyo's metro stations.

Activity 7. Look at sentences 1-3 and match them with a-c below. Do we use superlative adjectives to compare one thing with another thing, or with several things in a group?

1. New York has the world's largest station.
 2. London Underground is the oldest metro system in the world.
 3. London Underground is the most expensive metro system in the world.
- a) It's older than all the others.
 - b) It's more expensive than all the others.
 - c) It's larger than all the others.

Activity 8. Find more superlatives in the article and complete the table.

| Adjective | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------|
| old | The _____ |
| large | |
| big | |
| busy | |
| famous | |
| beautiful | |
| good | |
| bad | |

Activity 9. Use the table to complete the sentences about three metro systems.

| Metro system | New York | London | Tokyo |
|--------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| Length (km) | 368 | 415 | 292 |
| Ticket price (\$) | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.35 |
| Age (first trains) | 1904 | 1863 | 1927 |

Length (long)

The metro system in New York is longer than the metro in Tokyo, but the London Underground is _____ system of the three.

The metro system in New York is _____ than the metro in London, but the Tokyo metro is _____ system of the three.

Activity 10. Write similar pairs of sentences for the other information in the table.

Price (expensive/cheap)

Age (old/modern)

Activity 11. Read the article about Green cars. Choose the correct verb 1-12 in the text.

Green driving

New technology and small, modern cars *helped/have helped* our roads and our environment but scientists say we *should/shouldn't* be even greener. So, what “green” cars *do people/are people going to* drive in the near future and the not-so-near future?

Half electric-half petrol

The electric-petrol car isn't actually new. It *was/has been* on the road for a few years. For long distances you drive on petrol, but for short trips around town you *should/are going to* use the electric battery. It's currently the most popular green choice.

100% Electric

At the moment you *had/have to* plug your electric car into the electricity every evening, but in the future you *won't/don't need* to do this. This is the

cleanest way to drive but designers *have found/are going to find* one problem with electric cars – they’re very quiet. These cars make no noise. Look out if you’re walking!

Biofuel

Do you recycle your vegetable oil and animal products? You *should/have to* do this because one day these “biofuels” *are going to run/are running* our cars. Biofuel cars aren’t on our roads now but many people believe they *should/will* be a better a better choice than electric cars in the future.

Activity 12. Are these statements true or false?

1. There are no green cars now but there will be in the future.
2. At the moment you can drive electric cars for days without stopping.
3. Green drivers like electric-petrol cars more than other types of green car.
4. Recycled vegetable oil and animal products are types of biofuels.

Activity 13. What do you think is the greenest type of transport? What type of transport will be the most popular in the future?

Activity 14. Complete the conversation with a-f.

- a) Where did you
- b) Do I have to
- c) Have you ever
- d) Should I take
- e) What are you going to
- f) Will it

A: I want to go to India in November. _____ been there?

B: Yes, I have. It’s beautiful. _____ visit?

A: I’m not sure. _____ go?

B: I spent six months there. So O visited Delhi and Agra and then went north to Ladakh.

A: _____ be cold in November?

B: Maybe in the north, but the south is very hot.

A: What about money? _____ cash or credit cards?

B: It depends. In the cities you can use credit cards. But cash is useful. Have you got your visa?

A: _____ get a visa?

B: Yes, you do! It takes a few weeks, so apply to the Embassy soon...

Activity 15. Complete the text about the London Underground by putting in the Present Perfect or Past Simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

London has had (have) an underground train system since the nineteenth century. The London Underground _____ (start) in 1863, when Victorian engineers and workers _____ (build) the Metropolitan railway. This railway line _____ (go) from Paddington Station to Farringdon Street Station, and steam engines _____ (pull) the coaches. Eleven more lines _____ (open) since then. The world's first underground electric railway _____ (open) in 1890. This line _____ (go) from the City of London to Stockwell in South London. The most modern line is the Jubilee line, which _____ (open) in 1979. Since the London Underground _____ (begin), many other cities, such as New York and Moscow, _____ (build) their own systems.

UNIT 2

TRANSPORT OR TRANSPORTATION

Activity 1. Read the text. Consult your dictionary.

Transport, or transportation is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. The term is derived from the Latin, meaning across, and “portare”, meaning to carry.

The field of transport has several aspects: they can be divided into a combination of infrastructure, vehicles, and operations. Infrastructure includes the transport networks (roads, railways, airways, canals, pipelines, etc.) that are used, as well as the terminals (such as airports, railway stations, bus stations and seaports). The vehicles generally ride on the networks, such as automobiles, trains, airplanes. The operations deal with the control of the system, such as traffic signals and ramp meters, railroad switches, air traffic control, etc.

Broadly speaking, the design of networks is the sphere of civil engineering and urban planning, the design of vehicles of mechanical engineering and specialized subfields such as nautical engineering and

aerospace engineering. It may belong to operations research or systems engineering.

Modes of transport are combinations of networks, vehicles, and operations, and include walking, the road transport system, rail transport, ship transport and modern aviation.

Activity 2. Choose the right answer.

1. In paragraph one, the verb “derive from” means all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) come from;
- b) descend from;
- c) originate;
- d) take.

2. The author mentions all the following aspects in the field of transport EXCEPT:

- a) combination of infrastructure;
- b) modes of transport;
- c) vehicles;
- d) operations.

3. The design of networks is the sphere of:

- a) civil engineering;
- b) urban planning;
- c) civil engineering and urban planning;
- d) mechanical engineering.

4. The article mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) the origin of the term ‘transport’;
- b) aspects in the field of transport;
- c) the effect of increased traffic on the lives of children;
- d) modes of transport.

Activity 3. Read the statements below and decide if they are true (T) or false (F):

1. Transport, or transportation is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.
2. Infrastructure deal with the control of the system, such as traffic signals and ramp meters, railroad switches, air traffic control, etc.

3. The design of vehicles is the sphere of mechanical engineering and specialized subfields such as nautical engineering and aerospace engineering.
4. Modes of transport are combinations of networks, vehicles, and operations, and include walking, the road transport system, rail transport, ship transport and modern aviation.

Activity 4. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct tense:

consider include buy define suffer sign provide build have assess

1. The most famous architects _____ new roads on the city centre every year.
2. Scientists _____ that women are not good at driving, that's why they can cause a lot of accidents on the roads.
3. The building company _____ many contracts every year which allow it to have the first place on the building market.
4. The field of transport _____ different aspects that are very important for every highly-developed country.
5. The researchers _____ architecture as the art of designing the human built environment.
6. A lot of vehicles _____ from bad road's condition which is the vital problem for our country.
7. The database of the company _____ a list of site locations for existing transport datasets held by UK public authorities.
8. This information _____ a number of limitations, which need to be considered carefully before a decision is taken.
9. Every passenger _____ a ticket on the railway station if he wants to travel somewhere.
10. Transport association _____ the impacts of transport and other policies on the traffic forecasts.

Activity 5. Read the sentences and choose the right variant from the given below:

1. This work _____ results from research into factors which influence car ownership and use.
 a) use b) used c) uses d) will use
2. The manager of the company _____ the relationships between vehicle speeds, road standards and number of vehicles using the roads.
 a) regulated b) can be regulated c) will be regulated d) regulates

3. We _____ standard software for assessing whether road schemes provide value for money.
a) shall support support b) supports c) supported d)
4. The program _____ data on how people travel according to their circumstances and where they live.
a) need to be used b) use c) can be used d) uses
5. We _____ the choices available and the use people make of the different modes of transport - car, rail, bus, walk and cycle.
a) took into account b) taken into account c) take into account d) takes into account

UNIT 3

THE HISTORY OF TRANSPORTATION

Activity 1. Read the text. Consult your dictionary.

The history of transportation is connected to industrialization, urbanization, and the separation of residence from workplace. By the beginning of the 20th century, London, New York, Boston, Paris, Budapest, and other major cities had fixed-rail subway systems. By the 1920s buses were common there. In the United States, the quantity of passengers grew steadily from 1900 (six billion passengers per year) to 1927 (over 17 billion), but it fell during the Great Depression. Then it grew again during War II, peaking in 1946 at 23 billion riders, but then dropped steadily every year until the early 1970s due to the revival of public transport.

The total number of riders in 1970 was less than that of 1910. The reasons for these declines are complex and often political. Los Angeles, for example, had over 1,000 miles of trolley and interurban lines before 1930. This system was taken over by a private company and replaced with noisy, polluting, and comparatively slow buses. But few people chose to use them. That's why costs rose and the number of passengers was falling. To reduce costs, private companies removed distant branches and smaller stations. These changes, along with cheap gasoline, suburban and highway development, bad condition of older subway lines, and the greater amount of cars offered, helped turn the United States into a car culture.

The people have grown increasingly concerned over the impact of cars on the environment and the quality of life in urban areas. But at this time more

efficient and comfortable mass transit systems are developing. Models for such systems were developed in Europe and Japan. Trains in the Paris Metro, for example, operate on rubber tires and can reach speeds of 77 km. In Canada engineers built more lightweight trains that can reach speeds of 72 km.

In the United States by 1990 over 90% of North American mass transit was publicly owned and managed. Washington, D.C.'s Metro system (144 million riders in 1988) included a wider area of service and more efficient schedules. Currently buses account for 60% of mass transit rides in the United States. Innovations such as articulated buses and reserved lanes on highways are balanced by the problems of noise, air pollution, and traffic. Now mass transit is a central social and political issue.

Activity 2. Choose the right answer.

1. The author mentions all the following aspects in the history of transport EXCEPT:

- a) industrialization;
- b) urbanization;
- c) separation of residence from workplace;
- d) development.

2. In paragraph 3 the author mentions that the public has grown increasingly concerned over:

- a) the impact of cars on the environment;
- b) the quality of life in urban areas;
- c) the impact of cars on the environment and the quality of life in urban areas;
- d) the level of crime I public transport

3. The author mentions the following changes that turn the US into a car culture EXCEPT:

- a) noisiness of buses;
- b) cheap gasoline and suburban and highway development;
- c) bad condition of older subway lines;
- d) the small amount of cars offered.

4. In paragraph 4 the amount of 90% refers to:

- a) the North American mass transit which was publicly owned and managed;
- b) the percentage of rider that used public transport;

- c) the amount of riders that used buses;
- d) the percentage of passengers that don't use public transport at all.

Activity 3. Read the statements below and decide if they are true (T) or false (F):

1. The history of transportation is connected to industrialization, urbanization, and the separation of residence from workplace.
2. In the United States, the quantity of passengers fell from 1900 to 1927.
3. The system of public transport was not replaced with noisy, polluting, and comparatively slow buses.
4. Now mass transit is a central social and political issue.

Activity 4. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct tense:

become come be lead travel appear depend mark fasten follow

1. The word "automobile" _____ from the Greek word *autos*, meaning *self*.
2. The filling station _____ near the cross road and he easily found it.
3. The driver _____ the belt before he pushed the pedal.
4. The French high-speed trains _____ at a top speed of 300 kph.
5. Automobiles _____ the chief means of passenger transportation in the US in 1950s.
6. Air transportation _____ almost on engine-powered craft, especially airplanes.
7. The invention of the steam engine _____ the beginning of the greatest revolution
in transportation sailboat.
8. The lack of cheap transport _____ to the development of very high density building
within the city centre.
9. If every driver _____ traffic rules, the number of accidents could be reduced.
10. The first non-stop transoceanic airlines _____ appeared during the late 1940 s.

Activity 5. Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

1. companies/government/or/private/the/owned/transport/public
2. operations/other/airlines/in/began/many/world/of/parts/the
3. most/of/walking/transportation/was/the/elementary/means
4. takes/they/go/people/where/or/want/transportation/need/to
5. he/at/weather/traffic/reduced/in/always/speed/in/bad/in/night/bad/heavy.

UNIT 4

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

Activity 1. Read the text. Consult your dictionary.

Transportation planning is the field involved with the siting of transportation facilities (generally streets and highways and public transport lines).

Transportation planning historically has followed the Rational Planning model of Defining Goals and Objectives, Identifying Problems, Generating Alternatives, Evaluating Alternatives, and Developing the Plan. Other models for planning include Rational actor, Satisficing, Incremental planning, Organizational process, and Political bargaining.

Typically, forecasts are made for the region as a whole, for example, of population growth. Such forecasts provide control totals for the local land use analysis. Typically, the region is divided into zones and by trend or regression analysis, the population and employment are determined for each.

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

Trip generation determines the frequency of origins or destinations of trips in each zone by trip purpose, as a function of land uses and household demographics, and other socio-economic factors.

Trip distribution matches origins with destinations, often using a gravity model function, equivalent to an entropy maximizing model. Older models include the fratar model.

Mode choice computes the proportion of trips between each origin and destination that use a particular transportation mode.

Route assignment allocates trips between an origin and destination by a particular mode to a route. Often (for highway route assignment) Wardrop's principle of user equilibrium is applied, wherein each traveler chooses the shortest (travel time) path. The difficulty is that travel times are a function of demand, while demand is a function of travel time.

Model estimation used existing techniques, and plans were developed using whatever models had been developed in a study. The main difference between today and yesterday is the development of some analytic resources specific to transportation planning.

Activity 2. Choose the right answer.

1. In paragraph one, the verb “transportation” means all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) transport;

- b) passage;
- c) conveyance;
- d) carting.

2. The author mentions the following number of steps of the classical urban transportation planning system model:

- a) three;
- b) two;
- c) four;
- d) five.

3. The word “equivalent” (in the 3rd paragraph) is a:

- a) noun;
- b) verb;
- c) adjective;
- d) adverb.

4. The author mentions all the following steps of the classical urban transportation planning system model EXCEPT:

- a) trip generation and trip distribution;
- b) mode choice;
- c) route assignment;
- d) model estimation.

Activity 3. Fill in the gaps in the sentences given below, using the words from the list.

facility transportation passenger traffic environment
destination employment resource congestion public

1. There are three main kinds of _____: land, water and air.
2. In most cases, each type of vehicle also requires certain _____.
3. Airlines provide the world’s fastest practical means of transporting _____ and freight.
4. Most types of high-speed, engine-powered transportation involve _____ safety.
5. Pollution of _____ is not among the problems of modern transportation.
6. The point of our _____ was a small village in the outskirts.
7. Due to the expansion in the transport industry the _____ is up.
8. The factory must be _____ with transport vehicles.
9. One of the main problems of city life is traffic _____.
10. The extra money could be spent on improving _____ transport.

Activity 4. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct tense.

*realize coordinate with decrease take steps become stand
increase drive produce use*

1. The problem of urban transportation _____ very important nowadays.
2. The managers _____ developments in communications and with planning these days.
3. Many cities _____ to reduce traffic in suburban areas at the moment.
4. I _____ the importance of traffic safety as more people are killed in automobile accidents at present.
5. He _____ in the traffic jam because of automobile accident on the road now.
6. The number of accidents _____ in this area nowadays.
7. Although automobile is a source of environmental pollution, its popularity _____ not _____.
8. I _____ only _____ a short distance. I don't need to wear my belt.
9. Many developing nations _____ cars and trucks or assemble them for automakers of other countries.
10. People _____ automobiles nowadays because they give them the freedom to live, work, travel wherever they want.

Activity 5. Read the sentences and choose the right variant from the given below:

1. He _____ a great advance in driving because he has driving lessons every day.
a) make b) made c) is making d) isn't making
2. She has been operating the computer for several hours as she _____ her exam soon.
a) has passed b) are passing c) passed d) is passing
3. The driver _____ the car to the station to fill in the gas now.
a) is driving b) was driving c) drives d) will drive
4. The laboratory workers _____ the equipment in the plant today.
a) is installing b) are installing c) installed d) has installed
5. He _____ to push the brake pedal but nothing happens.
a) was trying b) tried c) is trying d) tries

UNIT 5

TRANSPORTATION OVER LAND

Activity 1. Read the text. Consult your dictionary.

Land transportation first began with the carrying of goods by people. The ancient civilizations of Central America, Mexico, and Peru transported materials in that fashion over long roads and bridges. Primitive peoples used a sledge made from a forked tree with crosspieces of wood. The Native Americans of the Great Plains made a travois consisting of two poles each fastened at one end to the sides of a dog or a horse, the other end dragging on the ground; the back parts of the two poles were attached by a platform or net, upon which goods were loaded.

The first road vehicles were two-wheeled carts, with crude disks fashioned from stone serving as the wheels. Used by the Sumerians (c.3000 B.C.), such simple wagons were precursors of the chariot. The Egyptians and Greeks developed them from a lumbering cart into a work of beauty. The Chinese constructed the world's first permanent road system. In Asia the camel caravan served to transport goods and people. The Romans built 85,000 km of roads, primarily for military reasons, throughout their vast empire.

Four-wheeled carriages were developed toward the end of the 12th cent. They transported only the rich. In the late 18th century Paris licensed omnibuses, and stagecoaches began to operate in England. In the United States due to the extending of borders the Conestoga wagon and the prairie schooner were developed. That's why goods and families could be transported across the eastern mountains, the Great Plains, and westward.

The great period of railroad building in the second half of the 19th century made earlier methods of transportation largely obsolete within the United States. After World War I, however, automobiles, buses, and trucks appeared on the roads.

Activity 2. Choose the right answer.

1. How did the land transportation first begin?
 - a) with the carrying of goods by cars;
 - b) with carrying of goods by people;
 - c) with the transportation of goods by planes;
 - d) with the transportation of goods by ships.
2. How many wheels did the first road vehicles have?
 - a) they were one-wheeled carts;
 - b) they were two-wheeled carts;
 - c) they were three-wheeled carts;
 - d) they were four-wheeled carts.

3. Who constructed the world's first permanent road system?
 - a) the Egyptians;
 - b) the Greeks;
 - c) the Chinese;
 - d) the Japanese

4. When did automobiles, buses, and trucks appear on the roads?
 - a) after World War 2;
 - b) before World War 1;
 - c) in the prehistoric times;
 - d) after World War 1.

Activity 3. Look through the text again and say which of the following statements are true and which are false. Correct the false ones.

1. The ancient civilizations of Central America, Mexico, and Peru transported goods by people over long roads and bridges.
2. The Chinese developed simple wagons from a lumbering cart into a work of beauty.
3. The Romans built 85,000 km of roads, primarily for traveling throughout their vast empire.
4. Four-wheeled carriages were developed toward the end of the 12th cent.
5. The great period of railroad building in the second half of the 20th century made earlier methods of transportation largely obsolete within the United States.

Activity 4. Read the sentences below and correct the ones that are wrong:

1. a) Automobile is the most important means of personal transportation for many millions of people around the globe nowadays.
b) Automobile was the most important means of personal transportation for many millions of people around the globe nowadays.

2. a) Each year, motor vehicle accidents kill an estimated 300,000 people throughout the world.
b) Each year, motor vehicle accidents killed an estimated 300,000 people throughout the world.

3. a) The first wheeled vehicles were four-wheeled carts that were pulled by oxen.
b) The first wheeled vehicles are four-wheeled carts that are pulled by oxen.

4. a) Did people travel mainly on foot in prehistoric times?
 b) Do people travel mainly on foot in prehistoric times?
5. a) People don't use donkeys and oxen as pack animals in the 21st century.
 b) People didn't use donkeys and oxen as pack animals in the 21st century.

Activity 5. Read the sentences and choose the right variant from the given below:

1. Yesterday when he _____ to fill the tank he _____ the filling station near the cross-road.
 a) want, find b) wanted, find c) want, found d) wanted, found
2. Computers _____ an increasing role in creating cars nowadays.
 a) plays b) played c) play d) will play
3. What kind of transport _____ you _____ every day?
 a) did...use b) does...use c) did...use d) will...use
4. In ancient times, people _____ any cars, so they _____ animals to move people and goods from one place to another.
 a) don't have, use b) doesn't have, used c) didn't have, use d) didn't have used
5. In ancient times, transport by river _____ far easier and faster than travel by road.
 a) be b) were c) is d) was

UNIT 6

WATER TRANSPORTATION

Activity 1. Read the text. Consult your dictionary.

Little is known of the origins of water transportation. As long ago as 3000 B.C. the Egyptians were already employing large cargo boats. The first great system of transportation by sailing vessels, that of the Phoenicians, connected the caravan routes with seaports, chiefly those in the Mediterranean area. Goods of high value and little bulk, such as gems, spices, perfumes, and fine handiwork were transported. Ships bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks arrived at the ports. As metropolitan centers developed, the

transportation of grain became important. In addition to the network of paved roads they built throughout their vast empire, the Romans made much use of ships.

In the late Middle Ages, leadership in transportation by sea passed to Spain and Portugal. Maritime transportation between Europe and North America in the Age of Discovery began the English dominance of the seas that lasted until World War I. The forests of New England encouraged the building of wooden sailing vessels, and American schooners and clippers came to carry a large share of the world's shipping, until they were supplanted by steel-hulled steamships in the late 19th century. Diesel power soon replaced steam, and in the mid-20th century the first nuclear powered vessels were launched. Inland water transportation grew with the extensive canal construction of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Activity 2. Write the questions to the following answers.

1. The Egyptians were employing large cargo boats.
2. In the Mediterranean area.
3. In the late Middle Ages.
4. In the late 19th century.

Activity 3. Translate the sentences into English using the words from the box:

*inland sea vessel cargo launch to sail boat maritime
steamship water*

1. Вони жили далеко від моря десять років тому.
2. Корабель відплив до Англії цього ранку.
3. Після повені наш будинок був затоплений.
4. Багато туристів приїжджають в приморські міста, щоб відпочити від роботи.
5. Нешасні випадки на морі трапляються дуже часто під час шторму.
6. Судно – узагальнена назва різних видів кораблів.
7. Спуск корабля на воду був великою подією.
8. Багато людей знаходяться в порту сьогодні тому, що вони здійснюють розвантаження.
9. Особливо цінні товари транспортуються на пароплавах.
10. Новий човен було спущено на воду без затримки.

Activity 4. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct tense:

have increase be influence distribute issue be transport feel sign

1. The Customs _____ the prices on cigarettes and tobacco next year.
2. There _____ no increase in the duty on fuel next week.
3. Soon the customers _____ more confident about buying goods and services on the Internet.
4. You _____ to return your tax form by the end of the month.
5. New import tariffs _____ the market of agricultural products in five days.
6. The custom agency _____ the warrant on the arrest of these products soon.
7. _____ there _____ strict controls on the export of certain chemicals in a month.
8. The airline _____ over half a million passengers next year.
9. He _____ the documents without the authority of his manager tomorrow.
10. The company _____ soon _____ most of its profits to investors as dividends.

Activity 5. Read the sentences and choose the right variant from the given below:

1. The manager is sure that these vehicles _____ safe in operation.
a) shall be b) would be c) will be d) could be
2. This experiment _____ obviously _____ the speed of calculations.
a) will__ increase b) increased c) shall__ increase d) increase
3. There _____ not _____ the only way to start the engine.
a) was__be b) will__ be c) is__be d) shall____be
4. _____ the automobile _____ people the freedom to live, work, travel wherever they want?
a) Will__give b) Will____gives c) Shall__give d) Would____give
5. Next year the local government _____ the plant with modern machinery.
a) will equip b) shall equip c) equipped d) equips
6. In the future every driver _____ very safe transport facilities.
a) have b) will have c) would have d) shall have

UNIT 7

TRANSPORTATION THROUGH THE AIR

Activity 1. Read the text. Consult your dictionary.

The first practical attempts at air transportation began with the invention of the hot-air balloon in 1783. However, transportation by air didn't become a reality until the beginning of the 20th century with the invention of the rigid airship (or Zeppelin) in 1900 and the first heavier-than-air flight by the Wright brothers in 1903. Although passenger flights were inaugurated after World War I, air transportation did not blossom until after World War II. The modern jet airplane now makes possible comfortable travel to virtually any point on the globe in just one day.

Airplanes provide the world's fastest practical means of transporting passengers and freight. Only rocket-powered spacecraft travel faster. Big airliners usually fly 500 to 600 miles per hour (mph), or 800 to 970 kilometres per hour. Nearly all newer airliners and some private planes have jet engines. Supersonic jets fly faster than the speed of sound. These planes travel about 1,500 mph. Most airliners chiefly carry passengers. Even the biggest planes can carry only a fraction of the weight that a ship or train can haul. Air freight rates are high as a result. The high cost limits the shipment of goods by air to expensive, lightweight or perishable cargo. Such goods include electronic equipment and fresh flowers.

Activity 2. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. When was the first air transportation invented?
2. What is the fastest aircraft?
3. Which airliners can fly faster than the speed of sound?
4. Whom do most airliners chiefly carry?
5. What are the rates of air freight?

Activity 3. Look through the text again, fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the appropriate word from the text and put them in the correct order:

1. Air ____ rates are high as a result.
2. _____ by air didn't become a reality until the beginning of the 20th century.
3. _____ provide the world's fastest practical means of transporting passengers and freight.
4. Nearly all newer airliners and some private planes have _____.

Activity 4. Put questions to the italicized words of the following sentences:

1. George passed his *driving test*.
2. Helicopters are used *in rescue work* and *in fighting forest fires*.
3. The thunderstorm breaks out *during the flight*.
4. The car stopped *because there was no petrol in the tank*.
5. The airline tickets to France cost *\$200*.
6. *Merchants* carried silk through India on cargo ships.

Activity 5. Read the sentences below, open the brackets and make negative and interrogative sentences:

1. Five years ago this company (to manufacture) only bicycles.
2. They always (to sell) most of their products on the home market and (to export) some of them to Africa.
3. In 1999 foreign competition (to increase) and sales (to drop) sharply.
4. As a rule, this customer (to buy) our complete stock.
5. They (to spend) this money on development and so they (to begin) the production of motorcycles a few weeks ago.
6. An engine failure (to force) a jetliner to crash-land in a field.

UNIT 8

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

Activity 1. Read the text. Consult your dictionary.

Traffic engineering is a branch of civil engineering that uses engineering techniques to achieve the safe and efficient movement of people and goods. These techniques include the use of signs, signals, and markings to move traffic more efficiently. An early traffic engineer Henry Barnes, who served as Commissioner of Traffic in many cities, including Baltimore, Maryland and New York, developed coordinated traffic signal timings, so that traffic lights form green waves along major traffic arterials. Traffic flow is often described by a level of service ranging from A (which is a low density of traffic) to F (which is severely congested).

Traffic signal timing is a small subject that has a lot of legal implications. Setting a 'walk' signal for 32 seconds when the intersection is 56 feet wide means 98% of little old ladies can cross before it starts blinking don't walk. But, if you set it too slow, people run the light, hit pedestrians, speed away through the next light, and cause accidents that way. So, optimizing the safety of the

neighborhood involves multiple factors like street width, lane width, number of intersecting streets, availability of electricity for a signal, number of cars per unit time and even/uneven nature of flow, number and ability of pedestrians (any school-age, blind, deaf, playing, and wheelchair-bound children in the neighborhood), and many other factors.

Activity 2. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. The author mentions the following techniques to achieve the safe and efficient movement of people and goods EXCEPT:

- a) the use of signals;
- b) the use of signs;
- c) the use of markings;
- d) the work of policemen.

2. In the 2nd paragraph the author indicates the following timing of ‘walk’ signal:

- a) 33;
- b) 35;
- c) 32;
- d) 30.

3. The author claims that the safety of the neighborhood involves the following factors EXCEPT:

- a) street width and lane width;
- b) number of intersecting streets;
- c) colour of signs;
- d) availability of electricity for a signal.

4. The author mentions people that should be taken into consideration when thinking about safety on the roads EXCEPT:

- a) blind;
- b) elderly;
- c) deaf;
- d) wheelchair-bound children.

Activity 3. Read the statements below and decide if they are true (T) or false (F):

1. Engineering techniques include the use of signs, signals, and markings to move traffic more efficiently.
2. An early traffic engineer Henry Barnes developed coordinated traffic signal timings.

3. Setting a 'walk' signal for 32 seconds means 80% of little old ladies can cross before it starts blinking don't walk.
4. Optimizing the safety of the neighborhood doesn't involve multiple factors like street width, lane width, number of intersecting streets etc.

Activity 4. Read the sentences and choose the right variant from the given below:

1. British inventors _____ the steam engine long time ago.
 a) develop b) will develop c) developed d) should develop
2. Nowadays people _____ pack animals mainly in regions that lack modern animals.
 a) use b) can use c) are used d) must use
3. The builders _____ finish the construction of the road next month because of the lack of money.
 a) will b) should c) will not d) was
4. The boy _____ to cross the street as the green light is on.
 a) was going b) is going c) will d) was
5. In 1950's the first commercial jet airliners _____ service.
 a) will begin b) begin c) began d) begun

Activity 5. Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- a. traffic/problems/transportation/safety/declining/include/fuel/and/environmental/of/ modern/reserves/problems.
- b. energy/most/for/part/of/petroleum/transport/provides.
- c. transportation/automobiles/airplanes/countries/is/in/provided/mainly/by/bicycles/ industrial/motorcycles/private/and/private.
- d. develop/people/to/transportation/water/began.
- e. helps/transportation/make/therefore/possible/civilization.

UNIT 9

TRANSPORT ECONOMICS

Activity 1. Read the text. Consult your dictionary.

Transport economics is a study that links civil engineering and economics. Transport economics differs from some other branches of economics. People and goods flow over networks at certain speeds. Demands peak. Advanced ticket purchase is often induced by lower fares. The networks themselves may or may not be competitive. A single trip (the final good from the point of view of the consumer) may require bundling the services provided by several firms and agencies.

Estimating the demand for transportation facilities is more difficult than estimating demand for traditional goods because of network effects in transportation and because transportation involves choices between non-similar goods (e.g. should I take a car or bus). These discrete choice models have led to an important branch of econometrics.

Transport produces benefits for users, but may impose costs on non-users. These negative externalities figure prominently in transportation economics. Major externalities are air pollution, lack of traffic safety, and congestion.

Transport is financed in different ways depending on the mode. Public infrastructure is often financed with user fees such as a gasoline tax in the highway sector.

The regulation of public transport is often designed to achieve some social, geographic and temporal equity as market forces might otherwise lead to services being limited to the most popular travel times along the most densely settled corridors of development. State, regional or municipal taxes are often deployed to extend timetables through the daytime, weekend, holiday or evening periods and to intensify the mesh of routes above that which a lightly regulated market would probably provide. Franchising may be used to strike a balance between frugal operations and a socially acceptable array of services supportive of an area's economic life.

One difficulty is the valuation of time. Time is valued differently in different societies and also by different levels in the same society. The valuation of time and the identification of trends in that valuation are therefore key factors in assessing whether investments in transport facilities are economically worthwhile.

Activity 2. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. What is the definition of transport economics?
2. Why is it more difficult to estimate the demand for transportation facilities than to estimate demand for traditional goods?

3. What are the negative externalities in transportation economics?
4. How is transport financed?
5. What is the most difficult aspect in transport economics?

Activity 3. Fill in the gaps in the sentences given below, using the words from the list.

timetable economics valuation infrastructure externality

1. Public _____ is often financed with user fees such as a gasoline tax in the highway sector.
2. State, regional or municipal taxes are often deployed to extend _____ through the daytime, weekend, holiday or evening periods.
3. Transport economics differs from some other branches of _____.
4. Major _____ are air pollution, lack of traffic safety, and congestion.
5. The _____ of time and the identification of trends in that valuation are therefore key factors in assessing whether investments in transport facilities are economically worthwhile.

Activity 4. Read the sentences below and correct the false ones. Pay attention to the usage of modal verbs:

1. You can't obey all traffic regulations.
2. The driver shouldn't drive with his bright lights on when other cars are approaching.
3. If people don't have automobiles they don't have to travel on foot.
4. People needed to develop water transportation in order to transport their loads through the river.
5. Airplane must be the most dangerous kind of transport.
6. Young drivers shouldn't drive at a safe speed, because they don't have enough experience.

Activity 5. The halves of the following sentences are mixed up. Put them in the right places.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Most people can find it easy | a) was the major transport both in and out the cities. |
| 2. Loads must be too heavy | b) also means one of the most important card games |
| 3. People should remember that walking | c) ought to be very interesting |
| 4. It can be proved that the word <i>bridge</i> | d) to drive a car. |
| 5. The lecture on types of bridges | e) for people to carry |

UNIT 10

PROBLEMS OF MODERN TRANSPORTATION

Activity 1. Read the text. Consult your dictionary.

Problems of modern transportation include traffic safety, declining fuel reserves and environmental problems. Problems are most severe in countries that depend heavily on automobile transportation.

Traffic safety. Most types of high-speed, engine-powered transportation involve traffic safety problems. But automobile drivers have an especially poor safety records. In the United States, more people are killed in automobile accidents every than in all other transportation accidents combined. Most automobile accidents could be prevented if every driver obeyed all traffic laws and all the rules for safe driving.

Airlines have one of the best safety records in the field of transportation. But heavy air traffic at major airports has increased the hazards of commercial flying. When many airliners await clearance to land or take off, airport approaches and runways become dangerously overcrowded. In addition, large airports have a growing amount of private plane traffic, which makes traffic control even more difficult. This problem could largely be eliminated if private planes were prohibited from flying near large commercial airports.

Declining fuel reserves. Gasoline and other fuels made from petroleum supply nearly all the energy for engine-powered transportation. Energy experts warn that the world's supply of inexpensive petroleum is being used up rapidly. Developed countries therefore face a difficult problem. They must ensure that their major transportation systems have enough fuel to function normally, but must do all they can to conserve fuel. Fuel conservation is necessary not only because of the threat of a serious fuel shortage but also because of the high price of petroleum.

Environmental problems. Automobiles are the chief cause of traffic congestion in urban areas, and their exhaust fumes contribute heavily to urban air pollution. Many cities plagued by traffic jams and air pollution have taken steps to reduce automobile traffic in their downtown areas. The U.S. government has established pollution-control standards require automakers to manufacture cars that give off cleaner exhausts than earlier models.

Activity 2. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. What are the problems of modern transportation?
2. How could most automobiles accidents be prevented?
3. What kind of transportation has one of the best safety records in the field of transportation?

4. Why is fuel conservation necessary?
5. What kind of transportation is the chief cause of traffic congestion in urban areas?

Activity 3. Read the statements below and decide if they are true (T) or false (F):

1. Pollution of environment is not among the problems of modern transportation.
2. If every driver followed traffic rules, the number of accidents could be reduced.
3. Airplane is the most dangerous kind of transport.
4. If the private planes are prohibited, the situation at airports will improve.
5. Petroleum provides energy for most part of transport.
6. Many cities are taking steps to reduce traffic in suburban areas.

Activity 4. Read the sentences and choose the right variant from the given below:

1. ____you ever ____ a speed of one hundred miles an hour?
a) did...reached b) have...reached c) do... reach d) would...reach
2. She ____just____ the car into the garage.
a) have...backed b) had...backed c) has...backed d) backed
3. I ____never____ a car before.
a) has...driven b) drove c) driven d) have...driven
4. The film ____already____ in the cinema.
a) will...start b) started c) started d) has...started
5. ____you ever ____of changing your job?
a) has...think b) has...thought c) have...thought d) had...thought

Activity 5. Fill in the blanks using *for* and *since*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. People used animals to transport goods ____ ancient times.
2. We have known each other ____ twenty years.
3. It has been cloudy ____ early morning.
4. They haven't spoken with each other ____ the last committee meeting.
5. The problem of urban transportation has been important ____ a long time.
6. Nobody has come to see us ____ we bought a new car.

UNIT 11

CUSTOMS

Activity 1. Read and translate the text. Consult your dictionary.

Customs duty is a tariff or tax on the import or export of goods. Traditionally in England, it was part of the customary revenue of the king, and therefore did not need parliamentary permission to be taxed, unlike excise duty, land tax, or other impositions.

So Customs is an authority or agency in a country responsible for collecting customs duty and for controlling the flow of people, animals and goods, in and out of the country. Depending on local legislation and regulations, exporting or importing of some goods may be restricted or forbidden, and the Customs agency enforces these rules. The customs agency is different from the immigration authority. It monitors persons who leave or enter the country, checks for appropriate documentation, apprehends people wanted by international search warrants, and impedes the entry of others dangerous people to the country.

The following documents should be presented to the Customs or be enclosed with accounts when goods are declared:

1. Customs declaration, filled in and complete, with customs duties and taxes calculated and entered on the form.
2. Bill of Lading, freight document, notice of arrival or similar document issued in connection with buying or selling the goods.
3. Documents of origin when customs clearance of goods from certain countries under the terms for preferential trade is claimed.
4. Licences, permits, etc, for goods which are subject to import restrictions (not all types of goods can be imported freely).
5. Other documents requested by the Customs in order to determine the correct customs tariffs, weight, quantity or value of the goods.

Activity 2. Choose the right answer.

1. The author defines that customs duty is the following EXCEPT:
 - a) a tariff or tax on the import of goods;
 - b) a tariff or tax on the import and export of goods;
 - c) a tariff or tax on the export of goods;
 - d) a tariff on the transportation of goods

2. In paragraph 2 the author mentions that customs is an authority or agency in a country responsible for:
 - a) collecting customs duty;
 - b) controlling the flow of people;
 - c) transporting animals and goods;
 - d) collecting customs duty and for controlling the flow of people, animals and goods, in and out of the country

3. The author mentions the following duties of customs agency EXCEPT:
 - a) It monitors persons who leave or enter the country;
 - b) It checks for appropriate documentation and apprehends people wanted by international search warrants;
 - c) It impedes the entry of others dangerous people to the country;
 - d) It makes passport for travelling abroad

4. The author mentions all the following documents EXCEPT:
 - a) Customs declaration;
 - b) Bill of Lading;
 - c) Documents of origin;
 - d) Identity card

Activity 3. Look through the text again, fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the appropriate word from the text and put them in the correct order:

1. The agency _____ people wanted by international search warrants, and _____ the entry of others dangerous people to the country.
2. It is responsible for _____ customs duty and for _____ the flow of people, animals and goods, in and out of the country.
3. Custom duty was a _____ of the customary revenue of the king.
4. The customs agency is different from the _____ authority.
5. Other documents may be _____ by the Customs in order to determine the correct customs tariffs, weight, quantity or value of the goods.
6. Customs declaration should be _____, filled in and complete, with customs duties and taxes calculated and entered on the form.

7. Activity 4. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct tense:

be carry out go up change ask issue wait

1. He ___ already ___ his official duties as an ambassador.
2. Taxes on alcohol and cigarettes ___ just ___ again.
3. There _____ no restriction on how many tickets you can buy lately.
4. A government officer ___ already ___ a warrant for his arrest.

5. The arrival of the personal computer _____ the way we work recently.
6. We _____ on the road since 7:00 a.m.
7. We _____ the visitors to arrive at different times, to avoid a jam today.

Activity 5. Make up sentences from the following notes using the correct tense:

1. We/sell/components/to the private sector/before (never).
2. You/have/any/experience/in electronics industry (ever)?
3. He/write/series of articles on/the transport industry (just).
4. There/be/any consumer demand in/electrically driven vehicles (never).
5. Many companies/show/interest in/this market (already).
6. Davis/tell/them/about their plans (yet)?

UNIT 12

COMPUTERS

Activity 1. Read and translate the text. Consult your dictionary.

Modern Means of Communication and Electronic Commerce

Connecting many computer networks and using common addressing system, the Internet has been growing rapidly since its creation in 1983, radio, telephone and cable television wires, and satellites being used to deliver Internet services. By the mid-1990s the Internet linked millions of computers throughout the world and it is sure to be most important commercial and popular means of communication nowadays. Having expanded considerably during the 1990s, the World Wide Web enables users easily to examine the internet sites and now it is likely to have become the leading informational service of the Internet.

Since the mid-1990s electronic commerce has become one of the most rapidly growing retail sectors involving the use of computer telecommunication networks for maintaining business relationships and selling information, services and commodities. Although e-commerce usually refers only to the trading of goods and services over the Internet, it actually includes broader economic activity such as business-to-consumer and business-to-business commerce as well as internal organizational transactions that support these activities.

A large part of e-commerce was transferred to the Internet after the first graphical “browser” software for the access to the World Wide Web had been introduced in 1993 and when the number of companies and individuals using “on-line” had greatly increased. In some fields new Internet retailers seem to have grown up overnight and begun successfully competing with traditional

retailers. Most of recently established companies are known to include the electronic commerce in their business as well.

The further development of secure electronic transfer of sensitive information, such as credit card numbers and electronic funds transfer orders, is certainly to be essential to the continued growth of e-commerce. It is often necessary to ensure the encrypting of Web purchase forms, many individuals also usually encrypting their e-mail.

Among other innovations that have contributed to the growth of e-commerce are electronic directories and search systems for finding information on the Web; software agents that act autonomously to allocate goods and services; and special identifying services over the Internet. These intermediary services facilitate the sale of goods (actually delivering the goods in the case of information), the rendering of services such as banking, ticket reservations, and stock market transactions, and even the delivery of remote education and entertainment. Specialists consider electronic auction sales and markets to be other rapidly developing parts of e-commerce. The former offer a large variety of goods from computers and electronics to books, recordings, automobiles and real estate, while the latter allow a buyer to choose offers from many sellers.

Businesses often develop private intranets for sharing information and collaborating within the company, these networks usually being isolated from the surrounding Internet by special computer-security systems. Businesses also often rely on extranets which are extensions of a company's intranet.

One should mention some more important benefits of e-commerce. Due to its development the role of geographic distance in forming business relationships is being reduced. Some traditional businesses are being replaced by their electronic equivalents or are being made entirely useless. Prices of commodity products are generally lower on the web and it results not only from lower costs of doing electronic business but also from the ease comparison shopping in cyberspace. A new form of collaboration known as a virtual company is flourishing now. This type of company is actually as a network of firms, each performing some of the processes needed to manufacture a product or deliver a service.

Activity 2. Answer the following questions:

1. What were the original uses of Internet?
2. Why has the Internet spread so widely all over the world?
3. How can individuals and businesses use the Internet?
4. What does the electronic commerce include?
5. When did e-commerce appear?
6. What promoted the development of e-commerce?
7. What are the benefits of e-commerce in comparison with the traditional retail system?

Activity 3. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English

1. Завдяки розвитку новітніх технологій для засобів зв'язку, послуги системи Інтернет можуть бути надані користувачам віддалених місць.
2. Завдяки всесвітній комп'ютерній мережі можливо отримати доступ до різноманітної інформації в системі Інтернет.
3. Комп'ютерна мережа, як відомо, використовується у різноманітних цілях, найважливішими з яких є електронна пошта і електронна торгівля.
4. Чим більше користувачів приєднуються до комп'ютерних мереж, тим швидше буде поширюватись електронна роздрібна торгівля.
5. Зв'язок за допомогою Інтернету має важливе значення як для індивідуальних користувачів, так і для організацій.
6. Усі типи комп'ютерних мереж повинні бути забезпечені системами безпеки для передачі секретної інформації.

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