



Pärnu Täiskasvanute Gümnaasium



## 1.1. VOCABULARY. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.

# TRANSPORT ENGLISH

## ANSWER KEY

**I. Study the „Types of transportation“ vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.**

**(aero)plane** ['eərəpleɪn] *noun* a heavier-than-air powered flying vehicle with fixed wings (*transl. lēktuvas*)

**articulated lorry** (*Br E*) [ɑ:'tɪkjuleɪtɪd'lɔːri] *noun* / **tractor-trailer** ['træktə'treɪlə] *noun* a large lorry/truck with two sections, one in front where the driver sits and one behind for carrying goods (*transl. (sunkvežimis su priekaba) arba sujungta transporto priemonė (vilikis su puspriekabe)*)

**(bi)cycle** ['baɪsɪkəl] *noun* a vehicle with a tubular metal frame mounted on two spoked wheels, one behind the other. The rider sits on a saddle, propels the vehicle by means of pedals that drive the rear wheel through a chain, and steers with handle bars on the front wheel (Often shortened to cycle, (informal) bike (*transl. dviratis*))

**boat** [bəʊt] *noun* a vehicle (smaller than a ship) that travels on water, moved by oars, sails or a motor (*transl. valtis*)

**breakdown truck** (*Br E*) ['breɪkdaʊn trʌk] *noun* / **tow truck** (*especially Am E*) ['təʊ trʌk] *noun* a truck that is used for taking cars away to be repaired when they have had a breakdown (*transl. sunkvežimis vilikis*)

**bulldozer** ['bʊldəʊzə] *noun* a powerful vehicle with a broad steel blade in front, used for moving earth or knocking down buildings (*transl. buldozeris*)

**bus** [bʌs] *noun* (*Br E also coach*) [kəʊtʃ] *noun* a large road vehicle that carries passengers, especially one that travels along a fixed route and stops regularly to let people get on and off (*transl. autobusas*)

**cable car** ['keɪblkɑː] *noun* a vehicle that hangs from and is pulled by a moving cable and that carries passengers up and down a mountain (*transl. funikulierius*)

**camper** (*Br E*) ['kæmpə] *noun* / **recreational vehicle (RV)** (*Am E*) [ˌrekri'eɪʃnəl'vi:ɪkl] *noun* a large vehicle designed for people to

live and sleep in when they are travelling (*transl kemperis, poilsinė transporto priemonė*)

**canoe** [kə'nu:] *noun* a long narrow boat that you push through the water using a paddle (*transl. kanoja*)

**car** [kɑ:] *noun* a road vehicle, typically with four wheels, powered by an internal-combustion engine and able to carry a small number of people (*transl. automobilis*)

**caravan** (*Br E*) ['kærəvæn] *noun* / **camper** (*Am E*) ['kæmpə] *noun* a road vehicle with out an engine that is pulled by a car, designed for people to live and sleep in, especially when they are on holiday/vacation (*transl. kemperis, poilsinė transporto priemonė*)

**catamaran** [kætəmə'ræn] *noun* a sailing boat that has two parallel hulls (= floating parts) held together by a single deck (= flat surface) (*transl. katamaranas*)

**cement mixer** [sɪ'ment'mɪksə] *noun* a machine with a drum that holds sand, water and cement and turns to mix them together (*transl. automobilis-cemento maišytuvas*)

**coach** [kəʊtʃ] *noun* a comfortable bus for carrying passengers over long distances (*transl. reisinis, turistinis autobusas*)

**dinghy** ['dɪŋgi] *noun* a small boat for recreation or racing, especially an open boat with a mast and sails (*transl. pripučiamą valtį*)

**double-decker** [ˌdʌbl'dekə] *noun* a bus with two floors, one on top of the other (*transl. dviaukštis autobusas*)

**dumper truck** ['dʌmpətɹʌk] *noun* (*Am E also dump truck*) [dʌmpɹʌk] *noun* a vehicle for carrying earth, stones, etc. in a container which can be lifted up for the load to fallout (*transl. savivartis*)

**excavator** ['ekskeɪvətə] *noun* a large machine that is used for digging and moving earth (*transl. ekskavatorius*)

**ferry** ['fəri] *noun also ferryboat* ['ferɪbəʊt] *noun* a boat or ship for conveying passengers and goods, especially over a relatively short distance and as a regular service (*transl. keltas*)

**forklift truck** ['fɔ:klɪftɹʌk] *noun* a vehicle with special equipment on the front for moving and lifting heavy objects (*transl. šakinis krautuvas*)

**forestry carrier** ['fɔrəstri'kæriə] *noun* a vehicle that is designed to work in a wide field of forestry applications and carry wood (*transl. miškavežis*)

**freight train** [freɪt treɪn] *noun* (*Br E also goods train*) [gʊdztreɪn] *noun* a train that carries only goods (*transl. prekinis traukinys*)

**freighter** ['freɪtə] *noun* 1. A large ship or aircraft designed to carry goods in bulk 2. A person who loads, receives, or forwards goods for transport (*transl. 1. krovinis laivas/lėktuvas 2. krovinio siuntėjas/gavėjas*)

**front end loader** [frʌnt end 'ləʊdə] *noun* a loader having a shovel or bucket at the end of an articulated arm located at the front of the vehicle (*transl. krautuvas su kaušu*)

**funicular** [fju'nɪkjʊlə] *noun* a railway on a steep slope, used to transport passengers up and down in special cars by means of a moving cable (*transl. funikulierius, keltuvas (t. p. funicular railway)*)

**helicopter** ['hɛlɪkɒptə] *noun* an aircraft capable of hover, vertical flight, and horizontal flight in any direction (*transl. sraigtasparnis*)

**high-speed train** ['haɪ' spi:d treɪn] *noun* a railway/railroad engine pulling a number of coaches/cars or trucks, taking people and goods from one place to another. It is a type of passenger rail transport that operates significantly faster than traditional rail traffic (*transl. greitasis traukinys*)

**hovercraft** ['hɒvəkɹɑ:ft] *noun* a vehicle or craft that travels over land or water on a cushion of air provided by a downward blast (*transl. transporto priemonė su oropagalve*)

**hydrofoil** ['haɪdrəfɔɪl] *noun* a boat whose hull is fitted underneath with shaped vanes (foils) which lift the hull clear of the water at speed (*transl. laivas su povandeniniais sparnais, sparnuotlavis*)

**jeep** [dʒi:p] *noun* a small strong vehicle used, especially by the army, for driving over rough ground (*transl. džipas, visureigis (Jeep – visureigio prekės ženklas)*)

**jet** [dʒet] *noun* a plane driven by jet engines. (*transl. reaktyvinis lėktuvas (t. p. jet plane/aircraft)*)

**kayak** [ˈkaɪæk] *noun* a canoe of a type used originally by the Inuit, made of a light frame with a watertight covering having a small opening in the top to sit in

(*transl. 1 kajakas (eskimų valtis) 2 sport. baidarė*)

**liner** [ˈlaɪnə] *noun* a large luxurious passenger ship of a type formerly used on a regular line (*transl. laineris, (reisinis) keleivinis garlaivis/lėktuvas*)

**logging truck** [ˈlɒɡɪŋ trʌk] *noun* or **timber truck** (especially *Am E*) [ˈtɪmbətrʌk] *noun* a timber lorry or log truck is a large truck used to carry logs. Some have integrated flat beds, some are discrete tractor units, and some are configured to spread a load between the tractor unit and a dollied trailer pulled behind it (*transl. sunkvežimis medienai gabenti*)

**lorry** (*Br E*) [ˈlɒri] *noun* / **truck** (especially *Am E*) [trʌk] *noun* a large vehicle for carrying heavy loads by road (*transl. sunkvežimis*)

**minibus** [ˈmɪnɪbʌs] *noun* a small vehicle with seats for about twelve people (*transl. mikroautobusas, mažas autobusas*)

**moped** (*Br E*) [ˈmɒpəd] *noun* a light motorcycle, not over 50 cc (*transl. mopedas*)

**motorboat** [ˈmɒtəbɔ:t] *noun* a boat powered by a motor (*transl. motorinė valtis; motorlaivis*)

**motorcycle** [ˈmɒtəsʌɪk(ə)] *noun* a two-wheeled vehicle that is powered by a motor and has no pedals (*transl. motociklas*)

**passenger train** [ˈpæsɪndʒə treɪn] *noun* a train that carries passengers (*transl. keleivinis traukinys*)

**pickup** (also **pickup truck**) [ˈpɪkʌp] *noun* a vehicle with low sides and no roof at the back used, for example, by farmers (*transl. pikapas*)

**raft** [rɑ:ft] *noun* a flat buoyant structure of timber or other materials fastened together, used as a boat or floating platform (*transl. keltas, plaustas; pripučiamoji gelbėjimo valtis*) (*t. p. life raft*)

**rowing boat** [ˈrɔʊɪŋ bɔ:t] *noun* a small boat that is moved by pulling oars (= poles with flat ends) through the water (*transl. irklinė valtis*)

**sailboat** [ˈseɪl,bɔ:t] *noun* a boat with sails (*transl. burinė valtis, burvaltė, burlaivis*)

**single-decker** [ˌsɪŋɡlˈdekə] *noun* a bus with only one level (*transl. vienaaukštis autobusas/tramvajus ir pan.*)

**school bus** [sku:lɒs] *noun* a publicly or privately owned vehicle that is used for taking schoolchildren to and from school or school-related activities (*transl. mokyklinis autobusas*)

**seaplane** [ˈsi:pleɪn] *noun* an aircraft with floats or skis instead of wheels, designed to land on and take off from water (*transl. vandens lėktuvas, hidroplanas, jūrų aviacijos lėktuvas*)

**ship** [ʃɪp] *noun* a large boat for travelling on water, especially across the sea (*transl. laivas*)

**speedboat** [ˈspi:dbɔ:t] *noun* a motor boat designed for high speed (*transl. greitaeigis kateris*)

**sportscar** [spɔ:tskɑ:] *noun* a fast, low car, often for two people only (*transl. sportinis automobilis*)

**submarine** / **sub** [ˈsʌbmə ri:n] *noun* a vessel, esp one designed for warfare, capable of operating for protracted periods below the surface of the sea *Often shortened to sub* (*transl. povandeninis laivas*)

**surfboard** [ˈsɜ:fbɔ:d] *noun* a long, narrow shaped board used in surfing (*transl. banglentė*)

**tanker** [ˈtæŋkə] *noun* a ship or lorry/truck that carries oil, gas or petrol/gas in large quantities (*transl. tanklaivis; autocisterna; av. degalų lėktuvas*)

**taxi** [ˈtæksɪ] *noun* (also **cab**, **taxicab**) [kæb][ˈtæksɪkæb] *noun* a car with a driver that you pay to take you somewhere. Taxis usually have meters which show how much money you have to pay (*transl. taksi*)

**tractor** [ˈtræktə] *noun* a powerful vehicle with two large and two smaller wheels, used especially for pulling farm machinery (*transl. traktorius*)

**trailer** [ˈtreɪlə] *noun* a road vehicle, usually two-wheeled, towed by a motorvehicle: used for transporting boats, etc; the part of an articulated lorry that is drawn by the cab (*transl. priekaba; treileris; 2 amer. gyvenamoji automobilio priekaba*)

**train** [treɪn] *noun* a railway engine connected to carriages for carrying people or to wheeled containers for carrying goods (*transl. traukinys*)

**tram** (*Br E*) [træm] *noun* / **streetcar** (*AmE*) ['stri:tka:] *noun* a vehicle driven by electricity, that runs on rails along the streets of a town and carries passengers (*transl. tramvajus; tramvajaus vagonas*)

**transporter** [træn'spɔ:tə] *noun* a large vehicle used for carrying heavy objects, for example other vehicles (*transl. transporteris*)

**trawler** ['trɔ:lər] *noun* a large boat that uses a wide, cone-shaped net to catch fish (*transl. traleris, žvejybos laivas*)

**underground** (*Br E*) ['ʌndəgraund] *noun* / **subway** (*Am E*) ['sʌbwei] *noun* an underground railway/railroad system in a city (*transl. metro, metropolitenas (ypač Londone)*)

**van** [væn] *noun* a covered vehicle with no side windows in its backhalf, usually smaller than a lorry/truck, used for carrying goods or people (*transl. furgonas*)

**yacht** [jɒt] *noun* a vessel propelled by sailor power, used esp for pleasurecruising, racing, etc. (*transl. jachta*)

## II. Study the „General words for transportation - synonyms or related words“ vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

**arrivals** [ə'raɪvlz] *noun* planes, trains, or buses that have just arrived at a place after a journey (*transl. atvykimas*)

**bus lane** [bʌs leɪn] *noun* special part of the road only for buses (*transl. eismo juosta, skirta autobusams važiuoti*)

**bus route** [bʌs ru:t] *noun* the journey the bus does (*transl. autobuso maršrutas*)

**bus stop** [bʌs stɒp] *noun* where the bus stops for people to get on or get off (also tram stop) (*transl. autobuso stotelė*)

**communication** [kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃn] *noun* a transport system for taking people or goods from one place to another (*transl. susisiekimas*)

**commute** [kə'mju:t] *noun* the journey to work and back (*transl. reguliarus važinėjimas į darbą ir atgal*)

**conveyance** [kən'veɪəns] *noun* formal the process of moving people, animals, or goods from one place to another (*transl. vežimas, gabenimas, transportavimas*)

**departure** [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] *noun* a plane, bus, or train that leaves a place at a particular time (*transl. išvykimas, išėjimas, išskridimas, išplaukimas, išvažiavimas*)

**freight** [freɪt] *noun* the transport system that carries goods (*transl. (laivo) važta; kroviniai; krovinių gabenimas (konteineriais)*)

**haulage** ['hɔ:lɪdʒ] *noun* the business of carrying goods by road or railway, or the cost of doing this (*transl. vežimas, pervežimas, gabenimas; mokestis už gabenimą*)

**journey** ['dʒɜ:nɪ] *noun* the trip between the start and end (*transl. kelionė (ir prk.); reisas*)

**link** [lɪŋk] *noun* a mean of travel or communication connecting two or more places (*transl. transporto jungtis*)

**mass transit** [mæs'trænsɪt] *noun* public transport, especially in a city or town (*transl. viešasis transportas*)

**one-day return** [wʌn deɪ rɪ'tɜ:n] *noun* when you go and come back the same day (*transl. vienos dienos bilietas pirmyn ir atgal*)

**public transport** ['pʌblɪk'trænspɔ:t] *noun* buses, trains etc that everyone can use. The American word is public transportation (*transl. viešasis transportas*)

**railway station** ['reɪlweɪ'steɪʃn] *noun* where you get on or off a train (also tube station) (*transl. geležinkelio stotis*)

**season ticket** ['si:zn kɑ:d] *noun* a train ticket where you can go by train every day for a month, or a year (*transl. sezoninis bilietas*)

**service** ['sɜ:vɪs] *noun* a bus, train, ship, or plane that goes regularly to a particular place or at a particular time (*transl. (transporto) judėjimas; susisiekimas*)

**shuttle** ['ʃʌtl] *noun* a bus, train, or plane that makes frequent short journeys between two places (*transl. maršrutinis autobusas/traukinys/lėktuvas*)

**single or a return (ticket)** ['sɪŋgl,ɔ: rɪ'tɜ:n'tɪkt] *noun* a bus, train or air ticket to go only (single) or to go and come back (return) (*transl. bilietas į vieną/abi puses*)

**traffic jam** [ˈtræfɪk dʒæm] *noun* when there are too many cars, buses etc and everything goes slowly – or stops (*transl. eismo grūstis, eismo spūstis*)

**transit** [ˈtrænsɪt] *noun* american a system of buses, trains etc that people use to travel around a particular city or area (*transl. tranzitas, pervežimas*)

**transport** [trænsˈpɔ:t] *noun* 1. the business of moving people or things from one place to another, usually using buses or trains. 2. a method of travelling or moving things from one place to another. 3. the process of moving people or things from one place to another, usually in a vehicle (*trans. 1. transportas (vežimo/gabenimo sistema/priemonės); 2. transportavimas, vežimas, transportas*)

**transportation** [ˌtrænsˈpɔ:ˈteɪʃn] *noun* 1. the activity of moving people or things from one place to another, or the system used for doing this. 2. mainly american the activity of travelling from one place to another. 3. mainly american a method of travelling from one place to another (*trans. vežimo išlaidos; kelionės kaina*)

**travel card** [ˈtrævl kɑ:d] *noun* a card where you can make multiple journeys in one day, for example on the London tube (*transl. kelionės kortelė*)

### III. Study the „Transportation Phrases“ vocabulary.

You get on and get off a bus, train, plane, bike, boat, etc. This is because you need to take a step up to get on the means of transport.

You get in and get out of a car, or taxi.

You can travel or go by bike, train, car, tube. But you travel on or go on foot (=walk).

You can drive a car, taxi or train.

You ride a bike, motorbike or horse.

You fly a plane.

#### *Common error*

Don't say "I take my car to work". Say "I drive to work" or "I go to work by car" or "I travel to work by car".

### IV. Study the „Car types“ vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

**convertible** [kənˈvɜ:təbl] *noun* (Of a car) having a folding or detachable roof. (*transl. automobilis su udengiamu/sulankstomu viršumi*)

**saloon**(BrE)/ **sedan**(AmE) [səˈlu:n] [sɪˈdæn] *noun* a car having a closed body and a closed boot separated from the part in which the driver and passengers sit (*transl. sedanas, dengtas automobilis*)

**hatchback** [ˈhætʃbæk] *noun* a car with a door across the full width at the back end that opens upwards to provide easy access for loading (*transl. hečbekas*)

**people carrier** (BrE)/ **minivan** (AmE) [ˈpi:plˈkæriə] [ˈmɪnɪvæn] *noun* a small van (*transl. mini furgonas*)

**four-wheel drive** [fɔ:wi:lɪdrav] *noun* a vehicle with four-wheel drive, typically designed for off-road driving (*transl. automobilis keturiais varomaisiais ratais, visureigis*)

**estate car** (BrE)/ **station wagon** (AmE) [ɪˈsteɪtkɑ:]

[ˈsteɪʃn,wægən] *noun* a car with a large carrying area behind the seats, accessed by a door at the rear (*transl. universalas (automobilis), automobilis su universaliu kėbulu*)



## 1.2. VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.

### I. Match correct type of vehicles with their definitions on the right.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Lorry/truck          | c) a large vehicle for carrying heavy loads by road.  |
| 2. Tanker               | f) a ship or lorry/truck that carries oil, gas or petrol/gas in large quantities.   |
| 3. Pickup               | j) a vehicle with low sides and no roof at the back used, for example, by farmers.  |
| 4. Logging/timber truck | t) a timber lorry or log truck is a large truck used to carry logs. Some have integrated flatbeds, some are discrete tractor units, and some are configured to spread a load between the tractor unit and a dollied trailer pulled behind it. |
| 5. Caravan/camper       | p) a road vehicle without an engine that is pulled by a car, designed for people to live and sleep in, especially when they are on holiday/vacation.  |
| 6. Funicular            | g) a railway on a steep slope, used to transport passengers up and down in special cars by means of a moving cable.   |
| 7. Bulldozer            | e) a powerful vehicle with a broad steel blade in front, used for moving earth or knocking down buildings.  |
| 8. Trawler              | m) a large boat that uses a wide, cone-shaped net to catch fish.  |
| 9. Van                  | l) a covered vehicle with no side windows in its backhalf, usually smaller than a lorry/truck, used for carrying goods or people.   |
| 10. Bus                 | k) a large road vehicle that carries passengers, especially one that travels along a fixed route and stops regularly to let people get on and off.  |

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 11 Minibus          | d) a small vehicle with seats for about twelve people.                                      |
| 12. Liner           | h) a large luxurious passenger ship of a type formerly used on a regular line.              |
| 13. Transporter     | r) a large vehicle used for carrying heavy objects, for example other vehicles.             |
| 14. Forklift truck  | i) a vehicle with special equipment on the front for moving and lifting heavy objects.      |
| 15. Jeep            | b) a small strong vehicle used, especially by the army, for driving over rough ground.      |
| 16. Helicopter      | n) an aircraft capable of hover, vertical flight, and horizontal flight in any direction.   |
| 17. Freight train   | s) a train that carries only goods.   |
| 18. Double-decker   | o) a bus with two floors, one on top of the other.  |
| 19. Cement mixer    | a) a machine with a drum that holds sand, water and cement and turns to mix them together.  |
| 20. Breakdown truck | q) a truck that is used for taking cars away to be repaired when they have had a breakdown. |

### II. Match correct type of vehicles with their pictures on the right.

1. Underground
2. Funicular
3. Dumper truck


















h)



k)



d)

4. Pickup p) 
5. Tractor b) 
6. Articulated lorry/tractor-trailer i) 
7. Single-decker e) 
8. Forklift truck q)   

9. Cable car m) 
10. Tram/streetcar a) 
11. Breakdown truck/tow truck t)   

12. Excavator s) 
13. Tanker l) 
14. Transporter j) 
15. Freight train r) 
16. Front end loader f) 

17. Submarine

c)



18. Kayak

g)



19. Hovercraft

n)



20. Surfboard

o)



### III. Complete the sentences with the words from the list.

*arrivals, bus lane, bus route, bus stop, commute, conveyance, departure, freight, haulage, journey, mass transit, public transport, railway station, season ticket, service, shuttle, single ticket, traffic jam, transit, transport.*

- The third car passed as he crossed from the **bus lane** to the road.
- The cost of underground **haulage** is lessened by the use of cars of large capacity.
- A **shuttle** service operates between the hotel and the beach.
- The bus had already left when we got to the **bus stop**.
- Our city's **transport** problems are minor when measured against capitals like London and New York.
- The same remark would apply to the charges for passenger **conveyance** and goods freight made by governments which carry on railway business, as in Prussia, India and the Australian states.
- That **journey** from London to Edinburgh only cost fourpence, then.
- When travelling on **public transport**, keep your laptop with you at all times.
- May I have a **bus route** map?

10. People began to come out of the glass doors to look at the new **arrivals**, and pretty soon quite a crowd had assembled.
11. The plane was scheduled to leave in 45 minutes but one look at the **departure** board was indicative of things to come.
12. I'm stuck in a **traffic jam** so will be late.
13. He dumped his bag in a locker in the main **railway station**.
14. They're taking the **freight** out of the train car.
15. Surely she couldn't be expected to **commute** that kind of distance on a regular basis.
16. If more people used public **transit**, it would help to reduce air pollution in our cities.
17. Do you know if there is bus **service** between the airport and the ferry?
18. These pricey sections are occupied usually on a **season-ticket** basis, and offer the best sightlines, roomier seats, and wait staff who peddle gourmet fare.
19. He was about to take a **single ticket** to London when it struck him that this might look odd, so he asked for a return.
20. The state spent all of its highway money on system maintenance, with a small amount going to **mass transit**.



### 1.3. USE OF ENGLISH EXERCISES. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.

#### I. Complete sentences with the correct preposition. Consult the material at



<https://www.italki.com/article/86/transportation-prepositions-in-english-by-in-and-on>

1. It's difficult to carry a lot of things \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.  
a. at; **b. on;** c. in.
2. Can you get there \_\_\_\_\_ bike?  
**a. by;** b. at; c. on.
3. Who is that man \_\_\_\_\_ the motorcycle?  
a. in; **b. on;** c. for.
4. Did you come here \_\_\_\_\_ your car?  
a. after; **b. in;** c. on.
5. How long does it take to go from New York to Los Angeles plane?  
**a. by;** b. for; c. with
6. "Are you hungry after your trip?" "No, I ate \_\_\_\_\_ the plane." a. in; b. at; **c. on.**
7. I walked to work, but I came home \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
**a. on;** b. with; c. by.
8. Do you like to travel \_\_\_\_\_ train?  
a. on; **b. by;** c. at.
9. Last year, they took a trip around the world \_\_\_\_\_ boat.  
a. with; b. on; **c. by.**
10. We traveled from Paris to Moscow \_\_\_\_\_ train.  
**a. by;** b. at; c. in.
11. Karen usually goes to work \_\_\_\_\_ bus.  
a. in; b. at; **c. by.**
12. I saw Jane this morning. She was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
**a. on;** b. in; c. by.
13. I didn't feel like walking home, so I came home \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi. **a. in;** b. at; c. with.
14. Sorry we're late. We missed the bus, so we had to come \_\_\_\_\_ foot. **a. on;** b. by; c. at.



15. How did you get here? Did you come \_\_\_\_\_ the train?  
a. with; b. by; c. on.

## II. Find 9 mistakes in this text.

For a long time, people have used lots of means of transport to move from one place to another, or for the importation or exportation of goods and merchandise. Today we can use planes and boats to travel from London to New York in a short period of time. Buses, trains, or cars are used to move from towns and cities to other places, for short or even for long distances. In urban cities people use trams and underground to go to work.

The Chinese use bicycles and motorbikes on their daily life to go to work or to school as an attempt to avoid the traffic during the day.

1. transportation;
2. merchandise;
3. boats;
4. London;
5. trains;
6. urban;
7. trams;
8. Chinese;
9. traffic.

## III. Use the following words and phrases (in correct verb forms) to fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Consult the material at



<http://www.learnenglish.de/vocabulary/transportidioms.html>

<http://www.learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/travel/travel1.html>

<http://www.learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/travel/travel2.html>

*in the same border, to sail through, to drive me mad,  
slow coach, to take on board, to miss the  
boat, all shipshape, to go overboard*

- 1) I know someone who is a **slow coach**. She never does anything quickly.
- 2) He **sailed through** his last English test with no difficulty at all.
- 3) Do you find learning English pronunciation hard? --- Yes, I do. --- Me too, so we're **in the same border**.
- 4) It **drives me mad** when I see people talking on their mobile phones when they are driving their cars! I think it's really dangerous.
- 5) We spent ages tidying and cleaning the classroom so that it was **all shipshape** for the new teacher.
- 6) Last term I was too busy to attend the free English classes in the library. Now I am free but the library's not offering them any more. So I've **missed the boat**.
- 7) He listened carefully and agreed to act on his English teacher's advice. You could say that he **took on board** all the advice he was given.
- 8) She's bought a new English dictionary, several English textbooks and a subscription to an English newspaper. It's too much. I think she's **gone overboard**.

## IV. Insert correct transportation verb.

1. To get where you are going is to **arrive**.
2. To leave or set off is to **depart**.
3. To get off a boat or an airplane is to **disembark**.
4. To go by car is to **drive/ride**.
5. To leave the ground in an airplane is to **take off**.
6. To come back to the ground in an airplane is to **land**.
7. To go somewhere by boat is to **sail**.

8. To pull another boat or car behind yours is to **tow**.
9. To go by plane or helicopter is to **fly**.
10. To go by bus, train, bike or horse is to **ride**.

**V. Fill in the blanks with by writing the comparative or superlative form of adjective in the word bank that better completes the sentences. Consult the material at**



[http://www.grammar.cl/Intermediate/Comparatives Superlatives.htm](http://www.grammar.cl/Intermediate/Comparatives_Superlatives.htm)

*new, comfortable, dangerous, expensive, slow, fast, noisy, cheap*

1. An airplane is the **newest** way to travel.
2. A car is **faster** than a bicycle.
3. A train is **more comfortable** than a car.
4. Travelling by taxi is **more expensive** than travelling by bus.
5. Monster trucks are the **noisiest** cars.
6. Riding a motorcycle is **more dangerous** than driving a car.
7. Riding a bike is the **slowest** mean of transportation.
8. Busses are the **cheapest** public transportation.

**VI. Complete the text using the correct form of the words below.**

*be, disagree, do, include, know, look, see, seem, understand*

Everyone (1) **knows** that humans have been flying for only a few hundred years. But (2) **is** it possible that ancient civilizations also had the ability and technology to fly.

In the Nazcan Desert in southern Peru, there are hundreds of lines which an ancient culture drew in the dust. On the ground, they just (3) **look** like straight lines. But when you (4) **see** them from the air, you (5) **understand/know/see** exactly what they are. They are

incredible and enormous pictures. The pictures (6) **include** animals, birds and symbols.

One bizarre theory, which most mainstream scientists (7) **disagree** with, is that the people who made the lines thousands and thousands of years ago flew above the lines in balloons. It (8) **seems** incredible, but a few people (9) **do** believe it's possible.



## 1.4. READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.

I. Read the text “The problems with a modern Transport System” and answer the questions.

“The problems with a modern Transport System”

### Useful vocabulary

**commuter** [kə'mju:tə] *noun* someone who frequently travels by public transport.

(*transl. važinėjantysis į darbą ir atgal su nuolatiniu bilietu*)

**congestion (Congested)** [kən'dʒestʃən] *noun* too crowded because of heavy traffic or too many people. (*transl. (transporto ir pan.) susigrūdimas, grūstis*)

**rush hour** [rʌʃ'ʌʊə] *noun* a period of heavy traffic. (*transl. piko metas, didžiausio (keleiviu) antplūdžio metas*)

**hamper** ['hæmpə] *verb* to hold back. (*transl. kliudyti, trukdyti; varžyti*);

**depletion** [di'pli:ʃn] *noun* to decrease seriously or exhaust the abundance or supply of.

(*transl. išsėmimas, išekvojimas; sumažinimas; sumažėjimas*)

**dwindling** ['dwɪndlɪŋ] *adj* becoming smaller and smaller; shrinking; wasting away.

(*transl. mažėjimas, nykimas*)

**pedestrian** [pi'destrɪən] *noun* a person who travels by foot.

(*transl. pėsčiasis*)

**alternative** [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] *noun* different options and choices.

(*transl. alternatyva, pasirinkimas*)

**buggy cart** ['bʌgi kɑ:t] *noun* otherwise known as a shopping cart; used at the grocery store to place food and other items for purchase.

(*transl. lengvasis vežimėlis, apsipirkimo vežimėlis*)

### Conversation Questions

1. Why does the statement the meaning of rush-hour is becoming meaningless mean? **It means that roads and highways are congested most of the time, and the meaning of rush hour has all but disappeared.**

2. What are some explanations given for the increases in oil prices? **Explanation for increasing in oil prices are the depletion of our natural oil reserves. The reality is that we don't have enough oil reserves to supply worldwide demands. But what's even worse is that there are currently no alternative sources of energy to replace the oil and gas shortage that our society so much depends upon.**

3. Do you agree or disagree with the author's opinion? Why? **Personal opinion.**

4. What do you think can be a possible solution to the problem of traffic congestion on our road? **Personal opinion.**

II. Read the three texts about different means of transport and their economic importance. Complete the activities below.

### Useful vocabulary

**articulated lorry** [ɑ:'tɪkjələrtɪd 'lɒri] *noun* a tractor-trailer truck.

(*trans. sunkvežimis su priekaba*)

**efficient** [ɪ'fɪʃnt] *adj.* performing or functioning in the best possible manner with the least waste of time and effort; having and using requisite knowledge, skill, and industry; competent; capable.

(*transl. veiksmingas, efektyvus; produktyvus, našus*)

**mountainous** ['maʊntɪnəs] *adj.* abounding in mountains; of the nature of a mountain.

(*transl. kalnuotas*)

**fertilisers** ['fɜ:təlaɪzəz] *noun* any substance used to fertilize the soil, especially a commercial or chemical manure. (*transl. trąšos*)

**perishable** [ˈpɛrɪʃəbl] *adj.* subject to decay, ruin, or destruction.  
(*transl. dūlus, irus, greitai gendantis*)

**tremendous** [trɪˈmɛndəs] *adj.* extraordinarily great in size, amount, or intensity.  
(*transl. didžiulis, milžiniškas*)

**labourer** [ˈleɪbərə] *noun* a person engaged in physical work, esp of an unskilled kind.  
(*transl. darbininkas*)

**textile** [ˈtɛkstail] *noun* any cloth or goods produced by weaving, knitting, or felting.  
(*transl. tekstilės dirbinys; audinys, audeklas*)

**IIa. Read the statements below and then decide if they are True (T) or False (F) based on the information given in Texts 1, 2 and 3.**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Donkeys are not needed in today's economy.                 | T | F |
| 2. The Ancient Greeks had a railway system in 800BC.          | T | F |
| 3. The very early railways connected a lot of cities.         | T | F |
| 4. British passengers first travelled on trains in the 1820s. | T | F |
| 5. 'No-frills' airlines are popular because they are costly.  | T | F |
| 6. Some courier services use their own convoys of planes.     | T | F |

**IIb. Match the phrases from Texts 1, 2 and 3 in Column A to the nearest meaning in Column B**

Column A		Column B
1. Articulated lorries	<b>1e</b>	a. safe roads and rail-tracks.
2. Courier services	<b>2g</b>	b. collection of aircrafts.
3. Modern transport facilities	<b>3a</b>	c. simple, no extras.
4. Unperishable goods	<b>4f</b>	d. hard labour.
5. Tremendously hard work	<b>5d</b>	e. very big trucks.
6. Fleet of planes	<b>6b</b>	f. non-consumable items.
7. No-frills	<b>7c</b>	g. parcel delivery service.

**IIc. Join the first half of the sentence in Column A to the correct ending in Column B**

Column A		Column B
1. Many remote communities need mules	<b>1e</b>	a. to transport non-food goods.
2. British railway networks developed	<b>2f</b>	b. but are needed by industry and governments for quick transport.
3. Many countries have an effective network of railways	<b>3a</b>	c. because they can deliver a more efficient service.
4. Railways are extremely expensive to construct	<b>4b</b>	d. because more passengers and businesses are using air transport.
5. Some courier companies now have their own fleet of planes	<b>5c</b>	e. to transport food, raw materials and essentials.
6. Airports are getting busier	<b>6d</b>	f. extremely quickly during the mid-19th century.

**II d. Now complete the notes below with a suitable word or phrase from the three texts above. You can use up to 3 words.**

Many communities would (1) **disappear** if there were no donkeys. Donkeys are (2) **means of transport** which can travel in the countryside and mountain regions. They take goods to sell and bring back (3) **supplies** to the villages. Railways are (4) **essential** for carrying (5) **raw** materials and finished (6) **goods**. They are used to carry (7) **unperishable** items. They are (8) **extremely** expensive to construct. Airplanes are used for a (9) **variety** of reasons. Many courier companies have their own (10) **fleet** of planes to transport letters and parcels more quickly.



**1.5. VIDEO LISTENING AND  
WRITING ACTIVITIES.  
TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.**

**I. Watch the first part of the video at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMSuo643KcY> and correct the mistakes.**

- 1) 12 million private journeys are made every day in London.  
**PUBLIC TRANSPORT**
- 2) The transport structure of this historic city has undergone a major overdraft to make those journeys as quick and easy as possible for Londoners and their visitors. **INFRASTRUCTURE, OVERHAUL**
- 3) ...6,5 billion pounds has been invested in improving services and reducing capacity. **INCREASING**
- 4) So we need to make sure we have the ability in place and the planning ahead of time... **CAPACITY**
- 5) A recent visit to the London transport museum triggered nostalgia of those 48' Games... **HAPPY MEMORIES**
- 6) The London underground is the oldest metro in the world transporting pedestrians around the city since 1863.  
**PASSENGERS**
- 7) With all upgrades complete underground losers are already benefitting. **USERS**
- 8) Everybody works together and we work with the trains, we work with the bridges, we work with the councils. **BUSSES, ROADS, COACHES**
- 9) The Jubilee Line has increased capacity and will prove an efficient service delaying spectators from Central London to the Olympic Park. **PROVIDE, DELIVERING**

**II. Watch the second half of the video and check if these sentences are *true or false*?**

1. All spectators will receive a free travel card for ~~the whole of the Games~~ *the day of their event*. T F

2. They expect an increase in journeys during the Games. T F
3. The double-decker buses were first introduced in ~~the 19<sup>th</sup> century~~ *middle of the twentieth century*. T F
4. It is considered a pride to operate the London new buses. T F
5. London visitors are encouraged to use their feet when travelling. T F
6. The cycling hire ~~service zone~~ *is* expanding. T F
7. All transport preparations ~~won't~~ *will* have long-term benefits. T F
8. International airlines ~~won't~~ *will* make it any easier to get to Olympic events. T F



## 1.6. WRITING TEST AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES.

### TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.

(Classroom activities ONLY)

Complete the writing test (30 min).

#### I. Insert the words from the list to complete sentences.

There are two words that you do not need.

*passengers, tram, ticket, underground, busses, local train, arrivals, bus stop, driver, journey, double-deckers, commuter, season ticket, booking office.*

Where can I find the nearest **bus stop** please?

In London, **double-deckers** are being replaced by modern **buses**.

Under no circumstances is a **driver** allowed to speak to the **passengers**.

A **tram** is a kind of electric train cruising in the streets of lots of big cities. I am a **commuter**. Each morning I take a **local train** to reach my work. After getting off my train I run towards the **underground**. Fortunately I have got a **season ticket**. There's no need for me to get a **ticket** at the **booking office**.

(Marks ...../12)

#### II. Write the word to fill the gaps.

1. A **lorry** is a large, heavy vehicle with wheels. It is used for moving goods.
2. A **bicycle** has two wheels and no engine. We power it using our feet.
3. A **motorbike** is a fast mode of transport with two wheels. It is powered by an engine.
4. A **train** is a large machine that runs along a railway line. It can carry many people.
5. A **taxi** is a car with a driver. You pay them to take you where you want to go.
6. A **boat** is a small mode of transport to go across water.

(Marks ...../6)

#### III. Read the text about transport in the UK and put the paragraph headings in the correct places.

- A) *International commuting;*                      B) *Commuting options;*  
C) *A lifestyle thing;*  
D) *Staying at home;*                                E) *The greener option.*

*Glossary*

*M25 - Motorway circling London*

*Eurostar - Train service between the UK and Europe via the Channel Tunnel*

#### „Planes, trains and... tuk-tuks“

With conventional modes of transport becoming less appealing, commuters are finding alternative methods of getting to work.

##### 1) B) **Commuting options**

Roads in the UK are becoming increasingly crowded which means more traffic jams and longer journeys for those who travel to work by car. Public transport is seen to be expensive and unreliable, and is often not available, particularly to people living in rural areas. Although more people cycle to work now, many think cycling is dangerous on our busy roads.

##### 2) A) **International commuting**

That's why some people are prepared to take drastic action to avoid the nightmare of conventional commuting. Cheap flights have enabled people to commute from places as far-flung as Barcelona, Marrakech and even Tallinn. A recent report (Future Forum) suggests that by 2016, 1.5 million people will be working in the UK but living overseas.

##### 3) D) **Staying at home**

Flexible working hours and advances in technology have also helped to make this possible. Ellie Portland, 24, who works for a television production company in London, uses budget airlines to commute to

work from her home in Barcelona. It is not feasible to commute daily, so she travels to the UK once a week and stays for a few days with friends or family in London. And for the rest of the week she is able to work from her 'virtual office' at home in Spain. There are added benefits, as Ellie explains, 'I have a better quality of life in Barcelona and rent, food and clothes are much cheaper.'

#### 4) E) The greener option

Not everyone, however, thinks this is a sustainable alternative. John, 26, from Lincoln thinks it's 'irresponsible... and selfish. The sky will become more like the M25... what a disaster for the environment!' Another more environmentally friendly option is Eurostar. High-speed train routes between the UK, France and Belgium are due to be opened next year which would mean travelling between London and Lille, for example, will take just 80 minutes.

#### 5) C) A lifestyle thing

For those who prefer to continue to live in the UK, another form of public transport was introduced in Brighton with plans to extend to other cities. Twelve tuk-tuks, three-wheeled vehicles prevalent in Asia, were imported to the UK from India. Adapted for the British climate – with hoods and curtains to keep out the rain – they were environmentally friendly and ideal for getting around towns and cities. Although it sounds like a fun way to get to work, unfortunately, they didn't become popular, and people are back using the bus!

(Marks ...../5)

#### IV. Complete these sentences with the verbs in the box.

Use correct verb tense.

*stop off, get off, get on, put (someone) up, set off,  
turn back, take off.*

1. The bus was full so we couldn't **get on**.
2. We are **setting off** about eight o'clock so we'll be there by twelve.
3. We **stop off** in Burgos on the way back to Santander.

4. **Get off** at the stop after the town hall.
5. The plane is due to **take off** at six o'clock.
6. The road was blocked so they were forced to **turn back**.
7. The hotels were full so my friends **put me up**.

(Marks ...../7)

**(Total ...../30)**



## 2.1. VOCABULARY. VEHICLE PARTS.

### I. Study the „Vehicle parts“ vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

**accelerator** (*BrE*)/ **gas pedal** (*AmE*) [ək'seləreitə] ['gæs,pedl] *noun* a device, typically a foot pedal, which controls the speed of a vehicle's engine (*transl. akceleratorius*)

**aerial** (*BrE*)/ **antenna** (*AmE*) ['ɜəriəl] [æn'tenə] *noun* a rod, wire, or other structure by which signals are transmitted or received as part of a radio or television transmission or receiving system (*transl. antena*)

**air horn** [eə hɔ:n] *noun* a horn activated by compressed air (*transl. garso signalas sunkvežimiui*)

**air vent** [ɜə vent] *noun* an opening that allows air to pass out of or into a confined space (*transl. ventiliavimo anga*)

**air conditioner** [eə kən'diʃənə] *noun* an apparatus for controlling, especially lowering, the temperature and humidity of an enclosed space (*transl. oro kondicionierius*)

**armrest** ['ɑ:mrest] *noun* a support for the arm, as on a piece of furniture or within a motor vehicle (*transl. porankis*)

**automatic transmission** [ˌɔ:tə'mætɪk trænz'mɪʃn] *noun* a transmission system in a motor vehicle, usually incorporating a fluid clutch, in which the gears change automatically (*transl. automatinė greičių dėžė*)

**axle** ['æksl] *noun* a rod or spindle (either fixed or rotating) passing through the centre of a wheel or group of wheels (*transl. tech. ašis; velenas*)

**battery** ['bætəri] *noun* a container consisting of one or more cells, in which chemical energy is converted into electricity and used as a source of power (*transl. baterija, akumulatorius*)

**back seat** [bæk si:t] *noun* a seat at the back of a vehicle (*transl. užpakalinė sėdynė*)

**bodywork** ['bɔdiwɜ:k] *noun* the metal outer shell of a vehicle (*transl. kėbulas*)

**bonnet** (*BrE*)/ **hood** (*AmE*) ['bɒnit] [hud] *noun* the hinged metal canopy

covering the engine of a motor vehicle. (*transl. (variklio) dangtis, gaubtas*)

**boot** (*BrE*)/ **trunk** (*AmE*) [bu:t] [trʌŋk] *noun* an enclosed space at the back of a car for carrying luggage or other goods (*transl. (automobilio) bagažinė*)

**brake** [breɪk] *noun* a device for slowing or stopping a moving vehicle, typically by applying pressure to the wheels (*transl. stabdys*)

**bumper** ['bʌmpə] *noun* a horizontal bar fixed across the front or back of a motor vehicle to reduce damage in a collision (*transl. buferis, bamperis*)

**camshaft** ['kæmʃɑ:ft] *noun* a shaft with one or more cams attached to it, especially one operating the valves in an internal combustion engine (*transl. tech. skirstomasis/kumštelinis velenas*)

**clutch** [klʌtʃ] *noun* a mechanism for connecting and disconnecting an engine and the transmission system in a vehicle, or the working parts of any machine (*transl. (su)veržiamasis įtaisas; sankaba*)

**crankshaft** ['kræŋkʃɑ:ft] *noun* a long metal piece that connects a vehicle's engine to the wheels and helps turn them (*transl. alkūninis velenas*)

**dashboard** ['dæʃbɔ:d] *noun* the panel facing the driver of a vehicle or the pilot of an aircraft, containing instruments and controls (*transl. prietaisų skydas*)

**dipstick** ['dɪpstɪk] *noun* a graduated rod for measuring the depth or amount of liquid in a container, as of oil in a crankcase (*transl. tech. (skysčio) lygio matuoklis*)

**distributor** [dɪ'stribjutə] *noun* one that distributes, especially a device that applies electric current in proper sequence to the spark plugs of an engine (*transl. tech. skirstytuvas*)

**door** [dɔ:] *noun* a hinged, sliding, or revolving barrier at the entrance to a building, room, or vehicle, or in the framework of a cupboard (*transl. durys; durelės*)

**door handle** ['dɔ: ,hændl] *noun* the handle that you turn or push to open a door (*transl. durų rankena*)

**driver's seat** ['draɪvəz si:t] *noun* the seat from which a vehicle is operated (*transl. vairuotojo vieta*)



**engine** ['endʒɪn] *noun* a machine that converts energy into mechanical force or motion (*transl. variklis (ir prk.), motoras*)

**exhaust/ tailpipe** (*AmE*) [ɪg'zɔːst] ['teɪlpaɪp] *noun* a duct or pipe through which waste material is emitted (*transl. išmetamasis vamzdis*)

**fan-belt** ['fænbelt] *noun* a belt, driven by the crankshaft of an engine, that turns a fan for drawing cooling air through the radiator (*transl. ventiliatorius dirželis*)

**fog-light** [fɒg laɪt] *noun* a very bright light on the front of a vehicle that is used to help the driver see better in fog (*transl. priešrūkinis žibintas*)

**fuel cap** ['fjuːəl kæp] *noun* a cap that closes the end of the pipe leading to the petrol tank of a motor vehicle or aircraft (*transl. kuro bako dangtelis*)

**fuel gauge** [fjuːəl geɪdʒ] *noun* an indicator of the amount of fuel remaining in a vehicle (*transl. degalų lygio rodiklis*)

**gear** [gɪə] *noun* a toothed wheel that works with others to alter the relation between the speed of a driving mechanism (such as the engine of a vehicle) and the speed of the driven parts (the wheels) (*transl. bėgis, pavara*)

**gear lever** (*BrE*)/ **gear shift** (*AmE*) ['gɪə,levə] ['gɪəʃɪft] *noun* a lever used to move gearwheels relative to each other, esp in a motor vehicle (*transl. pavarų perjungimo svirtis*)

**glove compartment/ glove box** [glʌv kəm'pɑːtmənt] [glʌv bɒks] *noun* a small compartment in a car dashboard for the storage of miscellaneous articles (*transl. stalčiukas, dėklė, daiktadėžė*)

**handbrake** (*BrE*)/ **emergency brake** (*AmE*) ['hændbreɪk] [ɪ'məːdʒənsɪbreɪk] *noun* a brake operated by a hand lever (*transl. rankinis stabdys*)

**headlight** ['hedlaɪt] *noun* a light with a reflector and lens mounted on the front of a locomotive, automobile, or other vehicle (*transl. (automobilio) priekinis žibintas, priešakinės šviesos*)

**headrest** ['hedrest] *noun* a cushion attached to the top of the back of an automotive vehicle's seat, especially to prevent whiplash (*transl. (kėdės, sėdynės) atlošas/atrama galvai*)

**heater** ['hiːtə] *noun* any device for supplying heat, such as a hot-air blower, radiator, convector, etc (*transl. radiatorius*)

**high pressure oil pump** [haɪ 'preʃər ɔɪl pʌmp] *noun* an Injection Pump is the device that pumps diesel (as the fuel) into the cylinders of a diesel engine. Traditionally, the injection pump is driven indirectly from the crankshaft by gears, chains or a toothed belt (often the timing belt) that also drives the camshaft (*transl. aukšto slėgio siurblys*)

**horn** [hɔːn] *noun* a usually electrical signaling device that produces a loud resonant sound (*transl. (automobilio ir pan.) garso signalas*)

**hubcap** ['hʌbkæp] *noun* a removable cover for the center area of the exposed side of an automobile wheel, covering the axle (*transl. (rato) gaubtas*)

**ignition** [ɪg'niʃn] *noun* a means or device for igniting (*transl. už(si)degimas*)

**ignition key** [ɪg'niʃn kiː] *noun* the key used in a motor vehicle to turn the switch that connects the battery to the ignition system and other electrical devices (*transl. uždegimo raktelis*)

**indicator** (*BrE*)/ **turn signal** (*AmE*) ['ɪndɪkətə] [tə:n'sɪgnl] *noun* a device to attract attention, such as the pointer of a gauge or a warning lamp (*transl. posūkių rodiklis, posūkių signalas*)

**jack** [dʒæk] *noun* a device used for lifting something heavy (such as a car) (*transl. domkratas, kėliklis*)

**jumper cables** ['dʒʌmpə 'keɪblz] *noun* a pair of thick electric cables fitted with clips at either end, used for starting a vehicle by connecting its dead battery to the battery of another vehicle (*transl. laidai automobiliui užvesti*)

**luggage rack** ['lʌgɪdʒ ræk] *noun* a shelf for stowing luggage, typically overhead, in a bus, car or train (*transl. bagažo lentyna*)

**manifold** ['mæniːfəʊld] *noun* a chamber having several outlets through which a liquid or gas is distributed or gathered (*transl. aut. įleidimo kolektorius*)

**manual transmission** ['mænjuəl trænz'mɪʃn] *noun* an automotive transmission in which the driver shifts gears manually (*transl. mechaninė pavarų dėžė*)

**marker light** ['mɑːkə laɪt] *noun* side marker lights may flash or burn steadily, but their primary purpose is to enhance visibility of the vehicle for other motorists. They are often amber in color

(*transl. gabaritinis žibintas*)

**milometer (BrE)/ odometer (AmE)** [maɪ'lɒmɪtə] [əu'dɒmɪtə]  
*noun* an instrument on a vehicle for measuring the number of miles travelled (*transl. kilometražo skaitiklis (myliomis)*), (*ypač amer.*)  
*spec. hodometras; ridos skaitiklis*)

**mudflap (BrE)/ splash guard (AmE)** ['mʌdflæp] [splæʃgɑ:d]  
*noun* a flap that hangs behind the wheel of a vehicle and is designed to prevent water and stones thrown up from the road from hitting the bodywork or any following vehicles  
(*transl. purvasargis (už ratų)*)

**number plate (BrE)/ license plate (AmE)** ['nʌmbəplæt] [ˈlaɪsənsplæt]  
*noun* a sign affixed to the front and rear of a vehicle displaying its registration number  
(*transl. numerio lentelė, numerio skydelis*)

**passenger seat** ['pæsɪndʒəsi:t]  
*noun* a seat provided in a vehicle for a passenger; specifically (in a motor vehicle) the seat next to the driver (*transl. keleivio vieta šalia vairuotojo*)

**petrol tank (BrE) gas tank (AmE)** ['petrəl tæŋk] ['gæstæŋk]  
*noun* a container holding the fuel supply in a motor vehicle or aircraft (*transl. benzino bakas*)

**piston** ['pɪstən]  
*noun* a disc or short cylinder fitting closely within a tube in which it moves up and down against a liquid or gas, used in an internal combustion engine to derive motion, or in a pump to impart motion (*transl. tech. stūmoklis*)

**radiator grille** ['reɪdɪeɪtəgrɪl]  
*noun* a grille at the front of a motor vehicle allowing air to circulate to the radiator to cool it  
(*transl. radiatoriaus grotelės*)

**rear light** ['riəlaɪt]  
*noun* a red light at the rear of a vehicle; a tail light (*transl. užpakalinio žibinto šviesa*)

**rear-view mirror** ['riəvju:'mɪrə]  
*noun* a small angled mirror fixed inside the windscreen of a motor vehicle enabling the driver to see the vehicle or road behind  
(*transl. užpakalinio vaizdo veidrodis*)

**rear window/windshield** [riə'wɪndəu]  
*noun* car window that allows vision out of the back of the car (*transl. užpakalinis stiklas*)

**rev counter (revolution counter)** [rev'kauntə]  
*noun* an instrument that measures and displays the rate of revolutions of an engine (*transl. apsisukimų skaitiklis*)

**reversing (BrE)/ back-up light (AmE)** [bækʌplaɪts] [rɪ'və:sɪŋ]  
*noun* a white light at the rear of a vehicle that comes on when the vehicle is reversing (*transl. šviesos įsijungiančios važiojant atbulomis*)

**satnav** [sæt næv]  
*noun* abbreviation for satellite navigation: a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tell you where something is, where you are, or how to get to a place (*transl. automobilinė navigacinė sistema*)

**seat belt** ['si:tbel]  
*noun* a belt that fastens around you when you are travelling in a vehicle or aircraft and holds you in your seat, in order to reduce the risk of being injured in an accident  
(*transl. saugos diržas*)

**side-view mirror** [saɪdvju:'mɪrə]  
*noun* a mirror that sticks out from the side of a vehicle and allows the driver to see behind the vehicle (*transl. šoninis veidrodėlis*)

**side window** [saɪd'wɪndəu]  
*noun* automobile windows on sides of the car which can be raised and lowered by depressing a button/switch or handle (*transl. šoninis stiklas*)

**silencer (BrE)/ muffler (AmE)** ['saɪlənsə] ['mʌflə]  
*noun* the muffler of an internal combustion engine (*transl. duslintuvas, slopintuvas*)

**sill** [sɪl]  
*noun* the part of the frame of a car that is directly under its doors (*transl. kėbulo apačia*)

**sleeper cab** ['sli:pəkæb]  
*noun* a truck or lorry cab with a bunk behind the seating area, in which the driver can sleep during rest breaks on long journeys away from home (*transl. miegamoji kabina*)

**sparking-plug** ['spɑ:kɪŋplʌg]  
*noun* a part of an engine that produces a spark that makes the fuel burn (*transl. uždegamoji žvakė*)

**spare tyre** [speə'taɪə]  
*noun* an extra tyre kept in a car, to be used if another tyre is damaged (*transl. atsarginė padanga*)

**speedometer** [spi'dɒmɪtə]  
*noun* a device in a vehicle that shows how fast the vehicle is moving (*transl. spidometras*)

**steering wheel** ['stiəriŋwi:l] *noun* a wheel that controls steering, as on a boat or in an automotive vehicle (*transl. vairaratis*)

**stop light** (BrE)/ **brake light** (AmE) [stɒp laɪt] ['breɪklaɪts] *noun* a light on the rear of a motor vehicle that is illuminated when the driver presses the brake pedal

(*transl. raudonosios šviesos (ijungiamos stabdant)*)

**studded tyre** ['stʌdɪd 'taɪə] *noun* snow tires that have metal studs to improve grip on packed snow or ice. The metal studs are fabricated by encapsulating a hard pin in a softer material base, sometimes called the jacket (*transl. spygliuotoji padanga*)

**tachometer** [tæ'kɒmɪtə] *noun* a device for indicating speed of rotation (*transl. tachometras*)

**tail light** [teɪl laɪt] *noun* a usually red warning light mounted at the rear of a vehicle —called also taillamp (*transl. užpakalinis žibintas*)

**temperature gauge** ['temprətʃə geɪdʒ] *noun* a device which shows the temperature or heat of something (*transl. temperatūros indikatorius*)

**torque** [tɔ:k] *noun* something that produces or tends to produce torsion or rotation; the moment of a force or system of forces tending to cause rotation (*transl. sukto metalo vėrinys*)

**tyre** (BrE)/**tire** (AmE) ['taɪə] *noun* a thick rubber ring that fits around the edge of a wheel of a car, bicycle, etc (*transl. padanga*)

**turn signal** [tɜ:n 'sɪgnəl] *noun* one of the lights at the front and back of a road vehicle that flash to show which way the vehicle is turning (*transl. posūkio žibintas*)

**valve** ['vælv] *noun* any device that shuts off, starts, regulates, or controls the flow of a fluid (*transl. tech. vožtuvas*)

**visor** ['vaɪzə] *noun* a small movable screen used as protection against glare from the sun, esp one attached above the windscreen of a motor vehicle (*transl. saulės skydelis*)

**washer fluid** ['wɒʃə'flu:ɪd] *noun* windshield washer fluid is a fluid for motor vehicles that is used in cleaning the windshield with the windshield wiper while the vehicle is being driven

(*transl. stiklų plovimo skystis*)

**water hose(s)** ['wɔ:tə hæuz] *noun* flexible tube for conveying a liquid, as water, to a desired point (*transl. vandens žarna*)

**wind deflector** [wɪnd dɪ'flektə] *noun* (automobiles) an accessory that can be fitted to parts of a vehicle that are often open when driving, such as windows and sunroofs, to prevent the driver and passengers being buffeted by wind as well as reducing noise and keeping out flying debris (*transl. vėjo deflektorius*)

**windscreen** (BrE)/ **windshield** (AmE) ['wɪnskri:n] ['wɪndʃi:ld] *noun* the sheet of flat or curved glass that forms a window of a motor vehicle, esp the front window (*transl. priekinis stiklas*)

**windscreen wiper** (BrE)/ **windshield wiper** (NAme) ['wɪnskri:n'waɪpə] ['wɪndʃi:ld 'waɪpə] *noun* an electrically operated blade with a rubber edge that wipes a windscreen clear of rain, snow, etc (*transl. stiklo valytuvas*)

**wing** (BrE)/ **fender** (AmE) [wɪŋ] ['fendə] *noun* the pressed and formed sheet-metal part mounted over the road wheels of an automobile, bicycle, etc., to reduce the splashing of mud, water, and the like (*transl. sparnas; buferis*)

## II. Study the „verbs of driving processes“ vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

**accelerate** [ək'seləreit] *verb* to cause faster or greater activity, development, progress, advancement, etc., in (*transl. didinti greitį, greitėti*)

**brake** [breɪk] *verb* to slow or stop by means of or as if by means of a brake (*transl. stabdyti (ir prk.); paspausti stabdį*)

**change up/down** [tʃeɪndʒ ʌp] [tʃeɪndʒ daʊn] *verb* to shift the transmission of a vehicle to a lower/higher gear (*transl. perjungti į aukštesnę/žemesnę pavarą*)

**do/make a U-turn** [du: ə 'ju:tə:n] [meɪk ə 'ju:tə:n] *verb* to execute a U-turn (*transl. apsisukti*)

**give way** (BrE)/ **yield** (AmE) [gɪv weɪ] [ji:ld] *verb* to stop in order to allow other vehicles to go past, especially before you drive onto a bigger road (*transl. atsitraukti, užleisti kelią*)

**indicate** ['ɪndɪkeɪt] to signal that you intend to change direction in a vehicle by using an indicator (*transl. duoti ženklą/signalą; rodyti posūkio signalą*)

**jump start** [dʒʌmp'stɑ:t] *verb* to start (a vehicle whose battery is not working) by connecting its battery to another source of power (such as the battery of another vehicle) (*transl. paleisti (varikli) sujungiant dviejų mašinų akumulatorius*)

**overtake** [ˌəʊvə'teɪk] *verb* to go past another vehicle that is moving more slowly in the same direction (*transl. (ap)lenkti, pralenkti*)

**park** [pɑ:k] *verb* to leave a car, truck, motorcycle, etc., in a particular place

(*transl. (pa)statyti automobilį ir pan. (ilgesniam laikui)*)

**speed up** ['spi:ɪdʌp] *verb* to become faster or to make (something or someone) faster (*transl. (pa)greitinti, (pa)spartinti, (pa)didinti*)

**steer** [stiə] *verb* to control the direction in which something (such as a ship, car, or airplane) moves (*transl. vairuoti, valdyti (laivą, automobilį ir pan.)*)

**swerve** [swɜ:v] *verb* to change direction suddenly especially to avoid hitting someone or something (*transl. staiga pasukti, mestis (į šalį); atsitrenkti (into)*)



## 2.2. VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES. VEHICLE PARTS.

### I. Use the right collocations.








1. I heard a blaring siren. I looked in my **rearview mirror** and saw an ambulance fast approaching the intersection behind me. I immediately pulled over and stopped the car.
2. In some countries the **steering wheel** is on the right-hand side of the car while in others it's on the left.
3. During the storm my neighbor's tree fell down on my car and broke the **rear windshield**. It shattered into a million pieces!
4. When my front wheel hit a pothole, the tire got deflated. I didn't have a **spare tire** and had to wait for someone to come and help me.
5. The security guard asked for my **licence plate** number to give me a permission to park the car near the hotel overnight.
6. A **turn signal** indicates driver's intention to change lanes or make a turn.
7. A heavy rain started as Susan was driving home and she turned on the **windshield wipers** on the fastest setting so that she could see better.
8. Tim always carries **jumper cables** in his trunk in case his car won't start.
9. Greg has bought a **luggage rack** to carry bulky items like skis, folding chairs, Christmas tree or even his boat. It's attached to the car roof.
10. I keep a set of maps, road atlas, flashlight and car manual in my **glove compartment**.









### II. Insert correct letters into blank spaces to make vehicle parts.

1. Keeps you cool in the car. A-- C----- (AIR CONDITIONER)
2. Where you will find the speedometer. D----- (DASHBOARD)
3. Pull this to enter the car. D--- H----- (DOOR HADNLE)
4. Open this to fill up. F--- C-- (FUEL CAP)

5. Must be worn at all times. S--- B--- (SEAT BELT)
6. Use this to start your engine. I----- K-- (IGNITION KEY)
7. The car's number is found on the front and rear. L----- P---- (LICENSE PLATE)
8. You will find one of these in the boot. S---- T--- (SPARE TYRE)
9. Change this when speeding up or slowing down. G--- (GEAR)
10. The front window is a W----- (WINDSCREEN)
11. Safety device for front seat passengers. A----- (AIRBAG)
12. Look what's behind you. R--- - V--- M----- (REAR-VIEW MIRROR)
13. When the car has stopped apply this. H----- (HANDBREAK)
14. This is found between the seats. A----- (ARMREST)

**III. Match car parts on the left (1-15) with the pictures (a-o) on the right.**

- |                           |    |   |
|---------------------------|----|---|
| 1. hubcap _____           | d) |    |
| 2. piston _____           | l) |    |
| 3. seat belt _____        | b) |    |
| 4. dipstick _____         | i) |  |
| 5. fuel gauge _____       | a) |  |
| 6. mudflap _____          | j) |  |
| 7. windscreen wiper _____ | c) |  |

- |                          |    |   |
|--------------------------|----|---|
| 8. air vent _____        | g) |  |
| 9. ignition key _____    | o) |  |
| 10. bonnet _____         | n) |  |
| 11. dashboard _____      | m) |  |
| 12. rear light _____     | e) |  |
| 13. steering wheel _____ | f) |  |
| 14. valve _____          | h) |  |
| 15. wing _____           | k) |  |

**IV. Match the car parts (1-10) on the left to their descriptions (a-j) on the right.**

- |                     |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 1. Steering wheel   | g | a) are used to stop the car;            |
| 2. Brakes           | a | b) is where you can put your suitcases; |
| 3. Rear-view mirror | h | c) are used to see at night;            |
| 4. Seat belt        | j | d) keep the rain off the window;        |
| 5. Hubcap           | i | e) can keep the sun out of your eyes;   |
| 6. Trunk            | b | f) tells you how fast you are going;    |
| 7. Speedometer      | f | g) is used to turn the car;             |
| 8. Visor            | e | h) is used to see behind you;           |
| 9. Headlights       | c | i) is in the centre of the tire;        |

10. Windshield wipers d j) will keep you in your seat in an accident.

**V. Solve the crossword „Car parts“.**

											g			
											l			
							r	a	d	i	o			
	l				s		i				v			
	o	d	o	m	e	t	e	r			e			
	c				a			b			c			
	k				t			a			o			
					b			g			m			
			j		e						p			
	h	e	a	d	l	i	g	h	t		a			
	o		c		t		a			t	r	u	n	k
			o		k				s			t		
			d						g			m		
					t				a			e		
					i				u			n		
					r				g			t		
s	p	a	r	e	t	i	r	e						

**Down:**

1. keeps valuables safe
2. you must open this to see the engine
3. tool used when changing a tire
4. all autos have four of these
5. required by law
6. shows amount of fuel
7. explodes in an accident
8. used to store small items

**Across:**

2. necessary for night driving
9. allows you to listen to music
10. shows number of miles driven
11. necessary if you get a flat tire
12. storage in the back of your car

**VI. Complete the table with the following vehicle parts.**

Airbag, speedometer, headlight, petrol cap or flap, sunroof, sill, ashtray, wheel arch, cigarette lighter, dashboard, wheel trim, logo, windscreen wiper, wing, aerial, boot, gearstick, number plate, glove compartment, rear window, handbrake, horn, ignition, wing mirror, rear-view mirror, seat belt, rear light, steering wheel, sun visor, engine oil temperature gauge, fuel gauge

<b>The exterior</b>	<b>The interior</b>
Headlight, petrol cap or flap, sunroof, sill (kėbulas), wheel arch, wheel trim (ratas), logo, windscreen wiper, wing, aerial, boot, number plate, rear window, wing mirror, rear-view mirror, rear light	Airbag, speedometer, cigarette lighter, dashboard, gearstick, glove compartment, handbrake, horn, ignition, seat belt, steering wheel, sun visor, engine oil temperature gauge, fuel gauge

**VII. Complete the text (A tour of a car factory) with the following words:**

*clutch,*                      *combustion,*                      *crankshaft,*  
*cylinders,*                      *distribution,*                      *fuel,*                      *piston,*  
*spark plug,*                      *torque.*

“Now we come to the engine. The principle of the internal **combustion** engine has not changed in the last 100 years. The engine takes in **fuel** and air which is compressed in a combustion chamber. Then this mixture is ignited by a **spark plug** to produce an explosion, which moves the **piston** in the cylinder. The up and down motion of the piston in the cylinder is converted into rotational motion by the **crankshaft**. The rotational force generated by the engine is known as **distribution**. The size of the engine determines the power. The more **cylinders** there are, the more powerful the engine. This power is transmitted through the **clutch**, the gearbox, the propeller shaft (in rear-wheel and 4-wheel drive) and the axles to the wheels. The position of the engine can vary, but generally speaking it is mounted at the front. In some sports cars, the engine is mounted at the rear (e.g. Porsche) or in the middle (e.g. Ferrari or Lamborghini) because of weight **torque**. So, that’s enough about the engine for the moment – let’s move on to the next stage ...”



**2.3. USE OF ENGLISH EXERCISES.  
VEHICLE PARTS.**

**I. Choose the best alternative to complete the text.**

**Charles Goodyear**

Billions of people around the world today ride and drive **about** on rubber tires. They all owe an enormous debt to Charles Goodyear. Rubber was known long before the **time** of Mr. Goodyear, but it had serious **drawbacks**. In cold weather it would become hard and crack. In warm weather it would get sticky and **give off** a bad odor. Many people had tried to find ways to make rubber into a more **satisfactory** material and Charles Goodyear was one of them. He **carried out** hundreds of experiments. He **mixed** many different compounds and substances with the rubber to see what **effect** they would have. One day in 1839, while he was working **on** one of his experiments, he accidentally dropped a **piece** of rubber on a hot stove. This rubber had been mixed with sulfur. The rubber and sulfur charred **however** they did not burn. When Goodyear **tried out** this rubber combination, he found that it was **better** than any other rubber he had seen. It did not get sticky and **give off** a bad smell when it was **warmed**. Cold did not make it crack. The sulfur and the heat **together** had changed the rubber in some way. Goodyear’s method of **mixing** rubber is called “vulcanization”. This word comes from “Vulcan”, the Roman God of Fire. Charles Goodyear did not make a **fortune** from his discovery. In fact, at one point in his **life**, he was put into debtor’s prison and when he died in 1860, he was **still** deeply in debt.

**II. Mark the statements True or False according to the text in Exercise I.**

1. Charles Goodyear was the first person to discover rubber. T F
2. He was one of the few people who experimented with rubber.  
T F

3. Rubber in hot weather cracks and lets off a foul odor.  
T F
4. Goodyear experimented heavily with rubber and different substances. T F
5. Charles' new rubber compound is resistant to cold and heat.  
T F
6. Vulcanized rubber was discovered by accident. T F
7. Vulcanized rubber burns when sulfur is mixed with it.  
T F
8. Charles Goodyear died a poor man. T F

### III. Answer the questions.

1. I think we need to \_\_\_\_\_ the battery because this one is dead. We can buy it at this shop. a) *redo*; b) **replace**; c) *review*.
2. If you don't take your car to a trustworthy mechanic, the shop might **overcharge** you for the work they do, and you will end up spending too much.
3. I asked the mechanic to \_\_\_\_\_ my car to see if he could figure out the problem.  
a) **look over**; b) *look beyond*; c) *look to*.
4. My car was \_\_\_\_\_ this morning, and it didn't run smoothly to work.  
a) *acting over*; b) *acting down*; c) **acting up**.
5. I thought the cost of the repairs was very **fair** because the job would have cost me much more to go elsewhere. I'm satisfied.
6. That shop always guarantees their work, and they provide a 10-day **warranty** on all parts and labor in case you have another problem.

### IV. Complete the table. Consult the material at



<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/word-formation>  
<http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~kemmer/Words/wordtypes.html>

Verb	Noun	Adjective
To power	power	<b>powerful</b>
To combust	<b>combustion</b>	combustible
To ignite	ignition	<b>ignitable, ignitable</b>
To explode	<b>explosion</b>	explosive
To rotate	rotation	<b>rotated, rotating</b>
To transmit	transmission	<b>transmittable, transmittible</b>

### V. Complete the sentences using the words from exercise IV.

1. In the engine, linear (linijinis) motion is converted into **rotated** motion by the crankshaft.
2. The power of the engine is **transmitted** through the clutch and the gearbox.
3. The spark plug **ignites** the air/fuel mixture and sets off an **explosion**.
4. A 6-cylinder engine is more **powerful** than a 4-cylinder one.
5. Fuel and air is compressed in the **combustion** chamber.

### VI. Study the following information then join each group into a single sentence. Use *when / as* and *which*. Do not use the words in italics.



**When** often indicates that two actions happen in sequence, immediately after the other. (e.g. When the spark plug ignites, the gases explode.)  
**As** often indicates that two actions happen simultaneously, both at the same time. (e.g. As the piston moves up, it compresses the fuel.)  
**When** or **as** can sometimes be used with the same meaning when it's difficult to decide if two actions are simultaneous or in rapid sequence. (e.g. When / As the brake pedal is pressed, the piston pushes the oil along the brake pipe.) e.g. The piston moves up. *At the same time*, the exhaust valve opens. This lets the burnt gases escape. – As the piston moves up, the exhaust valve opens, which lets the burnt gases escape.



1. **When/as** the spark plug ignites the fuel *Immediately afterwards*, there is an explosion. This makes the piston move down with great force.
2. The camshaft rotates. *Simultaneously*, **as** the cam pushes the intake valve downwards. This allows the fuel to enter the cylinder.
3. **When/as** the piston moves away from the valve *Immediately after this*, it creates a vacuum in the cylinder. This sucks the fuel in.
4. **When** the piston moves up towards the valves. *Soon afterwards*, it puts the fuel under high pressure. This helps the gases to expand rapidly after ignition.
5. The cam pushes the exhaust valve down. *At the same time*, **as** the piston moves up towards it. This forces the burnt gases out of the engine.

**VII. Look at the words used to describe shape of car parts. Describe the components from the box below using them.**

Square (kvadratinis), rectangular (stačiakampio formos), circular (apskritas), triangular (trikampis), cuboid (kuboido formos), cylindrical (cilindro formos), spherical (sferinis, rutuliškas), flat (plokščias).

rear-view mirror - **spherical**;  
 battery – **cuboid, rectangular**;  
 brake fluid reservoir - **square**;  
 engine oil dipstick - **circular, flat**;  
 engine oil filler cap - **spherical, cylindrical**;  
 windscreen - **rectangular**;  
 headlight washer container - **cylindrical, rectangular**.



**2.4. READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES. VEHICLE PARTS.**

**I. Read the text on „Car parts“ and answer the questions.**

**Useful vocabulary**

**frontal** [ˈfrʌntl] *adj.* of, relating to, directed toward, or situated at the front (*transl. priekinis, priešakinis*)

**deploy** [diˈplɔɪ] *verb* to put into use or action (*transl. iš(si)skleisti*)

**chip** [tʃɪp] a tiny slice of semiconducting material, generally in the shape of a square a few millimeters long, cut from a larger wafer of the material, on which a transistor or an entire integrated circuit is formed (*transl. el. lustas*)

**inflate** [ɪnˈfleɪt] *verb* to cause to expand or distend with air or gas (*transl. iš(si)pūsti, pri(si)pūsti, pripumpuoti*)

**impact** [ˈɪmpækt] *noun* the striking of one thing against another; forceful contact; collision (*transl. smūgis; susidūrimas; atsitrenkimas*)

**fatality** [fəˈtæləti] *noun* a disaster resulting in death (*transl. nelaimė, mirtis, mirties atvejis*)

**jolt** [dʒɔʊlt] *verb* to jar, shake, or cause to move by or as if by a sudden rough thrust; shake up roughly (*transl. krestelėjimas, atsitrenkimas*)

**submerge** [səbˈmɜːdʒ] *verb* to put or sink below the surface of water or any other enveloping medium (*transl. nugrimzti, panirti, pasinerti*)

**sulphuric** [sʌlˈfjuəri:k] *adj.* of or relating to or containing sulfur (*transl. chem. sieros, sierinis*)

**solution** [səˈluːʃn] *noun* a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances, which may be solids, liquids, gases, or a combination of these (*transl. chem. tirpalas*)

**shallow** [ˈʃæləʊ] *adj.* having a small distance to the bottom from the surface or highest point (*transl. sekus, negilus*)

**recharge** [ˈriːtʃɑːdʒ] *verb* to charge again, especially to reenergize a storage battery (*transl. perkrauti, pakartotinai įkrauti (baterija, akumuliatoriu)*)

**mist** [mɪst] *noun* a mass of fine droplets of water in the atmosphere near or in contact with the earth (*transl. migla, rūkas*)

**combustion** [kəm'bʌstʃən] *noun* a chemical reaction that occurs when oxygen combines with other substances to produce heat and usually light (*transl. (su)degimas*)

**precaution** [prɪ'kɔ:ʃn] *noun* an action taken in advance to protect against possible danger, failure, or injury; a safeguard (*transl. atsargumas, atsarga; apdairumas*)

**flammable** ['flæməbl] *adj.* easily ignited and capable of burning rapidly (*transl. lengvai užsidegantis, degus*)

**pull over** [pul'əʊvə] *verb* to bring a vehicle to a stop at a curb or at the side of a road (*transl. važiuoti į kelio pakraštį, sustoti; įsakyti sustoti (apie policiją)*)

**violation** [ˌvaɪə'leɪʃn] *noun* the act or an instance of violating or the condition of being violated (*transl. pažeidimas; (su)laužymas*)

**engine chambers** ['endʒɪn'tʃeɪmbə] *noun* an enclosure in which combustion, especially of a fuel or propellant, is initiated and controlled (*transl. variklio kamera (ir tech.)*)

**coil** [kɔɪl] *noun* a series of connected spirals or concentric rings formed by gathering or winding (*transl. (virvės, laido ir pan.) ritinys, ringė; (susukta į ritinį) virvė*)

**disable** [dɪs'eɪbl] *verb* to deprive of capability or effectiveness, especially to impair the physical abilities of (*transl. sugadinti; išvesti iš rikiuotės*)

**theft** [θeft] *noun* the unlawful taking of the property of another (*transl. vagystė; vogimas*)

### Airbag

1. When were airbags invented? **1951**
2. When were airbags required on cars? **1989**
3. How fast do airbags inflate? **.02 seconds**

### Battery

1. What does a car battery do? **Start the car**

2. What kind of plates are in a car battery? **Lead**
3. What kind of batteries are found in golf carts? **Deep cycle**

### Engine

1. A fine mist of what creates an explosion? **Gasoline**
2. What shoots away in an engine to make it run? **Piston**
3. How long have engines been around? **100 years**

### Gas Tank

1. What are most fuel tanks made of? **Plastic**
2. Where is a gas tank? **Back of the car**
3. What is gasoline? **Flammable**

### Headlights

1. What color are fog lamps? **Orange**
2. When do daytime running lights stay on? **Daytime**
3. What is the correct name for a headlight? **Headlamp**

### Pedals

1. What size is a gas pedal? **Small**
2. What size is a brake pedal? **Huge**
3. In a manual car, what is the third pedal? **Clutch**

### Seat Belt

1. What century did people come up with seat belts? **19th**
2. What was the first company to make seat belts? **Volvo**
3. When did Australia make seat belts required? **1970**

### Spark Plug

1. Where do spark plugs live? **In the engine**
2. Who invented the Tesla coil? **Nikolas Tesla**

3. When was the spark plug perfected? **1902**

### Steering Wheel

1. What does a steering wheel rely on to turn? **Pistons**
2. What helps a driver in power steering? **Hydraulics**
3. What happens to a steering wheel when there is no key? **It is disabled**

### Transmission

1. What speed do you go with a big gear? **Slow**
2. What speed do you go on a small gear? **Fast**
3. What kind of transmission shifts gears for you? **Automatic**

### Trunk

1. What is a trunk called outside of America? **Boot**
2. Where is a regular trunk? **Back of the car**
3. What cars have trunks in the front? **The VW Beetle**

**II. Read the text on „Repairing the car“ and complete the sentences with the bold words from the text.**

### Useful vocabulary

**act up** [ækt ʌp] *verb* to malfunction (*transl. blogai veikti*)

**turn over** [tɜːn 'əʊvə] *verb* to start *verb* operating or cause to start operating (*transl. pradėti veikti, užsivesti*)

**pop** [pɒp] *verb* to burst open with a short, sharp, explosive sound (*transl. pokštelti, greitai atidaryti*)

**alternator** ['ɔːltənəɪtə] *noun* an electric generator that produces alternating current (*transl. generatorius*)

**go ahead** [gəʊ ə'hed] *verb* to start or continue, often after obtaining permission (*transl. pradėti kažką daryti gavus leidimą*)

**warranty** ['wɒrənti] *noun* a representation, especially in writing, made by a seller or company to a purchaser of a product or service

that a refund, repair, or replacement will be made if the product or service proves defective or unsatisfactory, especially within a given time period (*transl. garantija, laidavimas*)

**overcharge** [ˌəʊvə'tʃɑːdʒ] *verb* to charge (a party) an excessive price for something (*transl. imti per didelę kainą*)

My car was **acting up** recently and **wasn't running right**, so I took it to a mechanic to have it checked. Everytime I tried to start the car, the engine would **turn over** for a second or two and then die. The mechanic pulled the car into his garage to **look things over**. The mechanic popped the hood, checked to see if all the hoses and belts were in working order, and then tested the car battery and battery cables. After **taking a look** at things for a few minutes and trying to get the car going, the mechanic **diagnosed** the problem as a bad alternator. He said he could fix the problem by **replacing** the alternator with a new (\$130) or a rebuilt alternator (\$80). Just diagnosing the problem cost \$65, and the labor was \$50. I asked the mechanic to go ahead and do the repairs, and he said that there was a 30-day **warranty** on parts and labor. Some mechanics might **overcharge** you for repairs, but the mechanic I go to is **fair** and does great work.

1. That shop always guarantees their work, and they provide a 10-day **warranty** on all parts and labor in case you have another problem.
2. My car was **acting up** this morning, and it didn't run smoothly to work.
3. If you don't take your car to a trustworthy mechanic, the shop might **overcharge** you for the work they do, and you will end up spending too much.
4. I think we need to **replace** the battery because this one is dead. We can buy it at this shop.
5. I asked the mechanic to **look over** my car to see if he could figure out the problem.
6. I thought the cost of the repairs was very **fair** because the job would have cost me much more to go elsewhere. I'm satisfied.



## 2.5. VIDEO LISTENING AND WRITING ACTIVITIES. VEHICLE PARTS.

I. Watch the video [“Car repair”](#) and complete the cloze.

- X: Hi!  
 Y: Hello!  
 X: Could you **look** over my car?  
 Y: Show me what's the problem.  
 X: My car won't start.  
 Y: Press the **starter** button.  
 X: Nothing **happens** when I press the starter.  
 Y: Well, I think your **battery** is dead.  
 X: Could you **help** me for a moment?  
 Y: Yes, please.  
 X: Could you check my **radiator**?  
 Y: Yes, and what's the problem?  
 X: Could you **change** the right tyre, please? It's flat.  
 Y: Yes, we can do that. A little bit later, **because** I need a help of one man.  
 X: Would you please?  
 Y: Yes.  
 X: Thanks.  
 Y: ...and you will have **fixed** it for tomorrow morning.  
 X: I'll come **tomorrow** morning, bye.  
 Y: Bye.

II. Watch the video [“Exploring car parts”](#) and mark the statements TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

- Battery gives electric energy to a car. T F
- Dipstick measures ~~water~~ oil level in the car. T F
- Timing belt controls the timing of the engine valves. T F
- Air filter removes ~~dirt~~ particular solids like dust, pollen and bacteria from air. T F
- Generator charges a battery and gives electric energy to a car. T F



## 2.6. WRITING TEST AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES. VEHICLE PARTS.

(Classroom activities ONLY)

Complete the writing test (30 min).

I. Insert the words below into blank spaces. „Car Parts. The exterior“.

*aerial, badge, bonnet, boot, bumpers, indicator, logo, sunroof, tyres, windscreen wipers*

- You open the **bonnet** to look at the engine.
- The **bumpers** absorb small impacts in an accident.
- Don't forget to retract the **aerial** before using the car wash.
- Can you put my suitcases in the **boot**, please?
- When it starts raining, you need to switch on the **windscreen wipers**.
- “What model is that?” “I don't know, I can't see the **badge** from here.”
- It is important to inflate the **tyres** to the correct pressure for better fuel consumption.
- The Mercedes star is a well-known **logo**.
- Open the **sunroof** and let some sun and fresh air into the car.
- I wish all drivers would use their **indicator** when they want to turn right or left!

(Marks ...../10)

II. Insert the words below into blank spaces. „Car parts. The interior“.

*air vent, cigarette lighter, clutch pedal, cup holder, glove compartment, hands-free telephone, steering wheel, sun visor.*

1. It's so practical to have a **cup holder** near the steering wheel. I can take a drink whenever I want.
2. In a car with manual transmission, you need to press the **clutch pedal** when you want to change gear.
3. There's usually a cosmetic mirror on the passenger's **sun visor**.
4. I have a leather **steering wheel**. It's not so cold for my hands in the winter and it gives you a good grip.
5. It's against the law to phone while driving so I've ordered a car with a **hands-free telephone**.
6. Could you have a look in the road atlas? It's in the **glove compartment**.
7. I don't need a **cigarette lighter** as I don't smoke and I don't want anyone to smoke in my car.
8. Could you close the **air vent**? I'm getting a draught.

(Marks ...../8)

### III. Choose correct forms of verbs to complete the text "Job in mechanics".

I would not have gone on vacation if I \_\_\_\_\_ that the car repairs had not been completed.

*a) have known;*  
**b) had known;** *c) knew.*

Six months before, I \_\_\_\_\_ the oil, air filter, fuel filter, oil filter, brake pads, brake disc, but I had not replaced the timing belt ...

*a) was changing;* *b) have changed;* **c) had changed.**

If I \_\_\_\_\_ the money, I would buy a new car.

**a) had;** *b) having;* *c) have.*

Tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ to the mechanic. I have got the checklist of repairs.

*a) gone;* *b) went;* **c) will go.**

Because of the cost, I \_\_\_\_\_ to get another quote last week.

*a) am deciding;* **b) decided;** *c) have decided.*

Yesterday, the mechanic \_\_\_\_\_ me that we need to change the distribution belt, rollers and tensioners, water pump, and the alternator belt.

*a) telled;* **b) told;** *c) tells.*

He \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we need to leave on vacation.

*a) has finished;* **b) will have finished;** *c) will be finishing.*

We will replace the clutch when the car \_\_\_\_\_ 50,000 km.

*a) has been travelling;* *b) is travelling;* **c) has travelled.**

Everything \_\_\_\_\_ on time and we were able to go on vacation.

*a) will be repaired;* *b) has been repaired;* **c) was repaired.**

We had a very nice time and the car \_\_\_\_\_ smoothly.

*a) running;* *b) had been running;* **c) ran.**

(Marks ...../10)

### IV. Read the dialogue about car repair and mark correct answers below.

#### Glossary:

**sputter** ['spʌtə] *verb* to make explosive popping or sizzling sounds (*transl. springčioti, čiaudėti (apie variklį)*)

**custom-made** ['kʌstəm'meɪd] *adj.* made according to the specifications of an individual purchaser (*transl. padarytos/pagamintos pagal užsakymą*)

**grimy** ['grɪmɪ] *adj.* thickly covered with ingrained dirt or soot (*transl. suodinas, purvinas; nešvarus*)

**outrageous** [aʊ'reɪdʒəs] *adj.* having no regard for morality (*transl. piktinantis, papiktinamas; siaubingas; nežmoniškas; šokiruojantis*)

**out-of-the-way** [ˌaʊtəvðə'weɪ] *adj.* being in a remote or secluded location (*transl. nuošalus, atokus; atkampus, užkampus, tolimas*)

**cost an arm and a leg** [kɒst ən ɑ:m ənd e leg] *verb* to be very expensive (*transl. brangiai kainuoti*)  
**clog** [klɒg] *verb* to obstruct movement on or in; block up (*transl. užkimšti, užteršti*)

1. What one possible problem was NOT mentioned about the man's car?

A. a stopped-up fuel line; B. a grimy carburetor; C. a bad **accelerator.**

2. Why can't the car's problem be diagnosed very easily? A. **The mechanic is not available to assess the problem;** B. *The car is an older model that the mechanic hasn't seen before;* C. *The mechanic doesn't have the proper tools to check the problem.*

3. Today, how much would labor be per hour for the car owner in this conversation?

A. \$50; B. \$75; C. **\$125.**

4. Why will it be so expensive for the man to get his car fixed? A. *His car will require extensive repairs that will take a lot of time.* B. *Special custom-made parts must be ordered from out of town.* C. **He must pay higher fees because he isn't a resident of that area.**

5. What day is it in the conversation?

A. **Friday;** B. Saturday; C. Sunday.



### 3.1. VOCABULARY. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, CARGO SHIPMENT, TRAVELLING.

I. Study the “Traffic regulations” vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

**Signs giving orders. (Signs with red circles are mostly prohibitive.**

**Plates below signs qualify their messages.)**

**give priority to vehicles from opposite direction**

[gɪv praɪ'ɔrɪtɪ tə 'vi:ɪklz frəm 'ɒpəzɪt dɪ'rekʃn] *noun*

(*transl. Priešpriešinio eismo pirmenybė. Įvažiuoti į siaurą kelio ruožą*

*draudžiama, jeigu tai apsunkintų priešpriešinį eismą. Vairuotojas privalo duoti kelią siaurame ruože esančioms arba iš kito galo prie jo artėjančioms transporto priemonėms.*)

**no stopping during period indicated except for buses**

[nəʊ 'stɒpɪŋ 'dʒʊərɪŋ 'pɪərɪəd 'ɪndɪkeɪtɪd ɪk'sept fə 'bʌsɪz] *noun*

(*transl. Draudžiama transporto priemonėms sustoti (stovėti) toje kelio pusėje,*

*kurioje yra kelio ženklas, nurodytu laiku, išskyrus sustojimą maršrutiniam transportui.*)

**no stopping during times shown except for as long as necessary to set down or pick up passengers**

[nəʊ 'stɒpɪŋ 'dʒʊərɪŋ 'taɪmz ʃəʊn ɪk'sept fər əz 'lɒŋ əz |

'nesəsəri tə set daʊn ə: pɪk ʌp 'pæsɪndʒəz] *noun*

(*transl. Stovėti draudžiama. Draudžiama transporto priemonėms stovėti toje kelio pusėje, kurioje yra ženklas, nurodytu laiku, išskyrus išleisti ir paimti keleivius.*)

**no vehicles carrying explosives** [nəʊ 'vi:ɪklz 'kærɪŋ

ɪk'spləʊsɪvz] *noun*

(*transl. Transporto priemonių, vežančių sprogstamųjų ar lengvai užsiliepsnojančių medžiagų daugiau, negu nustatyta, eismas draudžiamas.*

*Draudžiama važiuoti pavojuosius krovinius vežančiomis*

*transporto priemonėmis, kuriomis vežama sprogstamųjų medžiagų ir gaminių arba liepsniųjų medžiagų daugiau, negu nustatyta, ir kurioms dėl to numatytas specialusis ženklimas oranžinėmis lentelėmis.)*

**no vehicles over maximum gross weight shown (in tonnes)**

[nəʊ 'vi:ɪklz 'əʊvə 'mæksɪməŋ grəʊs weɪtʃəʊn ɪn tʌnz] *noun*  
(*transl. Ribota masė. Draudžiama važiuoti transporto priemonėmis, taip pat*

*transporto priemonių junginiais, kurių masė su kroviniu ar be jo didesnė už nurodytą kelio ženkle.)*

**parking restricted to permit holders** ['pɑ:kɪŋ rɪ'strɪktɪd tə pə'mɪt 'həʊldəz] *noun*

(*transl. Automobilių stovėjimo aikštelė tik su leidimais.*)

**Warning Signs. (Mostly triangular)**

**distance over which road humps extend** ['dɪstəns 'əʊvə wɪtʃ rəʊd hʌmps ɪk'stend] *noun*

(*transl. Greičio mažinimo priemonė. Įspėja apie kelyje įrengtą greičio mažinimo priemonę (kalnelį ir kitą) Jeigu įspėjamieji kelio ženklai statomi kartu su papildoma lentele „Galiojimo zona į priekį“, ši lentelė nurodo, kokio ilgio yra pavojingas ruožas, kuris prasideda už 150–300 m (ne gyvenvietėse) arba už 50–100 m (gyvenvietėse) nuo įspėjamojo kelio ženklo pastatymo vietos.)*

**hump bridge** [hʌmp brɪdʒ] *noun* (*transl. Kauburiuotas tiltas.*)

**loose chippings** [lu:s 'tʃɪpɪŋz] *noun* (*transl. Žvyras.*)

*Patobulintos dangos kelio ruožas, kuriame iš po ratų gali būti išsviesta žvyro, skaldos ir panašiai.)*

**other danger; plate indicates nature of danger**

['ʌðə 'deɪndʒə pleɪt 'ɪndɪkeɪts 'neɪtʃər əv 'deɪndʒə] *noun*

(*transl. Kiti pavojai. Kelio ruožas, kuriame yra kitais kelio ženklais nenumatytų pavojų. Papildoma lentelė parodo pavojaus tipą (galima nuošliauža.)*

**overhead electric cable; plate indicates maximum height of vehicles which can pass safely**

[,əʊvə'hed ɪ'lektɪk 'keɪbl pleɪt 'ɪndɪkeɪts 'mæksɪməŋ haɪt əv 'vi:ɪklz wɪtʃ kən pɑ:s 'seɪfli]

*noun* (*transl. Elektros kabelis. Papildoma lentelė rodo maksimalų aukštį*

*transporto priemonės, kurios gali saugiai pravažiuoti.)*

**risk of grounding** [rɪsk əv 'graʊndɪŋ] *noun*

(*transl. Pavojus užkliūti už nelygaus paviršiaus.*)

**side winds** [saɪd wɪndz] *noun* (*transl. Šoninis vėjas.*)

**soft verges** [sɒft 'vɜ:dʒɪz] *noun* (*transl. Minkštas pakelės paviršius.*)

**Signs on motorways. (Blue backgrounds)**

**at a junction leading directly into a motorway (junction number may be shown on a black background)** [ət ə 'dʒʌŋkʃn 'li:dɪŋ dɪ'rektli 'ɪntə ə 'məʊtəweɪ 'dʒʌŋkʃn 'nʌmbə meɪ biʃəʊn ɒn ə blæk 'bækgraʊnd] *noun*

(*transl. Kelių sandūroje nuoroda tiesiai į greitkelį (Kelių sandūros skaičius gali būti juodame fone).*)

**on approaches to junctions (junction number on black background)** [ɒn ə 'prəʊtʃɪz tə 'dʒʌŋkʃnz 'dʒʌŋkʃn 'nʌmbər ɒn blæk 'bækgraʊnd] *noun*

(*transl. Artėjant prie kelių sandūros (Kelių sandūros skaičius gali būti juodame fone).*)

**route confirmatory sign after junction** [ru:t kən'fɜ:mə,tə:i sɑ:n 'ɑ:ftə 'dʒʌŋkʃn] *noun*

(*transl. Maršruto patvirtinamasis ženklas po kelių sandūros.*)

**downward pointing arrows mean 'Get in lane'. The left-hand lane leads to a different destination from the other lanes** ['daʊnwəd 'pɔɪntɪŋ 'ærəʊz mi:n 'get ɪn leɪn ðə 'left hænd leɪn li:dz tu ə 'dɪfrənt 'destrɪneɪʃn frəm ði 'ʌðə leɪnz] *noun*

(*transl. Žemyn nukreiptos rodyklės reiškia "Patekti į eismo juostą". Kairioji*

*juosta veda į kitą paskirties vietą nei kitos.)*

**the panel with the inclined arrow indicates the destinations which can be reached by leaving the motorway at the next junction**

[ðə 'pænl wɪð ði m'klaɪnd 'ærəʊ 'ɪndɪkeɪts ðə ,destɪ'neɪʃnz wɪtʃ kən bi ri:tʃt baɪ 'li:vɪŋ ðə 'məʊtəweɪ ət ðə nekst 'dʒʌŋkʃn] *noun*  
(transl. **Nuoroda su nuožulnia rodykle rodo miestus kurie gali būti pasiekti, paliekant greitkelį ties kita sankirta.**)

### Signs on primary routes - green backgrounds

**on approaches to junctions** [ɒn ə 'prəʊtʃɪz tə 'dʒʌŋkʃnz] *noun*  
(transl. **Artėjant prie kelių sandūros.**)

**at the junction** [ət ðə 'dʒʌŋkʃn] *noun* (transl. **Kelių sandūroje.**)

**route confirmatory sign after junction** [ru:t kən 'fɜ:mə,tə:i sɑm 'ɑ:ftə 'dʒʌŋkʃn]  
*noun* (transl. **Maršruto patvirtinamasis ženklas po kelių sandūros.**)

### Signs on non-primary and local routes - black borders

**on approaches to junctions** [ɒn ə 'prəʊtʃɪz tə 'dʒʌŋkʃnz] *noun*  
(transl. **Artėjant prie kelių sandūros.**)

**at the junction** [ət ðə 'dʒʌŋkʃn] *noun* (transl. **Kelių sandūroje.**)

### Other direction signs

**picnic site** ['pɪknɪk saɪt] *noun* (transl. **Vieta, skirta iškyloms.**)

**ancient monument in the care of English Heritage**  
[ ,eɪŋʃənt 'mɒnɪjmənt ɪn ðə keər əv 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'herɪtɪdʒ] *noun*  
(transl. **Senovės paminklas, prižiūrimas Anglijos paveldosaugos organizacijos.**)

**direction to a car park** [dɪ'rekʃn tu ə kɑ: pɑ:k] *noun*  
(transl. **Nuoroda į automobilių stovėjimo aikštelę.**)

**tourist attraction** ['tʊərɪst ə'trækʃn] *noun* (transl. **Turistų lankytina vieta.**)

**advisory route for lorries** [əd'vaɪzəri ru:t fə 'lɒrɪz] *noun*  
(transl. **Patariamasis maršrutas sunkvežimiams.**)

**diversion route** [daɪ'vɜ:ʃn ru:t] *noun* (transl. **Nukreipiamasis maršrutas.**)

### Information Signs. (All rectangular)

**border crossing** ['bɔ:də 'krɒsɪŋ] *noun*  
(transl. **Lietuvos Respublika. Kelio ženklas žymi valstybės sienos perėjimo punktą.**)

**information at border crossings** [ ,ɪnfə'meɪʃn ət 'bɔ:də 'krɒsɪŋ] *noun* (transl. **Greičio ribojimo ir kitos informacijos rodyklė. Informuoja apie greičio apribojimus ir kitus reikalavimus įvažiuojant į kitą valstybę.**)

**motorway direction sign** ['məʊtəweɪdɪ'rekʃn sɑm] *noun*  
(transl. **Išankstinė krypčių rodyklė. (Netenka galios nuo 2020-01-01). Eismo kryptys į kelio ženkle nurodytas gyvenvietes. Atstumas iki sankryžos nurodomas kelio ženklo apačioje.**)

**entrance to controlled parking zone** [ɪn'tra:ns tə kən'trəʊld 'pɑ:kɪŋ zəʊn] *noun*

(transl. **Įvažiavimas į kontroliuojama stovėjimo zona.**)

**entrance to congestion charging zone** [ɪn'tra:ns tə kən'dʒestʃən 'tʃɑ:dʒɪŋ zəʊn] *noun*

(transl. **Įvažiavimas į perkrovos apmokestinimo zona.**)

**advance warning of restriction or prohibition ahead**  
[əd'va:ns 'wɔ:nɪŋ əv rɪ'strɪkʃn ə: ,prəʊɪ'bɪʃn ə'hed] *noun* (transl. **Išankstinis perspėjimas dėl apribojimų ar draudimų esančių priekyje.**)

**lane designated for use by high occupancy vehicles (HOV)**  
[leɪn 'deɪzɪneɪtɪd fə 'ju:s baɪ haɪ 'ɒkjʊpənsɪ 'vi:ɪklz] *noun*  
(transl. **Juosta, skirta transporto labai apkrautoms lengvosioms transporto priemonėms.**)

**hospital ahead with Accident and Emergency facilities**  
[ 'hɒspɪtl ə'hed wɪð 'æksɪdənt ənd ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ fə'sɪlɪtɪz] *noun*  
(transl. **Priekyje yra ligoninė su ligonių priėmimo ir skubiosios pagalbos skyriais.**)

**area in which cameras are used to enforce traffic regulations**

[ 'eəriə ɪn wɪtʃ 'kæməɾəz ə 'ju:st tu ɪn 'fɔ:s 'træfɪk ,regjo'leɪʃnz] *noun*



(*transl. Automatinė eismo kontrolė. Kelio ruožas, kuriame įrengti nustatyto greičio režimo ar kitus pažeidimus fiksuojantys automatiniai prietaisai.*)

**temporary hazard at road works** [ˈtempɹəri ˈhæzəd ət rəʊd ˈwɜːks] *noun*

(*transl. Laikinas pavojus atliekant kelio darbus.*)

**temporary lane closure (the number and position of arrows and red bars may be varied according to lanes open and closed)** [ˈtempɹəri leɪn ˈkləʊzə ðə ˈnʌmbər ənd pəˈzɪʃn əv ˈæɹəʊz ənd red bɑːz meɪ bi ˈveərið əˈkɔːdɪŋ tə leɪnz ˈəʊpən ənd kləʊzd] *noun*

(*transl. Laikinas juostos uždarymas (rodiklų bei raudonų juostų skaičius ir pozicija gali kisti pagal tai kurios juostos yra atidarytos, o kurios ne.)*)

**lane restrictions at road works ahead** [leɪn rɪˈstrɪkʃnz ət rəʊd ˈwɜːks əˈhed] *noun*

(*transl. Apribojimai važiavimo juostose dėl kelio darbų.*)

**one lane crossover at contraflow road works**

[wʌn leɪn ˈkrɒsəʊvər ət ˈkɒntrəfləʊ rəʊd ˈwɜːks] *noun*

(*transl. Viena eismo juosta persipina su priešpriešine eismo juosta dėl kelio darbų.*)

## II. Study the “cargo shipment” vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

**administer** [ədˈmɪnɪstə] *verb* to manage the operation of (something, such as a company or government) or the use of (something, such as property) (*transl. tvarkyti, valdyti, vykdyti, suteikti.*)

**accessorial charge** [ˌæksəˈsɔːriəl tʃɑːdʒ] *noun* amount billed for additional, supplemental or special services provided, usually a flat fee. Examples include: Tarps, dunnage, layovers, detention, etc. (*transl. papildomas mokestis*)

**all-in line haul** [ˈɔːl ɪn laɪn haʊl] *noun* FSC + Line Haul (*transl. gabenimas visais būdais*)

**bill of lading (BOL)** [bɪl əv ˈleɪdɪŋ] *noun* paper document between a shipper and carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods

for transport. Describes the nature of the cargo, amount of cargo by weight, size and/or number of pieces, and the origin and destination of cargo (*transl. važtaraštis, lydraštis*)

**carrier** [ˈkæriə] *noun* utilizes trucks and/or trailers to move goods from point A to point B (*transl. vežėjas, transporteris, vežėjų agentūra*)

**coil racks** [kɔɪl ræks] *noun* prefabricated cradles made of wood or steel made to hold rolled coils to keep them from rolling on a trailer (*transl. ritės stovas*)

**commodity** [kəˈmɒdɪti] *noun* any article of commerce, including raw material, manufactured or grown products (*transl. prekė, produktas, reikmuo*)

**consignee** [ˌkɒnsaɪˈniː] *noun* the person or location to whom the shipment is to be delivered whether by land, sea or air (*transl. gavėjas, adresatas*)

**container (shipping container)** [ˈʃɪpɪŋ kənˈteɪnə] *noun* standard-sized rectangular box used to transport freight by ship, rail or highway. International shipping containers are 20’ or 40’, conform to International Standards Organization (ISO) standards and are designed to fit in ships’ holds. Domestic containers are up to 53’ long, of lighter construction and are designed for rail and highway use only (*transl. krovininis konteineris*)

**distribution center (DC)** [ˌdɪstrɪˈbjʊːʃn ˈsentə] *noun* a location where goods and materials are stored until they are ready to be moved to their end destination (*transl. pasiskirstymo centras*)

**dead-heading** [ded ˈhedɪŋ] *noun* operating a truck without cargo (*transl. sunkvežimio eksploatavimas be krovinio*)

**declared value** [diˈkleəd ˈvæljuː] *noun* the value of a shipment imported for resale, as declared by the shipper or owner (*transl. deklaruojamoji vertė*)

**dunnage** [ˈdʌnɪdʒ] *noun* filler material placed in empty spaces to keep cargo from moving or falling. Typically lumber, foam padding or inflatable bags (*transl. paklotas*)

**freight forwarder** [freɪt ˈfɔːwərdə] *noun* facilitates shipping of goods for a third party. Similar to a ‘Freight Broker’ but typically handles international goods, is defined as a carrier and can be held responsible for claims and loss of cargo (*transl. ekspeditorius*)

**hazmat** [ˈhaz-,mat] *noun* hazardous materials as classified by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Transport of hazardous material is strictly regulated by the US D.O.T. (*transl. pavojingų medžiagų klasifikacija*)

**hub** [hʌb] *noun* a central location to which traffic from many cities is directed and from which traffic is fed to other areas (*transl. centras*)

**INCOTERMS** [ɪnkətɜːmz] *noun* the recognized abbreviation for the International Chamber of Commerce Terms of Sale. These terms were last amended, effective Year 2000. (*transl. 1963 m. Tarptautiniai prekybos rūmai (angl. International Chamber of Commerce, ICC) siekdami supaprastinti tarptautiniu mastu sudaromus verslo sandėrius, nutarė įvesti bendras sutarčių sudarymo taisykles – INCOTERMS. Naujausias INCOTERMS taisyklių atnaujinimas sudarytas 2000 m. ir vadinamas INCOTERMS 2000. Šios taisyklės leidžia supaprastinti pristatymo sąlygas.*)

**ISO International Standards Organization** [ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl ˈstændədz ˌɔːgənəiˈzeɪʃn] *noun* Worldwide organization formed to promote development of standards to facilitate the international carriage and exchange of goods and services. Governs construction specifications for ISO containers (*transl. kokybės valdymo sistemų standartų organizacija.*)

**intermodal** [ˌɪntərˈmodəl] *noun* a single trailer or container that encounters multiple forms of transportation along its route, such as truck/ship or truck/rail (*transl. intermodalinis*)

**lash** [læʃ] *verb* to secure or bind, as with a rope, cord, or chain (*transl. suveržti, surišti*)

**over-dimensional (wide load)** [ˈəʊvə dɪˈmenʃnəl waɪd ləʊd] *adj.* cargo that is larger than the legally defined limits for width, length, height, and/or weight and cannot be broken down into smaller units (*transl. viršijantis nustatytus matmenys (platus krovinys)*)

**pallet jack** [ˈpælt dʒæk] *noun* a tool used to lift and move pallets and other heavy packages and products (*transl. palečių kėliklis*)

**PRO number** [prəʊ ˈnʌmbə] *noun* a number assigned by the carrier to reference the shipment. This is also used for tracking (*transl. Dalinių krovinių (LTL)/ir pilnų krovinių (TL) siuntų*

*sekimų numeriai; PRO numeris: Naudojamas žemės transportu gabenamiems kroviniams*)

**Ro/Ro (‘Roll On/Roll Off’)** [ˈrəʊ ˈrəʊ] [rəʊl ɒn rəʊl ɒf] *noun* a method of ocean cargo service using a vessel with ramps that allows wheeled vehicles to be loaded and discharged without cranes (*transl. Ro-Ro krovinių gabenimo būdas, kai transporto priemonės į laivą įvažiuoja savo eiga. Čia perkraunami automobiliai, įvairūs konteineriai, priekabos, cisternos, generaliniai kroviniai, įvairi specializuota įranga.*)

**straps** [stræps] *noun* strong vinyl straps used to secure and tie down freight to a trailer (*transl. dirželiai, srišos*)

**surcharge** [ˈsɜːtʃɑːdʒ] *noun* an additional fee to the normal fee (*transl. priemoka, papildomas mokestis*)

**surveyor** [səˈveɪə] *noun* (Government, Politics & Diplomacy) a customs official (*transl. inspektorius, prižiūrėtojas, kontrolierius*)

**TIR (Transport International par la Route)** [tiː ˈaɪ ɑː] *noun* Road transport operating agreement among European governments and the United States for the international movement of cargo by road. Display of the TIR carnet allows sealed container loads to cross national frontiers without inspection (*transl. TIR konvencija dėl supaprastinto krovinių gabenimo*)

**VAT (Value Added Tax)** [væt] [ˈvæljuː ˈædɪd tæks] *noun* the appraisal of the worth of imported goods by customs officials for the purpose of determining the amount of duty payable in the importing country. The GATT Customs Valuation Code obligates governments that sign it to use the ‘transaction value’ of imported goods--or the price actually paid or payable for them-- as the principal basis for valuing the goods for customs purposes (*transl. pridėtinės vertės mokestis (PVM)*)

**waybill** [ˈweɪbɪl] *noun* a document giving details and instructions relating to a shipment of goods (*transl. važtaraštis*)

**wharfage** [ˈwɔːfɪdʒ] *noun* charge assessed by a pier or dock owner against freight handled over the pier or dock or against a steamship company using the pier or dock (*transl. prieplaukos mokestis*)

### III. Complete the chart “European countries”.

No.	Flag, Country	Transcription	Capital city	Lithuanian translation
1.	Ireland	[ˈaɪələnd]	Dublin	Airija
2.	Albania	[ælˈbeɪniə]	Tirana	Albanija
3.	Andorra	[ænˈdɔːrə]	Andorra	Andora
4.	Austria	[ˈɔːstriə]	Vienna	Austrija
5.	Belarus	[beˈlɑːəs]	Minsk	Baltarusija
6.	Belgium	[ˈbeldʒəm]	Brussels	Belgija
7.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	[ˈbɔːzniə ənd hertsəɡoˈviːnə]	Sarajevo	Bosnija ir Hercegovina
8.	Bulgaria	[bʌlˈɡeəriə]	Sofia	Bulgarija
9.	Czech Republic	[tʃek rɪˈpʌblɪk]	Prague	Čekija
10.	Denmark	[ˈdenmɑːk]	Copenhagen	Danija
11.	Estonia	[eˈstəʊniə]	Tallinn	Estija
12.	Greece	[ɡriːs]	Athens	Graikija
13.	Iceland	[ˈaɪslənd]	Reykjavik	Islandija
14.	Spain	[speɪn]	Madrid	Ispanija
15.	Italy	[ˈɪtəli]	Rome	Italija
16.	United Kingdom (UK)	[juːˈnaɪtɪd kɪŋdəm]	London	Jungtinė Karalystė
17.	Montenegro	[ˌmɒːntəˈneɪɡrəʊ]	Podgorica	Juodkalnija
18.	Kosovo	[ˈkosoʊvəʊ]	Pristina	Kosovas
19.	Croatia	[kroʊˈeɪʃə]	Zagreb	Kroatija
20.	Latvia	[ˈlætviə]	Riga	Latvija
21.	Poland	[ˈpəʊlənd]	Warsaw	Lenkija
22.	Liechtenstein	[ˈliktənstam]	Vaduz	Lichtenšteinas
23.	Lithuania	[ˌliθəˈweɪniə]	Vilnius	Lietuva
24.	Luxembourg	[ˈlʌksəmbɜːɡ]	Luxembourg	Liuksemburgas
25.	F.Y.R.O.M	[ef ˈwaɪ ɑː əʊ em]	Skopje	Makedonija
26.	Malta	[ˈmɔːltə]	La Valleta	Malta
27.	Moldova	[ˌmɒlˈdovə]	Chisinau	Moldova
28.	Monaco	[ˈmɒnəkəʊ]	Monaco	Monakas
29.	The Netherlands	[ðəˈneðələndz]	Amsterdam	Nyderlandai


30.	Norway	[ˈnɔːweɪ]	Oslo	Norvegija
31.	Portugal	[ˈpɔːtʃʊɡl]	Lisbon	Portugalija
32.	France	[fraːns]	Paris	Prancūzija
33.	Romania	[rəˈmeɪniə]	Bucharest	Rumunija
34.	San Marino	[san məˈriːniəʊ]	San Marino	San Marinas
35.	Serbia	[ˈsɜːbiə]	Belgrade	Serbija
36.	Slovakia	[sˌlɔːˈvɑːkiə]	Bratislava	Slovakija
37.	Slovenia	[sˌlɔːˈviːniə]	Liubljana	Slovėnija
38.	Finland	[ˈfɪnlənd]	Helsinki	Suomija
39.	Sweden	[ˈswiːdn]	Stokholm	Švedija
40.	Switzerland	[ˈswɪtsələnd]	Bern	Šveicarija
41.	Ukraine	[juːˈkreɪn]	Kiev	Ukraina
42.	Vatican City	[ˈvætɪkən ˈsɪti]	Vatican City	Vatikanas
43.	Hungary	[ˈhʌŋɡəri]	Budapest	Vengrija
44.	Germany	[ˈdʒɜːməni]	Berlin	Vokietija
45.	Armenia	[ɑːˈmiːniə]	Yerevan	Armėnija
46.	Azerbaijan	[ɑːzəˈbɑːdʒɑːn]	Baku	Azerbaidžanas
47.	Georgia	[ˈdʒɔːdʒə]	Tibilisi	Gruzija
49.	Cyprus	[ˈsɑːprəs]	Lefkosa	Kipras
50.	Russia	[ˈrʌʃə]	Moscow	Rusija
51.	Turkey	[ˈtɜːki]	Ankara	Turkija
52.	Northern Ireland (UK)	[ˈnɔːðən ˈaɪələnd]	Belfast	Šiaurės Airija
53.	Wales (UK)	[weɪlz]	Cardiff	Velsas (Jungtinė Karalystė)
54.	England (UK)	[ˈɪŋɡlənd]	London	Anglija (Jungtinė Karalystė)
55.	Scotland (UK)	[ˈskɒtlənd]	Edinburgh	Škotija (Jungtinė Karalystė)
56.	Gibraltar (UK)	[dʒɪˈbrɔːltə]	Gibraltar	Gibraltaras (Jungtinė Karalystė)
57.	Faroe Islands (Denmark)	[ˈfɛəroʊ ˈaɪləndz]	Tórshavn	Farerų salos (Danija)
58.	Greenland (Denmark)	[ˈɡriːnlənd]	Nuuk	Grenlandija (Danija)
59.	Åland Islands (Finland)	[ˈælənd ˈaɪləndz]	Mariehamn	Ålandų salos (Suomija)





### 3.2. VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, CARGO SHIPMENT, TRAVELLING.


#### I. Choose correct definition of traffic signs.


1.  a) No vehicles over maximum gross weight shown;  
b) **no vehicles carrying explosives;**  
c) distance over which road humps extend.
2.  a) **Loose chippings;** b) risk of grounding;  
c) soft verges.
3.  a) Diversion route; **b) direction to a car park;**  
c) advisory route for lorries.
4.  a) Tourist attraction; **b) border crossing;** c) motorway direction.
5.  a) **Risk of grounding;** b) soft verges;  
c) other danger.
6.  a) Hump bridge; b) other danger; **c) overhead electric cable.**
7.  a) **Distance over which road humps extend;**  
b) no vehicles over maximum gross weight shown;  
c) hump bridge.

8.  a) Soft verges; b) risk of grounding;  
**c) side winds.**

9.  a) **Picnic site;** b) ancient monument in the care of English Heritage;  
c) direction to a car park.

10.  a) Advisory route for lorries; **b) diversion route;** c) border crossing.

11.  a) Entrance to controlled parking zone;  
**b) information at the border crossing;**  
c) motorway direction sign.

12.  a) **Area in which cameras are used to enforce traffic regulations;** b) lane restrictions at road works ahead;  
c) one lane crossover at contraflow road works.

13.  a) **Tourist attraction;** b) picnic site;  
c) diversion route.

#### II. Match names of the countries (1-10) on the left to their capitals (a-j) on the right.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Montenegro     | e) Podgorica;  |
| 2. Norway         | g) Oslo;       |
| 3. Romania        | f) Bucharest;  |
| 4. Czech Republic | h) Prague;     |
| 5. Portugal       | b) Lisbon;     |
| 6. Ireland        | i) Dublin;     |
| 7. Malta          | a) La Valleta; |
| 8. Austria        | j) Vienna;     |

9. Kosovo  
10. Ukraine

- c) Pristina;  
d) Kiev.

**III. For nouns in column B (a-l) find suitable attributes in column A (1-10).**

A	B	Correct noun
1. outbound	a) <i>time</i>	<b>1.outbound g) logistics; (išvykstamoji logistika)</b>
2. unique	b) <i>transparency</i>	<b>2. unique j) product; (unikalus produktas)</b>
3. shipping	c) <i>activities</i>	<b>3. shipping k) firm; (vežimo, logistikos įmonė)</b>
4. cargo	d) <i>user</i>	<b>4. cargo e) forwarding; (krovinių ekspedijavimas)</b>
5. transit	e) <i>forwarding</i>	<b>5. transit a) time; (tranzito laikas)</b>
6. export	f) <i>department</i>	<b>6. export f) department; (eksporto skyrius)</b>
7. excessive	g) <i>logistics</i>	<b>7. excessive b) transparency; (ypatingas skaidrumas)</b>
8. complete	h) <i>documentation</i>	<b>8. complete h) documentation; (užpildyta documentacija)</b>
9. manufacturing	i) <i>customer</i>	<b>9. manufacturing l) stocks; (gamybos atsargos)</b>
10. final	j) <i>product</i>	<b>10. final c) activities; (baigiamoji veikla)</b>
11. end	k) <i>firm</i>	<b>11. end d) user; (galutinis vartotojas)</b>
12. loyal	l) <i>stocks</i>	<b>12. loyal i) customer. (lojalus klientas)</b>

**IV. Solve the crossword „European capitals“.**

<sup>1</sup> B															<sup>2</sup> L
<sup>3</sup> E	D	I	N	<sup>4</sup> B	U	R	G	H							O
R				R											N
L				U				<sup>5</sup> M	<sup>6</sup> A	D	R	I	D		
I				S					M						O
N				S				<sup>7</sup> C	S						N
				<sup>8</sup> B	E	L	F	A	S	T					
					L			R		E					
<sup>9</sup> P	A	<sup>10</sup> R	I	S				D		R					
		O						I		D					
		M						F		A					
		E						F		M					

- Down:** 1. Capital of Germany;  
2. Capital of England;  
4. Capital of Belgium;  
6. Capital of The Netherlands;  
7. Capital of Wales;  
10. Capital of Italy.

- Across:** 3. Capital of Scotland;  
5. Capital of Spain;  
8. Capital of Northern Ireland;  
9. Capital of France.



### 3.3. USE OF ENGLISH EXERCISES. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, CARGO SHIPMENT, TRAVELLING.

#### I. Choose correct word.

- If we leave a bit earlier, we'll miss \_\_\_\_\_ and get out of town in no time.  
a) hurry hour;    **b) rush hour;**    c) get your skates on hour;  
d) dash hour.
- Look at that crazy driver. He must be \_\_\_\_\_ 160 kph!!  
a) driving;    b) doing;    c) making;  
**d) speeding.**
- I'm not driving into town, there's absolutely nowhere \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) parking;    **b) to park;**    c) to parking;  
d) car park.
- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ the speed limit?  
a) break;    b) broke;    c) broked;  
**d) broken**
- It was icy, so when I \_\_\_\_\_ the car didn't stop in time and I had a bit of an accident.  
a) break;    **b) broke;**    c) braked;  
d) accelerated.
- Which of the directions is not appropriate for a car driver?  
a) Go straight over at the lights;    b) It's the first turning on you left, you can't miss it;  
**c) Cross over at the zebra crossing;**    d) If you see a big church on your left, you've gone too far.

**II. Complete the passage below with the prepositions: with (2), for, of, by, to, without, from. Consult the material at**  
<http://www.wordpower.ws/grammar/gramch26.html>



ABC Logistics offers professional freight terminal services. On the international level the services are known as Cross-dock services.

Cross-dock is a process 1) **of** distribution of goods 2) **without** placing them in a warehouse or a storage area. Instead, the goods are prepared 3) **for** shipping to consignees or other warehouses. Cross-dock service is relevant 4) **to** freight carrier companies that seek to reduce transportation costs. ABC Logistics freight terminal service is certified 5) **with** the System Alliance Europe (SAE) certificate. Private European logistics companies established Alliance to unite the freight flows and to control the quality of services provided 6) **by** each partner. Organizational and IT requirements set among SAE members ensure freight transport that is compliant 7) **with** high standards, transparency and reliability. Currently, SAE consists of 54 companies 8) **from** 27 countries, and 187 branches.

#### III. Decide which answer A,B or C fits each gap best. Consult the material at



[http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/english\\_tenses.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/english_tenses.htm)

Long-distance animal transport is restricted 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Europe to a duration ranging from 9 to 24 hours, with 2. \_\_\_\_\_ either continuous access to water or watering every 8 to 14 hours, depending on species. In 2001, the European Parliament 3. \_\_\_\_\_ by a large majority a resolution calling 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the limitation of live animal transport to a maximum duration of 8 hours for all species. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ an 8-hour limit was rejected by the European Health and Consumer Protection Commissioner, further 6. \_\_\_\_\_ on travel times (and animal densities) are 7. \_\_\_\_\_ to be announced before 2010. In the European Community, 365 million head of livestock (not including poultry) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ every year. The trend toward shipping live animals long distances within the EU has been 9. \_\_\_\_\_ by the formation of the single market. Sheep, for example, are now routinely 10. \_\_\_\_\_ from the UK to Italy, Greece, and Spain for

slaughter; pigs 11. \_\_\_\_\_ exported from the Netherlands to Spain and Italy for fattening; and cattle leave Germany, Ireland, and France for transport to the Middle East and North Africa, a practice subsidized 12. \_\_\_\_\_ export refunds. The FAO has warned that this opening of live trade routes throughout Europe and the Near East could facilitate the spread of animal disease.

1. **a) in;**                      b) at;                      c) of.
2. a) neither;                b) nor;                    **c) either.**
3. a) was adopted;        **b) adopted;**            c) has adopted.
4. **a) for;**                    b) at;                      c) in.
5. **a) Although;**        b) Though;                c) However.
6. a) ratification;        **b) restrictions;**        c) recognition.
7. a) expecting;        b) expect;                **c) expected.**
8. a) were transported; **b) are transported;**    c) was transported.
9. **a) accelerated;**    b) accelerating;        c) accelerate.
10. a) send;                **b) sent;**                    c) send.
11. a) was;                 b) were;                  **c) are.**
12. a) for;                 b) in;                        **c) by.**

#### IV. Complete each of the following sentences that are commonly used in shipping:

1. The goods will have to be \_\_\_\_\_ ( = checked) by customs.  
a) interrogated;                **b) inspected;**                c) ignored.
2. The goods will remain in a warehouse \_\_\_\_\_ pick up. ( = before you pick them up) a) dependent;    b) forthcoming;                **c) pending.**
3. The freight seems to be \_\_\_\_\_. ( = undamaged)  
a) damage-less;                **b) free of damage;**        c) no damage.
4. This transportation company \_\_\_\_\_ ( = has) the best rates, and they are trustworthy.    **a) provides;**  
b) proves;                      c) prepares.

5. The bill of \_\_\_\_\_ ( = contract) was missing.  
**a) lading;**                      b) loathing;                c) loading.

6. This is a new tariff ( = tax) \_\_\_\_\_ by the government.  
a) interrogated;                b) instilled;                **c) imposed.**

7. This tariff is meant to \_\_\_\_\_ ( = dissuade) the importation of foreign goods.    **a) discourage;**            b) disassemble;            c) solution.

8. Cargo that's not in packages or containers is called " \_\_\_\_\_ cargo".  
**a) bulk;**                        b) broken;                    c) bartered.

9. The customs officers didn't allow us \_\_\_\_\_ to the container. ( = didn't allow us to go to the container) a) contact; **b) access;**                    c) approach.

10. The goods will be shipped in a \_\_\_\_\_ container.  
a) weather controlled;                b) weather control;  
**c) temperature control.**



### 3.4. READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, CARGO SHIPMENT, TRAVELLING.

#### I. Analyze the vocabulary and read the text „International Road Transport Operations in Germany“.

##### Useful vocabulary

**authorization** [ˌɔːθəraɪˈzeɪʃn] *noun* permission or power granted by an authority; sanction

(*transl. leidimas, įgaliojimas, sankcija, įgaliojimų suteikimas*)

**exceed** [ɪkˈsiːd] *verb* to go beyond in quantity, degree, rate, etc.:

(*transl. viršyti, peržengti, perviršyti*)

**carnet** [kahr-ney; *French* kar-ne] *noun* a customs document allowing an automobile to be driven at no cost across international borders (*transl. TIR knygelė*)

**applicable** [əˈplɪkəbl̩] *adj.* applying or capable of being applied; relevant; suitable; appropriate (*transl. taikomas, galiojantis, tinkamas, pritaikomas*)

**ban** [bæn] *noun* the act of prohibiting by law; interdiction (*transl. draudimas, uždraudimas*)

**enforcement** [ɪnˈfɔːsmənt] *noun* to make people obey a law, or to make a particular situation happen or be accepted

(*transl. vykdymas, reikalavimas, spaudimas, vertimas*)

**deem** [diːm] *verb* to consider or judge something in a particular way (*transl. manyti, galvoti*)

**restraint** [rɪˈstreɪnt] *noun* something that limits the freedom of someone or something, or that prevents something from growing or increasing

(*transl. apribojimas, suvaržymas, uždarymas, sulaikymas*)

**dimension** [dɪˈmenʃn] *noun* a measurement of something in a particular direction, especially its height, length, or width (*transl. matmuo, dimensija, aspektas, dydis, mastas*)

#### Ia. Answer the questions according to the information from the text above.

- Where the application for abnormal load movement in German roads should be made? **Applications for authorisations must be made to the local transport authority 'Strassenverkehrsamt' closest to the point of entry into the country.**
- What time restrictions are applicable for commercial vehicles of 3.5 and 7.5 tonnes? **Movement restrictions are valid on Sundays and Public Holidays from 00:00 to 22:00.**
- What kind of authority checks load security on commercial vehicles? **The German enforcement authority (BAG) will check loads on commercial vehicles for load security.**
- What is possible maximum height of loads in German roads? **4 Metres.**
- What is the speed limit for all types of trucks in German roads? **80 km/h.**

#### Ib. Mark sentences True (T) or False (F) according to the information from the text above.

- Special authorisations are ~~not~~ required for all abnormal load movements which exceed German vehicle dimensions (including weight). TRUE FALSE
- All commercial vehicles of 7.5 tonnes and over and also for commercial vehicles of 3.5 tonnes that are pulling trailers on Sundays and Public Holidays from 00:00 to ~~20:00~~ **22:00** are restricted to move. TRUE FALSE
- Maximum height of vehicles that are allowed to go in German roads are 4 Metres. TRUE FALSE
- October 3rd is public Holiday in Germany. TRUE FALSE
- Trucks over 7.5 tones can be driven in motorways up to ~~90~~ **80** km/h. TRUE FALSE



## II. Analyze the vocabulary and read the text „International Road Transport Operations in Poland“. Useful vocabulary

**escort** [ɪ'skɔ:t] *noun* one or more vehicles accompanying another vehicle to guide, protect, or honor its passengers  
(*transl. palyda, apsauga, sargyba, konvojus*)

**duty free** [ˈdju:ti fri:] *adj.* free of customs duty or tax on imported or exported goods (*transl. neapmuitinamas, neapmokestinamas, neapdėtas mokesčiu*)

**prohibition** [ˌprəʊɪˈbɪʃn] *noun* the act of prohibiting or state of being prohibited

(*transl. draudimas, uždraudimas, draudžiamasis įsakymas*)

**forbidden** [fəˈbɪdn] *adj.* not permitted or allowed

(*transl. uždraustas, draudžiamas, draustinis*)

**spare** [speə] *adj.* kept as something extra that can be used if it is needed (*transl. atsarginė dalis, atsarginė padanga*)

**bulb** [bʌlb] *noun* a glass bulb containing a gas, such as argon or nitrogen, at low pressure and enclosing a thin metal filament that emits light when an electric current is passed through it  
(*transl. lemputė, elektros lemputė*)

**dipped headlight** [dɪpt ˈhedlaɪt] *noun* the main light on a motor vehicle, with the beam in a lower angle position, to enable oncoming traffic to see (*transl. artimųjų šviesų žibintas*)

**rigid** [ˈrɪdʒɪd] *adj.* not able to be bent easily (*transl. standus, kietas, tvirtas, nelankstus*)

Poland is party to ADR. It is **essential** that fully completed ADR documentation is prepared for the movement of **dangerous** goods. Vehicles exceeding the weights and dimensions below must apply for a special authorisation which is available by contacting the **Generala Dyrekcja Drogi Krajoowych i Autostrad**. Vehicles exceeding 3.5 metres in width must have an escort; Vehicles exceeding 4.5 metres in height must have a Police escort. Fuel in the 'running tank(s)' can be imported duty free. TIR Carnets are accepted for **vehicles** crossing Poland. ATA

**Carnets** are accepted for certain temporary imports. CMR notes are required.

There are driving restrictions throughout the National Road **network** for goods vehicles with a Maximum Permissible Weight over 12 tonnes during Public Holidays.

- from 18:00 to 22:00 on the eve of public holidays
- from 18:00 to 22:00 on all public holidays
- Weekend restrictions during the school summer holidays (June to August)

There are also Local Restrictions for goods vehicles with a Maximum **Permissible** Weight over 16 tonnes within the area of Warsaw. The prohibition is daily from 07:00 to 10:00 and from 16:00 to 20:00. The Transit of the city of Warsaw by goods vehicles over 16 tonnes (with the exception of **traffic** serving communities surrounding Warsaw) is forbidden. Public holidays (2017): January 1; April 14, 16 & 17; May 1 & 3; June 4 & 15;

Maximum Weights & Dimensions	
Height	4 metres
Width	2.55 metres (Fridges 2.6 metres)
Length	Artic 16.5 metres Road Train 18.75 metres
Weight	Artic 40 tonnes (40 foot ISO containers - 44 tonnes) Road Train 40 tonnes There are also various maximum permitted weights on vehicles, <b>trailers</b> and road trains which are applicable according to the number of axles. <b>NB:</b> There are restrictions on certain roads where single drive axle weights are concerned, it is therefore essential to check before using them.

August 15; November 1 & 11; December 25 & 26.

It is compulsory to carry the following items of equipment and/or observe specific rules: First Aid Kit (Advisable); Warning Triangle (Required); Spare Bulbs (Advisable); Dipped Headlights

are compulsory at all times from 1 October to 1 March; Seat Belts must be worn (Required).

### Speed Limits

Vehicles Concerned	Residential Areas (Kms)	Built-Up Areas (kms)	All Purpose Roads (kms)	Expressways / Dual Carriageways (kms)	Motorways (Kms)
Rigid Trucks under 3.5 tonnes	20	50	90	100	130
Rigids, Artics & Road Trains over 3.5 tonnes	20	50	70	80	80

Lower and/or higher speed limits will be indicated by local road signs (where applicable). **NB:** Between 23:00 and 05:00, the maximum authorised speed limit is 60 km/h.

#### Iia. Answer the questions according to the information from the text above.

1. What is the name of institution should owners of vehicles with exceeding weights and dimensions contact? „**Generala Dyrekcja Drog Krajowych i Autostrad**“.
2. What kind of vehicles must have a Police escort? **Vehicles exceeding 4.5 metres in height.**

3. What are driving restrictions for goods vehicles over 12 tonnes during Public Holidays? **From 18:00 to 22:00 on the eve of public holidays; from 18:00 to 22:00 on all public holidays; weekend restrictions during the school summer holidays (June to August).**

4. What is possible maximum width of loads in Polish roads? **2.55 metres (Fridges 2.6 metres).**

5. What items of equipment are advisable to carry in the vehicle while driving in Polish roads? **First aid kit; spare bulbs.**

**Iib. Instert the highlighted words next to their definitions according to the information from the text above.**

**Iib. Instert the highlighted words according to the information from the text „International Road Transport Operations in Poland“ next to their definitions.**

1. Able or likely to cause physical injury. **Dangerous**
2. A large transport vehicle designed to be hauled by a truck or tractor. **Trailer**
3. You are allowed to have it or do it, because it does not break any rules, laws, or conventions. **Permissible**
4. Extremely important and necessary. **Essential**
5. The passage of people or vehicles along routes of transportation. **Traffic**
6. An interconnected or interrelated chain, group, or system. **Network**
7. An official pass or permit, especially one for crossing national boundaries. **Carnet**
8. A device or structure for transporting persons or things. **Vehicle**

### III. Analyze the vocabulary and read the text „International Road Transport Operations in Finland“.

#### Useful vocabulary

**apply** [ə'plai] *verb* to put to or adapt for a special use  
(*transl. taikyti, kreiptis, pritaikyti, panaudoti*)

**obtain** [əb'teɪn] *verb* to succeed in gaining possession of as the result of planning or endeavor; acquire (*transl. gauti, įsigyti*)

**temporary** [ˈtempərəri] *adj.* lasting, used, serving, or enjoyed for a limited time (*transl. laikinas, nenuolatinis*)

**require** [rɪ'kwaɪə] *verb* to make it necessary for someone to do something (*transl. reikalauti, pareikalauti, reikėti*)

**studded** [ˈstʌdɪd] *adj.* ornamented with rivets, nailheads, or other buttonlike, usually metallic objects (*transl. digliuotos*)

**breakdown** [ˈbreɪkdaʊn] *noun*

breaking down, wearing out, or sudden loss of ability to function efficiently, as of a machine (*transl. avarija*)

**Hi-Vis (High Visibility)** [haɪ viz] *adj.* easy to see in all conditions because of being a very bright colour (*transl. aukšto matomumo*)

Finland is a party to the ADR agreement, therefore all ADR requirements will apply.

Special authorisation must be obtained if vehicles/loads exceed maximum permitted weights and dimensions. The Finnish governments view on whether a Permit for Abnormal Load movements are required is: 'An abnormal transport is a transport of a vehicle or vehicle combination, having either no load or an indivisible load, which exceeds at least one authorised dimension or weight allowed in normal road traffic in Finland'.

There are no driving restrictions on public holidays or weekends. There are no transit taxes. Goods vehicles can import a full tank of fuel. TIR Carnets are accepted for loads crossing the country. ATA Carnets are accepted for certain temporary imports. CMR notes are required.

Green Card required, plus original vehicle registration documents.

Vehicle s Concer ned	Built- Up Areas (kms)	Outside Built-Up Areas (kms)		
		All purpose roads	Expressways / Dual Carraigeways	Motorways
All goods vehicles over 3.5 tonnes	50	80	80	80
Goods Vehicles with unbrake d trailer	50	60	60	60

It is not compulsory to carry snow chains but they MUST be used in Winter months. Studded and winter tyres are permitted. Dipped headlights are compulsory at all times. Fire extinguishers are advised, but are compulsory on Dangerous Goods vehicles. Hi-Vis jackets must be worn in the event of a breakdown or accident. Warning triangles are compulsory and should be placed 50 metres behind the vehicle in the event of a breakdown.

## Speed Limits

Maximum Weights & Dimensions	
Height	4.2 metres
Width	2.6 metres
Length	Artic 16.5 metres Road Train 18.75 metres Vehicle with trailer and semi-trailer 25.25 metres There are also other maximum lengths on vehicles and trailers according to the number of axles
Weight	Artic up to 48 tonnes (subject to number of axles) Road Train up to 60 tonnes (subject to number of axles) There are also various maximum permitted weights on vehicles, trailers and road trains which are applicable according to the number of axles

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. compliance, conformity - | <b>agreement;</b>     |
| 2. approval, endorsement -  | <b>authorization;</b> |
| 3. allowed, authorized -    | <b>permitted;</b>     |
| 4. constraint, regulation - | <b>restriction;</b>   |
| 5. overpass, pasage -       | <b>crossing;</b>      |
| 6. obligatory, mandatory -  | <b>compulsory;</b>    |
| 7. momentary, provisional - | <b>temporary;</b>     |
| 8. disaster, hazard -       | <b>accident.</b>      |

### IIIa. Answer the questions according to the information from the text above.

1. What kind of restrictions are there in Finnish roads on public holidays or weekends? **There are no driving restrictions on public holidays or weekends.**
2. How much fuel can goods vehicles import? **Goods vehicles can import a full tank of fuel.**
3. When must snow chains be used? **In Winter months.**
4. When must Hi-Vis jackets be worn? **Hi-Vis jackets must be worn in the event of a breakdown or accident.**
5. What is the maximum speed for Goods Vehicles with unbraked trailer in Finnish motorways? **60 km/h.**

### IIIb. Find synonyms for underlined words or phrases according to the information from the text above.



### 3.5. VIDEO LISTENING AND WRITING ACTIVITIES. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, CARGO SHIPMENT, TRAVELLING.

#### I. Analyze the glossary together with your colleagues and teacher.

##### *Glossary:*

**interlock** [ ,ɪntə'lək] *noun* a device for preventing a mechanism from being set in motion when another mechanism is in such a position that the two operating simultaneously might produce undesirable results (*transl. blokatorius*)

**feather the fuel** [ 'feðə ðə 'fju:əl] *verb* (*transl. taupyti kūra; vairuoti ekonomiškai*)

**RPM** [ ,ɑ:pi'em] *noun* number of times the crankshaft of an engine, or the shaft of a motor, rotates in one minute. RPM is a function of the design of the equipment and the power supply (*transl. apsukos per minutę*)

**creep** [kri:p] *verb* to move or proceed very slowly (*transl. slinkti, šliaužti*)

**momentum** [mə'mentəm] *noun* force or speed of movement; impetus, as of a physical object or course of events (*transl. momentinės apsukos*)

**downgrade** [ ,daʊn'greɪd] *noun* a downward slope, especially of a road (*transl. nuokalnė*)

**grade** [greɪd] *noun* a part of a railway, road, etc, that slopes upwards or downwards; inclination (*transl. nuolydis*)

#### II. Watch the video “Winter Driving Tips for Truckers” at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5zL4vjJguxs> and mark the answers TRUE or FALSE.

1. Going up the hills have the interlock ~~disabled~~ engaged.  
TRUE FALSE

2. Going up the hills feather the fuel.

TRUE FALSE

3. Keep the engine close to the ~~bottom~~ top of RPM range.

TRUE FALSE

4. Climbing up the hills ~~follow~~ don't follow the tracks of other trucks. TRUE FALSE

5. Hug the right side a little.

TRUE FALSE

6. Going down the hill try to go as ~~fast~~ slow as possible.

TRUE FALSE

7. When climbing a snow covered grade engage the accelerator lock.

TRUE FALSE

8. Try to keep shifting to a minimum.

TRUE FALSE

#### II. Watch the video “Winter Driving Tips for Truckers” again mark the correct answers A, B or C.

1. When climbing a slippery grade...

a) press the accelerator hard;      b) engage the drive wheels;  
b) shift bigger gear.

2. What is RMP in this video?

a) reversible motor pump;      b) radio motor patrol;      c)  
revolutions per minute.

3. When climbing slippery road try to go...      a) near to right

hand edge of the road;      b) in the middle of the road;  
c) near to left hand edge of the road.

4. When going down the slippery grade....

a) try to go fast;      b) try to go on average speed;  
c) try to go slow.

5. When going on snowy road uphill:

a) engage accelerator lock;      b) shift the biggest gear;      c) try  
to accelerate beforehand.

6. What does driver in the video use climbing up a snowy road in order not spin the wheels?

a) *acceleration*;    **b) momentum + horsepower**;    c) *puts some gravel on the road.*

7. What does the driver suggest while descending the hill? a) *shift gears as much as possible*;

b) *press the brakes hard*;  
c) **shift gears as little as possible.**



### **3.6. WRITING TEST AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, CARGO SHIPMENT, TRAVELLING.**

**(Classroom activities ONLY)**

**Complete the writing test (30 min).**

**I. Complete the passage below with the words from the box below.**

*standard    version    terms    risks    rules    contracts    sale*

The Incoterms® rules are an internationally recognized standard and are used worldwide in international and domestic contracts for the 1) **sale** of goods. First published in 1936, Incoterms® rules provide internationally accepted definitions and rules of interpretation for most common commercial 2) **risks**. The rules have been developed and maintained by experts and practitioners brought together by ICC and have become the 3) **standard** in international business rules setting. They help traders avoid costly misunderstandings by clarifying the tasks, costs and 4) **terms** involved in the delivery of goods from sellers to buyers. All 5) **contracts** made under Incoterms ® 2000 remain valid even after 2011. Moreover, although experts recommend using Incoterms® 2010 after 2011, parties to a contract for the sale of goods can agree to choose any version of the Incoterms 6) **rules** after 2011. It is important however to clearly specify the chosen version Incoterms ® 2010, Incoterms ® 2000 or any earlier 7) **version** .






**II. Supply the missing prepositions: *on, between, by (2), of (2), from, to.***

A Bill of Lading is a document issued 1) **by** a carrier to a shipper, acknowledging that specified goods have been received 2) **on** board as cargo for conveyance to a named place for delivery to the consignee, who is usually identified. The term derives from the verb “to lade”, which means to load a cargo onto a ship or other form 3) **of** transportation. Bill of Lading is a shipping document that gives

details 4) of a consignment, its destination and the consignee. This document is signed 5) by the captain of the ship or his deputy detailing the transfer of goods **from** a supplier **to** a buyer. B/L is evidence that a valid contract of carriage exists, and it may incorporate the full terms of the contract 6) **between** the consigner and the carrier by reference.






(Marks ...../8)

### III. Choose correct definition of traffic signs.

1.  a) Risk of grounding;      b) Soft verges;  
c) Other danger.
2.  a) Parking restricted to permit holders;    b) no vehicles over maximum gross weight shown (in tonnes);    c) give priority to vehicles from opposite direction.
3.  a) No vehicles over maximum gross weight shown;    b) no vehicles carrying explosives;    c) distance over which road humps extend.
4.  a) Distance over which road humps extend;  
b) hump bridge;      c) other danger; plate indicates nature of danger.
5.  a) Advisory route for lorries;      b) diversion route;  
c) border crossing.

(Marks ...../5)

### IV. Match names of European countries (1-5) on the left to their flags (a-e) on the right.

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Germany        | d)  |
| 2. United Kingdom | e)  |
| 3. Poland         | a)  |
| 4. Spain          | c)  |
| 5. Norway         | b)  |

(Marks ...../5)

### V. Read the passage „Driving in Different Countries“ and mark correct answers below.

#### Glossary:

**obtain** [əb'teɪn] *verb* to come into possession of; get, acquire, or procure, as through an effort or by a request (*transl. gauti, įsigyti*)

**supervise** [su:pəvaɪz] *verb* to direct or oversee the performance or operation of (*transl. prižiūrėti, stebėti, vadovauti*)

**citizen** ['sɪtɪzən] *noun* a native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to its government and is entitled to its protection (*transl. prižiūrėti, stebėti, vadovauti*)

**hire** ['haɪə] *verb* to engage the services of (a person or persons) for wages or other (*transl. samdyti, išsinuomoti, pasamdyti, nuomoti, nusisamdyti*)

1. According to the passage, why is it illegal to eat or drink while driving in Cyprus?

*A. Eating or drinking while driving causes car accidents; B. Eating or drinking while driving stops drivers from watching their speed; C. Eating or drinking while driving is not responsible; D. **The passage does not give the reason.***

2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

*A. You can drive as fast as you want on all parts of the German Autobahn; B. It is okay to hold your mobile phone and talk while you drive in Australia; C. **Females cannot drive a car in Saudi Arabia;** D. People in India drive on the right side of the road.*

3. Why should you learn the laws before driving in a foreign country?

*A. It is important because it is fun to learn about other countries' driving laws; B. **It is important because you can get into trouble when you are not used to another country's rules;** C. It is not important to learn the laws before driving in a foreign country; D. It is important because you can have a car accident if you do not know the rules.*

4. What is a learner's permit? *A. It is a temporary driver's license; B. **It is permission to drive while being supervised;** C. It is a special driving course in the United States; D. It is a special driver's license for foreign visitors.*

5. Which of the following law differences between countries is not discussed in the passage? *A. Drinking alcohol and driving; B. **The minimum driving age;** C. The appropriate side of the road to drive on; D. Talking on your mobile phone while driving.*