



Transport English

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Background



- Difficult situation with vocational English methodology;
- English Teacher isn't compentent to decide upon topics;
- The need of cooperation with vocational teachers;
- The need of material to be up-to-date and applicable;



3 Modules



- Transport English (prepared by Kedainiai Vocational Training Centre, Lithuania);
- Business English (prepared by The University of Latvia, Latvia);
- Services English (prepared by Parnu Adult Gymnasium, Estonia).



Size



- 3 units ("Means of transportation", "Vehicle parts", "Traffic regulations, cargo shipment, travelling");
- 8-10 hours x 45 min classwork+ homework.



Content



- Vocabulary activities;
- consolidation of the vocabulary activities;
- use of English activities;
- reading activities;
- listening/video and writing activities.
- revision activities.



Vocabulary activities





2.1. VOCABULARY. VEHICLE PARTS.

I. Study the "Vechicle parts" vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

accelerator (BrE)/ gas pedal (AmE) [ək'seləreitə] [ˈgæs,pedl] noun a device, typically a
foot pedal, which controls the speed of a vehicle's engine
(transl)
aerial (BrE)/ antenna (AmE) ['3əriəl] [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) air horn [eə həːn] noun a horn activated by compressed air
(transl.
air vent [32 vent] noun an opening that allows air to pass out of or into
a confined space
(transl.
air conditioner [ea kan'dıʃənə] noun an apparatus for controlling, especially lowering,
the temperature and humidity of an enclosed space
(transl.
armrest ['a:mrest] noun a support for the arm, as on a piece
of furniture or within a motor vehicle
(transl)
automatic transmission [,o:tə'mætık trænz'mıʃn] noun a transmission
system in a motor vehicle, usually incorporating a fluid clutch, in which
the gears change automatically
(transl)
axle['æksl] noun a rod or spindle (either fixed or rotating) passing through
the centre of a wheel or group of wheels (transl)
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)
back seat [bæk si:t] noun a seat at the back of a vehicle
(transl)
bodywork ['bɔdɪwə:k] noun the metal outer shell of a vehicle (transl)
bonnet (BrE)/ hood (AmE) ['bonit] [hud] noun the hinged metal canopy
covering the engine of a motor vehicle
(transl)
boot (BrE)/ trunk (AmE) [bu:t] [trʌŋk] noun an enclosed space
at the back of a car for carrying luggage or other goods
(transl)
brake [breik] <i>noun</i> a device for slowing or stopping a moving vehicle, typically by
applying pressure to the wheels
(transl)
bumper ['bʌmpə] <i>noun</i> a horizontal bar fixed across the front or back of a motor vehicle
to reduce damage in a collision (transl.)
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.



1.1. VOCABULARY. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.

I. Study the "Means of transport" vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

(aero)plane ['eərəplem] noun a heavier-than-air powered flying vehicle with fixed wings (transl.
articulated lorry(Br E)[a:'tikjuleitid'ləri] noun / tractor-trailer
['træktə'treilə] noun a large lorry/truck with two sections, one in front
where the driver sits and one behind for carrying goods
(transl)
(bi)cycle ['baisikəl] 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.
boat [boot] noun a vehicle (smaller than a ship) that travels on water, moved by oars, sails or a motor (transl)
breakdown truck (Br E)['breikdaun trʌk] noun / tow truck
(especially Am E) ['təu trak] noun a truck that is used for taking cars away to be repaired when they have had a breakdown (transl.
bulldozer ['buldouzo] <i>noun</i> a powerful vehicle with a broad steel blade in front, used for
moving earth or knocking down buildings (transl)
bus [bas] noun (Br E also coach) [kəut]] 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.
cable car ['keıblka:] noun a vehicle that hangs from and is pulled by a moving cable and that carries passengers up and down a mountain (transl) camper (Br E)['kæmpə] noun / recreational vehicle (RV) (N Am E) [,rekrı'eɪ[nəl'vi:ɪkl]
noun a large vehicle designed for people to live and sleep in when they are travelling (transl.
canoe [kəˈnuː] noun a long narrow boat that you push through the water
using a paddle (transl.
car [ka:] noun A road vehicle, typically with four wheels, powered by an internal-
combustion engine and able to carry a small number of people (transl.
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)
catamaran [ˌkætəməˈræn] noun a sailing boat that has two parallel hulls
(= floating parts) held together by a single deck (= flat surface) (transl)
cement mixer [sı'ment'mıksə] <i>noun</i> a machine with a drum that holds sand, water and cement and turns to mix them together (<i>transl</i> .
coach [kəotʃ] noun a comfortable bus for carrying passengers over long distances (transl)



Consolidation of the vocabulary KEDAINIU PRC activities





2.2. VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES. VEHICLE PARTS.

I. Use the right collocations.

steering wheel glove compartment spare tire licence plate turn signal jumper cables luggage rack rearview mirror windshield wipers rear windshield
1. I heard a blaring siren. I looked in my and saw an ambulance fast approaching the intersection behind me. I immediately pulled over and stopped the car. 2. In some countries the 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 It shattered into a million pieces! 4. When my front wheel hit a pothole, the tire got deflated. I didn't have
a and had to wait for someone to come and help me. 5. The security guard asked for my number to give me a permission to park the car near the hotel overnight.
6. A 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 on the fastest setting so that she could see better. 8. Tim always carries in his trunk in case his car won't start.
9. Greg has bought a 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
II. Insert correct letters into blank spaces to make vehicle parts.
1. Keeps you cool in the car. A C 2. Where you will find the speedometer. D 3. Pull this to enter the car. D H 4. Open this to fill up. F C 5. Must be worn at all times. S B 6. Use this to start your engine. I K 7. The car's number is found on the front and rear. L P 8. You will find one of these in the boot. S T 9. Change this when speeding up or slowing down. G 10. The front window is a W 11. Safety device for front seat passengers. A 12. Look what's behind you. R V M 13. When the car has stopped apply this. H 14. This is found between the seats. A



crossing.

I. Choose co	rrect definition of t	raffic signs.	
car	To vehicles over maxin rying explosives; end.	num gross weight shown; c) distance (b) no vehicles over which road humps
2. 🛕 a) I	Loose chippings;	b) risk of grounding;	c) soft verges.
3. Saturday lornes.	a) Diversion route;	b) direction to a car park;	c) advisory route for
4. * * * * * * Interven * * Respektive * * * *	a) Tourist attractio	on; b) border crossing; c)	motorway direction.
5.	a) Risk of groundir	ng; b) soft verges;	c) other danger.
6. Safe height cable.	a) Hump bridge;	b) other danger;	c) overhead electric
	Distance over which aximum gross weight		b) no vehicles ove c) hump bridge.
8. winds.	a) Soft verges;	b) risk of grounding;	c) side
9. 150 yds	a) Picnic site; English Heritage;	b) ancient mo	nument in the care of c) direction to a car

a) Advisory route for lorries;

a) Entrance to controlled parking zone;

b) diversion route;

c) border

b) information at the

c) motorway direction sign.



Use of English activities



Europe to a duration ranging

either continuous access to water or watering every



I. Choose the best alternative to complete the text

Charles Goodyear

Billions of people around the world today ride and drive 1-(about/on/by) on rubber tires. They all owe an enormous debt to Charles Goodyear.

Rubber was known long before the **2-(era/time/period)** of Mr. Goodyear, but it had serious 3-(comebacks/drawbacks/troubles). In cold weather it would become hard and crack. In warm weather it would get sticky and 4-(take off/send **off/give off)** a bad odor.

Many people had tried to find ways to make rubber into a more 5-(satisfactory/better/exemplar) material and Charles Goodyear was one of them. He 6-(carried on/carried out/carried through) hundreds of experiments. He **7-(stirred/mixed/combines)** many different compounds and substances with the rubber to see what **8-(happened/affect/effect)** they would have. one day in 1839, while he was working **9-(on/to/about)** one of his experiments, he accidentally dropped a 10-(bunch/piece/slice) of rubber on a hot stove. This rubber had been mixed with sulfur. The rubber and sulfur charred 11-(however/due to/despite) they did not burn. When Goodyear 12-(tried with/tried out/ sent out) this rubber combination, he found that it was 13-(best/better/finer) than any other rubber he had seen. It did not get sticky and 14-(give off/get off/ set off) a bad smell when it was 15-(cooled/warmed/wet). Cold did not make it crack. The sulfur and the heat 16-(together/altogether/each other) had changed the rubber in some way.

Goodyear's method of 17-(handling/mixing/preparing) rubber is called "vulcanization".

This word comes from "Vulcan", the Roman God of Fire. Charles Goodyear did not make a 18-(money/fortune/bargain) from his

discovery. In fact, at one point in his 19-(live/lived/life), he was put into debtor's prison and when he died in 1860, he was 20-(already/still/yet) deeply in debt.

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

1. F	Charles Goodyear was the first person to discover rubber.	T	
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.			F
7. Vulcanized rubber burns when sulfur is mixed with it.			F
8. Charles Goodyear died a poor man.			F
Ш	. Answer the questions.		
	think we need to the battery because this one is dead yit at this shop. a) redo; b) replace; c) review.	d. We	can
2. I	f you don't take your car to a trustworthy mechanic, the shop might	oo mii	ch

2.2. USE OF ENGLISH EXERCISES. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS,

	CARGO SHII	PMENT, TRAVE	ELLING.	
/ 🔻	CARGO SHII	PMENT, TRAVE	ELLING.	

I. Choose correct word.						
If we leave a bit earlier, we'll miss a) hurry hour; b) rush hour; hour.	and get out of town in r c) get your skates on hour;	no time. d) dash				
2. Look at that crazy driver. He must be _a) driving; b) doing;	160 kph!! c) making;	d) speeding.				
3. I'm not driving into town, there's absola parking; b) to park;		d) car park.				
4. Have you ever the speed l	imit?					
4. Have you ever the speed l a) break; b) broke;	c) broked;	d) broken.				
5. It was icy, so when I the ca		oit of an				
a) break; b) broke;	c) braked;	d)				
accelerated. 6. 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) distribution of goods 2) placing them in a warehouse or a storage area. Instead, the goods are prepared 3) shipping to consignees or other warehouses. Cross-dock service is relevant 4) freight carrier companies that seek to reduce transportation costs. ABC Logistics freight terminal service is certified 5) 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) each partner. Organizational and IT requirements set among SAE members ensure freight transport that is compliant 7) high standards, transparency and reliability. Currently, SAE consists of 54 companies 8) 27 countries, and 187 branches.						
III. Decide which answer A,B or C fi	ts each gap best. Consult the	material at				
http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/gramn	nar/english_tenses.htm					

Long-distance animal transport is restricted 1.

8 to 14 hours, depending on species. In 2001, the European Parliament

from 9 to 24 hours, with 2.



Reading activities





I. Analyze the vocabulary and read the text "International Road Transport Operations in Germany".

Useful vocabulary

authorization [, σ:θəraɪˈzeɪʃn] noun permission or power granted by an authority;
sanction
(transl)
exceed [ik'si:d] <i>verb</i> to go beyond in quantity, degree, rate, etc.
(transl.)
carnet [kahr-ney; French kar-ne] noun a customs document allowing an automobile to
be driven at no cost across international borders
(transl.)
applicable [əˈplɪkəbl] adj applying or capable of being applied; relevant; suitable;
appropriate (transl.
ban [bæn] noun the act of prohibiting by law; interdiction
(transl)
enforcement [m'fo:smont] noun to make people obey a law, or to make a particular
situation happen or be accepted (transl.
deem [di:m] verb to consider or judge something in a particular way
(transl.
restraint [ri'streint] noun something that limits the freedom of someone or something, o
that prevents something from growing or increasing
(transl.
dimension [dr'men∫n] <i>noun</i> a measurement of something in a particular direction,
especially its height, length, or width (transl)
Germany is a party to ADR, however, there are restrictions on the movement of

Germany is a party to ADR, however, there are restrictions on the movement of Dangerous Goods on bridges and in tunnels.

Special authorisations are required for all abnormal load movements which exceed German vehicle dimensions (including weight). Applications for authorisations must be made to the local transport authority 'Strassenverkehrsamt' closest to the point of entry into the country.

TIR carnets are permitted for loads crossing Germany. ATA carnets are accepted for certain temporary imports. CMR documents should be used.

There are movement restrictions for 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 22:00. These restrictions are applicable to the entire road network.

Public Holidays (2017): January 1; April 14, 16 & 17; May 1 & 25; June 4 & 5; October 3; December 25 & 26. On some routes in Germany there are also Night Time driving restrictions, which are indicated by roadsigns and generally include a ban on all vehicles 7.5 tonnes and over.

The German enforcement authority (BAG) will check loads on commercial vehicles for load security. Where vehicles are deemed to have insufficient load restraint, vehicles will be prevented from further movement until the load is secured according to the enforcement officers satisfaction.

		Maximum Weights & Dimensions
Height	4 Metres	



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

Useful vocabulary

commuter [kəˈmjuːtə] <i>noun</i> someone who frequently travels by public transport
(transl)
congestion (Congested) [kənˈdʒest∫ən] noun too crowded because of heavy traffic or
too many people (transl)
rush hour [rʌʃ aʊə] noun a period of heavy traffic
(transl)
hamper ['hæmpə] verb to hold back (transl)
depletion [dɪˈpliːʃn] <i>noun</i> to decrease seriously or exhaust the abundance or supply of
(transl)
dwindling ['dwindlin] adj becoming smaller and smaller; shrinking; wasting away
(transl)
pedestrian [pi'destrian] <i>noun</i> a person who travels by foot
(transl)
alternative [o:l'ta:nətɪv] adj different options and choices
(transl)
buggy cart ['bʌgi kɑːt] <i>noun</i> otherwise known as a shopping cart; used at the grocery
store to place food and other items for purchase
(transl)

For many people, commuting by car or by public transport is a daily necessity. People with their own cars use it to commute to work, to go shopping or to take the family out on weekends. For those who cannot drive or afford to buy their own vehicles, public transport provides these commuters with their only means of transport. However, it seems that it won't be too long before our society will have to resort back to the horse and buggy cart era if our politicians don't build better roads or resolve the on-going oil crisis.

Our roads and highways are congested most of the time, and the meaning of rush hour has all but disappeared. Heavy pedestrian traffic and poorly designed roads are all factors that can lead to a slowdown in traffic flow. A lot of construction work that takes place along our roads and highways are actually doing more to hamper the critical flow of traffic, than to help provide a better solution to the traffic problem. The reason why traffic flow is becoming such a nightmare is simple, our early town and city planners failed to factor in the future needs for an efficient mass public transportation system.

Another problem with modern transport systems is 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. With our natural oil reserves dwindling away, many analysts are expecting oil barrel prices to continue to rise. With no solution in sight to the traffic congestion on our roads or to the current oil crisis, the world has no choice but to explore alternative sources of energy or else resort back to the horse and buggy cart era.



Listening/video and writing activities



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

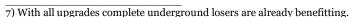


Video listening activities

I. Watch the first part of the video "London 2012: Transport" at $\underline{\text{https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMSuo643KcY}} \text{ and correct the mistakes.}$

1) 12 million	private	iournevs	are made	every da	v in	London
L,) 12 1111111011	private	journeys	are made	every da	y III	Lonaon.

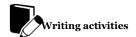
- 2) The transport structure of this historic city has undergone a major overdraft to make those journeys as quick and easy as possible for Londoners and their visitors.
- 3) ...6,5 billion pounds has been invested in improving services and reducing capacity.
- 4) So we need to make sure we have the ability in place and the planning ahead of time...
- 5) A recent visit to the London transport museum triggered nostalgia of those 48' Games...
- 6) The London underground is the oldest metro in the world transporting pedestrians around the city since 1863.



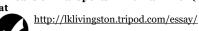
- 8) Everybody works together and we work with the trains, we work with the bridges, we work with the councils.
- 9) The Jubilee Line has increased capacity and will prove an efficient service delaying spectators from Central London to the Olympic Park.

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.	Т	F
2. They expect an increase in journeys during the Games.	T	F
3. The double-decker buses were first introduced in the 19th 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 is expanding.	T	F
7. All transport preparations won't have long-term benefits.	T	F
8. International airlines won't make it any easier to get to Olympic events.	T	F



III. Write an essay "Importance of Means of Transports in Human Life" (200-250 words). Consult the material at



Plan:

- 1. Write an introduction with a clear outline of the topic.
- 2. Give the main argument to support your opinion. Add examples.
- 3. Give a second argument to support your opinion. Add examples.
- 4. Give an argument against your opinion, with details and counter-argument.

Writing help (use the following phrases in your essay if necessary): for

5. Summarize the main points.

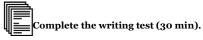
	no say.	



Revision activities



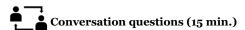
1.6. WRITING TEST AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION. (Classroom activities ONLY)



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	please?				
In London,	are being replaced by modern				
Under no circumstances is a	allowed to speak to the				
A	allowed to speak to the is a kind of electric train cruising in the st	reets of lots of big			
cities.					
I am a	Each morning I take a	to reach			
my work. After getting off m	y train I run towards the	Fortunately			
I have got a	There's no need for me to get a	at			
the	_·				
(Marks/12)					
(11111111111111111111111111111111111111					
II. Write the word to fill	the gaps.				
	is a large, heavy vehicle with wheels. It is t	used for moving			
goods.					
2. A	has two wheels and no engine. We power it using our feet.				
3. A	is a fast mode of transport with two wheel	s. It is powered by			
an engine.					
4. A	is a large machine that runs along a railwa	ay line. It can carry			
many people.		-			
	is a car with a driver. You pay them to take you where you				
want to go.					
6. A	is a small mode of transport to go across v	vater.			
(Marks/6)					
III Dood the test shout t	monor out in the ITV and mut the mono				
the correct places.	ransport in the UK and put the para	grapn neadings in			
	g; B) Commuting options;	C) A lifestyle thing;			
D) Staying at home;	E) The greener option.	C) A tijestyte titiliy,			
D) Bluging at nome,	L) The greener option.				
Glossary:					
M25 - Motorway circling Lo	ondon				
Eurostar - Train service bet	ween the UK and Europe via the Channel	Tunnel			
	,Planes, trains and tuk-tuks"				
,	, mos, unio mium tun tuns				
	transport becoming less appealing, comm	uters are finding			
alternative methods of gettir	ng to work.				



V. Discuss the following questions with your teacher/classmate.

- 1. Which is your favourite means of transport? What kind of transportation do you use most often?
- 2. What do you think is the most dangerous form of transportation? Why?
- 3. What do you think is the safest form of transportation? Why?
- 4. Do you drive a car? When did you learn to drive?
- 5. What make of car do you drive? Which is your favourite make of the car? Why
- 6. What skills do you need to practice to pass the driving test in your country?
- 7. What do you find most difficult about driving?
- 8. Do you have a bicycle? If so, when did you get it? How much did it cost? How often do you ride it?
- 9. Which is your favourite kind of public transport? Why? Do you often use public transportation?
- 10. How do you usually travel to work or college in your country?
- 11. How do you think countries can reduce congestion on the roads?
- 12. What transport do you think we'll be using in 50 years time?
- 13. What form of transport is worst for the environment?
- 14. Do you think that we ought to be obligated to drive electrical and solar powered vehicles? Why?
- 15. What are the pros and cons of using your own vehicle/cycling/walking?



Format



- Printed version
 (compendium ,,Transport English");
- Online platform (Moodle).







 Module material was tested using online platform Moodle with students of forwarding agent of logistic and International transportations driver/ forwarder professions.

Thank you for your attention!