

Transport English

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Background

- Difficult situation with vocational English methodology;
- English Teacher isn't competent 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.



2.1. VOCABULARY. VEHICLE PARTS.

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

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

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.* _____)

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



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



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

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



automatic transmission [ɔ:tə'mætɪk trænz'miʃn] *noun* a transmission system in a motor vehicle, usually incorporating a fluid clutch, in which the gears change automatically
(*transl.* _____)



axle [ˈæksl] *noun* a rod or spindle (either fixed or rotating) passing through the centre of a wheel or group of wheels (*transl.* _____)

battery [ˈbætəri] *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 [ˈbɒdiwɜ:k] *noun* the metal outer shell of a vehicle
(*transl.* _____)



bonnet (*BrE*)/ **hood** (*AmE*) [ˈbɒnɪt] [hʊd] *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 [breɪk] *noun* a device for slowing or stopping a moving vehicle, typically by applying pressure to the wheels
(*transl.* _____)

bumper [ˈbʌmpə] *noun* a horizontal bar fixed across the front or back of a motor vehicle to reduce damage in a collision
(*transl.* _____)

camshaft [ˈkæmʃɑ: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 [ˈeərəpleɪn] *noun* a heavier-than-air powered flying vehicle with fixed wings
(*transl.* _____)

articulated lorry (*BrE*) [ɑ:'tɪkjuleɪtɪd'lɔ:ri] *noun* / **tractor-trailer** [ˈtræktə'treɪlə] *noun* a large lorry/truck with two sections, one in front where the driver sits and one behind for carrying goods
(*transl.* _____)



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

breakdown truck (*BrE*) [ˈbreɪkdaʊn trʌk] *noun* / **tow truck** (especially *AmE*) [ˈtəʊ trʌk] *noun* a truck that is used for taking cars away to be repaired when they have had a breakdown
(*transl.* _____)



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

bus [bʌs] *noun* (*BrE* 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.* _____)

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



camper (*BrE*) [ˈkæmpə] *noun* / **recreational vehicle** (*RV*) (*N AmE*) [ˌrekrɪ'eɪʃnəl'vi:ɪkl] *noun* a large vehicle designed for people to live and sleep in when they are travelling
(*transl.* _____)

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



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.* _____)

caravan (*BrE*) [ˈkærəvæn] *noun* / **camper** (*AmE*) [ˈkæmpə] *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 [ˌkætəmə'ræn] *noun* a sailing boat that has two parallel hulls (= floating parts) held together by a single deck (= flat surface)
(*transl.* _____)



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

coach [kəʊtʃ] *noun* a comfortable bus for carrying passengers over long distances
(*transl.* _____)

Consolidation of the vocabulary 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

- 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.
- In some countries the _____ is on the right-hand side of the car while in others it's on the left.
- During the storm my neighbor's tree fell down on my car and broke the _____.
It shattered into a million pieces!
- 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.
- The security guard asked for my _____ number to give me a permission to park the car near the hotel overnight.
- A _____ indicates driver's intention to change lanes or make a turn.
- A heavy rain started as Susan was driving home and she turned on the _____ on the fastest setting so that she could see better.
- Tim always carries _____ in his trunk in case his car won't start.
- 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.
- 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.

- Keeps you cool in the car. A-- C-----
- Where you will find the speedometer. D-----
- Pull this to enter the car. D--- H-----
- Open this to fill up. F--- C--
- Must be worn at all times. S--- B---
- Use this to start your engine. I----- K--
- The car's number is found on the front and rear. L----- P----
- You will find one of these in the boot. S---- T---
- Change this when speeding up or slowing down. G---
- The front window is a W-----
- Safety device for front seat passengers. A-----
- Look what's behind you. R---- V--- M-----
- When the car has stopped apply this. H-----
- This is found between the seats. A-----



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

I. Choose correct definition of traffic signs.

-  a) No vehicles over maximum gross weight shown; b) no vehicles carrying explosives; c) distance over which road humps extend.
-  a) Loose chippings; b) risk of grounding; c) soft verges.
-  a) Diversion route; b) direction to a car park; c) advisory route for lorries.
-  a) Tourist attraction; b) border crossing; c) motorway direction.
-  a) Risk of grounding; b) soft verges; c) other danger.
-  a) Hump bridge; b) other danger; c) overhead electric cable.
-  a) Distance over which road humps extend; b) no vehicles over maximum gross weight shown; c) hump bridge.
-  a) Soft verges; b) risk of grounding; c) side winds.
-  a) Picnic site; b) ancient monument in the care of English Heritage; c) direction to a car park.
-  a) Advisory route for lorries; b) diversion route; c) border crossing.
-  a) Entrance to controlled parking zone; b) information at the border crossing; c) motorway direction sign.



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 **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/duo 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. 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.

- 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.
- If you don't take your car to a trustworthy mechanic, the shop might _____ you for the work they do, and you will end up spending too much.



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) _____ 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 fits each gap best. Consult the material at

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



3.4. 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.* _____)
- exceed** [ɪkˈsiːd] *verb* 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** [əˈplɪkəbəl] *adj* applying or capable of being applied; relevant; suitable; appropriate (*transl.* _____)
- ban** [bæn] *noun* the act of prohibiting by law; interdiction
(*transl.* _____)
- enforcement** [ɪnˈfɔːsmənt] *noun* to make people obey a law, or to make a particular situation happen or be accepted (*transl.* _____)
- deem** [diːm] *verb* to consider or judge something in a particular way
(*transl.* _____)
- restraint** [rɪˈstreɪnt] *noun* something that limits the freedom of someone or something, or that prevents something from growing or increasing
(*transl.* _____)
- dimension** [dɪˈmenʃn] *noun* 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 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 road signs 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
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1.4. READING COMPREHENSION ACTIVITIES. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.

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

Useful vocabulary

- commuter** [kəˈmjuːtə] *noun* someone who frequently travels by public transport
(*transl.* _____)
- congestion (Congested)** [kənˈdʒestʃən] *noun* too crowded because of heavy traffic or too many people (*transl.* _____)
- rush hour** [rʌʃˈaʊə] *noun* a period of heavy traffic
(*transl.* _____)
- hamper** [ˈhæmpə] *verb* to hold back (*transl.* _____)
- depletion** [dɪˈpliːʃn] *noun* to decrease seriously or exhaust the abundance or supply of
(*transl.* _____)
- dwindling** [ˈdwɪndlɪŋ] *adj* becoming smaller and smaller; shrinking; wasting away
(*transl.* _____)
- pedestrian** [pɪˈdestriən] *noun* a person who travels by foot
(*transl.* _____)
- alternative** [ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪv] *adj* different options and choices
(*transl.* _____)
- buggy cart** [ˈbʌɡi kɑːt] *noun* 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.

**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 _____ please?
 In London, _____ are being replaced by modern _____.
 Under no circumstances is a _____ allowed to speak to the _____.
 A _____ is a kind of electric train cruising in the streets of lots of big cities.
 I am a _____. Each morning I take a _____ to reach my work. After getting off my train I run towards the _____. Fortunately I have got a _____. There's no need for me to get a _____ at the _____.

(Marks/12)

II. Write the word to fill the gaps.

1. A _____ is a large, heavy vehicle with wheels. It is 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 wheels. It is powered by an engine.
4. A _____ is a large machine that runs along a railway line. It can carry many people.
5. A _____ 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 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) _____



Conversation questions (15 min.)

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?

- Printed version
(compendium „Transport English“);
- Online platform (Moodle).

Testing

- 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!