

# TRANSPORT ENGLISH

## INTRODUCTION

This textbook was made in the framework of NordPlus Adult project NPAD-2015/10009 „Innovative vocational foreign language teaching- a key to adult learning motivation“.

As the modern, constantly changing labor market is open for international manpower movement, the demand of foreign language is huge, that's why it is necessary to get and to improve speaking vocational foreign language competencies for an adult learner. Vocational foreign language teacher hasn't got enough competencies to determine the most actual and necessary topics of vocational subjects, which are oriented towards adult teaching.

For that purpose, coloboration among vocational teachers would be the best way to determine, purify and present the most essential teaching material, which will help to develop vocational, speaking and communication skills and motivate an adult learner. It will help them to integrate and join the labor market easier. This textbook is intended for the students of various transportation professions. The aim of the textbook is to enlarge students' knowledge of special terms, to enhance their skills of comprehension, use of English, writing and reading, and to develop their communication abilities in professional aspects.

The module contains three units such as „Means of transportation“, „Vehicle parts“ and „Traffic regulations, cargo shipment, travelling“ each dealing with a key transportation concept, a glossary for appropriate topic terms some consolidation materials. The textbook comprises texts from the authentic sources; the texts are adapted to suit the educational needs. The reading passages are followed by a variety of comprehension activities to ensure that students have understood the most important ideas contained in each text. A variety of up-to-date writing tasks will ensure the development of writing skills with the purpose to act accordingly every day situations. Thematically linked to the topic of each unit there is a variety of exercises designed to focus on professional lexis and difficult points of grammar.

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## UNIT 1. INTRODUCTORY FORM

1.1 Title of unit - “Types of transportation”	
Aims/ Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To familiarize students with the vocabulary related to the chosen profession/professional area;</li> <li>To familiarize students with the discourse framework related to means of transport;</li> <li>To consolidate unit’s vocabulary in a variety of written and oral exercises;</li> <li>To develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills;</li> <li>To enable the students for the use of grammar correctly;</li> <li>To develop social skills (e.g. expressing one’s opinion, asking q-s, active listening, etc.);</li> <li>To develop presentation skills (oral and written);</li> <li>To develop skills of feedback provision.</li> </ul>
Learning Outcome s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The students are able to use their professional profile to the target audience/addressee (both orally and in writing);</li> <li>The students are able to participate in the professional discussions: formulate profession-related q-s, respond to them.</li> </ul>
Duration	1 Unit 8-10 acad. hrs x 45 min – classwork+ homework
Material	Multimedia, <b>Student’s Course book</b> (1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.5; 1.6.); internet; tablets.
Descripti on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stage 1: <i>Vocabulary activities</i>. Introduction of the “Means of transport vocabulary” (Worksheet 1.1);</li> <li>Stage 2: <i>Consolidation of the vocabulary activities</i>. Students work individually and with teacher’s assistance using support material (Worksheet 1.2);</li> <li>Stage 3: <i>Use of English activities</i>. Analysis of some grammar patterns (i.e. use of prepositions, adjectives, verb forms in vocational discourse) and completion of use of English exercises (Worksheet 1.3); Useful grammar links:  <a href="https://www.italki.com/article/86/transportation-prepositions-in-english-by-in-and-on">https://www.italki.com/article/86/transportation-prepositions-in-english-by-in-and-on</a>  <a href="http://www.learnenglish.de/vocabulary/transportidioms.html">http://www.learnenglish.de/vocabulary/transportidioms.html</a>  <a href="http://www.learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/travel/travel1.html">http://www.learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/travel/travel1.html</a>  <a href="http://www.learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/travel/travel2.html">http://www.learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/travel/travel2.html</a>  <a href="http://www.grammar.cl/Intermediate/Comparatives_Superlatives.htm">http://www.grammar.cl/Intermediate/Comparatives Superlatives.htm</a> </li> <li>Stage 4: <i>Reading activities</i>. Analysis of related vocabulary; reading of the texts “The problems with a modern Transport System” and „Means of Transport“; Accomplishment of written and oral exercises (Worksheet 1.4);</li> <li>Stage 5: <i>Listening/video and writing activities</i>. Video material</li> </ul>

	<p>“London 2012: Transport” presentation, analysis and completion of related activities; Writing of the essay “Importance of Means of Transports in Human Life”(Worksheet 1.5) classwork + homework;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage 6: <i>Revision activities</i>. Introduction and the completion of unit’s final test; Introduction and performance of the speaking activities; Evaluation (Worksheet 1.6).</li> </ul>
Debriefing	<p><b>Links, support materials (available resources):</b></p> <p>Ribokienė R. Specialybės užsienio kalba. Šiauliai, 2013. p. 66  Mann M., Taylore-Knowles. Destination B2 Grammar and Vocabulary with answer key. Oxford, 2006. p.10  <a href="http://www.english-at-home.com/transport-vocabulary/">http://www.english-at-home.com/transport-vocabulary/</a>  <a href="http://www.manythings.org/vocabulary/lists/e/words.php?f=water transportation">http://www.manythings.org/vocabulary/lists/e/words.php?f=water transportation</a>  <a href="http://www.pbo.co.uk/">http://www.pbo.co.uk/</a>  <a href="http://tangorin.com/examples/">http://tangorin.com/examples/</a>  <a href="http://www.manythings.org">www.manythings.org</a>  <a href="http://www.use-in-a-sentence.com">http://www.use-in-a-sentence.com</a>  <a href="http://my.vocabularysize.com">http://my.vocabularysize.com</a>  <a href="http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3489">http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3489</a>  <a href="http://dumy.cz/stahnout/31087">dumy.cz/stahnout/31087</a>  <a href="https://www.thesmithfamily.com.au/~media/Files/home-tutor-scheme/everyday-life/Transport.ashx">https://www.thesmithfamily.com.au/~media/Files/home-tutor-scheme/everyday-life/Transport.ashx</a>  <a href="http://a4esl.org/q/h/vc-transverbs-lb.html">http://a4esl.org/q/h/vc-transverbs-lb.html</a>  <a href="http://www.slideshare.net/LolyLavigneCyrus/methodological-orientation-means-of-communication-and-transportation">http://www.slideshare.net/LolyLavigneCyrus/methodological-orientation-means-of-communication-and-transportation</a>  <a href="https://www.thesmithfamily.com.au/~media/Files/home-tutor-scheme/everyday-life/Transport.ashx">https://www.thesmithfamily.com.au/~media/Files/home-tutor-scheme/everyday-life/Transport.ashx</a>  <a href="http://animaliaz-life.com/image.php?pic=data_images/donkey/donkey2.jpg">http://animaliaz-life.com/image.php?pic=data_images/donkey/donkey2.jpg</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seibu_Railway">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seibu_Railway</a>  <a href="http://blog.lowvision.com/safe-air-travel-for-those-with-low-vision/">http://blog.lowvision.com/safe-air-travel-for-those-with-low-vision/</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMSuo643KcY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMSuo643KcY</a>  <a href="http://busyteacher.org/22681-transport-in-london-video-worksheet.html">http://busyteacher.org/22681-transport-in-london-video-worksheet.html</a>  <a href="http://www.studyvillage.com/resources/3341-Importance-Means-Transports-Human-Life.aspx">http://www.studyvillage.com/resources/3341-Importance-Means-Transports-Human-Life.aspx</a>  <a href="http://www.tolearnenglish.com/cgi2/myexam/voir2r.php?id=50509">http://www.tolearnenglish.com/cgi2/myexam/voir2r.php?id=50509</a>  <a href="http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar-vocabulary/vocabulary-exercises/transport">http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar-vocabulary/vocabulary-exercises/transport</a>  <a href="http://iteslj.org/questions/transportation.html">http://iteslj.org/questions/transportation.html</a>  <a href="http://www.esldiscussions.com/t/transportation.html">http://www.esldiscussions.com/t/transportation.html</a>  <a href="http://teflpedia.com/Public_transport_conversation_questions">http://teflpedia.com/Public_transport_conversation_questions</a>  <a href="https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/sites/teacheng/files/Transport%20Student%20worksheet_o.pdf">https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/sites/teacheng/files/Transport%20Student%20worksheet_o.pdf</a>  <a href="https://clasejoseangel.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/phrasal-verbs-transport1.pdf">https://clasejoseangel.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/phrasal-verbs-transport1.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Evaluation:</b> Review Test on Unit 1.</p>

Key terms	<p>vehicle n - (LT) transporto priemonė;  (aero)plane n - (LT) lėktuvas, orlaivis;  boat n - (LT) valtis, laivas, botas, luotas;  bus n - (LT) autobusas;  car n - (LT) automobilis;  coach n - (LT) reisinis, turistinis autobusas;  lorry n - (LT) sunkvežimis;  tractor n - (LT) traktorius;  passenger train n - (LT) keleivinis traukinys;  ship n - (LT) laivas;  conveyance n - (LT) vežimas, gabenimas, transportavimas;  departure n - (LT) išvykimas, išėjimas, išskridimas, išplaukimas, išvažiavimas;  freight n - (LT) (laivo) važta; kroviniai; krovinių gabenimas (konteineriais);  haulage n - (LT) vežimas, pervežimas, gabenimas; mokestis už gabenimą;  journey n - (LT) kelionė (ir prk.); reisas;  service n - (LT) (transporto) judėjimas; susisiekiimas;  shuttle n - (LT) maršrutinis autobusas/traukinys/lėktuvas;  traffic jam n - (LT) eismo grūstis, eismo spūstis;  transit n - (LT) tranzitas, pervežimas;  transport n - (LT) 1. transportas (vežimo/gabenimo sistema/priemonė); 2. transportavimas, vežimas, transportas;  transportation n - (LT) vežimo išlaidos; kelionės kaina;  drive v - (LT) vairuoti, važiuoti;  arrive v - (LT) atvykti, pasiekti, ateiti, prieiti, atvažiuoti, atkeliauti, privažiuoti  depart v - (LT) išvykti, išeiti, nuvažiuoti  congestion n - (LT) (transporto ir pan.) susigrūdimas, grūstis;  rush hour n - (LT) piko metas, didžiausio (keleivių) antplūdžio metas;  pedestrian n - (LT) pėstysis, pėsčiasis;  road n - (LT) kelias, gatvė, plentas, gatvės grindinys;  route n - (LT) maršrutas, kelias, trasa;  public adj - (LT) viešas, valstybinis, visuomeninis.</p>
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## 1.1. VOCABULARY. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.

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

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

**articulated lorry** (*Br E*) [ɑ:'tɪkjələtɪd'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.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**(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.* \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**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.* \_\_\_\_\_)



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

**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.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**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.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**camper** (*Br E*) ['kæmpə] *noun* / **recreational vehicle** (*RV*) (*N Am E*) [ˌrekri'eɪʃnəl'viːɪkl] *noun* a large vehicle designed for people to live and sleep in when they are travelling  
(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**canoe** [kə'nuː] *noun* a long narrow boat that you push through the water using a paddle  
(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**car** [kɑː] *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** [kætəmə'ren] *noun* a sailing boat that has two parallel hulls (= floating parts) held together by a single deck (= flat surface) (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**cement mixer** [si'ment'miksə] *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.* \_\_\_\_\_)

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



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

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



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

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

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



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

**freight train** [fret treɪn] *noun* (*Br E* also **goods train**) [gudztreɪn] *noun* a train that carries only goods (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**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.* \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**hovercraft** ['hɒvəkra:ft] *noun* a vehicle or craft that travels over land or water on a cushion of air provided by a downward blast

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**jeep** [dʒi:p] *noun* a small strong vehicle used, especially by the army, for driving over rough ground

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**jet** [dʒet] *noun* a plane driven by jet engines

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**kayak** ['kaɪæk] *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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**liner** ['laɪnə] *noun* a large luxurious passenger ship of a type formerly used on a regular line (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**logging truck** ['lɒɡɪŋ trʌk] *noun* or **timber truck**

(especially N Am E) ['tɪmbətrʌk] *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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**lorry** (Br E) ['lɒrɪ] *noun* / **truck** (especially Am E) [trʌk] *noun* a large vehicle for carrying heavy loads by road

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**minibus** ['mɪnɪbʌs] *noun* a small vehicle with seats for about twelve people

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**moped** (Br E) ['məʊpəd] *noun* a light motorcycle, not over 50 cc

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**motorboat** ['məʊtəbəʊt] *noun* A boat powered by a motor

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**motorcycle** ['məʊtəsaɪk(ə)l] *noun* a two-wheeled vehicle that is powered by a motor and has no pedals (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**passenger train** ['pæsɪndʒə treɪn] *noun* a train that carries passengers

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**raft** [rɑ:ft] *noun* a flat buoyant structure of timber or other materials fastened together, used as a boat or floating platform

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**rowing boat** ['rəʊɪŋ bəʊt] *noun* a small boat that is moved by pulling oars (= poles with flat ends) through the water

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**sailboat** ['seɪl,bɒt] *noun* a boat with sails

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)



**single-decker** [ˌsɪŋɡlˈdekə] *noun* a bus with only one level

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**school bus** [skuːlbʌs] *noun* a publicly or privately owned vehicle that is used for taking schoolchildren to and from school or school-related activities

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**seaplane** [ˈsiːpleɪn] *noun* an aircraft with floats or skis instead of wheels, designed to land on and take off from water

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**ship** [ʃɪp] *noun* a large boat for travelling on water, especially across the sea

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**speedboat** [ˈspiːdbəʊt] *noun* a motor boat designed for high speed

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**sportscar** [spɔːtskɑː] *noun* a fast, low car, often for two people only

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**submarine / sub** [ˈsʌbməˌriːn] *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.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**surfboard** [ˈsɜːfbɔːd] *noun* a long, narrow shaped board used in surfing

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**tanker** [ˈtæŋkə] *noun* a ship or lorry/truck that carries oil, gas or petrol/gas in large quantities

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**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.* \_\_\_\_\_)

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

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**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.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**train** [treɪn] *noun* a railway engine connected to carriages for carrying people or to wheeled containers for carrying goods

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**tram** (*Br E*) [træm] *noun* / **streetcar** (*US*) [ˈstriːtkɑː] *noun* a vehicle driven by electricity, that runs on rails along the streets of a town and carries passengers

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**transporter** [trænˈspɔːtə] *noun* a large vehicle used for carrying heavy objects, for example other vehicles

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**trawler** [ˈtrɔːlə] *noun* a large boat that uses a wide, cone-shaped net to catch fish

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**underground** (*Br E*) [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] *noun* / **subway** (*Am E*) [ˈsʌbweɪ] *noun* an underground railway/railroad system in a city

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

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

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

**bus lane** [bʌs leɪn] *noun* special part of the road only for buses  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

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

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

**commute** [kə'mju:t] *noun* the journey to work and back  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**departure** [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] *noun* a plane, bus, or train that leaves a place at a particular time  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**freight** [fret] *noun* the transport system that carries goods  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**haulage** ['hɔ:lɪdʒ] *noun* the business of carrying goods by road or railway, or the cost of doing this (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**journey** ['dʒɜ:nɪ] *noun* the trip between the start and end  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

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

**one-day return** [wʌn deɪ rɪ'tɜ:n] *noun* when you go and come back the same day  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

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

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**shuttle** ['ʃʌtl] *noun* a bus, train, or plane that makes frequent short journeys between two places (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**single or a return (ticket)** ['sɪŋgl ɔ: rɪ'tɜ:n 'tɪkɪt] *noun* a bus, train or air ticket to go only (single) or to go and come back (return)

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**traffic jam** ['træfɪk dʒæm] *noun* when there are too many cars, buses etc and everything goes slowly – or stops (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**transit** ['trænsɪt] *noun* a system of buses, trains etc that people use to travel around a particular city or area

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**transport** [træns'pɔ: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

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**transportation** [ˌtræns'pɔ: 'teɪʃn] *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 (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**travel card** ['trævl kɑ:d] *noun* a card where you can make multiple journeys in one day, for example on the London tube

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

### 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** [kən'vɜ:təbl] *noun* (Of a car) having a folding or detachable roof  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**saloon(BrE)/ sedan(AmE)** [sə'lu:n] [sɪ'dæn] *noun* a car having a closed body and a closed boot separated from the part in which the driver and passengers sit  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**people carrier(BrE)/ minivan(AmE)** ['pi:pl'kæriə] ['mɪnɪvæn] *noun* a small van  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**four-wheel drive** [fɔ:wi:ldraɪv] *noun* a vehicle with four-wheel drive, typically designed for off-road driving

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**estate car (BrE)/ station wagon (AmE)** [ɪ'steɪtkɑː] [ˈsteɪʃn,wæɡən] *noun* a car with a large carrying area behind the seats, accessed by a door at the rear

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)



## 1.2. VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES. TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION.

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

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Lorry/truck          | a) a machine with a drum that holds sand, water and cement and turns to mix them together.   |
| 2. Tanker               | b) a small strong vehicle used, especially by the army, for driving over rough ground.   |
| 3. Pickup               | c) a large vehicle for carrying heavy loads by road.   |
| 4. Logging/timber truck | d) a small vehicle with seats for about twelve people.   |
| 5. Caravan/camper       | e) a powerful vehicle with a broad steel blade in front, used for moving earth or knocking down buildings.   |
| 6. Funicular            | f) a ship or lorry/truck that carries oil, gas or petrol/gas in large quantities.  |
| 7. Bulldozer            | g) a railway on a steep slope, used to transport passengers up and down in special cars by means of a moving cable.                                |
| 8. Trawler              | h) a large luxurious passenger ship of a type formerly used on a regular line.   |
| 9. Van                  | i) vehicle with special equipment on the front for moving and lifting heavy objects.   |
| 10. Bus                 | j) a vehicle with low sides and no roof at the back used, for example, by farmers.   |
| 11. Minibus             | 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. |

12. Liner l) a covered vehicle with no side windows in its back half, usually smaller than a lorry/truck, used for carrying goods or people.
13. Transporter m) a large boat that uses a wide, cone-shaped net to catch fish.
14. Forklift truck n) an aircraft capable of hover, vertical flight, and horizontal flight in any direction.
15. Jeep o) a bus with two floors, one on top of the other.
16. Helicopter 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.
17. Freight train q) a truck that is used for taking cars away to be repaired when they have had a breakdown.
18. Double-decker r) a large vehicle used for carrying heavy objects, for example other vehicles.
19. Cement mixer s) a train that carries only goods.
20. Breakdown 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.

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

1. Underground

a)



2. Funicular

b)



3. Dumper truck

c)



4. Pickup

d)



5. Tractor

e)



6. Articulated lorry/tractor-trailer

f)



7. Single-decker

g)



8. Forklift truck

h)



9. Cable car

i)



10. Tram/streetcar

j)



11. Breakdown truck/tow truck

k)



12. Excavator

l)



13. Tanker

m)



14. Transporter

n)



15. Freight train

o)



16. Front end loader

p)



17. Submarine

q)



18. Kayak

r)



19. Hovercraft

s)



**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.*

1. The third car passed as he crossed from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the road.
2. The cost of underground \_\_\_\_\_ is lessened by the use of cars of large capacity.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ service operates between the hotel and the beach.
4. The bus had already left when we got to the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Our city's \_\_\_\_\_ problems are minor when measured against capitals like London and New York.
6. The same remark would apply to the charges for passenger \_\_\_\_\_ and goods freight made by governments which carry on railway business, as in Prussia, India and the Australian states.
7. That \_\_\_\_\_ from London to Edinburgh only cost fourpence, then.
8. When travelling on \_\_\_\_\_, keep your laptop with you at all times.
9. May I have a \_\_\_\_\_ map?
10. People began to come out of the glass doors to look at the new \_\_\_\_\_, and pretty soon quite a crowd had assembled.
11. The plane was scheduled to leave in 45 minutes but one look at the \_\_\_\_\_ board was indicative of things to come.
12. I'm stuck in a \_\_\_\_\_ so will be late.
13. He dumped his bag in a locker in the main \_\_\_\_\_.
14. They're taking the \_\_\_\_\_ out of the train car.
15. Surely she couldn't be expected to \_\_\_\_\_ that kind of distance on a regular basis.
16. If more people used public \_\_\_\_\_, it would help to reduce air pollution in our cities.
17. Do you know if there is bus \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_.



### 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 travelled 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 transportatoin to move from one place to another, or for the importation or exportation of goods and merchandise. Today we can use planes and boates to travel from london to New York in a short period of time. Buses, traines , or cars are used to move from towns and cities to other places, for short or even for long distances. In urbain cities people use trames and underground to go to work. The Chineese use bicycles and motorbikes on their daily life to go to work or to school as an attempt to avoid the trafic during the day.

1. \_\_\_\_\_;
2. \_\_\_\_\_;
3. \_\_\_\_\_;
4. \_\_\_\_\_;
5. \_\_\_\_\_;
6. \_\_\_\_\_;
7. \_\_\_\_\_;
8. \_\_\_\_\_;
9. \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Use the following words and phrases 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 \_\_\_\_\_. She never does anything quickly.
- 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4) It \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) He listened carefully and agreed to act on his English teacher's advice. You could say that he \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV. Insert correct transportation verb.

*take off, drive/ride, tow, arrive, land, disembark, ride, depart, sail, fly.*

1. To get where you are going is to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. To leave or set off is to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. To get off a boat or an airplane is to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. To go by car is to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. To leave the ground in an airplane is to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. To come back to the ground in an airplane is to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. To go somewhere by boat is to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. To pull another boat or car behind yours is to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. To go by plane or helicopter is to \_\_\_\_\_.
10. To go by bus, train, bike or horse is to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 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 \_\_\_\_\_ way to travel.
2. A car is \_\_\_\_\_ than a bicycle.
3. A train is \_\_\_\_\_ than a car.
4. Travelling by taxi is \_\_\_\_\_ than travelling by bus.
5. Monster trucks are the \_\_\_\_\_ cars.
6. Riding a motorcycle is \_\_\_\_\_ than driving a car.
7. Riding a bike is the \_\_\_\_\_ mean of transportation.
8. Busses are the \_\_\_\_\_ 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)\_\_\_\_\_ that humans have been flying for only a few hundred years. But (2)\_\_\_\_\_ 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)\_\_\_\_\_ like straight lines. But when you (4)\_\_\_\_\_ them from the air, you

(5)\_\_\_\_\_ exactly what they are. They are incredible and enormous pictures. The pictures (6)\_\_\_\_\_ animals, birds and symbols.

One bizarre theory, which most mainstream scientists (7)\_\_\_\_\_ with, is that the people who made the lines thousands and thousands of years ago flew above the lines in balloons. It (8)\_\_\_\_\_ incredible, but a few people

(9)\_\_\_\_\_ believe it's possible.



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

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**congestion (Congested)** [kən'dʒestʃən] *noun* too crowded because of heavy traffic or too many people (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**rush hour** [rʌʃ'auə] *noun* a period of heavy traffic  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**hamper** ['hæmpə] *verb* to hold back (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**depletion** [dr'pli:ʃn] *noun* to decrease seriously or exhaust the abundance or supply of  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**dwindling** ['dwɪndlɪŋ] *adj* becoming smaller and smaller; shrinking; wasting away  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**pedestrian** [prɪ'destrɪən] *noun* a person who travels by foot  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**alternative** [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] *adj* different options and choices  
(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**buggy cart** ['bʌɡi kɑ:t] *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.

### Conversation Questions

1. Why does the statement the meaning of rush-hour is becoming meaningless mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What are some explanations given for the increases in oil prices?

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

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

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

### Useful vocabulary

**articulated lorry** [ɑ:ˈtɪkjələrtɪd ˈlɒri] *noun* a tractor-trailer truck

(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**efficient** [ɪˈfɪʃnt] *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.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**mountainous** [ˈmaʊntɪnəs] *adj* abounding in mountains; of the nature of a mountain (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**perishable** [ˈperɪʃəbl] *adj* subject to decay, ruin, or destruction (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**tremendous** [trɪˈmendəs] *adj* extraordinarily great in size, amount, or intensity (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**textile** [ˈtekstaɪl] *noun* any cloth or goods produced by weaving, knitting, or felting (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

### The Donkey

In today's modern world of articulated lorries, high-speed railways and super-efficient courier services, it is easy to forget that many rural communities and villages across the world would disappear if there were no donkeys.

Much of the world is dependent on donkeys moving food from farms to small towns. Donkeys generally work very hard in rural and mountainous areas where there aren't any modern transport facilities. They carry huge amounts of food from the villages to the towns and bring fertilisers and other supplies back to the village. If a lorry runs out of diesel or petrol, it cannot be used, but the donkey just needs grass, water and rest and is ready to work again for long hours.



### The Railways

Many countries have an effective network of railways to help transport different types of goods, mostly unperishable goods. The earliest recorded system was in Ancient Greece in 600BC. Since then, rail-links were built to connect short distances. In the 19th century, this changed dramatically. Many countries developed their own network with private links between different towns with Germany and Britain leading the way. These links provided the capacity to carry heavy goods such as coal, iron ore and wood. Building a railway was tremendously hard work for labourers. Railways are extremely expensive to construct but essential for transporting raw materials and finished goods such as textiles quickly and cheaply. In the early 19th century, the first passengers travelled on the railways with horse-drawn carriages. From 1840 -1850, Britain was completely connected by railways and used steam engines to pull carriages.



### ***Air Travel***

Air-travel is the most modern form of public transport and it was developed in the 20th century. Millions of people use airplanes for a variety of reasons. It is also extremely expensive to set up air-travel facilities. Some travel for business, others go on holiday by air and others use cargo planes to move their products from country to country very quickly. Some courier companies now have their own fleet of planes ready to carry parcels and post more efficiently. There are different types of passenger services – some are cheap and provide a ‘no-frills’ service which is good for short journeys. Other airlines provide passengers with a luxurious flying experience. Airports are getting busier and it is evident that more passengers and businesses than ever are using airplanes to get to their destinations.



**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		a. safe roads and rail-tracks.
2. Courier services		b. collection of aircrafts.
3. Modern transport facilities		c. simple, no extras.
4. Unperishable goods		d. hard labour.
5. Tremendously hard work		e. very big trucks.
6. Fleet of planes		f. non-consumable items.

7. No-frills		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		a. to transport non-food goods.
2. British railway networks developed		b. but are needed by industry and governments for quick transport.
3. Many countries have an effective network of railways		c. because they can deliver a more efficient service.
4. Railways are extremely expensive to construct		d. because more passengers and businesses are using air transport.
5. Some courier companies now have their own fleet of planes		e. to transport food, raw materials and essentials.
6. Airports are getting busier		f. extremely quickly during the mid-19th century.

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

## 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 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMSuo643KcY> and correct the mistakes.**

- 1) 12 million private journeys are made every day in London. \_\_\_\_\_
- 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. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) With all upgrades complete underground losers are already benefitting. \_\_\_\_\_
- 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.     | 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. | 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 |



**Plan:**

- Writing help (use the following phrases in your essay if necessary):** for instance, for example, in my view, in conclusion, all the things considered, such as, in addition, on the one hand, on the other hand, to summarize, to sum up, to conclude, however, some people claim/believe, there are those who say.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. On the left side, there is a vertical margin line, creating a narrow left margin. The paper appears to be part of a notebook or binder, as evidenced by the dark binding material visible along the left edge. There is no handwriting or printed text on the page.

**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) \_\_\_\_\_

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) \_\_\_\_\_

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) \_\_\_\_\_

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) \_\_\_\_\_

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) \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We are \_\_\_\_\_ about eight o'clock so we'll be there by twelve.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ in Burgos on the way back to Santander.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ at the stop after the town hall.

5. The plane is due to \_\_\_\_\_ at six o'clock.  
6. The road was blocked so they were forced to \_\_\_\_\_.  
7.- The hotels were full so my friends \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_.

**(Marks ...../7)**

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



**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?



## UNIT 2. INTRODUCTORY FORM

2.1 Title of unit - “Vehicle parts”	
Aims/ Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To familiarize students with the vocabulary related to the chosen profession/professional area;</li><li>• To familiarize students with the discourse framework related to vehicle parts;</li><li>• To consolidate unit’s vocabulary in a variety of written and oral exercises;</li><li>• To develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills;</li><li>• To enable the students for the use of grammar correctly;</li><li>• To develop social skills (e.g. expressing one’s opinion, asking q-s, active listening, etc.);</li><li>• To develop presentation skills (oral and written);</li><li>• To develop skills of feedback provision.</li></ul>
Learning Outcome s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The students are able to use their professional profile to the target audience/addressee (both orally and in writing);</li><li>• The students are able to participate in the professional discussions: formulate profession-related q-s, respond to them.</li></ul>
Duration	1 Unit 8-10 acad. hrs x 45 min – classwork+ homework
Material	Multimedia, <b>Student’s Course book</b> (2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 2.4; 2.5; 2.6.); internet; tablets.
Descripti on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stage 1: <i>Vocabulary activities</i>. Introduction of the “Vehicle parts” (Worksheet 2.1);</li><li>• Stage 2: <i>Consolidation of the vocabulary activities</i>. Students work individually and with teacher’s assistance using support material (Worksheet 2.2);</li><li>• Stage 3: <i>Use of English activities</i>. Analysis of some grammar patterns (i.e. use of prepositions, verbal phrases, word formation, verb forms in vocational discourse) and completion of use of English exercises (Worksheet 2.3);</li></ul> <p>Useful grammar links: <a href="http://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/word-formation">http://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/word-formation</a> <a href="http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~kemmer/Words/wordtypes.html">http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~kemmer/Words/wordtypes.html</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage 4: <i>Reading activities</i>. Analysis of related vocabulary; reading of the texts “Car parts” and „Repairing the car“; Accomplishment of written and oral exercises (Worksheet 2.4);</li> <li>• Stage 5: <i>Listening/video and writing activities</i>. Video materials “Car parts” and “Exploring car parts” presentation, analysis and completion of related activities; Writing of the letter of complaint according to the given task. (Worksheet 2.5) classwork + homework;</li> <li>• Stage 6: <i>Revision activities</i>. Introduction and the completion of unit’s final test; Introduction and performance of the speaking activities; Evaluation (Worksheet 2.6).</li> </ul>
Debriefing	<p><b>Links, support materials (available resources):</b></p> <p>Wildman J., Myers C., Thacker C. Insight intermediate. Student’s book. Oxford, 2013. p. 76-77  <a href="http://www.vocabulary.cl/Advanced/Car_Parts.htm">http://www.vocabulary.cl/Advanced/Car_Parts.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.macmillandictionary.com/thesaurus-category/british/external-parts-of-cars-and-other-road-vehicles">http://www.macmillandictionary.com/thesaurus-category/british/external-parts-of-cars-and-other-road-vehicles</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org">https://en.wikipedia.org</a>  <a href="http://www.collinsdictionary.com/">http://www.collinsdictionary.com/</a>  <a href="http://www.englishgateway.com/ArticleVm.aspx?SectionID=1eb00d1a-dedd-4dd3-aof8-88b826f29452&amp;ArticleID=a8b44d9874b041849fc03ea0424f5685">http://www.englishgateway.com/ArticleVm.aspx?SectionID=1eb00d1a-dedd-4dd3-aof8-88b826f29452&amp;ArticleID=a8b44d9874b041849fc03ea0424f5685</a>  <a href="http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-74725.php">http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-74725.php</a>  <a href="http://www.vocabulary.cl/Advanced/Car_Parts.htm">http://www.vocabulary.cl/Advanced/Car_Parts.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.macmillandictionary.com/thesaurus-category/british/external-parts-of-cars-and-other-road-vehicles">http://www.macmillandictionary.com/thesaurus-category/british/external-parts-of-cars-and-other-road-vehicles</a>  <a href="http://www.nwlincs.org/wyolincs/lessons/.../Auto%20Unit.doc">www.nwlincs.org/wyolincs/lessons/.../Auto%20Unit.doc</a>  <a href="http://www.studfiles.ru">http://www.studfiles.ru</a>  <a href="http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2308">http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2308</a>  <a href="http://ec2-184-72-225-200.compute-1.amazonaws.com/fun-facts/car-parts">http://ec2-184-72-225-200.compute-1.amazonaws.com/fun-facts/car-parts</a>  <a href="http://www.photransedit.com/Online/Text2Phonetics.aspx">http://www.photransedit.com/Online/Text2Phonetics.aspx</a>  <a href="http://www.dailyesl.com/automechanic-quiz.htm">http://www.dailyesl.com/automechanic-quiz.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.hot.ee/ingliseaut/complete_the_sentences_with_words_the_interior.html">http://www.hot.ee/ingliseaut/complete the sentences with words the interior.html</a>  <a href="http://www.hot.ee/ingliseaut/complete_the_sentences_with_words_the_exterior.html">http://www.hot.ee/ingliseaut/complete the sentences with words the exterior.html</a>  <a href="http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-100867.php">http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-100867.php</a>  <a href="http://www.esl-lab.com/repairs/repairsc1.htm">http://www.esl-lab.com/repairs/repairsc1.htm</a>  <a href="http://iteslj.org/questions/cars.html">http://iteslj.org/questions/cars.html</a></p> <p><b>Evaluation:</b> Review Test on Unit 2.</p>

Key terms	<p> accelerator n - (LT) akceleratorius;  air conditioner n - (LT) oro kondicionierius;  automatic transmission n - (LT) automatinė greičių dėžė;  battery n - (LT) baterija, akumulatorius;  bodywork n - (LT) kėbulas;  bonnet n - (LT) (variklio) dangtis, gaubtas;  boot n - (LT) (automobilio) bagažinė;  brake n - (LT) stabdys;  bumper n - (LT) buferis, bamperis;  clutch n - (LT) (su)veržiamasis įtaisas, sankaba;  dashboard n - (LT) prietaisų skydas;  dipstick n - (LT) (skysčio) lygio matuoklis;  door n - (LT) durys; durelės;  engine n - (LT) variklis (ir prk.), motoras;  gear n - (LT) bėgis, pavarą;  headlight n - (LT) (automobilio) priekinis žibintas, priešakinės šviesos;  high pressure oil pump n - (LT) aukšto slėgio siurblys;  ignition n - (LT) už(si)degimas;  jack n - (LT) domkratas, kėliklis;  jumper cables n - (LT) laidai automobiliui užvesti;  number plate n - (LT) numerio lentelė, numerio skydelis;  petrol tank n - (LT) benzino bakas;  rear light n - (LT) užpakalinio žibinto šviesa;  rear-view mirror n - (LT) užpakalinio vaizdo veidrodis;  rear window/windshield n - (LT) užpakalinis stiklas;  satnav n - (LT) automobilinė navigacinė sistema;  seat belt n - (LT) saugos diržas;  sparking- plug n - (LT) uždegamoji žvakė;  steering wheel n - (LT) vairaratis;  tyre n - (LT) padanga;  windscreen n - (LT) priekinis stiklas;  windscreen wiper n - (LT) stiklo valytuvas. </p>
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## 2.1. VOCABULARY. VEHICLE PARTS.

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

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

**aerial** (*BrE*)/ **antenna** (*AmE*) ['ʰæriəl] [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** [ʰə vent] *noun* an opening that allows air to pass out of or into a confined space  
(*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**air conditioner** [eə kən'dɪʃənə] *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'mɪʃn] *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] [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] *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.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**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.* \_\_\_\_\_)



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



**dashboard** [ˈdæʃbɔ:d] *noun* the panel facing the driver of a vehicle or the pilot of an aircraft, containing instruments and controls (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**dipstick** [ˈdɪpstɪk] *noun* a graduated rod for measuring the depth or amount of liquid in a container, as of oil in a crankcase (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**distributor** [dɪˈstrɪbjʊtə] *noun* one that distributes, especially a device that applies electric current in proper sequence to the spark plugs of an engine (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)



**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.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**door handle** [ˈdɔ: ,hændl] *noun* the handle that you turn or push to open a door (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**driver's seat** [ˈdraɪvəz si:t] *noun* the seat from which a vehicle is operated (*transl.* \_\_\_\_\_)

**engine** [ˈendʒɪn] *noun* a machine that converts energy into mechanical force or motion

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**exhaust/ tailpipe** (AmE) [ɪg'zɔ:st] ['teɪlpaɪp] *noun* a duct or pipe through which waste material is emitted

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**fuel cap** ['fju:əl kæp] *noun* a cap that closes the end of the pipe leading to the petrol tank of a motor vehicle or aircraft (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**fuel gauge** [fjuəl geɪdʒ] *noun* an indicator of the amount of fuel remaining in a vehicle

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**gear** [ɡɪə] *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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**gear lever** (BrE)/ **gear shift** (AmE) ['ɡɪə,levə] ['ɡɪəʃɪft] *noun* a lever used to move gearwheels relative to each other, esp in a motor vehicle

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**glove compartment/ glove box** [ɡlʌv kəm'pɑ:tmənt] [ɡlʌv bɒks] *noun* a small compartment in a car dashboard for the storage of miscellaneous articles

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**handbrake** (BrE)/ **emergency brake** (AmE) ['hændbreɪk] [ɪ'mə:dʒənsɪbreɪk] *noun* a brake operated by a hand lever (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**headrest** ['hedrest] *noun* a cushion attached to the top of the back of an automotive vehicle's seat, especially to prevent whiplash

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**heater** ['hi:tə] *noun* any device for supplying heat, such as a hot-air blower, radiator, convector, etc

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**high pressure oil pump** [haɪ 'preʃər ɔɪ 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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**horn** [hɔ:n] *noun* a usually electrical signaling device that produces a loud resonant sound (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**hubcap** ['hʌbkæp] *noun* a removable cover for the center area of the exposed side of an automobile wheel, covering the axle

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**ignition** [ɪg'nɪʃn] *noun* a means or device for igniting (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**ignition key** [ɪg'nɪʃn ki:] *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. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**jack** [dʒæk] *noun* a device used for lifting something heavy (such as a car)

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**jumper cables** ['dʒʌmpə 'keɪblz] *noun* each of 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. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**manifold** ['mænɪfəʊld] *noun* a chamber having several outlets through which a liquid or gas is distributed or gathered

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**manual transmission** ['mænjuəl trænz'mɪʃn] *noun* an automotive transmission in which the driver shifts gears manually

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**marker light** ['mɑ:kə 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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**milometer (BrE)/ odometer (AmE)** [maɪ'lɒmɪtə] [əu'dɒmɪtə] *noun* an instrument on a vehicle for measuring the number of miles travelled

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**mudflap (BrE) / splash guard (AmE)** ['mʌdflæp] [splæʃ ɡɑ: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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**number plate (BrE)/ license plate (AmE)** ['nʌmbə plæt] ['laɪsəns plæt] *noun* a sign affixed to the front and rear of a vehicle displaying its registration number

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**passenger seat** ['pæsɪndʒə si:t] *noun* a seat provided in a vehicle for a passenger; specifically (in a motor vehicle) the seat next to the driver

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**radiator grille** ['reɪdɪətə grɪl] *noun* a grille at the front of a motor



vehicle allowing air to circulate to the radiator to cool it

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**rear light** ['rɪə laɪt] *noun* a red light at the rear of a vehicle; a tail light

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**rear-view mirror** ['rɪəvjʊ: '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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**rear window** [rɪə'wɪndəʊ] *noun* car window that allows vision out of the back of the car

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**reversing (BrE)/ back-up light (AmE)** [bæk ʌp laɪts] [rɪ'vɜ:sɪŋ] *noun* a white light at the rear of a vehicle that comes on when the vehicle is reversing

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**satnav** [sæt nəv] *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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**side window** [saɪd'wɪndəʊ] *noun* automobile windows on sides of the car which can be raised and lowered by depressing a button/switch or handle

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**sill** [sɪl] *noun* the part of the frame of a car that is directly under its doors

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**sleeper cab** ['sli:pə kæb] *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. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**sparking-plug** ['spɑ:kɪŋplʌg] *noun* a part of an engine that produces a spark that makes the fuel burn

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

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



**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)



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

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



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



**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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)



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

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



**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. \_\_\_\_\_)



**washer fluid** ['wɒʃə'fluːɪd] *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. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)



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



**windscreen wiper (BrE)/ windshield wiper (AmE)** ['wɪndskri:n'waɪpə] ['wɪndʃɪ:ld 'waɪpə] *noun* an electrically operated blade with a rubber edge that wipes a windscreen clear of rain, snow, etc



(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**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. \_\_\_\_\_)



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

**accelerate** [ək'seləreɪt] *verb* to cause faster or greater activity, development, progress, advancement, etc., in

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**brake** [breɪk] *verb* to slow or stop by means of or as if by means of a brake

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**change up/down** [tʃeɪndʒ ʌp] [tʃeɪndʒ daʊn] *verb* to shift the transmission of a vehicle to a lower/higher gear

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**do/make a U-turn** [duː ə 'juːtəːn] [meɪk ə 'juːtəːn] *verb* to execute a U-turn

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**give way (BrE)/ yield (AmE)** [ɡɪv weɪ] [jiːld] *verb* to stop in order to allow other vehicles to go past, especially before you drive onto a bigger road

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**indicate** ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *verb* to signal that you intend to change direction in a vehicle by using an indicator (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**jump start** [dʒʌmp'stɑːt] *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. \_\_\_\_\_)

**overtake** [əʊvə'teɪk] *verb* to go past another vehicle that is moving more slowly in the same direction (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

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

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**speed up** ['spiːdʌp] *verb* to become faster or to make (something or someone) faster

(transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**steer** [stiə] *verb* to control the direction in which something (such as a ship, car, or airplane) moves (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

**swerve** [swəːv] *verb* to change direction suddenly especially to avoid hitting someone or something (transl. \_\_\_\_\_)

### 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-----

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

1. hubcap \_\_\_\_\_

a)



2. piston \_\_\_\_\_

b)



3. seat belt \_\_\_\_\_

4. dipstick \_\_\_\_\_

5. fuel gauge \_\_\_\_\_

6. mudflap \_\_\_\_\_

7. windscreen wiper \_\_\_\_\_

8. air vent \_\_\_\_\_

9. ignition key \_\_\_\_\_

10. bonnet \_\_\_\_\_

11. dashboard \_\_\_\_\_

12. rear light \_\_\_\_\_

13. steering wheel \_\_\_\_\_

14. valve \_\_\_\_\_

15. wing \_\_\_\_\_

c)



d)



e)



f)



g)



h)



i)



j)



k)



l)



m)



n)



o)

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

1. Steering wheel \_\_\_\_\_

2. Brakes \_\_\_\_\_

3. Rear-view mirror \_\_\_\_\_

4. Seat belt \_\_\_\_\_

5. Hubcap \_\_\_\_\_

a) are used to stop the car;

b) is where you can put your suitcases;

c) are used to see at night;

d) keep the rain off the window;

e) can keep the sun out of your eyes;

6. Trunk \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Speedometer \_\_\_\_\_
  8. Visor \_\_\_\_\_
  9. Headlights \_\_\_\_\_
  10. Windshield wipers \_\_\_\_\_
- accident.

- f) tells you how fast you are going;
- g) is used to turn the car;
- h) is used to see behind you;
- i) is in the centre of the tire;
- j) will keep you in your seat in an

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

												8				
								9	7							
		1				5										
		10														
				3												
		2						6								
											12					
				4												
11																

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

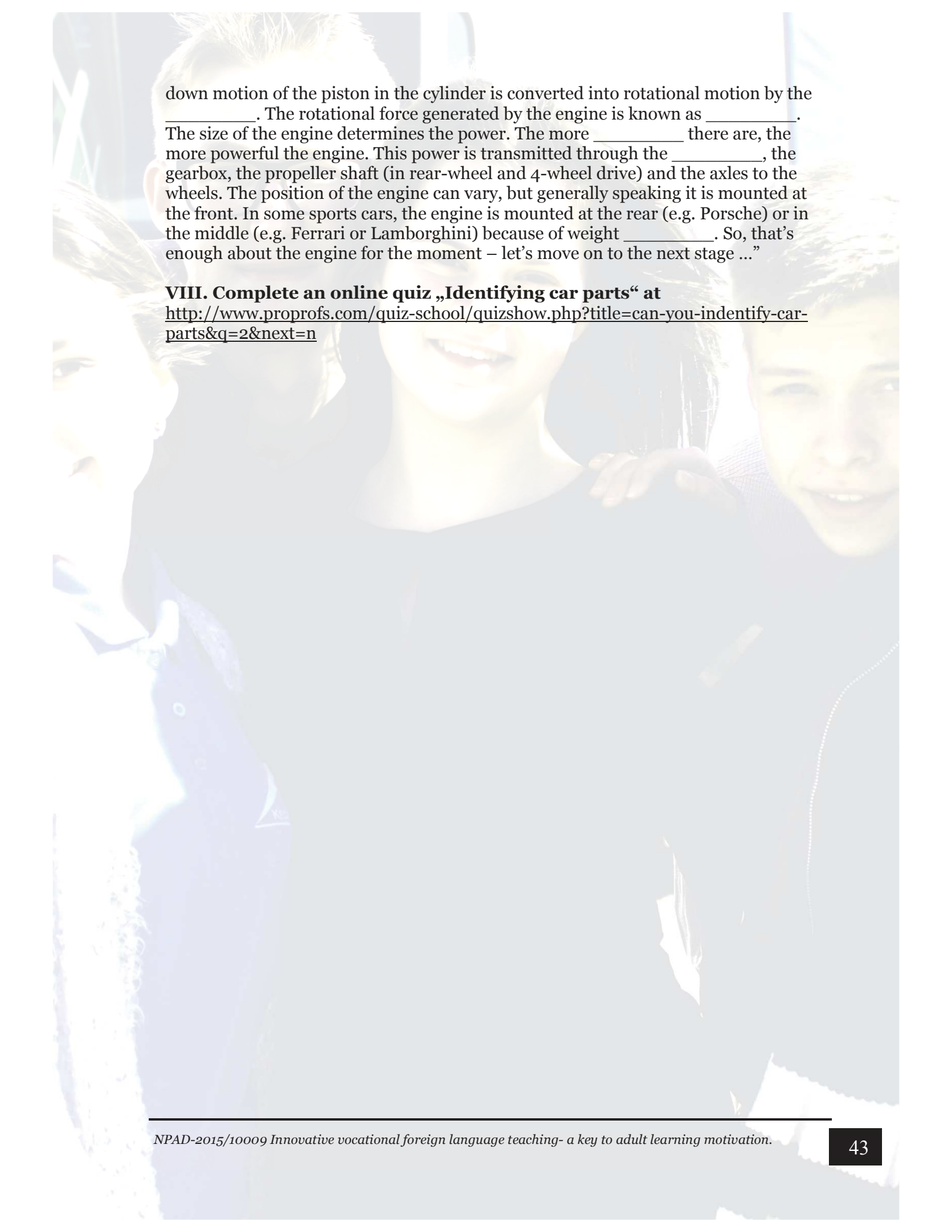
2. necessary for night driving
9. allows you to listen to music
10. shows number of miles driven
11. necessary if you get a flat tire
12. storage in the back of your car

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

The exterior	The interior
Bonnet, front bumper, ...	Air vent, car seat (headrest), ...

<i>clutch,</i>	<i>combustion,</i>	<i>crankshaft,</i>	<i>cylinders,</i>
<i>distribution,</i>	<i>fuel,</i>	<i>piston,</i>	<i>spark plug,</i>
<i>torque.</i>			

“Now we come to the engine. The principle of the internal \_\_\_\_\_ engine has not changed in the last 100 years. The engine takes in \_\_\_\_\_ and air which is compressed in a combustion chamber. Then this mixture is ignited by a \_\_\_\_\_ to produce an explosion, which moves the \_\_\_\_\_ in the cylinder. The up and



down motion of the piston in the cylinder is converted into rotational motion by the \_\_\_\_\_. The rotational force generated by the engine is known as \_\_\_\_\_. The size of the engine determines the power. The more \_\_\_\_\_ there are, the more powerful the engine. This power is transmitted through the \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_. So, that's enough about the engine for the moment – let's move on to the next stage ...”

**VIII. Complete an online quiz „Identifying car parts“ at**

<http://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/quizshow.php?title=can-you-indentify-car-parts&q=2&next=n>