



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/due to/despite)** they did not burn. When Goodyear **12-(tried with/tried out/ sent out)** this rubber combination, he found that it was **13-(best/better/finer)** than any other rubber he had seen. It did not get sticky and **14-(give off/get off/ set off)** a bad smell when it was **15-(cooled/warmed/wet)**. Cold did not make it crack. The sulfur and the heat **16-(together/altogether/each other)** had changed the rubber in some way.

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

This word comes from "Vulcan", the Roman God of Fire.

Charles Goodyear did not make a **18-(money/fortune/bargain)** from his discovery. In fact, at one point in his **19-(live/lived/life)**, he was put into debtor's prison and when he died in 1860, he was **20-(already/still/yet)** deeply in debt.

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

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | Charles Goodyear was the first person to discover rubber. | T | |
| | F | | |
| 2. | He was one of the few people who experimented with rubber. | T | F |
| 3. | Rubber in hot weather cracks and lets off a foul odor. | T | F |
| 4. | Goodyear experimented heavily with rubber and different substances. | T | F |
| 5. | Charles' new rubber compound is resistant to cold and heat. | T | F |
| 6. | Vulcanized rubber was discovered by accident. | T | F |
| 7. | Vulcanized rubber burns when sulfur is mixed with it. | T | F |
| 8. | Charles Goodyear died a poor man. | T | F |

III. Answer the questions.

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

IV. Complete the table. Consult the material at



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

Verb	Noun	Adjective
To	power	
To		combustible
To	ignition	
To		explosive
To	rotation	
To	transmission	

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

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

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



When often indicates that two actions happen in sequence, immediately after the other.
(e.g. When the spark plug ignites, the gases explode.)

As often indicates that two actions happen simultaneously, both at the same time.
(e.g. As the piston moves up, it compresses the fuel.)

When or **as** can sometimes be used with the same meaning when it's difficult to decide if two actions are simultaneous or in rapid sequence.

(e.g. When / As the brake pedal is pressed, the piston pushes the oil along the brake pipe.) e.g. The piston moves up. *At the same time*, the exhaust valve opens. This lets the burnt gases escape. – As the piston moves up, the exhaust valve opens, which lets the burnt gases escape.

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

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

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

- rear-view mirror - _____;
- battery – _____, _____;
- brake fluid reservoir - _____;
- engine oil dipstick - _____, _____;
- engine oil filler cap - _____, _____;
- windscreen - _____;
- headlight washer container - _____, _____.



2.4. READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES. VEHICLE PARTS.

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

Useful vocabulary

frontal ['frʌntl] *adj* of, relating to, directed toward, or situated at the front
(*transl.* _____)

deploy [dɪ'plɔɪ] *verb* to put into use or action (*transl.* _____)

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

inflate [ɪn'fleɪt] *verb* to cause to expand or distend with air or gas
(*transl.* _____)

impact ['ɪmpækt] *noun* the striking of one thing against another; forceful contact; collision
(*transl.* _____)

fatality [fə'tæləti] *noun* a disaster resulting in death (*transl.* _____)

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

submerge [səb'mɑ:dʒ] *verb* to put or sink below the surface of water or any other enveloping medium (*transl.* _____)

sulphuric [sʌl'fjuəri:k] *adj* of or relating to or containing sulfur
(*transl.* _____)

solution [sə'lu:ʃn] *noun* a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances, which may be solids, liquids, gases, or a combination of these (*transl.* _____)

shallow ['ʃæləʊ] *adj* having a small distance to the bottom from the surface or highest point (*transl.* _____)

recharge ['ri:tʃɑ:dʒ] *verb* to charge again, especially to reenergize a storage battery
(*transl.* _____)

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

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

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

flammable ['flæməbl] *adj* easily ignited and capable of burning rapidly
(*transl.* _____)

pull over [pul'əʊvə] *verb* to bring a vehicle to a stop at a curb or at the side of a road
(*transl.* _____)

violation [,vaɪə'leɪʃn] *noun* the act or an instance of violating or the condition of being violated (*transl.* _____)

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

coil [kɔɪl] *noun* a series of connected spirals or concentric rings formed by gathering or winding (*transl.* _____)

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

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

Airbag

Airbags were invented in 1951 and not required on cars until 1989. A frontal crash at speeds as slow as 14 mph is enough to deploy the airbag. When a chip in the engine senses a crash or a vehicle fire, the airbag fills very quickly with nitrogen gas. Airbags inflate in .02 seconds and deflate immediately after impact. They reduce fatalities by about 8%.

1. When were airbags invented? *a. 1951; b. 1950; c. 1955.*
2. When were airbags required on cars? *a. 1989; b. 1990; c. 1970.*
3. How fast do airbags inflate? *a. 1 minute; b. .02 seconds; c. 1 second.*

Battery

Car batteries provide a jolt of power to get the car started. Inside a car battery are lead plates submerged in a 35% sulphuric acid and 65% water solution. Shallow cycle batteries start a car and then recharge while the car drives. Deep cycle batteries provide continuous power and are found in golf carts and electric or hybrid vehicles.

1. What does a car battery do? *a. Power the car; b. Replace gas; c. Start the car.*
2. What kind of plates are in a car battery? *a. Steel; b. Lead; c. Gold.*
3. What kind of batteries are found in golf carts? *a. Shallow cycle; b. Deep cycle; c. Rechargeable.*

Engine

A fine mist of gasoline and a spark from a spark plug ignite inside an "internal combustion engine" to create an explosion. This explosion shoots a piston away and makes the engine run. These engines have been around for over 100 years and find uses in locomotives and airplanes, not just cars.

1. A fine mist of what creates an explosion? *a. Water; b. Lighter fluid; c. Gasoline.*
2. What shoots away in an engine to make it run? *a. Battery; b. Spark plug; c. Piston.*
3. How long have engines been around? *a. 200 years; b. 300 years; c. 100 years.*

Gas Tank

Most car fuel tanks are made of plastic rather than aluminum or steel. They are in the back of the vehicle and are accessed from a hole above the rear wheel. Keeping the tank in the back of the car is a safety precaution in case of an accident. Gas is highly flammable and keeping it close to the engine is a recipe for disaster.

1. What are most fuel tanks made of? *a. Steel; b. Aluminum; c. Plastic.*
2. Where is a gas tank? *a. Middle of the car; b. Back of the car; c. Front of the car.*
3. What is gasoline? *a. Smelly; b. Flammable; c. Toxic.*

Headlights

Cars have regular headlights, fog lamps and some new cars have daytime running lights. Fog lamps are the orange light next to the headlights. Daytime running lights stay on all the time to make cars more visible, even in the day. Headlight technically refers to the light made by the car, not the actual lamp itself. The correct term is headlamp.

1. What color are fog lamps? *a. Orange; b. White; c. Yellow.*
2. When do daytime running lights stay on? *a. Evening; b. Daytime; c. Night.*
3. What is the correct name for a headlight? *a. Lightlamp; b. Headlamp; c. Carlight.*

Pedals

Until you learn to drive, the world below the steering wheel can seem complicated. Cars have a small gas pedal and a large brake pedal. In cars with manual transmission, there is also a "clutch" pedal that the driver uses when they shift gears. Automatic cars let the driver drive with the right foot only, while manual cars take two feet to drive.

1. What size is a gas pedal? *a. Medium; b. Small; c. Huge.*
2. What size is a brake pedal? *a. Medium; b. Small; c. Huge.*
3. In a manual car, what is the third pedal? *a. Brake; b. Gas; c. Clutch.*

Seat Belt

The seat belt has been an idea since the 19th century. However, Volvo was the first company to make three-point seatbelts standard on vehicles in 1959. In 1970 the state of Victoria, Australia made seat belts required. Some cars older than 1960 are not required to have seatbelts and cannot be pulled over for seatbelt violations.

1. What century did people come up with seat belts? *a. 21st; b. 20th; c. 19th.*
2. What was the first company to make seat belts? *a. Volkswagen; b. Volvo; c. Honda.*
3. When did Australia make seat belts required? *a. 1975; b. 1970; c. 1980.*

Spark Plug

Spark plugs live in engine chambers and fire off a spark very quickly to light a fine mist of gasoline. Nikolas Tesla, inventor of the Tesla coil, was the first person to come up with the idea for a spark plug in 1898. Before it was perfected in 1902, the automobile "internal combustion engine" was impossible.

1. Where do spark plugs live? *a. In the transmission; b. In the engine; c. In the gas tank.*
2. Who invented the Tesla coil? *a. Tesla Stuart; b. Bob Tesla; c. Nikolas Tesla.*
3. When was the spark plug perfected? *a. 1900; b. 1902; c. 1898.*

Steering Wheel

Steering wheels rely on pistons to turn. In recent car technology, power steering has been added to most cars to make steering wheels easier to turn. In power steering, the driver gets help from hydraulic or electric systems. Steering wheels are disabled when the key is out of the ignition to limit car theft.

1. What does a steering wheel rely on to turn? *a. Gears; b. Ball bearings; c. Pistons.*
2. What helps a driver in power steering? *a. Hydraulics; b. Pistons; c. Ball bearings.*
3. What happens to a steering wheel when there is no key? *a. It works; b. It works easier; c. It is disabled*

Transmission

Think about your bicycle. You go slow when your chain is on a big gear. You can go faster with a small gear. The engine needs to go from a big gear to a small gear when it's speeding up and from a small gear to a big gear when slowing down. With an automatic transmission, the car does this for you. With a manual transmission, you have to shift gears yourself.

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

Trunk

Some cars have their trunk in the front and their engine in the back. A famous example is the old Volkswagen Beetle. In North America and Jamaica, the space is called the trunk. Everywhere else in the world, the correct term is the "boot" of the car.

1. What is a trunk called outside of America? a. *Boot*; b. *Foot*; c. *Hole*.
2. Where is a regular trunk? a. *Back of the car*; b. *Front of the car*; c. *Under the seats*.
3. What cars have trunks in the front? a. *Hondas*; b. *Ferrari*; c. *The VW Beetle*.

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

Useful vocabulary

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

turn over [tɜ:n 'əʊvə] *verb* to start operating or cause to start operating
(*transl.* _____)

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

alternator [ˈɔ:lternətə] *noun* an electric generator that produces alternating current
(*transl.* _____)

go ahead [gəʊ ə'hed] *verb* to start or continue, often after obtaining permission
(*transl.* _____)

warranty [ˈwɒrənti] *noun* a representation, especially in writing, made by a seller or company to a purchaser of a product or service that a refund, repair, or replacement will be made if the product or service proves defective or unsatisfactory, especially within a given time period (*transl.* _____)

overcharge [ˌəʊvə'tʃɑ:dʒ] *verb* to charge (a party) an excessive price for something
(*transl.* _____)

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

1. That shop always guarantees their work, and they provide a 10-day _____ on all parts and labor in case you have another problem.
2. My car was _____ this morning, and it didn't run smoothly to work.
3. If you don't take your car to a trustworthy mechanic, the shop might _____ you for the work they do, and you will end up spending too much.
4. I think we need to _____ the battery because this one is dead. We can buy it at this shop.

5. I asked the mechanic to _____ my car to see if he could figure out the problem.
6. I thought the cost of the repairs was very _____ because the job would have cost me much more to go elsewhere. I'm satisfied.

2.5. VIDEO LISTENING AND WRITING ACTIVITIES. VEHICLE PARTS.



Video listening activities

I. Watch the video “Car repair” and complete the cloze.

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

II. Watch the video “Exploring car parts” and mark the statements TRUE or FALSE.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Battery gives electric energy to a car. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. Dipstick measures water level in the car. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. Timing belt controls the timing of the engine valves. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. Air filter removes dirt from air. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. Generator charges a battery and gives electric energy to a car. | TRUE | FALSE |



Writing activities

**2.6. WRITING TEST AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES.
VEHICLE PARTS. (Classroom activities ONLY)**



Complete the writing test (30 min).

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

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

1. You open the _____ to look at the engine.
2. The _____ absorb small impacts in an accident.
3. Don't forget to retract the _____ before using the car wash.
4. Can you put my suitcases in the _____, please?
5. When it starts raining, you need to switch on the _____.
6. "What model is that?" "I don't know, I can't see the _____ from here."
7. It is important to inflate the _____ to the correct pressure for better fuel consumption.
8. The Mercedes star is a well-known _____.
9. Open the _____ and let some sun and fresh air into the car.
10. I wish all drivers would use their _____ when they want to turn right or left!

(Marks/10)

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

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

1. It's so practical to have a _____ near the steering wheel. I can take a drink whenever I want.
2. In a car with manual transmission, you need to press the _____ when you want to change gear.
3. There's usually a cosmetic mirror on the passenger's _____.
4. I have a leather _____. It's not so cold for my hands in the winter and it gives you a good grip.

5. It's against the law to phone while driving so I've ordered a car with a _____.
6. Could you have a look in the road atlas? It's in the _____.
7. I don't need a _____ as I don't smoke and I don't want anyone to smoke in my car.
8. Could you close the _____? I'm getting a draught.

(Marks/8)

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

I would not have gone on vacation if I _____ that the car repairs had not been completed. a) *have known*; b) *had known*; c) *knew*.

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

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

If I _____ the money, I would buy a new car.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He _____ by the time we need to leave on vacation.

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

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

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

Everything _____ on time and we were able to go on vacation.

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

We had a very nice time and the car _____ smoothly.

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

(Marks/10)

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

Glossary:

sputter ['spʌtə] *verb* to make explosive popping or sizzling sounds

custom-made ['kʌstəm'meɪd] *adj.* made according to the specifications of an individual purchaser

grimy ['grɪmɪ] *adj* thickly covered with ingrained dirt or soot

outrageous [aʊt'reɪdʒəs] *adj* having no regard for morality

out-of-the-way [,aʊtəvðə'weɪ] *adj* being in a remote or secluded location

cost an arm and a leg [kɒst ən ɑ:m ənd e leg] *verb* to be very expensive

clog [klɒg] *verb* to obstruct movement on or in; block up

Mechanic: What can we do for you today?

Car Owner: Uh, hi. Yes, I'm having a problem with my car, and it doesn't seem to run right. I mean every time I start it up, the engine runs for a minute or so, sputters like it isn't getting enough gas, and then dies.

Mechanic: Hmmm. Okay. Let's open the hood, and let's take a look . . . Okay, start her up. *[Engine starting . . .]*

Okay, Okay. Shut her off. Hmmm. *[So . . .]* Let me look at the book here . . . *[It]* sounds like a possible fuel line, a dirty carburetor, bad alternator, or even a weak battery.

Car Owner: So, which one is it?

Mechanic: Uhh. Difficult to say. Let me try this . . . Uh, alright . . . You need to talk to the mechanic.

Car Owner: The mechanic! So, who are you?

Mechanic: Well, I'm the assistant, and I've only been here on the job for two days.

Car Owner: So, why didn't you tell me that in the first place? I mean, I wouldn't have wasted all this time!

Mechanic: You didn't ask.

Car Owner: Okay, so how much is it going to cost?

Mechanic: Ah. Difficult to say. *[That's what you said about the last thing!]* Are you a local or from out of town?

Car Owner: I'm just passing through, and this is the only place for miles. *[Yeah, that's right.]* Man, can't you see my license plate? *[Sure did!]*

Mechanic: Okay. The out-of-town rate. Let's see. Okay, here we go. If it's a fuel line, that'll be \$100 . . . No, no, That's the local rate. Here, \$200 for the pre-screening check, \$150 for parts, plus or minus \$100, and \$75 an hour for labor. Oh, oh yeah. Today's a holiday, so labor is actually \$50 more per hour.

Car Owner: Huh? Those prices are outrageous, and what holiday is it today?

Mechanic: Oh, it's the local pumpkin festival.

Car Owner: Ah, come on. I can't believe this. Of all my luck, my car breaks down in an out-of-the-way town *[That's right.]*, and it'll cost an arm and a leg to get my car fixed.

Mechanic: Ah, we'll take care of you. Just bring the car back on Tuesday so Mike, our mechanic, can take a look at it.

Car Owner: Why not today? It's only 11:00 a.m.!

Mechanic: Ahh, we close at 11:30 a.m. on holidays, and we're closed tomorrow and Sunday, and we're closed the following day as well.

Car Owner: I can't wait that long! I need my car repaired now.

Mechanic: Well, next week is the best we can do, but you can talk to Mike at the Pumpkin Festival. This town will grow on you. *[Ah, man!]*

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

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

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

C. The mechanic doesn't have the proper tools to check the problem.

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

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

4. Why will it be so expensive for the man to get his car fixed? A. His car will require extensive repairs that will take a lot of time. B. Special custom-made parts must be

ordered from out of town. C. He must pay higher fees because he isn't a resident of that area.

5. What day is it in the conversation?

A. Friday;

B. Saturday;

C. Sunday.

(Marks/5)

(Total/33)



Conversation questions (15 min.)

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

1. Can you drive a car? Can you drive a manual shift car?
2. Do you know anything about repairing or maintaining a car? What do you know how to do? Where did you learn how to do this?
3. What are some things you do to maintain your car?
4. How often do you take your car to auto mechanics? To maintain or to repair?
5. What has been your experience in getting your car repaired?
6. Have you ever been overcharged at auto mechanics?
7. Do you know how to measure oil level in your car or how to change oil?
8. What are some common car problems that require special maintenance or repair?
9. On what occasions do you honk your car horn? Is it acceptable to honk in your country?
10. Do you have a GPS (Global Position System)? What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a GPS?
11. Is your car air conditioned? What are the advantages and disadvantages of air conditioning?
12. Is road side assistance common in your country? Can you change a flat tire?
13. If you need to get a new car due to a car accident, how can you secure a car loan to pay for your new vehicle?
13. Where would you turn for car rentals while your own vehicle is being repaired?



UNIT 3. INTRODUCTORY FORM

3.1 Title of unit - “Traffic regulations, cargo shipment, travelling”	
Aims/ Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To familiarize students with the vocabulary related to the chosen profession/professional area;• To familiarize students with the discourse framework related to vehicle parts;• To consolidate unit’s vocabulary in a variety of written and oral exercises;• To develop speaking, reading, writing and listening skills;• To enable the students for the use of grammar correctly;• To develop social skills (e.g. expressing one’s opinion, asking q-s, active video listening, etc.);• To develop presentation skills (oral and written);• To develop skills of feedback provision.
Learni ng Outco mes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The students are able to use their professional profile to the target audience/addressee (both orally and in writing);• The students are able to participate in the professional discussions: formulate profession-related q-s, respond to them.
Durati on	1 Unit 8-10 acad. hrs x 45 min – classwork+ homework
Materi al	Multimedia, Student’s Course book (3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.5; 3.6.); internet; tablets.
Descri ption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stage 1: <i>Vocabulary activities</i>. Introduction of the “Traffic regulations, cargo shipment, travelling”; (Worksheet 3.1)• Stage 2: <i>Consolidation of the vocabulary activities</i>. Students work

	<p>individually and with teacher's assistance using support material (Worksheet 3.2);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 3: <i>Use of English activities</i>. Analysis of some grammar patterns (i.e. use of prepositions, verb tenses) and completion of use of English exercises (Worksheet 3.3); Useful grammar links: http://www.wordpower.ws/grammar/gramch26.html http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/english_tenses.htm • Stage 4: <i>Reading activities</i>. Analysis of related vocabulary; reading of the texts "International Road Transport Operations in Germany", "International Road Transport Operations in Poland" and "International Road Transport Operations in Finland"; Accomplishment of written and oral exercises (Worksheet 3.4); • Stage 5: <i>Listening/video and writing activities</i>. Video material "Winter Driving Tips for Truckers" presentation, analysis and completion of related activities; Presentation, analysis and completion of CMR form according to the given task. (Worksheet 3.5) classwork + homework; • Stage 6: <i>Revision activities</i>. Introduction and the completion of unit's final test; Introduction and performance of the speaking activities; Evaluation (Worksheet 3.6).
Debriefing	<p>Links, support materials (available resources):</p> <p>Stukalina Y., Professional English for students of Logistics. Riga, 2014. p.26, p.39, p.109-110; p.139</p> <p>http://customscentre.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/glossary_customs_trade_terms.pdf</p> <p>https://www.learnerdriving.com/learn-to-drive/highway-code/road-signs</p> <p>http://business.usa.gov/sites/default/files/Glossary_final.pdf</p> <p>https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ro-ro</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_member_state_territories_and_the_European_Union#.C3.85land_Islands</p> <p>http://www.esolcourses.com/content/exercises/crosswords/4/crossword.html</p> <p>https://www.learnerdriving.com/learn-to-drive/highway-code/road-signs</p> <p>http://www.humanesociety.org/assets/pdfs/farm/b-b2007-5-4.pdf</p> <p>http://www.businessenglishsite.com/esl-shipping-terminology1.html</p> <p>http://www.transportsfriend.org/int/country-germany.html</p> <p>http://www.photransedit.com/Online/Text2Phonetics.aspx</p> <p>http://www.businessdictionary.com</p> <p>http://www.thefreedictionary.com/</p> <p>http://busyteacher.org/21572-cars-accidents-and-driving-regulations-65.html</p> <p>https://www.learnerdriving.com/learn-to-drive/highway-code/road-signs</p> <p>http://flagpedia.net/continent/europe</p> <p>http://www.excellentesl4u.com/esl-driving-reading.html</p> <p>Evaluation: Review Test on Unit 3.</p>
Key terms	<p>signs giving orders n - (LT) nurodomieji kelio ženklai;</p> <p>warning signs n - (LT) įspėjamieji kelio ženklai;</p> <p>signs on motorways n - (LT) kelio ženklai auto magistralėse;</p> <p>signs on primary routes n - (LT) kelio ženklai pagrindiniuose keliuose;</p> <p>information signs n - (LT) informaciniai kelio ženklai;</p> <p>administer v - (LT) tvarkyti, valdyti, vykdyti, suteikti;</p>

accessorial charge n - (LT) papildomas mokestis;
bill of lading (BOL) n - (LT) važtaraštis, lydraštis;
carrier n - (LT) vežėjas, transporteris, vežėjų agentūra;
commodity n - (LT) prekė, produktas, reikmuo;
consignee n - (LT) gavėjas, adresatas;
container (shipping container) n - (LT) krovininis konteineris;
distribution center (DC) n - (LT) pasiskirstymo centras;
dead-heading n - (LT) sunkvežimio eksploatavimas be krovinio;
declared value n - (LT) deklaruojamoji vertė;
freight forwarder n - (LT) ekspeditorius;
hazmat n - (LT) pavojingų medžiagų klasifikacija;
hub n - (LT) centras;
INCOTERMS n - (LT) 1963 m. Tarptautiniai prekybos rūmai (angl. International Chamber of Commerce, ICC) siekdami supaprastinti tarptautiniu mastu sudaromus verslo sandėrius, nutarė įvesti bendras sutarčių sudarymo taisykles – INCOTERMS. Naujausias INCOTERMS taisyklių atnaujinimas sudarytas 2000 m. ir vadinamas INCOTERMS 2000. Šios taisyklės leidžia supaprastinti pristatymo sąlygas;
ISO International Standards Organization n - (LT) kokybės valdymo sistemų standartų organizacija;
intermodal n - (LT) intermodalinis;
lash v - (LT) suveržti, surišti;
pallet jack n - (LT) palečių kėliklis;
PRO number n - (LT) dalinių krovinių (LTL)/ir pilnų krovinių (TL) siuntų sekimų numeriai; PRO numeris: Naudojamas žemės transportu gabenamiems kroviniams);
Ro/Ro ('Roll On/Roll Off') n - (LT) Ro-Ro krovinių gabenimo būdas, kai transporto priemonės į laivą įvažiuoja savo eiga. Čia perkraunami automobiliai, įvairūs konteineriai, priekabos, cisternos, generaliniai kroviniai, įvairi specializuota įranga;
surcharge n - (LT) priemoka, papildomas mokestis;
surveyor n - (LT) inspektorius, prižiūrėtojas, kontrolierius;
TIR (Transport International par la Route) n - (LT) TIR konvencija dėl supaprastinto krovinių gabenimo);
VAT (Value Added Tax) n - (LT) pridėtinės vertės mokestis (PVM);
waybill n - (LT) važtaraštis;
wharfage n - (LT) prieplaukos mokestis.



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

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

Signs giving orders. (Signs with red circles are mostly prohibitive. Plates below signs qualify their messages.)

give priority to vehicles from opposite direction

[gɪv praɪ 'ɔrɪtɪ tə 'vi:ɪklz frəm 'ɒpəzɪt dɪ'rekʃn] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



no stopping during period indicated except for buses

[nəʊ 'stɒpɪŋ 'dʒʊərɪŋ 'pɪərɪəd 'ɪndɪkeɪtɪd ɪk'sept fə 'bʌsɪz] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



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

[nəʊ 'stɒpɪŋ 'dʒʊərɪŋ 'taɪmz ʃəʊn ɪk'sept fər əz 'lɒŋ æz |
'nesəsəri tə set daʊn ə: pɪk ʌp 'pæsɪndʒəz] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



no vehicles carrying explosives [nəʊ 'vi:klz 'kæriŋ ɪk'spləʊsɪvz] *noun*
(transl. _____)



no vehicles over maximum gross weight shown (in tonnes)
[nəʊ 'vi:klz 'əʊvə 'mæksɪməm grəʊs weɪt ʃəʊn ɪn tʌnz] *noun*
(transl. _____)



parking restricted to permit holders ['pɑ:kɪŋ rɪ'strɪktɪd tə pə'mɪt 'həʊldəz]
noun
(transl. _____)



Warning Signs. (Mostly triangular)

distance over which road humps extend ['dɪstəns 'əʊvə wɪtʃ rəʊd hʌmpz
ɪk'stend] *noun*
(transl. _____)



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



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



other danger; plate indicates nature of danger
[ʌðə 'deɪndʒə pleɪt 'ɪndɪkeɪts 'neɪtʃər əv 'deɪndʒə] *noun*
(transl. _____)



overhead electric cable; plate indicates maximum height of vehicles which can pass safely
[əʊvə'hed ɪ'lektrɪk 'keɪbl pleɪt 'ɪndɪkeɪts 'mæksɪməm haɪt əv 'vi:klz wɪtʃ kən pɑ:s 'seɪfli] *noun*
(transl. _____)



risk of grounding n [rɪsk əv 'graʊndɪŋ] *noun*
(transl. _____)



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



soft verges [sɒft 'vɜ:dʒɪz] *noun*
(transl. _____)



Signs on motorways. (Blue backgrounds)

**at a junction leading directly into a motorway
(junction number may be shown on a black background)**

[ət ə 'dʒʌŋkʃn, 'li:dɪŋ dɪ'rektli 'ɪntə ə 'məʊtəweɪ
'dʒʌŋkʃn, 'nʌmbə meɪ bi ʃəʊn ɒn ə blæk 'bækgraʊnd] *noun*
(transl. _____)



**on approaches to junctions
(junction number on black background)**

[ɒn ə 'prəʊtʃɪz tə 'dʒʌŋkʃnz 'dʒʌŋkʃn,
'nʌmbə ɒn blæk 'bækgraʊnd] *noun*
(transl. _____)



route confirmatory sign after junction

[ru:t kən'fɜ:mə,tə:i sɑ:m 'ɑ:ftə 'dʒʌŋkʃn] *noun*
(transl. _____)



**downward pointing arrows mean 'Get in lane'.
The left-hand lane leads to a different destination
from the other lanes**

['daʊnwəd 'pɔɪntɪŋ 'ærəʊz mi:n 'get ɪn leɪn ðə 'left hænd
leɪn li:dz tu ə 'dɪfrənt 'destɪ'neɪʃn frəm ði 'ʌðə leɪnz] *noun*
(transl. _____)



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

[ðə 'pænl wɪð ði ɪn'klaɪnd 'ærəʊ 'ɪndɪkeɪts ðə
destɪ'neɪʃnz wɪtʃ kən bi ri:tʃt baɪ 'li:vɪŋ ðə 'məʊtəweɪ
ət ðə nekst 'dʒʌŋkʃn] *noun*
(transl. _____)



Signs on primary routes - green backgrounds

on approaches to junctions [ɒn ə 'prəʊtʃɪz tə 'dʒʌŋkʃnz] *noun*
(transl. _____)



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



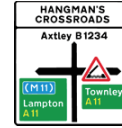
route confirmatory sign after junction

[ru:t kən'fɜ:mə,tə:i sɑ:m 'ɑ:ftə 'dʒʌŋkʃn] *noun*
(transl. _____)



Signs on non-primary and local routes - black borders

on approaches to junctions [ɒn ə 'prəʊtʃɪz tə 'dʒʌŋkʃnz] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



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



Other direction signs

picnic site ['pɪknɪk saɪt] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



ancient monument in the care of English Heritage
[ˌeɪnfənt 'mɒnjəmənt ɪn ðə keər əv 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'herɪtɪdʒ] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



direction to a car park [dɪ'rekʃn tu ə kɑː pɑːk] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



tourist attraction ['tʊərɪst ə'trækʃn] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



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



diversion route [dɪv'vɜːʃn ru:t] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



Information Signs. (All rectangular)

border crossing ['bɔːdə 'krɒsɪŋ] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



information at border crossings
[ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn ət 'bɔːdə 'krɒsɪŋ] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



motorway direction sign ['məʊtəweɪdɪ'rekʃn sɑːm] *noun*
(*transl.* _____)



entrance to controlled parking zone
[ɪn'trɑːns tə kən'trəʊld 'pɑːkɪŋ zəʊn] *noun*



(transl. _____)

entrance to congestion charging zone

[ɪn'træns tə kən'dʒestʃən 'tʃɑ:dʒɪŋ zəʊn] *noun*

(transl. _____)



advance warning of restriction or prohibition ahead

[əd'vɑ:ns 'wə:niŋ əv rɪ'strɪkʃn ə: ,prəʊɪ'bɪʃn ə'hed] *noun*

(transl. _____)



lane designated for use by high occupancy vehicles (HOV)

[leɪn 'deziɡneɪtɪd fə 'ju:s bɑ: hɑ: 'ɒkjʊpənsɪ 'vi:klz] *noun*

(transl. _____)



hospital ahead with Accident and Emergency facilities

['hɒspɪtl ə'hed wɪð 'æksɪdənt ənd ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ fə'sɪlɪtɪz] *noun*

(transl. _____)



area in which cameras are used to enforce traffic regulations

['eəriə ɪn wɪtʃ 'kæmərəz ə 'ju:st tu ɪn 'fə:s 'træfɪk ,regjʊ'leɪʃnz] *noun*

(transl. _____)



temporary hazard at road works

noun

(transl. _____)



temporary lane closure (the number and position of arrows and red bars may be varied according to lanes open and closed)

['tempərəri leɪn 'kləʊzə ðə 'nʌmbər ənd pə'zɪʃn əv 'ærəʊz ənd red bɑ:z meɪ bi 'veərið ə'kə:dn̩ tə leɪnz 'əʊpən ənd kləʊzd] *noun*

(transl. _____)



lane restrictions at road works ahead

[leɪn rɪ'strɪkʃnz ət rəʊd 'wɜ:ks ə'hed] *noun*

(transl. _____)



one lane crossover at contraflow road works

[wʌn leɪn 'krɒsəʊvər ət 'kɒntrəfləʊ rəʊd 'wɜ:ks] *noun*

(transl. _____)



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

administer [əd'mɪnɪstə] *verb* to manage the operation of (something, such as a company or government) or the use of (something, such as property)

(transl. _____)

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

(*transl.* _____)

all-in line haul [ˈɔːl ɪn laɪn haʊl] *noun* FSC + Line Haul

(*transl.* _____)

bill of lading (BOL) [bɪl əv ˈleɪdɪŋ] *noun* paper document between a shipper and carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods for transport. Describes the nature of the cargo, amount of cargo by weight, size and/or number of pieces, and the origin and destination of cargo

(*transl.* _____)



carrier [ˈkæriə] *noun* utilizes trucks and/or trailers to move goods from point A to point B

(*transl.* _____)

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

(*transl.* _____)



commodity [kəˈmɒdɪti] *noun* any article of commerce, including raw material, manufactured or grown products

(*transl.* _____)

consignee [ˌkɒnsaɪˈniː] *noun* the person or location to whom the shipment is to be delivered whether by land, sea or air

(*transl.* _____)

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

(*transl.* _____)



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

(*transl.* _____)



dead-heading [ded ˈhedɪŋ] *noun* operating a truck without cargo

(*transl.* _____)

declared value [dɪˈkleəd ˈvæljuː] *noun* the value of a shipment imported for resale, as declared by the shipper or owner

(*transl.* _____)

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

(*transl.* _____)



freight forwarder [fret ˈfɔːwɜːdə] *noun* facilitates shipping of goods for a third party. Similar to a 'Freight Broker' but typically handles international goods, is defined as a carrier and can be held responsible for claims and loss of cargo

(*transl.* _____)

hazmat [ˈhæz-ˌmæt] *noun* hazardous materials as classified by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Transport of hazardous material is strictly regulated by the US D.O.T.

(*transl.* _____)



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

(*transl.* _____)

INCOTERMS [ɪnkətɜːmz] *noun* the recognized abbreviation for the International Chamber of Commerce Terms of Sale. These terms were last amended, effective Year 2000
(*transl.* _____)

ISO International Standards Organization [ɪntəˈnæʃnəl ˈstændədz ɔːgənəˈzeɪʃn] *noun* Worldwide organization formed to promote development of standards to facilitate the international carriage and exchange of goods and services. Governs construction specifications for ISO containers (*transl.* _____)

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

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

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

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



PRO number [prəʊ ˈnʌmbə] *noun* a number assigned by the carrier to reference the shipment. This is also used for tracking
(*transl.* _____)

Ro/Ro ('Roll On/Roll Off') [ˈrəʊ ˈrəʊ] [rɒl ɒn rɒl ɒf] *noun* a method of ocean cargo service using a vessel with ramps that allows wheeled vehicles to be loaded and discharged without cranes
(*transl.* _____)

straps [streɪps] *noun* strong vinyl straps used to secure and tie down freight to a trailer
(*transl.* _____)



surcharge [ˈsɜːtʃɑːdʒ] *noun* an additional fee to the normal fee
(*transl.* _____)

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

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



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

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

wharfage [ˈwɔːfɪdʒ] *noun* charge assessed by a pier or dock owner against freight handled over the pier or dock or against a steamship company using the pier or dock

(transl. _____)

III. Complete the chart “European countries and territories”.

No.	Flag, Country	Transcription	Capital city	Lithuanian translation
1.	 Ireland	['aɪələnd]	Dublin	
2.	 Albania	[æl 'beɪniə]	Tirana	
3.	 Andorra	[æn 'dɔːrə]	Andorra	
4.	 Austria	['ɒstriə]	Vienna	
5.	 Belarus	[be 'lɑːəs]	Minsk	
6.	 Belgium	['beldʒəm]	Brussels	
7.	 Bosnia & Herzegovina	['bɑːzniə ənd hertsəgo 'viːnə]	Sarajevo	
8.	 Bulgaria	[bʌl 'geəriə]	Sofia	
9.	 Czech Republic	[tʃek rɪ 'pʌblɪk]	Prague	
10.	 Denmark	['denmaːk]	Copenhagen	
11.	 Estonia	[e 'stəniə]	Tallinn	
12.	 Greece	[grɪs]	Athens	
13.	 Iceland	['aɪslənd]	Reykjavik	
14.	 Spain	[speɪn]	Madrid	
15.	 Italy	['ɪtəli]	Rome	
16.	 United Kingdom (UK)	[juː 'nɑːtɪd kɪŋdəm]	London	
17.	 Montenegro	[,mɑːntə 'neɪgrəʊ]	Podgorica	
18.	 Kosovo	['koso ,vəʊ]	Pristina	
19.	 Croatia	[kro 'eɪfə]	Zagreb	
20.	 Latvia	['lætviə]	Riga	
21.	 Poland	['pəʊlənd]	Warsaw	
22.	 Liechtenstein	['lɪktənstam]	Vaduz	
23.	 Lithuania	[,lɪθə 'weɪniə]	Vilnius	
24.	 Luxembourg	['lʌksəmbɜːg]	Luxembourg	
25.	 F.Y.R.O.M	[ef waɪ aː əʊ em]	Skopje	
26.	 Malta	['mɔːltə]	La Valleta	
27.	 Moldova	[,mɒl 'dovə]	Chisinau	
28.	 Monaco	['mɒnəkəʊ]	Monaco	
29.	 The Netherlands	[ðə 'neðələndz]	Amsterdam	
30.	 Norway	['nɔːweɪ]	Oslo	
31.	 Portugal	['pɔːtʃʊɡl]	Lisbon	
32.	 France	[fraːns]	Paris	
33.	 Romania	[rə 'meɪniə]	Bucharest	
34.	 San Marino	[san mə 'riːnəʊ]	San Marino	
35.	 Serbia	['sɜːbiə]	Belgrade	
36.	 Slovakia	[s lo 'vɑːkiə]	Bratislava	
37.	 Slovenia	[s lo 'viːniə]	Liubljana	
38.	 Finland	['fɪnlənd]	Helsinki	
39.	 Sweden	['swiːdn]	Stokholm	
40.	 Switzerland	['swɪtsələnd]	Bern	
41.	 Ukraine	[juː 'kreɪn]	Kiev	

42.	 Vatican City	['vætɪkən 'sɪti]	Vatikan City	
43.	 Hungary	['hʌŋgəri]	Budapest	
44.	 Germany	['dʒɜ:məni]	Berlin	
45.	 Armenia	[ɑ:'mi:niə]	Yerevan	
46.	 Azerbaijan	[ɑ:zərbaɪ'dʒɑ:n]	Baku	
47.	 Georgia	['dʒɔ:dʒə]	Tibilisi	
48.	 Kazakhstan	[kɑ:zak'stɑ:n]	Astana	
49.	 Cyprus	['saɪprəs]	Lefkosia	
50.	 Russia	['rʌʃə]	Moscow	
51.	 Turkey	['tɜ:ki]	Ankara	
52.	 Northern Ireland (UK)	['nɔ:ðən 'aɪlənd]	Belfast	
53.	 Wales (UK)	[weɪlz]	Cardiff	
54.	 England (UK)	['ɪŋɡlənd]	London	
55.	 Scotland (UK)	['skɒtlənd]	Edinburgh	
56.	 Gibraltar (UK)	[dʒɪ'brɔ:ltə]	Gibraltar	
57.	 Faroe Islands (Denmark)	['fɛərou 'aɪləndz]	Tórshavn	
58.	 Greenland (Denmark)	['grɪ:nlənd]	Nuuk	
59.	 Aland Islands (Finland)	['ælənd 'aɪləndz]	Mariehamn	




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


I. Choose correct definition of traffic signs.





1. a) No vehicles over maximum gross weight shown; b) no vehicles carrying explosives; c) distance over which road humps extend.


2.  a) Loose chippings; b) risk of grounding; c) soft verges.


3.  a) Diversion route; b) direction to a car park; c) advisory route for lorries.


4.  a) Tourist attraction; b) border crossing; c) motorway direction.


5.  a) Risk of grounding; b) soft verges; c) other danger.


6.  a) Hump bridge; b) other danger; c) overhead electric cable.


7.  a) Distance over which road humps extend; b) no vehicles over maximum gross weight shown; c) hump bridge.


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

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

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

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

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

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

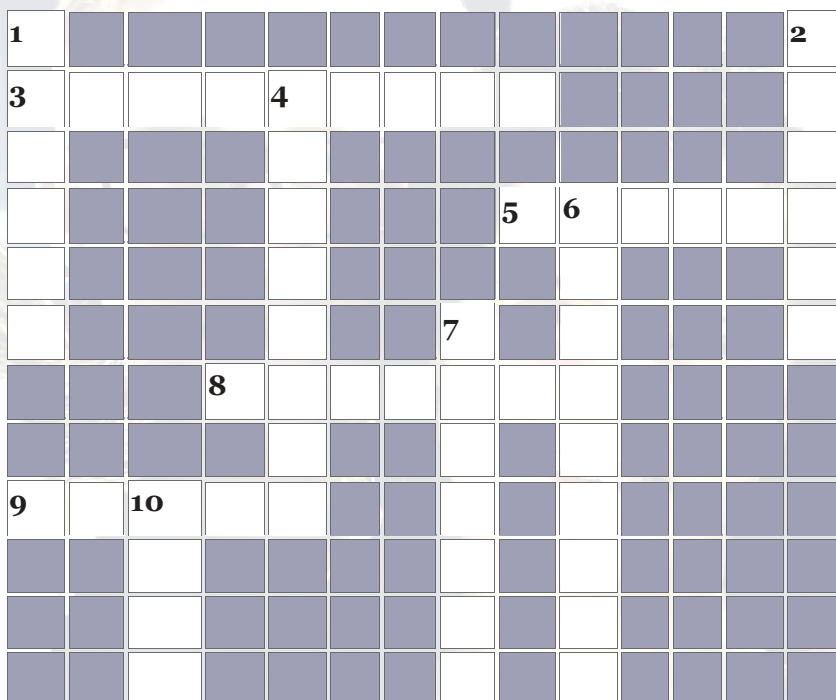
II. Match names of the countries (1-10) on the left to their capitals (a-j) on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Montenegro | a) La Valleta; |
| 2. Norway | b) Lisbon; |
| 3. Romania | c) Pristina; |
| 4. Czech Republic | d) Kiev; |
| 5. Portugal | e) Podgorica; |
| 6. Ireland | f) Bucharest; |
| 7. Malta | g) Oslo; |
| 8. Austria | h) Prague; |
| 9. Kosovo | i) Dublin; |
| 10. Ukraine | j) Vienna. |

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

A	B	Correct noun
1. outbound	a) time	
2. unique	b) transparency	
3. shipping	c) activities	
4. cargo	d) user	
5. transit	e) forwarding	
6. export	f) department	
7. excessive	g) logistics	
8. complete	h) documentation	
9. manufacturing	i) customer	
10. final	j) product	
11. end	k) firm	
12. loyal	l) stocks	

IV. Solve the crossword „European capitals“.



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

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

V. Complete an online quiz „Europe: Countries“ at
<http://online.seterra.net/en/vgp/3007>

VI. Complete an online quiz „Europe: Capitals“ at
<http://online.seterra.net/en/vgp/3051>



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

I. Choose correct word.

1. 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*.
2. Look at that crazy driver. He must be _____ 160 kph!!
a) *driving*; b) *doing*; c) *making*; d) *speeding*.
3. I'm not driving into town, there's absolutely nowhere _____.
a) *parking*; b) *to park*; c) *to parking*; d) *car park*.
4. Have you ever _____ the speed limit?
a) *break*; b) *broke*; c) *broked*; d) *broken*.
5. 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*.
6. Which of the directions is not appropriate for a car driver?
a) *Go straight over at the lights*; b) *It's the first turning on you left, you can't miss it*;
c) *Cross over at the zebra crossing*; d) *If you see a big church on your left, you've gone too far*.

II. Complete the passage below with the prepositions: *with (2), for, of, by, to, without, from*. Consult the material at



<http://www.wordpower.ws/grammar/gramch26.html>

ABC Logistics offers professional freight terminal services. On the international level the services are known as Cross-dock services. Cross-dock is a process 1) _____ distribution of goods 2) _____ placing them in a warehouse or a storage area. Instead, the goods are prepared 3) _____ shipping to consignees or other warehouses. Cross-dock service is relevant 4) _____ freight carrier companies that seek to reduce transportation costs. ABC Logistics freight terminal service is certified 5) _____ the System Alliance Europe (SAE) certificate. Private European logistics companies established Alliance to unite the freight flows and to control the quality of services provided 6) _____ each partner. Organizational and IT requirements set among SAE members ensure freight transport that is compliant 7) _____ high standards, transparency and reliability. Currently, SAE consists of 54 companies 8) _____ 27 countries, and 187 branches.

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

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/english_tenses.htm

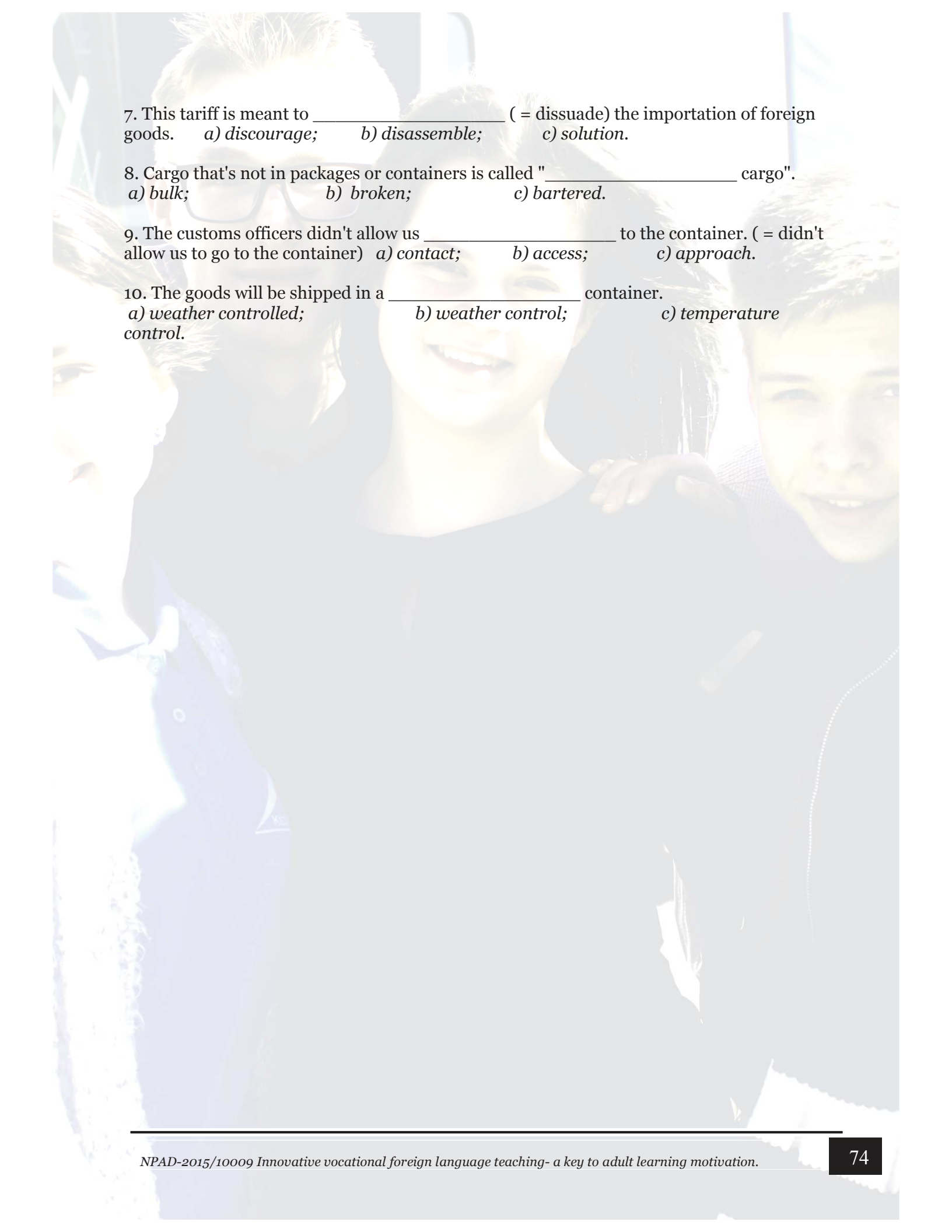


Long-distance animal transport is restricted 1. _____ Europe to a duration ranging from 9 to 24 hours, with 2. _____ either continuous access to water or watering every 8 to 14 hours, depending on species. In 2001, the European Parliament 3. _____ by a large majority a resolution calling 4. _____ the limitation of live animal transport to a maximum duration of 8 hours for all species. 5. _____ an 8-hour limit was rejected by the European Health and Consumer Protection Commissioner, further 6. _____ on travel times (and animal densities) are 7. _____ to be announced before 2010. In the European Community, 365 million head of livestock (not including poultry) 8. _____ every year. The trend toward shipping live animals long distances within the EU has been 9. _____ by the formation of the single market. Sheep, for example, are now routinely 10. _____ from the UK to Italy, Greece, and Spain for slaughter; pigs 11. _____ exported from the Netherlands to Spain and Italy for fattening; and cattle leave Germany, Ireland, and France for transport to the Middle East and North Africa, a practice subsidized 12. _____ export refunds. The FAO has warned that this opening of live trade routes throughout Europe and the Near East could facilitate the spread of animal disease.

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

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

- The goods will have to be _____ (= checked) by customs.
a) interrogated; b) inspected; c) ignored.
- The goods will remain in a warehouse _____ pick up. (= before you pick them up) a) dependent; b) forthcoming; c) pending.
- The freight seems to be _____. (= undamaged)
a) damage-less; b) free of damage; c) no damage.
- This transportation company _____ (= has) the best rates, and they are trustworthy. a) provides; b) proves; c) prepares.
- The bill of _____ (= contract) was missing.
a) lading; b) loathing; c) loading.
- This is a new tariff (= tax) _____ by the government.
a) interrogated; b) instilled; c) imposed.



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

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

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

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



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

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

Useful vocabulary

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

(*transl.* _____)

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 [əˈplɪkəbl] *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
Width	2.55 metres (Fridges 2.6 metres)
Length	Artic 16.5 metres; Road Train 18.75 metres; Car Transporter 20.75 metres
Weight	Artic 40 tonnes Combined Transports up to 44 tonnes There are also various maximum permitted weights on vehicles, trailers and road trains which are applicable according to the number of axles.

Speed Limits

Vehicles Concerned	Built-Up Areas (km/h)	Outside Built-Up Areas (km/h)	Motorways (km/h)
All Trucks 3.5 tonnes to 7.5 tonnes	50	80	80
Trucks over 7.5 tonnes	50	60	80
Combined Transports over 3.5 tonnes	50	60	80

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

1. Where the application for abnormal load movement in German roads should be made?

2. What time restrictions are applicable for commercial vehicles of 3.5 and 7.5 tonnes?

3. What kind of authority checks load security on commercial vehicles?

4. What is possible maximum height of loads in German roads? _____.

5. What is the speed limit for all types of trucks in German roads? _____.

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

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

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

Useful vocabulary

escort [i'skɔ:t] *noun* one or more vehicles accompanying another vehicle to guide, protect, or honor its passengers (*transl.* _____)

duty free ['dju:ti fri:] *adj* free of customs duty or tax on imported or exported goods (*transl.* _____)

prohibition [ˌprəʊi'biʃn] *noun* the act of prohibiting or state of being prohibited (*transl.* _____)

forbidden [fə'bidn] *adj* not permitted or allowed (*transl.* _____)

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

bulb [bʌlb] *noun* a rounded part of some plants that is under the ground and that grows into a new plant during the growing season (*transl.* _____)

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

rigid ['rɪdʒɪd] *adj* not able to be bent easily (*transl.* _____)

Poland is party to ADR. It is **essential** that fully completed ADR documentation is prepared for the movement of **dangerous** goods. Vehicles exceeding the weights and dimensions below must apply for a special authorisation which is available by contacting the **Generalna Dyrekcja Drog Krajowych i Autostrad**. Vehicles exceeding 3.5 metres in width must have an escort; Vehicles exceeding 4.5 metres in height must have a Police escort. Fuel in the 'running tank(s)' can be imported duty free. TIR Carnets are accepted for **vehicles** crossing Poland. ATA **Carnets** are accepted for certain temporary imports. CMR notes are required. There are driving restrictions throughout the National Road **network** for goods vehicles with a Maximum Permissible Weight over 12 tonnes during Public Holidays.

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

There are also Local Restrictions for goods vehicles with a Maximum **Permissible** Weight over 16 tonnes within the area of Warsaw. The prohibition is daily from 07:00 to 10:00 and from 16:00 to 20:00. The Transit of the city of Warsaw by goods vehicles over 16 tonnes (with the exception of **traffic** serving communities surrounding Warsaw) is forbidden. Public holidays (2017): January 1; April 14, 16 & 17; May 1 & 3; June 4 & 15; August 15; November 1 & 11; December 25 & 26.

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

It is compulsory to carry the following items of equipment and/or observe specific rules: First Aid Kit (Advisable); Warning Triangle (Required); Spare Bulbs (Advisable); Dipped Headlights are compulsory at all times from 1 October to 1 March; Seat Belts must be worn (Required).

Speed Limits

Vehicles Concerned	Residential Areas (Kms)	Built-Up Areas (kms)	All Purpose Roads (kms)	Expressways / Dual Carraigeways (kms)	Motorways (Kms)
Rigid Trucks under 3.5 tonnes	20	50	90	100	130
Rigids, Artics & Road Trains over 3.5 tonnes	20	50	70	80	80
Lower and/or higher speed limits will be indicated by local road signs (where applicable). NB: Between 23:00 and 05:00, the maximum authorised speed limit is 60 km/h.					

IIa. Answer the questions according to the information from the text above.

1. What is the name of institution should owners of vehicles with exceeding weights and dimensions contact?

2. What kind of vehicles must have a Police escort?

3. What are driving restrictions for goods vehicles over 12 tonnes during Public Holidays?

4. What is possible maximum width of loads in Polish roads?

5. What items of equipment are advisable to carry in the vehicle while driving in Polish roads?

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

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

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

Useful vocabulary

apply [ə'plai] *verb* to put to or adapt for a special use
(*transl.* _____)

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

temporary ['tempərəri] *adj* lasting, used, serving, or enjoyed for a limited time
(*transl.* _____)

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

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

breakdown ['breɪkdaʊn] *noun*
breaking down, wearing out, or sudden loss of ability to function efficiently, as of a machine (*transl.* _____)

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

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

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

Green Card required, plus original vehicle registration documents.

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

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

Speed Limits

Vehicles Concerned	Built-Up Areas (kms)	Outside Built-Up Areas (kms)		
		All purpose roads	Expressways / Dual Carraigeways	Motorways
All goods vehicles over 3.5 tonnes	50	80	80	80
Goods Vehicles with unbraked trailer	50	60	60	60

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

1. What kind of restrictions are there in Finnish roads on public holidays or weekends?

_____.

2. How much fuel can goods vehicles import?

_____.

3. When must snow chains be used? _____.

4. When must Hi-Vis jackets be worn? _____.

5. What is the maximum speed for Goods Vehicles with unbraked trailer in Finnish motorways? _____.

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

1. compliance, conformity - _____;

2. approval, endorsement - _____;

3. allowed, authorized - _____;

4. constraint, regulation - _____;

5. overpass, passage - _____;

6. obligatory, mandatory - _____;

7. momentary, provisional - _____;

8. disaster, hazard - _____.

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



Video listening activities

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

Glossary:

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

(*transl.* _____)

feather the fuel ['feðə ðə 'fju:əl] *verb* to save the fuel

(*transl.* _____)

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

creep [kri:p] *verb* to move or proceed very slowly

(*transl.* _____)

momentum [mə'mentəm] *noun* force or speed of movement; impetus, as of a physical object or course of events

(*transl.* _____)

downgrade [,daʊn'greɪd] *noun* a downward slope, especially of a road

(*transl.* _____)

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

II. Watch the video “Winter Driving Tips for Truckers” at

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5zL4vjJguxs> and mark the answers TRUE or FALSE.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Going up the hills have the interlock disabled. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. Going up the hills feather the fuel. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. Keep the engine close to the bottom of RPM range. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. Climbing up the hills follow the tracks of other trucks. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. Hug the right side a little. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. Going down the hill try to go as fast as possible. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. When climbing a snow covered grade engage the accelerator lock. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8. Try to keep shifting to a minimum. | TRUE | FALSE |

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

- When climbing a slippery grade...
a) *press the accelerator hard;* b) *engage the drive wheels;* c) *shift bigger gear.*
- What is RMP in this video?
a) *reversible motor pump;* b) *radio motor patrol;* c) *revolutions per minute.*
- When climbing slippery road try to go...
a) *near to right hand edge of the road;*
b) *in the middle of the road;* c) *near to left hand edge of the road.*
- When going down the slippery grade....
a) *try to go fast;* b) *try to go on average speed;* c) *try to go slow.*
- When going on snowy road uphill:
a) *engage accelerator lock;*
b) *shift the biggest gear;* c) *try to accelerate beforehand.*
- What does driver in the video use climbing up a snowy road in order not spin the wheels?
a) *acceleration;* b) *momentum + horsepower;* c) *puts some gravel on the road.*
- What does the driver suggest while descending the hill? a) *shift gears as much as possible;* b) *press the brakes hard;* c) *shift gears as little as possible.*



Writing activities

III. Think about an interesting place you visited in the past. Write a travel blog about the place and your visit (160-180 words).

Ideas:

Decide which place you are going to write about.

Choose four of these things to write about.

- *How and when you got there.*
- *The location of the place and its history.*
- *The name of the place and where it comes from.*
- *What you did and what you saw.*
- *What the weather was like.*

- 
- *What the people were like.*

Plan:

Paragraph 1: Introduction. Say where you went and how you got there.

Paragraph 2: Give background information. Say something about the place and its history.

Paragraph 3: Say what you did and saw.

Paragraph 4: Sum up why you liked it.

Writing help (use the following adjectives to describe the journey, the weather, the people and the place if necessary):

short, dangerous, safe, exciting, boring, stormy, windy, hot, rainy, cold, polite, nice, young, historic, pretty, cheap, unpopular, awful, crowded, fascinating.

**3.6. WRITING TEST AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES.
TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, CARGO SHIPMENT, TRAVELLING.
(Classroom activities ONLY)**



Complete the writing test (30 min).

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

standard version terms risks rules contracts sale

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






(Marks/7)

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

A Bill of Lading is a document issued 1) _____ a carrier to a shipper, acknowledging that specified goods have been received 2) _____ board as cargo for conveyance to a named place for delivery to the consignee, who is usually identified. The term derives from the verb “to lade”, which means to load a cargo onto a ship or other form 3) _____ transportation. Bill of Lading is a shipping document that gives details 4) _____ a consignment, its destination and the consignee. This document is signed 5) _____ the captain of the ship or his deputy detailing the transfer of goods _____ a supplier _____ a buyer. B/L is evidence that a valid contract of carriage exists, and it may incorporate the full terms of the contract 6) _____ the consigner and the carrier by reference.

(Marks/8)

III. Choose correct definition of traffic signs.

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

(Marks/5)

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

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

(Marks/5)

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

Glossary:

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

supervise [su:pəvaɪz] *verb* to direct or oversee the performance or operation of

citizen ['sɪtɪzən] *noun* a native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to its government and is entitled to its protection

hire ['haɪə] *verb* to engage the services of (a person or persons) for wages or other payment

Although people drive in all countries, the rules can be quite different between nations and areas. For this reason, you should always learn the laws before you decide to drive in a foreign country. If you are not careful, you can get into trouble, since the rules might be very different from what you are used to. For example, you can find some big differences in laws related to the minimum driving age, the appropriate side of the road to drive on, and mobile phone use while driving.

In the United States of America, people who live in Alaska may obtain a learner's permit (legal permission to drive while being supervised) at the age of fourteen. This is quite different from the driving laws of Niger, where a person must be at least twenty-three years old to drive. If you are curious to know the minimum driving age in most countries, the answer is eighteen.

It may also surprise you to learn that not every country allows its citizens to drive, although most of them do. For example, women are not allowed to drive in Saudi Arabia no matter how old they are. Instead, they must have a male family member or hired male driver to travel by car.

Driving on the right or left side of the road also varies. For instance, in Great Britain, Cyprus, Australia, India, and Malaysia people drive on the left. However, in the U.S., Mexico, France, and Canada people are required to drive on the right. As a matter of fact, one country can have different driving rules for different areas. For example, people in Hong Kong drive on the left, while drivers in other parts of China use the right side of the road.

Other driving laws that are different between countries include those related to using mobile phones. In Japan, using any kind of mobile phone device is illegal, even if you do not need to hold the phone with your hands. However, in Argentina and Australia, drivers are allowed to talk on their mobile phones as long as they do not use their hands.

You might also find it interesting to learn that some countries have very strange or unusual laws. For example, in the country of Cyprus, it is against the law to eat or drink anything while driving. Even more interesting is that in Germany, there is a famous road called the Autobahn, where certain parts have no speed limit at all!

1. According to the passage, why is it illegal to eat or drink while driving in Cyprus?
A. *Eating or drinking while driving causes car accidents;* B. *Eating or drinking while driving stops drivers from watching their speed;* C. *Eating or drinking while driving is not responsible;* D. *The passage does not give the reason.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Marks/5)

(Total/30)



Conversation questions (15 min.)

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

1. How often are you caught in a traffic jam?
2. How do you feel when you get stuck in a traffic jam?
3. What do you do when you sit in a traffic jam?
4. What causes traffic congestion in your opinion?
5. Can you remember a very long tailback you were stuck in?
6. What do you do to avoid the traffic?
7. What's your attitude toward speed limits?
8. How often do you break the speed limit?
9. Why do people so frequently don't drive the speed limit?
10. Have you ever been caught on a speed camera?
11. Have you ever been stopped for speeding? What happened?
12. Have you ever jumped a red light?
13. Can people be arrested for drink-driving in your country?
14. When are people banned from driving in your country?
15. What conditions disqualify people from driving?



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