

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ НАУКИ І ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ

Travel and transport



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Т. А. КУПЦОВА, І. А. КОЛІЄВА

Travel and transport

навчальний посібник

ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ І ТА ІІ КУРСІВ ДЕННОЇ І ЗАОЧНОЇ ФОРМ НАВЧАННЯ ЗА
ПЕРШИМ (БАКАЛАВРСЬКИМ) РІВНЕМ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ
З УСІХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ

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Навчальний посібник містить лексичний матеріал, необхідний для першого етапу навчання. Кожен з уроків складається з текстів, лексичних завдань, словника, що відповідають програмі Міністерства освіти і науки України.

Має на меті розширення науково-популярної і технічної лексики, формування у студентів навичок читання, перекладу технічних текстів, осмислення професійно-орієнтованої англомовної літератури. Для аудиторної роботи та самостійної роботи студентів перших та других курсів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник відповідає навчальній програмі Міністерства освіти і науки України. Мета навчального посібника – сформувати у майбутніх фахівців залізничної галузі навички усного і письмового спілкування на англійській мові; навички усної комунікації у ситуаціях під час подорожі за кордоном. Крім того, посібник спрямований розвивати у студентів вміння читати, розуміти та адекватно перекладати оригінальну літературу з залізничної тематики, що є актуальним тому, що в умовах сьогодення звертаючи увагу на прискорений науково-технічний прогрес при зростанні потоку інформації все більшого значення набуває саме читання іноземною мовою.. Автори прагнули розробити якнаймога більше вправ на закріплення тематичної лексики та включити діалоги, що наближені до повсякденних контактів на залізничному вокзалі та під час подорожі поїздом. У Вступі даються практичні поради з розвитку навичок читання так як саме читання іноземною мовою як комунікативне уміння та засіб спілкування є важливим видом мовленнєвої діяльності та найбільш розповсюдженим способом іншомовної комунікації, яким студенти ВНЗ мають оволодіти згідно з вимогами чинної програми з іноземних мов. Посібник складається з 13 розділів. Структуру кожного розділу складають основний текст по темі заняття, словник, лексичні вправи і діалоги, які доповнюють або ілюструють тему розділу. Розділи 4–11 містять суто залізничну інформацію і можуть використовуватись не тільки студентами першого курсу, а й студентами другого року навчання, що працюють з темами зі спеціальностей. Ці матеріали посібника можна використовувати як під час аудиторної роботи, так і для самостійної роботи.

HOW TO BE A BETTER READER

The importance of reading

Reading is an extremely important skill. It is by reading that you learn much of what you need to know for your different school subjects. Reading is also an excellent way to improve your general English. You can only learn from reading, however, if what you read is not too difficult. For this reason, it is important to know what makes texts difficult and how you can improve your chances of understanding them.

What makes texts difficult to understand

Most of your reading difficulties will be caused by a problem on the list below. Of course, when two or more of these problems happen together, your chances of understanding will be even smaller. The problems may be the following:

- the text has many unknown words;
- the text has long, complicated sentences;
- the text is about a topic you know nothing about;
- the text is about a topic you find boring;
- the text has small print, long paragraphs, no pictures;
- the text has been badly written;
- you are feeling tired;
- you are distracted;
- you don't know the important cohesion markers;
- you don't know why you have been asked to read the text.

How to understand more of what you read

You can do nothing about some of the reading difficulties: for example, you can't change the print in a book or make poor writing better. But there are many things you **can** do that will give you a better chance of understanding what you read. Here are some suggestions:

1. Know your reading purpose. The way you read a book or a text depends very much on your *reasons* for reading it. This is why it is so important to know your reading purpose. You should read a question in your math exam differently from an entry in an encyclopaedia which you are looking at quickly to find out the date of an event. The kind of reading you do in class or for your homework is different from how you read a novel for pleasure in the summer vacation.

If you know your reading purpose – perhaps by looking first at the questions you must answer after reading – you can choose the best reading method.

If your teacher gives you something to read and doesn't tell you what you need to find out from the text or what you will do after the reading, ask her/him!

2. Choose the appropriate reading speed. ESL students often take a long time to do their work because they read everything slowly and carefully. Often, however, one of the following speedreading methods will be the best choice:

Skimming – this is reading a text quickly to find out what information it contains. You should skim when, for example, you want to check if a text has the information you need to answer some questions or write a project. It is often enough to look at the first (and last) sentences in each paragraph.

Scanning – this is reading quickly to find a specific piece of information. You should scan when, for example, you are looking for the answer to a question which you know is in the text. In general, students should be trying to increase their reading speed.

3. Get background information. Find something out about the topic you have to read. The more background information you have, the easier it will be to understand the text. You can get this background information background in your own language. For example, if you are studying the Italian Renaissance, you could read an encyclopaedia or textbook in your own language to find out the most important details about this historical period. Your parents may also be able to give you useful background information. Talk to them in your language.

You can sometimes get background information from the text itself. Many writers include a conclusion or summary; if you read this first, it may give you a good start.

4. Use all the information in the book. Good textbooks are well-organised, with titles, sub-titles, introductions, summaries or conclusions. Many books also have pictures with captions. Look at all these first before starting to read.

Another aspect of good reading is that each paragraph has a topic sentence. A topic sentence is a sentence, usually the first one in a paragraph that contains the main idea of the paragraph. If you concentrate on understanding the topic sentence, this may help you understand what comes next.

5. Increase your vocabulary. Of course, reading itself is an excellent way to improve your vocabulary, but there are many other things you can do. The better your vocabulary, the easier you will find your reading.

6. Use your dictionary sensibly. A common mistake of ESL students is to look up each unknown word in the texts they are given to read. Occasionally this is necessary – for example, when reading examination questions. But it takes a long time and can be very boring. It can even make understanding more difficult because by the time you reach the end of the paragraph you have forgotten what you read at the beginning!

7. Learn the important words that organise text. When you read texts in your science or history books, you will find that most good writers organise their writing with cohesion markers (also called *transition words*). These are words that connect different parts of the writing and help writers structure their thoughts. If you learn the important cohesion markers, you will find it easier to understand the text.

Here are some important cohesion markers: *also, therefore, except, unless, however, instead, (al)though, furthermore, moreover, nevertheless, on the other hand, as a result, despite, in conclusion.*

8. Choose the right place to read. You can't really expect to understand a difficult book if you are trying to read in the same room with the television on and your little brother distracting you. The same goes for reading in the bus on the way to school. You also can't expect to read a textbook and listen to music at the same time. Try to find a quiet and comfortable place with good light, and your dictionaries and other materials nearby.

9. Choose the right time to read. If you have a difficult text to read for homework, it's probably best to do this first. If you leave it until last when you are tired, you will find it even more difficult.

Important: If you have tried the advice above and you still cannot understand a text, then it is simply too hard for you. Stop reading and ask someone to help you (your ESL teacher, for example!). Nobody likes to give up, but you will just be wasting your time if you continue to work at a text that is beyond you.

<https://www.publishersweekly.com/pw/by-topic/industry-news/tip-sheet/article/66287-how-to-become-a-better-reader-in-10-steps.html>

CHAPTER 1

Travelling



SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

airport	[ˈeəpɔ:t]	аеропорт
berth	[bɜ:θ]	спальне місце
carriage	[ˈkæriɪdʒ]	вагон (пасажирський)
departure	[dɪˈpɑ:tʃə]	від'їзд, відправлення
destination	[ˌdestɪˈneɪʃn]	місце призначення; мета (подорожі)
for this reason	[ˈri:z(ə)n]	з цієї причини
height	[haɪt]	висота
hence	[hen(t)s]	звідси, отже
in advance	[ədˈvɑ:n(t)s]	завчасно
on the eve	[i:v]	напередодні
package	[ˈpækɪdʒ]	пакет, пакунок
passenger	[ˈpæs(ə)ndʒə]	пасажир
plane		літак
procedure	[prəˈsi:dʒə]	процедура
rack	[ræk]	поличка для речей
railway station		залізничний вокзал
relaxation	[ˌri:lækˈseɪʃn]	відпочинок від роботи, перепочинок, розвага
routine	[ruːˈti:n]	певний режим, заведений порядок, рутинна

ship		корабель, судно, пароплав
surroundings	[sə'raʊndɪŋz]	околиці, середовище
suitcase	['sju:tkeɪs]	валіза
to announce	[ə'naʊns]	повідомляти
to become homesick	['həʊmsɪk]	нудьгувати за домівкою
to be essential	[ɪ'senʃ(ə)l]	бути необхідним, важливим
to be in a hurry	['hʌrɪ]	поспішати
to be on the safe side		про всяк випадок
to board a train (ship, etc)	[bɔ:d]	сісти на потяг (корабель тощо)
to cancel	['kæn(t)s(ə)l]	відмінити
to delay	[dɪ'leɪ]	запізнюватись
to feel like returning home		бажати повернутися додо- му
to make one's prepa- rations	[,prep(ə)'reɪʃ(ə)nz]	готуватися
to pack		укладати речі, пакуватися
to restore	[rɪ'stɔ:]	відновлювати, відшкодову- вати, відроджувати
to settle one's busi- ness		влаштовувати справи
to spare oneself the trouble of		позбавити себе від турбот, позбутися турбот
to stand in a queue (Br.)/ line (Am.)	[kju:]	стояти в черзі
train		потяг
waiting room		зал очікування

Modern life is impossible without travelling. True, we often get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine. Hence some relaxation is essential to restore our mental and physical resources. That is why the best place of relaxation, in my opinion, is the one where you have never been before. And it is by means of travelling that you get to that place.

To understand how true it is you've got to go to a railway station, a sea or a river port or an airport. There you are most likely to see hundreds of people hurrying to board a train, a ship or a plane.

To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in a queue, you'd better book tickets in advance. All you have to do is to ring up the airport or the railway station booking office and they will send your ticket to your place. And, of course, before getting off you have to make your preparations. You should



settle all your businesses and visit your friends and relatives. On the eve of your departure you should pack your things in a suitcase. When the day of your departure comes you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station.

For some time you stay in the waiting room. If you are hungry, you take some refreshments. In some time the loudspeaker announces that the train or the plane is in and the passengers are invited to take their seats. If you travel by train you find your carriage, enter the corridor and find your berth. It may be a lower berth, which is more convenient, or an upper one. You put your suitcase into a special box under the lower seat. Then you arrange your smaller packages on the racks. In some time the train starts off. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through and enjoy beautiful nature. It may be an express train or a passenger one. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by an express train, because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your destination.

But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane, because it is the fastest way of travelling. After the procedure of registration you board the plane at last. You sit down in a comfortable armchair and in a few minutes you are already above the clouds. The land can be seen below among the clouds and it looks like a geographical map. After the plane gains its regular height the stewardess brings in some mineral water. You can sit and read a book or a magazine, look through the window to watch the passing clouds change their colour from white to black.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. A sea voyage is very enjoyable, indeed. But for some people the best way of travelling is by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are that you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop wherever you wish, where there is something interesting to see. And for this reason travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

When you get tired of relaxation, you become homesick and feel like returning home. You realize that «East or West – home is best», as the saying goes.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do people travel much nowadays?
2. What should a traveler do on the eve of the departure?
3. What are the advantages of travelling by train? Are there any disadvantages?
4. Where can one wait for a train?
5. Why do some people prefer travelling by plane?
6. What attracts us during a sea voyage?
7. Why is travelling by car so popular?
8. Which forms of transport do you like/dislike? Why?
9. How would you like to travel in the future?
10. Which forms of transport are popular in your country?
11. Do you take taxis? Why?
12. What is a traffic jam?

Exercise 2. Use a word or words below to complete each sentence. The word may be in a different form.

<i>buffet</i>	<i>grounded</i>	<i>seat belt</i>	<i>flying</i>
<i>harbour</i>	<i>check in</i>	<i>check up</i>	<i>single</i>
<i>deck</i>	<i>flight</i>	<i>platform</i>	<i>delayed</i>
<i>crew</i>	<i>attendant</i>	<i>flight</i>	<i>surrendered</i>
<i>luggage</i>	<i>station</i>	<i>took off</i>	<i>deviated</i>
<i>life belt</i>	<i>cabin</i>	<i>departure</i>	<i>diverted</i>
<i>cancelled</i>	<i>passengers</i>	<i>lounge</i>	<i>suitcase</i>
<i>quay</i>	<i>landed</i>	<i>took up</i>	
<i>destination</i>	<i>declared</i>	<i>runway</i>	

1. I had to _____ my tickets, because I was ill and couldn't travel.
2. The train for London is now arriving at _____ three.
3. The plane _____ on time but arrived half an hour late.

4. We finally reached our _____ after travelling all day.
5. It was hard to find a seat on the train as there were so many _____.
6. While we were waiting at the station we had a bite to eat in the _____.
7. I felt seasick so I went to my _____ and tried to sleep.
8. Do you want a return ticket, or a _____?
9. The customs officer asked Bill if he had anything to _____.
10. There is a small _____ here for fishing boats and yachts.
11. How much _____ can I take with me on the plane?
12. The 8.55 _____ from Hull will be 30 minutes late. We apologise for the _____.

Exercise 3. Match the definition with the correct word.

<i>trip</i>	<i>travel</i>	<i>cruise</i>	<i>expedition</i>	<i>itinerary</i>
<i>tour</i>	<i>flight</i>	<i>voyage</i>	<i>crossing</i>	<i>package tour</i>

1. A journey by ship for pleasure is a _____.
2. A journey by plane is a _____.
3. The plan of a journey is an _____.
4. An informal word for journey. Sometimes meaning a short journey is a _____.
5. A journey for a scientific or special purpose is an _____.
6. A holiday which includes organised travel and accommodation is a _____.
7. Taking journeys, as a general idea is to _____.
8. A journey by sea is a _____.
9. An organised journey to see the sights of a place is a _____.
10. A journey from one side of the sea to the other is a _____.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the list:

<i>trip</i>	<i>flight</i>	<i>excursions</i>	<i>voyage</i>
<i>travel</i>	<i>tour</i>	<i>journey</i>	

1. I went on my first long-distance _____ when I was thirteen years old – from Kharkiv to London. It was really exciting.
2. The hotel organized several _____ for us to visit some places of interest in the area.
3. My English friend came to stay last month but she had had a terrible _____. The plane was delayed and then the train was cancelled.
4. The first _____ across the Atlantic took place probably about 12,000 years ago.

5. Our school _____ to the museum was cancelled because the teacher had forgotten to book a coach.

6. My brother collects _____ books about different capital cities and so far he has had twenty of them.

7. This summer dad has taken us on a _____ of the UK, stopping at more than ten cities.

Exercise 5. Give examples of well-known sights in Ukraine.

- 1) a cathedral _____;
- 2) a monument _____;
- 3) a bridge _____;
- 4) a castle _____;
- 5) an architectural wonder _____;
- 6) a place of natural beauty _____;
- 7) a church _____;
- 8) historical sights _____.

Exercise 6. Find one noun in each line, which does not go with the verb.

- 1) drive *a car, a plane, a train, a bus*
- 2) ride *a bike, a boat, a horse, a camel*
- 3) get on/off *a car, a plane, a horse, a train*
- 4) get into/out of *a motorbike, a taxi, a car, a lorry*
- 5) go by *bus, foot, car, helicopter*

Exercise 7. Read and choose the best holiday option. Compare with your partner using the word combinations:

I see your point, but I still prefer ... because I find them ...;

You are right to some extent;

I think this idea is worth trying out;

What I mean is that ...;

If you ask me, I would say that ...;

I guess I could not spend my holidays in ...

Which is your idea of a perfect holiday:

- at the seaside, in the mountains, by the lakes, in big cities?
- on your own, with your family, with your friends?
- sightseeing, lying on the beach, playing sports?
- tent, guest house, luxury hotel?
- eating new local dishes, sticking to a family diet?
- by train, by ship, by car, by plane?

Exercise 8. Write the LETTER of the response from the list below to each of the following questions/comments. Choose the best, most logical response.

1. Can I get one ticket for the 9:00 p.m. flight to New York City? _____
2. How much is the ticket for my four-year-old son? _____
3. Is there a student discount? _____
4. Can I return this ticket? _____
5. Is the train to Glasgow on time? _____
6. My bag didn't arrive with my flight. _____
7. Can I bring this bag on the bus with me? _____
8. Is this a direct train to Coventry? _____
9. Is this the line for Singapore Airlines? _____
10. Can I bring my cat on the flight if she's in a carrier? _____

a: No, you have to transfer in Birmingham.

b: Yes, you can, but all refunds are subject to a 10% administrative fee.

c: No, I'm sorry, that flight is fully booked.

d: Yes, but there's a \$100 charge for transporting pets.

e: No, you have to go to one of the counters around the corner.

f: You'll have to go to the «lost luggage» section upstairs.

g: Children under 5 years old travel free of charge.

h: No, I'm sorry, that bag is too big to bring aboard.

i: Yes, there's a 10% discount if you have an International Student Card.

j: No, it's 15 minutes late.

Exercise 9. Choose the correct, most natural-sounding response according to the context of the conversation.

YOU: Hello. _____ two tickets to Boston, please, for the 5:00 p.m. bus.

Would I purchase

Could I give

Could I get

CLERK: Sure. That'll be \$100.

YOU: Oh, I thought these tickets were _____?

low

on sale

so expensive

CLERK: They are, but only when you book two weeks in advance.

YOU: OK, no problem... I'll take them. How much _____
they were?

did you pay

did you sell

did you say

CLERK: \$100. You did want one-way tickets, not round-trip, right?

YOU: That's right. Can I pay by _____?

credit card

credit

a credit

CLERK: No, I'm sorry, we only accept cash.

YOU: OK, could you tell me where the nearest _____ is?

VIP

ATM

KLM

CLERK: There's one in the bank across the street from here.

Exercise 10. Choose the correct words/phrases to complete the following conversation at the airport:

YOU: Hi, where's the check-in _____ for American Airlines?

counter

control

zone

AIRPORT WORKER: That's in terminal 2. This is terminal 1.

YOU: Is there a _____ that goes between terminals?

transportation

shuttle bus

vehicle

AIRPORT WORKER: Yes, there's one right in front here.

YOU: _____ to the taxi stand?

Together

With

Next

AIRPORT WORKER: Yes, that's right.

YOU: Thanks. How much time _____ to check in?

will I let

should I allow

can I take

AIRPORT WORKER: If you're on an international flight I believe you have to check-in 3 hours before your flight.

YOU: And for _____ flights?

local

country

near

AIRPORT WORKER: On those flights you have to check in 1 and a half hours before.

<https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/5e9e0691dbfa4d001b85d953/buying-tickets-quiz>

Exercise 11. Read these conversations and translate them into Ukrainian. Act out your own dialogue.

Vocabulary

change	[tʃeɪndʒ]	решта (грошей)
dial	[ˈdaɪəl]	лічильник
main entrance	[ˈentrən(t)s]	головний вхід
meanwhile	[ˌmiːnˈwaɪl]	тим часом
to draw up (drew, drawn)	[drɔː]	зупинятися
to get off		виходити з транспортного засобу
to pay		сплачувати
waiting room		зал очікування

Ann: Shall I call a taxi?

Boris: If you please. **Meanwhile** I'll pack the few things I couldn't put in my suitcase.

Ann: Now we can start at last. Get in quick, please.

Ann: Is it far to the station yet?

Boris: Oh, no, it's quite near now. That large building at the end of the street. (*The taxi **draws up** at the main entrance.*) Here we are, Ann.

Ann: How much do we have to **pay** the driver, Boris?

Boris: Let me look at **the dial**. It's just eighty hryvnas.

Ann: And I have no **change** about me. Will you pay, please?

Boris: That's right. **Now get off**. I'll go and get the tickets.

Ann: Very well. The **booking-office** is over there.

Boris: Oh, yes I can see it. (*At the ticket window*). Two tickets to Kyiv, please.

Booking Clerk: First class?

Boris: Oh, no. Second please.

Booking Clerk: Three hundreds hryvnas. Here is the change.

Ann: (*To B. who has come back with the tickets*) Let's go to the **waiting room** now. We have twenty minutes left yet.

Boris: (*After some time*). It's now time to get on the train, Ann.

Ann: Yes, we'd better be in the carriage. It's almost 9.

Кубарьков Г. Л. Английский язык без проблем [5].

Exercise 12. Complete these sentences with information about yourself and your opinions.

1. My most exciting journey was
2. The most awful trip I had was
3. I think the most romantic way to travel is
4. I think the next century people will travel by/on/in

CHAPTER 2

Travelling by train



SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

advantage	[əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	перевага
arrivals and departures board / timetable board	[ə'raɪvəlz], [dɪ'pɑ:tʃəz]	табло розкладів прибуття та відправлення
arrive at (in)	[ə'raɪv]	прибувати
berth	[bɜ:θ]	спальне місце
carriage / coach	[ˈkæərɪdʒ]	пасажирський вагон
compartment	[kəm'pɑ:tmənt]	купе
destination	[,destɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n]	місце призначення
dining car / buffet car / restaurant car	[ˈrestərənt]	вагон-ресторан
engine	[ˈendʒɪn]	локомотив
enjoyable	[ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl]	приємний
express / fast train		швидкий поїзд
luggage	[ˈlʌɡɪdʒ]	багаж
make sure	[ʃuə]	переконуватись
one-way ticket / single ticket		квиток в один кінець
railway ticket / railroad ticket		залізничний квиток
return ticket / round trip ticket	[rɪ'tɜ:n]	квиток туди й назад
tannoy / loudspeaker	[ˈtænoɪ] / [ˌlaʊd'spi:kə]	гучномовець

to announce	[əˈnaʊn(t)s]	оголошувати
to board a train	[bɔ:d]	сідати на поїзд
to book a ticket in advance	[ədˈvɑ:n(t)s]	купувати квиток заздалегідь
to catch the train	[kæʃ]	встигнути на потяг
to delay	[diˈleɪ]	запізнюватись (про засоби транспорту)
to get in a queue (Br.) / line (Am.) for a ticket	[kju:]	ставати в чергу за квитком
to leave	[li:v]	від'їжджати
to take one's seat	[si:t]	займати місце
train station / railroad station / railway station		вокзал (залізничний)
train timetable / schedule	[ˈfedju:l]	розклад руху потягів та автобусів
smooth	[smu:ð]	плавний
source of information	[sɔ:s]	джерело інформації
vending machine	[ˈvendɪŋ ˈməʃɪn]	автомат

Today, people can travel in many different ways to cross great distances. When travellers need to cross oceans, they choose planes or ships, but if it is about travelling from city to city, one of the most favourite ways of travelling is train travel.

There are a lot of reasons why so many people prefer travelling by train. Some people might say that trains are slower than planes, but, first of all, there are more and more high-speed trains in the world nowadays and, secondly, trips by train do not involve waiting in queues – you just arrive at the railway station and board your train. Besides, train travel is cheaper than flying, especially when you travel short distances. Another important reason is that you can move about the train as you wish or go to the when you feel hungry. It is also worth noting that modern train seats are roomy and comfortable, and train rides are smooth and turbulence-free. Finally, people love travelling by train because they can enjoy beautiful landscape from their train seat.

Many people worry about catching the right train, but keeping the following key pieces of information in mind, it is actually very simple. The most important thing is the train's final destination, as this will be shown on the departure board and announced on the station tannoy. When booking your ticket, make sure you find out the final destination of any trains you plan to take.

Another important piece of information is the scheduled departure time. This will be printed on your ticket and displayed on the departure boards in the train station. Trains are timetabled to the minute and it is unlikely that more than one train will be departing at exactly the same time. Note that if a train is



delayed, it is still referred to by its scheduled departure time, although the actual departure time will also be displayed on the board.

Departure boards are useful for checking whether your train is late or on time before you arrive at the station. Simply enter the station you're leaving from and your destination and all the trains scheduled for this journey will be returned. To the left of each station name is an estimated time of departure from that station and if the train is running late, the approximate delay time is listed on the right. The platform your train will be arriving at is also shown. This site can also be used from mobiles so you can check it on the go. It is often more up to date and accurate than the departure boards in the station!

When a train is arriving, the station tannoy will play a message which names the final destination, departure time, train operating company and a list of all the stops. It also tells you which platform it's arriving at. This is probably the most useful source of information on a station, so make sure you can hear it!

The departures board is usually a screen hanging from the roof, showing a list of the next few trains leaving from that station and from which platform the trains are departing from. Sometimes, each platform has its own departure board as well, with more detail such as stops.

When catching trains, be aware that they like to leave precisely «on the dot» and the doors can be locked up to 45 seconds before they are supposed to leave. So don't cut it too close!

If you have any trouble, station staff is always willing to help. Show the guards your ticket and they ought to be able to tell you which train you want and the platform it is departing from.

Booking in advance online is also easy and can often be cheaper than booking in person in some countries. Simply input your starting point and destination, the dates and rough times you want to travel, and it will give you a list of trains to choose from. Note how some journeys take longer than others, have more changes or cost more.

Select the ticket you want and pay via debit/credit card. You may need to register an account with the website before you can pay, but this is a simple process. At the end you will be given a summary of your journey to print out.

When you buy online, you have a choice of ways to get your ticket sent to you. If there's time, you can get them posted. If not, then you pick them up from the station yourself, using a ticket vending machine. You will be given a reference number to enter on the machine, and you will also need to take your credit card with you. The card will not be charged, but you have to put it in the machine to get the tickets. You are supposed to use the same card that you paid with, though in fact you can often use any old card. Don't rely on this at the last minute though!

When the loudspeaker announces that your train is in, the passengers are asked to take their seats. The carriage and compartment are appointed in your ticket, and you find them easily. And now it is time for you to find your berth. It may be a lower berth, which is more convenient, or an upper one, a corner seat or a seat facing the engine or back to engine one. After finding your seat you put your luggage into a special box under the lower berth. Soon the train starts off. You sit in a cozy compartment and marvel at the country you are travelling through. It's much more convenient to travel by express trains for it takes you less time to get to your destination.

There is no denying the fact that travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all passenger carriages and there are sleeping-cars and dining-cars that make even the longest journey enjoyable.

<https://znanija.com/task/21340977#readmore>

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the reasons of choosing travelling by train?
2. What advices should one follow booking a train ticket?

3. What does the statement «Trains are timetable» mean?
4. What is the departure board?
5. Which information is given on the departure board?
6. What does the station tannoy announce?
7. What must one be aware of catching trains?
8. Who can give us a help when we are in trouble at the station?
9. What is the advantage of booking ticket online?

Exercise 2. Find the definitions for the words.

1) dining car	a) a bed in a boat or train
2) carriage	b) one of the separate areas inside a vehicle, especially a train
3) compartment	c) any of the separate parts of a train in which the passengers sit
4) booking office	d) to come to a place, esp. after traveling
5) journey	e) a place, at a theatre, station, etc. where tickets can be bought
6) arrive	f) a railway carriage equipped as a restaurant
7) depart	g) to go away or leave, especially on a journey
8) berth	h) the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle

Exercise 3. Make up a sentence matching its two parts.

1. People love travelling by train because	a) it is unlikely that more than one train will be departing at exactly the same time
2. When booking your ticket,	b) the station tannoy will play a message
3. Trains are timetabled to the minute and	c) in all passenger carriages
4. When a train is arriving,	d) make sure you find out the final destination of any trains you plan to take
5. If you have any trouble,	e) the passengers are asked to take their seats

6. When the loudspeaker announces that your train is in,	f) they can enjoy beautiful landscape from their train seat
7. Modern trains have very comfortable seats	g) station staff are always willing to help

Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer in each sentence.

1. Travelling by train is _____ than by plane.
a) more expensive b) cheapest c) cheaper
2. The most important thing is the train's final destination, as this will be shown on the _____ and announced on the station tannoy.
a) departure board b) booking office c) timetable
3. When a train is _____, the station tannoy will play a message which names the final destination, departure time, train operating company and a list of all the stops.
a) running b) departing c) arriving
4. When the loudspeaker announces that your train is in, the passengers are asked to take their _____.
a) belts b) seats c) luggage
5. After finding your seat you put your _____ into a special box under the lower berth.
a) ticket b) luggage c) berth
6. It's much more convenient to travel by express trains for it takes you less time to get to your _____.
a) place of departing b) arrival c) destination
7. The _____ tell you which train you want and the platform it is departing from.
a) porter b) guard c) conductor

Exercise 5. Write the proper sequence of actions.

- ___ Get on the train.
- ___ Pack your luggage.
- ___ Get off the train.
- ___ Look at the departure board to see which platform your train will leave from.
- ___ Ask the conductor for the time when the train is expected to arrive.
- ___ Arrive early onto the train platform.
- ___ Go to a railway station or onto a rail website and book your ticket on advance.
- ___ Relax.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks.

traveller travelled travelling

1. The job involves me _____ all over the country.
2. From Germany they _____ by train to Poland.
3. She joined a dance troupe and _____ all over Europe.
4. The _____ had to fight his way through the tropical forest with an axe.
5. I was a _____ returning to a cozy home, able to see that home with new eyes.
6. _____ by train is still one of the safest methods of transport.
7. His train is _____ at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

departure departing depart

1. The Edinburgh train will _____ from platform six.
2. Travelers _____ Ukraine do not need an exit visa.
3. Her arrival coincided with our _____.
4. The majority of holiday flights _____ and arrive on schedule.
5. All passengers _____ for New York on flight UA179 should go to Gate 7.
6. She was kept very busy right up to the moment of her _____,

arrive arriving arrival

1. The train's approximate time of _____ is 10.30.
2. Let me know which train you'll be _____ on.
3. He found it difficult to hide his disappointment when she didn't _____.
4. We shall inform you of the date of the delegation's _____.
5. The national football team will _____ in Tokyo tomorrow afternoon.



Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the list.

<i>stations</i>	<i>luggage</i>	<i>departure</i>	<i>transportation</i>
<i>means</i>	<i>reliable</i>	<i>speed lines</i>	

The benefits of travelling by train

There are multiple services every day with a wide choice of routes and 1) _____. Rail travel offers the traveller a network of high-speed trains linking city-centre to city-centre, 24 hours a day, seven days per week, and 365 days of the year.

Almost no weather delays. Rail is less affected by adverse weather conditions and other environmental factors e.g. ash clouds, and therefore more 2) _____.

Save time. Train journey times are getting shorter and faster every year through the construction of new high 3) _____ allowing travel up to 320km/h, linking main cities in only a few hours. It usually takes less than 15 minutes to check-in, except for the Eurostar where check-in generally closes 30 minutes prior to departure and ten minutes for Business Premier Class.

Travel in comfort. You will find spacious carriages onboard with large seats and ample space for 4) _____. Some trains offer power sockets at your seats and complimentary Wi-Fi.

Arrive in the heart of the city. Most of the major train 5) _____ are located in the heart of the cities and travellers benefit from excellent connections with other public transportation such as the underground trains, taxis and buses.

Go Green. Well-established high-speed rail systems operate in a more environmentally friendly way than any other 6) _____ of transport.

Off the beaten track. With more than 240 000km of track connecting all the European cities, villages, mountains and countryside, rail travel remains the most comprehensive choice of 7) _____.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct word from the list below to complete each of the following sentences.

<i>car</i>	<i>missed</i>	<i>sleeper</i>	<i>cash</i>	<i>completely</i>
<i>lost</i>	<i>platform</i>	<i>student</i>	<i>delay</i>	<i>lavatories</i>

1. I don't have my _____ identification card.
2. I don't have any _____. Can I pay by credit card?
3. I _____ my ticket.

4. I _____ my train.
5. We can't find the _____ that our train leaves from.
6. Are the _____ occupied?
7. I asked for a _____ seat because I like to sleep on trains.
8. My window won't close _____. Can you fix it?
9. Why is there such a long _____?
10. I'm hungry. Is there a restaurant _____ on this train?

**Exercise 9. Choose the correct question for the answer that's given.
What did the person ask to get this answer?**

1. ANSWER: It's the standard charge for the seat reservation.
QUESTION:
 - Why did you charge me €5 more?
 - Did you give me back my change?
 - Do I have to change trains?
2. ANSWER: No, only regular seats.
QUESTION:
 - How much is the ticket?
 - Does this train have sleeper seats?
 - Do I have to change trains?
3. ANSWER: Yes, it's 10% cheaper if you have your International Student Card.
QUESTION:
 - Can I get a student discount?
 - Is there a discount for seniors?
 - Is there another train to London today?
4. ANSWER: No, it's a direct train.
QUESTION:
 - Does this train have sleeper seats?
 - How much is the ticket?
 - Do I have to change trains?
5. ANSWER: No, we'll put them in the bus' baggage compartment.
QUESTION:
 - Did you find my bag?
 - Do I have to bring my bags on the bus?
 - Is this the only bus station in this city?
6. ANSWER: Yes, there are three stops before that station.
QUESTION:
 - Is this the only bus station in this city?

- Are there any buses going to Charleston today?
- Does the bus stop anywhere before the central bus station?

7. ANSWER: Yes, if it's not expired, you'll get back 70% of the ticket price.

QUESTION:

- Can I get a refund for an unused ticket?
- Can I get a discount if I buy my ticket in advance?
- Do you have a schedule I could look at?

8. ANSWER: If you buy your ticket one week in advance, it'll be 20% cheaper.

QUESTION:

- Can I get a discount if I buy my ticket in advance?
- Can I get a refund for an unused ticket?
- Do you have a schedule I could look at?

9. ANSWER: Yes, there's one at 10:00 a.m., and another at 5:45 p.m.

QUESTION:

- Can I get off before the central bus station?
- Are there any buses going to Charleston today?
- Is this the only bus station in town?

10. ANSWER: No, they leave from Victoria Station.

QUESTION:

- How much is a ticket to Brussels?
- How long is the trip to Brussels?
- Do trains to Brussels leave from this station?

<https://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/travelenglish/buying-tickets-questions-answers1.html>

Exercise 10. Read these conversations and translate them into Ukrainian. Act out your own dialogue.

Vocabulary

carriage	[ˈkærɪdʒ]	пасажирський вагон
compartment	[kəmˈpɑːtmənt]	купе
entertainment trip	[ˌentəˈteɪnmənt]	розважальна подорож
luggage	[ˈlʌɡɪdʒ]	багаж
to go on business (went, gone)		їхати у справах
to leave for (left, left)	[liːv]	від'їжджати в

to see smb off (saw, seen)		проводжати когось
suitcase	['s(j)u:tkeɪs]	валіза

Ann: I'm leaving Kyiv in a couple of days.

Borys: Where are you **leaving for**?

Ann: I am going to Barcelona.

Borys: Will it be an entertainment trip?

Ann: No, I am **going on business**.

Borys: How will you travel, by land or by air?

Ann: By train, this time.

Ann: Let me know your **carriage** and **compartment** numbers, Boris; I'll come **to see you off**. How will you get to the station? By taxi? Are you taking much **luggage**?

Borys: No, only a **suitcase**.

* * *

Vocabulary

fast train	[fɑ:st]	швидкий поїзд
pleasure	['pleʒə]	задоволення
principal streets	['prɪn(t)səp(ə)l]	головні вулиці
to arrive	[ə'raɪv]	прибувати
to suit smb	[s(j)u:t]	підходити комусь
trip	[trɪp]	подорож, екскурсія
Warsaw	['wɔ:ɹɔ:]	Варшава

Ann: It's good that I see you, Boris. I'm going to **Warsaw**. Are you coming along with me?

Borys: With **pleasure**. I have never visited the city, you know.

Ann: Fine, we can start tomorrow then, if you wish.

Borys: That **suits** me perfectly. And after a week's stay there we can go to Kyiv.

Ann: That's a good idea.

Borys: The **trip** now is not very long at all.

Ann: At what time do we start tomorrow? Have you got a timetable?

Borys: Here you are, Ann.

Ann: Let's have a look at it; shall we take the **express train** that leaves at 9.15 a.m.? We shall be in Kyiv at 6 hours that every day.

Borys: Oh, it's a **fast train**. And we **arrive** in the evening and shall have plenty of time to get rooms in a hotel and after wards take a look around at some of the **principal streets**.

Ann: It's agreed then. I'll call for you at half past eight. See that you are quite ready.

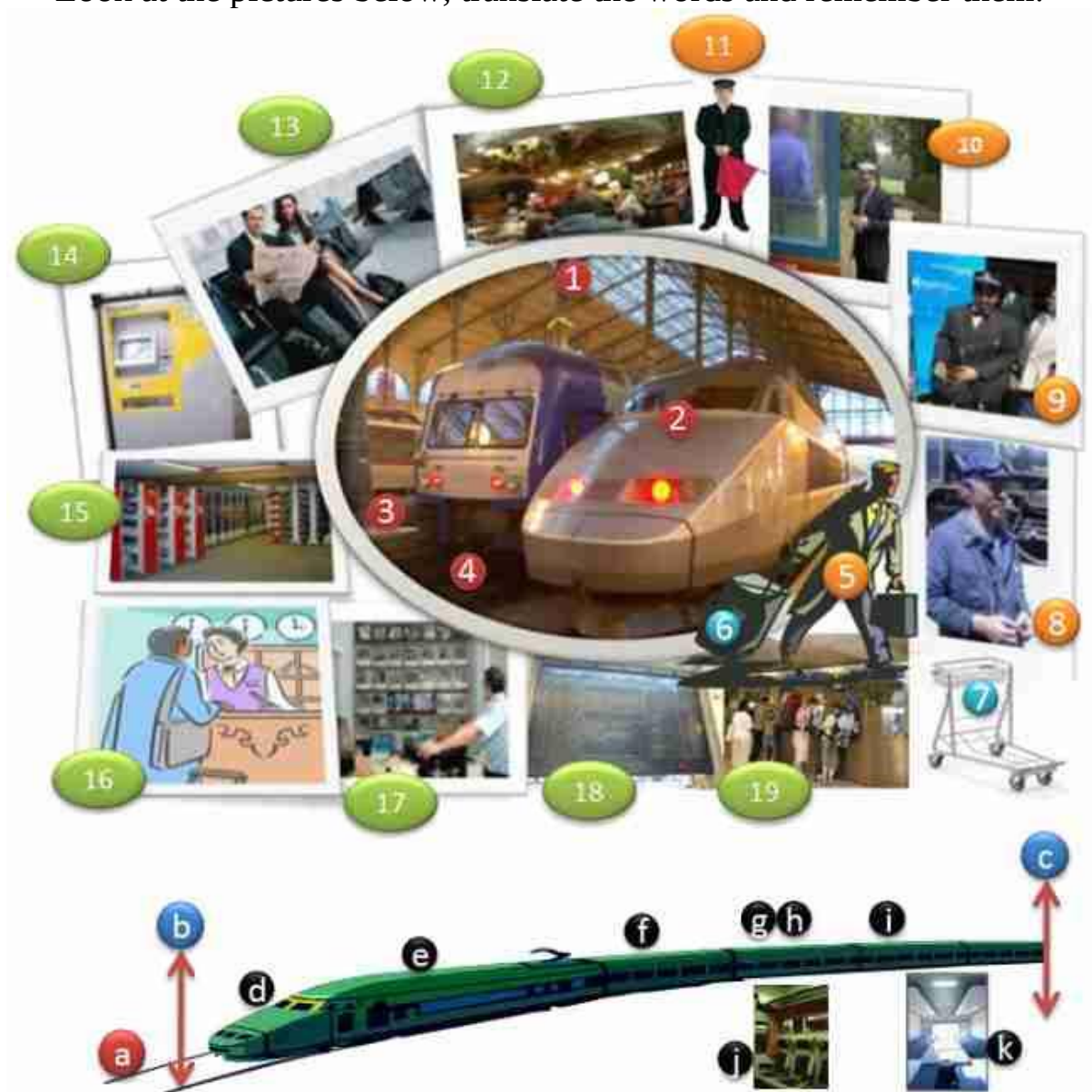
Borys: Oh, I will . Good-bye, till tomorrow.

Кубарьков Г. Л. Английский язык без проблем [5]

At the station

Part 1. Station

Look at the pictures below, translate the words and remember them.



1	The (railway) station	16	Information desk
2	The train	17	The lost property office
3	The platform	18	The arrival / departure board
4	The (railway) track	19	The ticket office
5	A passenger	a	The rail / the track
6	Luggage	b	The head-end of the train
7	The (luggage) trolley	c	The rear of the train
8	The railwayman	d	The locomotive
9	The ticket inspector	e	The luggage (postal) van
10	The guard	f	The carriage
11	The station master	g	The buffet car
12	The station buffet	h	The dining car
13	The waiting room	i	The sleeper
14	The ticket machine	j	The compartment
15	The left luggage locker	k	The couchettes/berths

My ticket

	A ticket
	A half price ticket
	A reduced rate
	A single ticket
	A return ticket
	A season ticket
	A railcard
	(First) class
	Standard class
	To punch

Useful phrases:

The train is arriving at platform 2.

The train to (city) calls at ...

When is the next/last train for ...?

A single / return to (city), please.

Do I have to change trains?

direct / through train – express train – fast train

intercity train – high-speed train

motorail train – diesel train

timetable/schedule

public holidays

weekdays

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

a booking office		квиткова каса
a busy place	[ˈbɪzɪˈpleɪs]	жваве, метушливе місце
a porter	[ˈpɔːtə]	носій
a sign	[saɪn]	знак
a sleeper	[ˈsliːpə]	спальний вагон
a waiting room		зал очікування
entrance	[ˈentrən(t)s]	вхід
exit	[ˈeksɪt]	вихід
in advance	[ədˈvɑːn(t)s]	заздалегідь
inquiry office	[ɪnˈkwaɪəri]	довідкове бюро
lost property office	[ˈprɒpərtɪ]	бюро знахідок
luggage office		багажне відділення
the number of the platform		номер платформи
to get in a train		сідати на поїзд
to get out		виходити (з транспортного засобу)
to have at smb disposal	[dɪsˈpəʊz(ə)l]	бути в чиємусь розпорядженні

to leave the luggage		залишати багаж
to travel on business	['trævl ɒn 'bɪznɪs]	подорожувати у справах
to wait in a queue		чекати в черзі



At the railway station

It's common knowledge that nowadays people travel a lot. They travel on business and for pleasure, about the country and abroad. Those who wish to travel have at their disposal various means of transport: express trains and big ships, cars and jet airplanes.

Although aircraft are faster and, some people say, more convenient, the railway is still one of the most popular

means of travel. First of all, the railway tickets are cheaper. And there are people who don't like flying, and there are others who enjoy travelling by train more than by plane.

With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable corner seat of a carriage you have a splendid view of the countryside. If you are hungry you can have a meal in the dining-car or the buffet-car and if the journey is long you can have a comfortable bed in a sleeper.

A big railway station is a very busy and interesting place. There are a lot of platforms at which trains come in and go out. A train is standing at one of the platforms ready to leave. The porters are very busy carrying luggage to the train or pushing it on their trucks. On another platform a train has just come in. Some passengers are getting out, others are getting in. Those who haven't bought their tickets in advance are waiting in queues at the booking-office. At the bookstalls people are choosing books, magazines and newspapers for the journey. At the cloak-room or luggage office some people are leaving and taking their luggage.

There are a lot of signs in a big railway station. You may see ENTRANCE and EXIT. There is also a WAITING ROOM where you can relax until it is time to board your train. If you are hungry or thirsty you'll go to the REFRESHMENT ROOM. If you don't know the number of the

platform from which your train leaves, look for the signs ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES. They will tell you the number of the platform.

When you arrive in a large town you may leave your heavy luggage at the station. In this case you will look for the CLOAK ROOM or LUGGAGE OFFICE.

If you have lost something you need to find LOST PROPERTY OFFICE. If you find anything, if it is a small item like glasses or umbrella, you can take them to the lost property office, too. If it is big, something like a parcel or a suitcase, report it to the POLICE OFFICE, never touch it yourself.

You will also see the sign BOOKING OFFICE. This is where you buy your ticket. If you don't know the time or the platform your train leaves from you'll go to the INQUIRY OFFICE or the INFORMATION BUREAU.

<https://znanija.com/task/18395643>

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What means of travel are at travellers' disposal?
2. Why is railway still a very popular means of transport?
3. What is convenient in travelling by train?
4. Why is a railway station a busy place?
5. What signs can you see at a railway station and what do they mean?

Exercise 2. Find the synonyms of the following words and word combinations in the text. Make up sentences with them.

Kinds of transport

arrive

journey

depart

have a pleasure

information bureau

beautiful view

cloak room.

Exercise 3. Find the definitions for the words.

1) entrance	a) the door through which you might leave a building or large vehicle, or the act of leaving something
2) exit	b) a long, flat raised structure at a railway station, where people get on and off train
3) luggage office	c) a place in a public building, store, etc. where you can go to get information, for example about where to find things in the building

4) information bureau	d) a door, gate, etc. by which you can enter a building or place
5) waiting room	e) a place at a station, airport, etc. where you can leave your bags for a short time until you need them
6) porter	f) a notice giving information, directions, a warning, etc.
7) sign	g) a room in place where people can sit while waiting, as in an airport or a doctor's
8) platform	h) a person whose job is to carry things, especially travellers' bags at railway stations, airports, hotels etc

Exercise 4. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. When you are going to travel you could buy tickets in *advance* / *carriage*.
2. The *porters* / *conductors* can carry your luggage to the train.
3. You can leave your luggage at the *waiting room* / *luggage office*.
4. When you have lost something you should look for *booking* / *lost property office*.
5. The ticket *office* / *shop* was closed when we got to the station, so we had to use a machine.
6. We were in the waiting *room* / *hall* for about an hour because the train was delayed.
7. My suitcase was too big to go on the luggage *locker* / *rack* in the train compartment, so I kept it beside me.

Exercise 5. What do we call these?

1. a bed in a train or in a boat
2. a room on a train
3. money paid for a journey
4. beforehand
5. booking in advance
6. to leave the train
7. to arrive too late for a train
8. to go into another train in the middle of a journey
9. a person who serves customers on a train
10. a person who carries your luggage

Exercise 6. Complete the letter.

Dear Andy,

I'd be delighted to accept your invitation and am going to reserve a (1) _____ to London. I'll take an overnight (2) _____ train which (3) _____ all the (4) _____ between Inverness and London but that doesn't matter as I will probably be sleeping anyway. It (5) _____ at 7.00 in the morning. We could put the (6) _____ in the (7) _____ and go for breakfast at the (8) _____. I'll collect my car later. I don't know which platform the train will arrive at but you should find it written on the (9) _____. I hope I won't do the same thing as last time; I forgot my (10) _____ and didn't get my (11) _____. The (12) _____ gave me a fine in spite of my apologies. I'll have a meal before I leave because at night the (13) _____ is closed. When I arrive at the (14) _____ try to remember to get a (15) _____ for me, it will be easier. I am going to book a (16) _____ at the (17) _____ of the train.

I'm looking forward to meeting you again.

Kind regards.

Wallis

	A	B	C	D
1	train	season ticket	return ticket	I don't know
2	car rail	motorail	motor rail	I don't know
3	calls at	call to	calls to	call at
4	carriages	stations	sleepers	I don't know
5	goes	enter in station	arrives	I don't know
6	lugages	lugage	luggages	luggage
7	couchettes	baggage lockers	dining car	I don't know
8	station buffet	lost property office	ticket office	I don't know
9	track	guard	arrival board	I don't know
10	first card	railcard	passenger	I don't know
11	ticket punched	card composted	luggage punched	I don't know
12	station master	ticket inspector	railwayman	I don't know
13	postal van	restaurant car	couchettes car	I don't know

14	train	railway	platform	I don't know
15	luggage cady	luggage trolley	luggages trolley	I don't know
16	departure board	reduce rate	compartment	I don't know
17	locomotive	front	lead	I don't know

<https://english.lingolia.com/en/vocabulary/travel/train-station>,
<https://www.realbuzz.com/articles-interests/fitness/article/keeping-fit-on-a-bus-or-train-journey/>

Exercise 7. Read these conversations and translate them into Ukrainian. Act out your own dialogue using the following phrases:

Excuse me, I've lost my way. Where is...? Could you direct me to...? Can (could) you tell me the way to...? How do I get from here to...? How do I find...? Have I taken the right way to...? Could I trouble you, please? I want to get to... . How long will it take me to get to...? Which is the right (shortest) way to...? Don't worry... Don't take it to heart... Everything will be ok... Let's clear it up... Let's clarify... Things happen...

At the railway station

- Hello, sir! Can I help you?
- Hello, I would like to buy a ticket to Liverpool, please.
- OK, let me see. Wait a moment, please. There are no tickets for today, unfortunately.
- I heard it's difficult to buy tickets on this day. Can I book then?
- Yes, sir. On what day?
- I'd like a ticket for day train to Liverpool for the next weekend. I have to leave after 6 p.m.
- Well... Liverpool... there is a slow train at 18:25. It arrives to Liverpool at 22:45. Does it suit you?
- Maybe. But is there a fast train?
- I can suggest you a fast train at 19:30. It arrives in Liverpool at 11 p.m.
- Ok. I choose a fast one.
- Would you like the first class or the second class?
- The first class, please. And I'd prefer a lower berth. Is it possible?
- Just a moment. There is a lower berth left. A return or a single ticket?
- Return, please.

- Ok. Then you take a first-class ticket to Liverpool at 19:30. It leaves on 23th March. And you take a return ticket on 26th March.
- That's right. How much is it?
- It's 48 euros, please.
- Here is my credit card.
- Thank you. And here are your tickets. Carriage 6, compartment 4. Have a good trip!
- Thank you very much.

* * *

Vocabulary

daily	[ˈdeɪlɪ]	щоденний
receiver	[rɪˈsi:və]	слухавка (телефонна)
sleeper		спальне місце (в вагоні); спальний вагон
the Information Bureau	[bjuəˈreɪ]	довідкове бюро
timetable	[ˈtaɪmteɪbl]	розклад
to book		бронювати
to consult	[kənˈsʌlt]	консультуватись (with – з кимось; about – про щось)
to dial	[ˈdaɪəl]	набирати номер (по телефону)
to find out (found, found)		дізнаватись
to pick smth up		забирати щось
VIP car		VIP-вагон

Ann: Can you please tell me from what station the trains leave for **the Carpathians**?

Boris: It's from Dnipro, Ann.

Ann: I'd better phone **the Information Bureau** and find out about the tickets.

Boris: Yesterday I **consulted** the **timetable** and there are 3 trains for Lviv **daily**.

Ann: I think we book our tickets by phone.

(She takes up the **receiver** and **dials** a number.) Hello, is that the booking-office ? I want two second-class **sleepers** for the Lviv express on Saturday.

Booking Clerk: I'm sorry , but we're all **booked up**. I can let you have two tickets in a **VIP car** if you like.

Ann: Yes, thank you.

Booking Clerk: Will you call for the tickets yourself?

Ann: Yes, I'll **pick them up** tomorrow. Thank you.

* * *

Vocabulary

bedding	[ˈbedɪŋ]	постільна білизна
compartment	[kəmˈpɑːtmənt]	купе
do not sleep a wink		не зімкнути очей
guard	[gɑːd]	провідник/провідниця вагона
rack		поличка
seat		місце
tip		чайові
to be off in a minute		відправлятися через хвилину
to check		перевіряти
to pull out		рушати (про поїзд)
to travel light		подорожувати без багажу

Porter: I'll see to your luggage , shall I? Good! What train, please?

Boris: I **booked** by phone and I have **to pick up** my tickets at window number eight.

Porter: This way, please. Here we are! (*Looking at the tickets*). Carriage number 4, one upper, and one lower. The train for Lutsk leaves at eleven twenty three from Platform 7, Track 13.

Boris: Thank you.

Porter: Would you like to have anything of your luggage registered?

Boris: No. We **travel light**, and we'll take all we've got with us.

* * *

The Guard: (*having checked the tickets*) Third **compartment**, the **right section**.

Porter: (*who has put the things under the seat and on the racks*) Anything else?

Borys: No, that will be all, thank you. Here's your **tip**.

Ann: We'll **be off in a minute**. (*The train pulls out slowly*). Well, we left on the dot. I hope we run on time all along without any delays.

Borys: Ask the guard to bring us the **beddings**, will you? I'm a bit tired. Didn't **sleep a wink** last night.

Ann: Running rather fast, aren't we? Are you comfortable?

Borys: Quite. That's a good running, I must say.

Кубарьков Г. Л. Английский язык без проблем [5]

Exercise 8. Tell your partner about a problem you have had recently at the railway station using the word combinations.

It seemed rather questionably – виглядало досить сумнівним;

I was not sure of it – я в цьому не був впевнений;

It didn't make sense – не мало сенсу;

I doubted it – я сумнівався;

This didn't seem to be so – здається, це було не так;

Luckily – на щастя;

By good fortune – за щасливим збігом обставин.

Part 2. On the platform

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

achievable	[ə'tʃi:vəbəl]	доступний
congestion	[kən'dʒestʃ(ə)n]	переповненість, скупчення
determine	[dɪ'tɜ:mɪn]	визначати
pedestrian area	[pɪ'destriən 'eəriə]	пішохідна зона
pillar	['pɪlə]	стовп, опора
proximity	[prɒk'sɪməti]	близкість

seasoned travellers		люди, що часто подорожують
spread	[spred]	розподіл
stairs	[steəz]	сходи
take into account	[ə'kaunt]	брати до уваги
to avoid	[ə'vɔɪd]	уникати
warn	[wɔ:n]	попереджувати

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1) warning	a) the fact or process of spreading over an area
2) avoid	b) the place is extremely crowded and blocked with traffic or people
3) route	c) keep away from or stop oneself from doing (something)
4) stairs	d) a place, amenity, or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose
5) spread	e) a way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination
6) facility	f) nearness to that place or person
7) congestion	g) a set of steps leading from one floor of a building to another, typically inside the building
8) proximity	h) a statement or event that warns of something or that serves as a cautionary example

Exercise 2. Read the text and answer the questions.

The platform is the heart of a station facility. Its design must take station traffic into account. It must make all types of travellers feel safe and comfortable upon arrival and departure.

Entrances on platform. Especially on central platforms, it is important for the location of stairs and lifts to create an entrance to the platform that gives a natural spread of people along the length of the platform. Entrances to the platform from several sources offer proximity to the surrounding area and create spread on the platform. Seasoned travellers, who are not dependent on one main entrance, are given alternatives and shorter routes to the platform.

On the platform waiting for a train. Congestion on the platform is avoided through the use of a design that makes it clear where to go and where to stand. The platform is divided into different zones. On the platform, pedestrian areas and furniture zones can determine whether the platform roof is supported by one or two pillars. Pedestrian areas must include guides in order to assist people who are visually impaired.

A buffer zone gives the traveller a clear warning that they are close to the tracks. Buffer zone width is determined by the highest speed of passing trains.

With new travel patterns, the platform has become a nexus for multiple station functions, and more and more travellers are spending more of their waiting time on the platform. This produces needs and requirements that must be met on the platform. As travellers stay longer on the platform, the demand for platform roofing, shelters and seating increases.

More fixtures and furnishing on the platform require clear zoning and guidelines for their placing and design. If absent, this creates a risk of congestion in some parts of the platform, while the opportunities for effective maintenance become less achievable.

1. Why is it important for passengers who are getting off a train to know how the platform is organized?
2. How to reduce walking distances and walking times to exits?
3. What is the assignment of a safe pedestrian area?
4. What provides clear using visual and tactile markings?
5. What creates a risk of congestion in some parts of the platform?

Exercise 3. Decide which sentences are true and which are false.

1. Designing platform station traffic must be taken into consideration.
2. Proximity to the platform is not provided for the entrance to it.
3. Longer routes to the platform are mostly used by the seasoned travelers.
4. To avoid congestion the platform is divided into several zones.
5. There is no necessity for furniture zones to contain guides.
6. The size of the buffer zone depends on the width of the track.
7. The more travelers are on the platform, the more facilities must be provided.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct word.

1. The platform must *provide/depend* safety and comfort upon arrival and departure.

2. Season travellers are not dependent on the main *compartment/entrance*.

3. The platform consists of some *sources/zones*.

4. *Pedestrian/traffic* area must assist visually impaired.

5. The assignment of a buffer zone is to *warn/board* a passenger of a danger of the passing train.

6. To achieve the effective maintenance the platform must provide *clear/clean* zoning.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer.

1. On the _____ platform the stairs and lifts are very important.

a) trucking b) bay c) central

2. The design of the platform helps avoid _____.

a) congestion b) buffer zone c) pedestrian areas

3. Some pedestrian zones roofs are supported by _____.

a) platforms b) pillars c) parts

4. The _____ of a buffer zone is determined by the highest speed of the passing train.

a) height b) weight c) width

5. The demand for platform roofing, shelters and seating is determined by the number of _____.

a) freight b) passengers c) trains

* * *

Vocabulary

at the same time		у той самий час
boundary	[ˈbaʊnd(ə)rɪ]	межа
in order	[ˈɔːdə]	з метою; для того, щоб
overview	[ˈəʊvəvjuː]	уявлення, огляд
sufficient space	[səˈfɪʃ(ə)nt speɪs]	достатньо місця
to disembark	[ˌdɪsmɪˈbɑːk]	висаджувати, сходити
to point	[pɔɪnt]	вказувати
to reduce	[rɪˈdjuːs]	зменшувати

Exercise 6. Read and translate the text.

On the platform upon arrival. Travellers getting off a train must be able to get a quick overview of the platform environment and understand how the platform connection to the exit is organised.

Heading towards the exit. Immediately after disembarking, travellers must be given information about exits and through connections. Signs must point the way to the exits. At commuter stations and remote train terminals, there may be a very large number of travellers who will leave the platform at the same time. Lifts and stairs should be centralised on the platform in order to reduce walking distances and walking times to exits. Travellers must be able to safely walk to the exit while the train runs on. There must be sufficient space within a safe pedestrian area, preventing anyone from entering the buffer zone.

The boundary between the pedestrian area and the buffer zone should be made clear using visual and tactile markings.

Exercise 7. Find the definitions for the words.

1) environment	a) to make something smaller or less in size
2) connection	b) leave a ship, aircraft, or train
3) to disembark	c) as much as is needed
4) to reduce	d) the process of joining two things
5) sufficient	e) a physical object such as a wall or fence that marks the limits of an area
6) boundary	f) the place in which people live and work, including all the physical conditions that affect them

Exercise 8. Decide which sentences are true and which are false.

1. It is not necessary for the passengers disembarking a train to know how the platform is organized.

2. Signs must point only the way to the platforms.

3. Stairs help reduce walking time.

4. The safety can not be ensured with the help of sufficient space of a pedestrian area.

5. Boundaries are a useless way of reducing the risk of accidents to passengers.

6. Every journey a passenger makes is influenced by the station environment.

Exercise 9. In the text, find synonyms to the following words.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) getting off – _____ | 5) enough – _____ |
| 2) link – _____ | 6) marking – _____ |
| 3) suburban – _____ | 7) room – _____ |
| 4) move – _____ | |

Exercise 10. Choose the correct, most natural-sounding response according to the context of the conversation.

YOU: Hello. I _____ two tickets to Manchester, please, for the 5:00 p.m. train.

would buy

would like

would sell

CLERK: First or second-class?

YOU: What's the _____ between the two?

difference in price

different price

cheaper

CLERK: First class tickets are £47 each and second-class tickets are £35 each.

YOU: I'll take two second-class tickets. Can I buy the _____ tickets now as well?

round

return

back

CLERK: If you like... When would you like to come back?

YOU: Is there a train that _____ Manchester in the afternoon on Monday?

leaves

goes to

arrives in

CLERK: Yes... there's a train from Manchester to London leaving daily at 4:00 p.m. Would you like me to book two tickets for you?

YOU: Yes, _____. Second-class as well.

can be

can do

please do

Acceleration

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

ability	[ə'biləti]	можливість
acceleration	[ək,selə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	прискорення, збільшення швидкості
a steel wheel	[sti:(h)wi:l]	сталеве колесо
constant	['kɒn(t)stənt]	постійний
curvature	['kɜ:vətʃə]	кривизна
friction	['frɪkʃ(ə)n]	тертя, сила тертя
grade	[greɪd]	ухил, схил
motor	['məʊtə]	двигун
propulsion	[prə'pʌlʃ(ə)n]	тягова сила
resistance	[rɪ'zɪst(ə)n(t)s]	опір
rubber tires		гумові шини
subway	['sʌbweɪ]	тунель, підземний перехід
to be measured	['meɪzəd]	вимірюватись
to increase	[ɪnk'reɪs]	збільшуватись
to influence	['ɪnfluənt(s)]	впливати
to fall	[fɔ:l]	зменшуватись
to obtain	[əb'teɪn]	отримувати

Acceleration is the rate of change of speed. It is measured in either miles per hour/per second or feet per second per second (sometimes abbreviated feet/second²). When speed is constant, the acceleration rate is

zero. When speed increases at a constant rate, the acceleration rate is constant.

When a vehicle starts, if full power is applied, the acceleration rate is at its maximum. The rate falls continuously until it reaches zero at the limiting or balancing speed, which is the maximum speed of the vehicle. At this point, the forces of propulsion equal (or balance) the forces of resistance. The propulsive forces come from the motor. The two main forces of resistance are friction and aerodynamic drag, which both become stronger as the speed of a vehicle increases.

Many factors influence the acceleration curve of a vehicle in a real situation, including the grade and curvature of the guideway, temperature, air pressure, and wind speed. It is not feasible to develop a model that accurately represents all these factors. However, a reasonable approximation can be obtained from a simple equation proposed by Haase and Holden involving only two parameters (the initial acceleration rate and limiting speed).

A vehicle that accelerates slowly takes a long time to reach top speed. If two stops are so close together that a vehicle cannot attain top speed before braking for the next stop, then there is a misfit between the vehicle and the spacing. Vehicles with high acceleration rates are needed on routes where stops are closely spaced. Vehicles with low acceleration rates should be used only on routes where stops are far apart.

The acceleration potential of railcars is seldom used. The PCC streetcar was capable of high acceleration (so high that it could knock down standing passengers). An acceleration rate of 3.0 miles per hour per second is considered the limit for passenger safety and comfort in transit vehicles. It is a different matter when all passengers are in padded seats facing forward. High-performance sports cars are capable of initial acceleration rates in excess of 10 miles per hour per second.



Railcars can accelerate faster than buses, even though a rubber tire on pavement has a higher coefficient of friction than a steel wheel on a steel rail. There are two reasons for this. Buses use diesel engines, which have inherently poor acceleration. Electric motors can be overloaded for brief

periods, as during start-up. The initial acceleration rate of a diesel bus is only about 2.4 miles per hour per second.

The French make railcars with rubber tires that run on a concrete guideway. The railcars were introduced in Paris and are used in those cities (such as Montreal and Mexico City) where the French built subways. As one might suspect, rubber-tire trains have better acceleration than trains with steel wheels. However, the only time when this high acceleration ability is useful is when trains start while facing up a steep grade. (The other advantage of rubber-tire trains is that they are quieter.)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is acceleration?
2. How is it measured?
3. When is the acceleration rate maximum?
4. What factors influence the acceleration curve?
5. Which vehicles predominate on the routes with closely spaced stops?
6. What accelerates faster a bus or a train? Why?
7. Which trains have better acceleration ability? Why?

Exercise 2. Find the synonyms for the following words in the text:

<i>to drop</i>	<i>transport</i>	<i>to use</i>	<i>tractive</i>
<i>to attain</i>	<i>force</i>	<i>to accelerate</i>	<i>maximum speed</i>

Exercise 3. Which word is odd?

speed – rate – mile
maximum – constant – major
increase – accelerate – differ
vehicles – cars – point
electric – massive – diesel
advantage – network – benefit
curvature – engine – motor
often – thus – seldom

Exercise 4. Match the adjectives with the nouns to make word combinations used in the text.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1) top | a) speed |
| 2) next | b) rate |
| 3) low | c) cars |
| 4) transit | d) guideway |
| 5) initial | e) acceleration |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 6) concrete | f) speed |
| 7) rail | g) trains |
| 8) rubber-tire | h) vehicles |
| 9) steel | i) stop |
| 10) limiting | j) wheels |

Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer.

1. When full power is used, the acceleration rate is _____.
 a) is the lowest b) is at its minimum c) is at its maximum
2. When the forces of propulsion and resistance are equal _____.
 a) the vehicle has the maximum speed
 b) the vehicle has the minimum speed
 c) the vehicle stops
3. The tractive forces come from _____.
 a) the motor b) the brakes c) the driving wheel sets
4. The slower the acceleration of the vehicle is _____ time is needed to reach maximum speed.
 a) the shorter b) the longer c) equal
5. Vehicles with high acceleration rates are required on the routes _____.
 a) where the stops are far apart
 b) where the stops are closely situated
 c) where the stops are on the far side of a station
6. The limit of the acceleration rate of the passenger vehicles is _____.
 a) 10 miles per hour b) 3.0 miles per hour c) 5.0 miles per hour
7. Buses can accelerate _____ than trains.
 a) quicker b) faster c) slower
8. Trains with steel wheels accelerate _____.
 a) faster b) slower c) quicker
9. Steel-tire trains are _____ than rubber-tire ones.
 a) quieter b) noisier c) lower

Logistics

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

bill of lading	[bɪl əv 'leɪdɪŋ]	коносамент, транспортна накладна ¹
carrier	['kæriə]	перевізник; транспортна контора, транспортна агенція; авіакомпанія; транспортний засіб; вантажний засіб
consignee	[,kɒnsaɪ'ni:]	вантажотримувач, консигнатор
courier	['kuriə]	агент, представник туристичного бюро; кур'єр
customs clearance	['kʌstəmz 'kliər(ə)n(t)s]	митне очищення (розмитнення), очищення від митних зборів ²
delivery	[dɪ'liv(ə)rɪ]	постачання, доставка
distribution	[,dɪstrɪ'bjuːʃ(ə)n]	розподіл; розповсюдження; доставка; постачання

¹ Товаророзпорядчий документ, який видає перевізник вантажовідправнику на підтвердження факту прийняття вантажу для перевезення та зобов'язання передати його вантажотримувачу; містить умови транспортування товару, які обумовлені перевізником та вантажовідправником; засвідчує право власності на товар.

² Виконання необхідних формальностей, які виникають у зв'язку з перетином митного кордону даної країни товарів та транспортних засобів; охоплює митне оформлення, сплату митних платежів та є необхідною умовою випуску товарів у вільний обіг на території країни.

freight forwarder	[freit 'fɔ:wədə]	(вантажний) експедитор ¹ ; перевізник, експедитор
freight forwarding	[freit 'fɔ:wədɪŋ]	експедирування вантажів
haulage contractor/ haulier	['hɔ:lɪdʒ kən'træktə]/ ['hɔ:lɪə]	автотранспортна організація, перевізник, фрахтувальник
inventory management	['ɪnv(ə)nt(ə)rɪ 'mæɪnɪdʒmənt]	керування матеріально-технічним забезпеченням ²
logistics	[lə'dʒɪstɪks]	логістика ³
maintenance	['meɪnt(ə)nəns(t)s]	утримання та технічне обслуговування; поточний ремонт; експлуатаційні витрати (зокрема поточний ремонт)
package	['pækɪdʒ]	пакет, пакунок; пачка
parcel	['pa:ɪs(ə)l]	посилка, бандероль (пошта)
procurement	[prə'kjuəmənt]	постачання, забезпечення
purchasing	['pɜ:tʃəsɪŋ]	купівля; закупівля
replacement	[rɪ'pleɪsmənt]	заміна, заміщення, повернення
sales office	[seɪlz 'ɔ:fɪs]	комерційне представництво; відділ збуту
shipping operations		транспортні операції; операції з перевезення вантажів

¹ Компанія, яка пропонує послуги з організації транспортування вантажів, оформлення транспортних і митних документів, проведення розрахунків тощо.

² Сукупність заходів, які проводять для забезпечення виробництва необхідним обладнанням, інструментами та матеріалами.

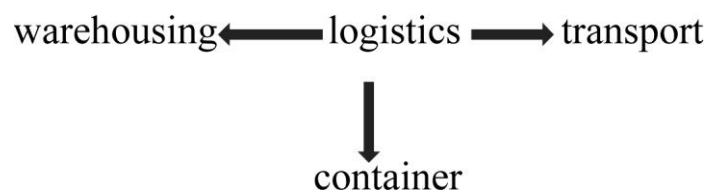
³ Матеріально-технічне забезпечення (персоналом, матеріалами, обладнанням, технічним обслуговуванням, транспортом); наука чи практична діяльність, пов'язана з рухом товарів або продукції від джерела до споживача

stock	[stɒk]	асортимент (товарів); запас
stock control	[stɒk kən'trəʊl]	контроль за станом товарних запасів; товарне управління
storage	['stɔːrɪdʒ]	зберігання
supplier	[sə'plaɪə]	постачальник
to carry out		виконувати, здійснювати
to consolidate	[kən'sɒlɪdeɪt]	консолідувати; об'єднувати
to ensure	[ɪn'ʃʊə]	гарантувати, забезпечувати
to liaise (with)	[li'eɪz]	підтверджувати зв'язок з кимось; діяти узгоджено з кимось
to monitor	['mɒnɪtə]	моніторити, відстежувати; контролювати
to oversee	[,əʊvə'siː]	спостерігати; слідкувати; дивитися (за чимось)
to provide	[prə'vaɪd]	постачати; доставляти; забезпечувати (когось / щось)
to retrieve	[rɪ'triːv]	визнавати, видобувати; відновлювати; знаходити
to review	[rɪ'vjuː]	перевіряти, переглядати
to support	[sə'pɔːt]	підтримувати; забезпечувати
warehouse management system	['weəhaʊs 'mænɪdʒ-mənt 'sɪstəm]	комп'ютерна система управління запасами на складі ¹
warehousing	['weəhaʊzɪŋ]	складування; зберігання на складі

¹ Ця система використовує комп'ютерні термінали для контролю прийому, складування, відправки вантажів та інше

vendor	['vendɔ:]	постачальник, фірма-постачальник; продавець; торговець
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Task 1. Make a list of all the different areas of logistics you can think of by completing the diagram below.



Task 2. Look at the definitions of *logistics*. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

<i>provide storage support distribution delivery maintenance</i>
--

1. Logistics means that you manage the procurement and movement of goods and the _____ of inventory.

2. It means the _____ of the goods the customer needs at the right time, in the right place, and of the right quality.

3. My definition of logistics is this: it's to plan, organize, and manage operations that _____ services and goods.

4. Logistics – that's the purchasing, maintenance, _____, and replacement of material and staff.

5. Logistics is the planning and _____ of operations such as warehousing, inventory, transport, procurement, supply, and _____.

Task 3. Complete the following table using the words from Task 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from the table.

	Verb	Noun
1	to provide	
2		storage
3	to support	
4		delivery
5		distribution
6	to maintain	
7		transportation
8		purchasing

1. In my job I oversee the _____ of vehicles and machinery.
2. Do they also _____ parcels and packages on Sundays?
3. Goods are normally bought in the _____ department.
4. We _____ a 24-hour delivery service.
5. This company only _____ goods by road.
6. We _____ all our goods in the warehouse.

Task 4. Match the definitions (a–f) with the words (1–6).

1) carrier	a) company which carries goods by road
2) freight forwarder	b) person or firm named in a freight contract to whom goods have been shipped or turned over for care
3) supplier	c) company that specializes in the speedy and secure delivery of small goods and packages
4) haulage contractor/haulier	d) company that transports or conveys goods
5) courier	e) company which supplies parts or services to another company; also called vendor
6) consignee	f) person or business that arranges documentation and travel facilities for companies dispatching goods to customers

Task 5. Read the texts describing some people's jobs in logistics: a warehouse manager, a freight forwarder, and a shipping operations manager. Match each job to the correct person.

1. My job is to organize the transport of goods either by sea, air, road, or rail. An important part of the job is dealing with customer requests about the most suitable mode of transport. My responsibilities also include negotiating good shipping rates with shipping lines and transport companies. I also make booking reservations, that means I book space on a ship, train, lorry, or airplane. Another part of the job is to consolidate a number of shipments under one bill of lading. Apart from that, I have to deal with all the necessary documentation and, in many cases, I arrange customs clearance on behalf of my clients.

2. I'm responsible for getting freight and passengers to their destination safely and on schedule. Most of my customers are international transport or shipping companies. In my job I have to make sure that the

cargo is not damaged onboard the ship or while loading or unloading. I'm also responsible for financial aspects; that means, for example, I have to keep an eye on the budget and estimate costs. Additionally, I advise customers on shipping rates and prepare quotations for our sales office.

3. Generally my job is to know where every piece of stock is at any given moment. When new goods arrive, I check where to put them in the warehouse. For all this, I use modern computer systems and sophisticated hardware and software. Our warehouse management system helps us store and retrieve the goods quickly. Another part of my job is to liaise with departments such as transport and production. Apart from that, I ensure that vehicles, machines, and any other kind of equipment are maintained to a high level. And last but not least, I take care that health and safety standards are maintained.

Task 6. Match the verbs (1-8) with the activities (a-h) to make phrases from the texts.

1) book	a) a number of shipments under one bill of lading
2) consolidate	b) booking reservations
3) deal	c) that health and safety standards are maintained
4) keep	d) modern computer systems
5) make	e) space on a ship, train, lorry, or plane
6) use	f) where to put them in the warehouse
7) check	g) an eye on the budget
8) take care	h) with all the necessary documentation

Talking about job responsibilities

Questions	Describing jobs	Describing responsibilities
What do you do?	I work for a major shipping company	I'm responsible for ...
What's your line of work?	I work in the regional depot	In my job I have to ...
What does your job involve?		My job involves ...

Remember! You work **for** or **at** a company.
You work **in** an area or a department.
You are responsible **for** or in charge **of** something.

Some useful verbs for describing key job responsibilities:

to advise	to monitor	to review
to prepare	to carry out	to liaise with
to train	to oversee	to organize
to manage	to provide or supply	
to estimate	to ensure	

Task 7. Replace the underlined verbs with words from the box that have the same meaning.

provide train organize ensure inform about check

1. We supply software for the car industry. _____
2. I often advise clients on the most suitable transport method. _____
3. In my job I have to make sure that passengers arrive on schedule.

-
4. My job is to supervise incoming goods. _____
 5. I also plan the transport of goods. _____
 6. I instruct staff. _____

Task 8. Put the words in the right order. Use the correct form of the verb.

1. an excellent/provide/delivery service/my company.
2. you/how much/handle/cargo/per year?
3. to other countries/not ship/we/chemical products.
4. responsible for/be/the warehouse manager/also/vehicles and machinery.
5. to foreign companies/car parts/this vendor/supply?
6. usually/arrange/for companies/a freight forwarder/documentation.

Task 9. Read the article and answer the questions.

China's booming export business

China's economy is developing at a rapid pace with double-digit growth rates in export business and an expected increase of 40 per cent by 2010. With an estimated trade volume of nearly 2 trillion US dollars in 2006. China handles more cargo than any other country in the world.

Given these growth rates, it is not surprising that the Chinese logistics sector increased by more than 12 per cent last year.

In order to support the booming industry, the government is currently investing massively in the country's infrastructure. Over the next few years, the Chinese government wants to improve and extend the existing road and railway networks as well as maritime harbours and airports.

For transport logistics, Shanghai is one of the most attractive locations in China. It is the second largest city in the country and has good links to the most important industrial regions. And Shanghai is also a modern and welcoming host for visitors and business people from China and around the world.

1. Do you know any other countries with considerable export growth rates?
2. How does logistics play an important role in a country's economy?
3. What do you know about the logistics industry in your country?

Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Donald Buchannan Logistics.
Express Publishing, 2017. 41 p.

Logistics. Modes of transport**SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS**

block train	[blɒk treɪn]	маршрутний поїзд
co-modality	[kəʊmə'dæləti]	комодальність ¹
container ship	[kən'teɪnə ʃɪp]	контейнеровіз, контейнерне судно
flat-rack container	[flæt ræk kən'teɪnə]	контейнер-платформа
gantry crane	[ˈɡæntri kreɪn]	козловий кран ²
general purpose container	[ˈdʒen(ə)r(ə)l kən'teɪnə] ˈpɜːpəs	контейнер загального призначення, універсальний контейнер
grapple lift	[ˈɡræplə lɪft]	грейферний підйомник ³
handling equipment	[ˈhændlɪŋ ɪ'kwɪpmənt]	вантажно-розвантажувальне обладнання
heavy-duty fork lift truck	[ˈhevi ˈdʒuːti fɔːk lɪft trʌk]	вилковий навантажувач великої вантажопідйомності
heavyweight cargo	[ˈheviweɪt ˈkɑːɡəʊ]	великоваговий вантаж

¹ Co-modality is the efficient use of different modes on their own and in combination will result in an optimal and sustainable utilisation of resources.

² Підйомне обладнання мостового типу, несучі елементи якого кріпляться на чотирьох опорах, дещо схожих на ноги тварини, звідки й назва цього типу кранів.

³ Грейфер – це великий залізний черпак, причеплений до вантажопідйомного крану, що призначений для захоплювання чи зачерпування і вивантаження краном матеріалу — піску, землі, гірських порід, металобрухту тощо.

intermodal		інтермодальний (мультимодальний) ¹
ISO container (International Organization for Standardization)	[kən'teɪnə]	стандартний контейнер
lashing device	['læʃɪŋ dɪ'vaɪs]	кріпильний засіб
LGV (large goods vehicle)	[la:dʒ gudz 'vi:ɪkl]	великогабаритний вантажний автомобіль
multimodal	['mʌltɪ 'məʊd(ə)l]	мультимодальний
non-perishable cargo	[,nɒn'perɪʃəbl 'kɑ:gəʊ]	вантаж, який довго не псується
open-top container		контейнер з відкритим верхом
overwidth cargo	['əʊvəwɪdθ 'kɑ:gəʊ]	негабаритний вантаж
perishable cargo	['perɪʃəbl 'kɑ:gəʊ]	вантаж, який швидко псується
piggyback	['pɪɡɪbæk]	контрейлерні перевезення
rail-mounted	[reɪl 'maʊntɪd]	монтований/змонтований на рейку
reach stacker	[ri:tʃ stækə]	річстакер ²
refrigerated container ('reefer')	[rɪ'frɪdʒ(ə)reɪtɪd kən'teɪnə] ['ri:fə]	охолоджувальний контейнер
river barge	['rɪvə bɑ:dʒ]	річкова баржа
rubber tyre	['rʌbə 'taɪə]	гумова шина
road-railer trailer	[rəʊd reɪlə 'treɪlə]	роудрейлер ³

¹ Той, який транспортують згідно з однією домовленістю, але принаймні двома видами транспорту.

² Навантажувач, який призначений для роботи з контейнерами.

³ Автомобільний напівприцеп з комбінованою ходовою частиною, яка оснащена залізничною парою, що опускається, або пристроєм для установки на залізничний візок.

spreader beam	[ˈspredə bi:m]	траверса ¹
sustainable mobility	[səˈsteɪnəbl mə(u)ˈbɪləti]	стійка мобільність ²
sustainable transport		стійкий (зелений) транспорт ³
swap-body	[swɒp ˈbɒdi]	кузов, що знімається для змішаних авто- мобільно-залізничних перевезень
tanktainer or tank container	[ˈtæŋk kənˈteɪnə]	контейнер-цистерна, контейнер для рідких вантажів
to attach	[əˈtætʃ]	прикріплювати, приєд- нувати(ся)
to fit		підходити; відповідати; налаштовувати; осна- щувати
to handle	[ˈhændl]	управляти (чимось), справлятися (з чи- мось)
to load	[ləʊd]	вантажити, наванта- жувати
to mount	[maʊnt]	монтувати, установлю- вати
to pile	[paɪl]	складати; навантажувати; навалювати; зава- лювати

¹ Поперечна перекладина в машинах, верстатах, спорудах, а також бантина (поперечна горизонтальна балка) для підвішування вантажів у вантажозахватних пристроях.

² Ecomobility, or sustainable mobility, is a policy for developing and managing local areas and cities that supports practical, low pollution, environmentally friendly mobility, as well as the living environment. Sustainable mobility concerns town planning, infrastructure and the organisation of the transport network, as well as technological applications or even awareness raising and education of the population.

³ Транспорт, який має низький рівень впливу на довкілля.

to reach	[ri:tʃ]	досягати, доходити; простягатися
to straddle	[ˈstrædl]	розтягуватися, перекидуватися через річку по мосту
transtainer		контейнерний кран
unaccompanied	[ˌʌnəˈkʌmpənɪd]	той, який не супроводжують, без супроводження

Task 1. Match the pictures (a–f) of transport and handling equipment with the words (1-6).

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



1. swap-body ____
2. container ship ____
3. grappler lift ____

4. road-railer trailer ____
5. river barge ____
6. LGV (large goods vehicle) ____

Task 2. Match the different types of freight traffic (1–6) with the definitions (a–f).

1) multimodal	a) the driver does not stay with his road vehicle during transport by rail or ferry
2) piggyback	b) goods are transported in the same loading unit or vehicle using different modes of transport. The handling of the freight itself is not necessary when changing modes
3) intermodal	c) a single shipper uses a whole train which is run directly from the loading point to the destination. No assembling and disassembling is required
4) unaccompanied	d) carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport, e.g. shipping by motor lorry and aircraft
5) block train	e) train is formed out of individual wagons or sets of wagons which have different origins and different destinations
6) single-wagon	f) combines road and rail transport: whole motor lorries, trailers or swap-bodies are carried by rail

Task 3. Compare different transport modes using some of the adjectives in the box.

Example: I think shipping goods by rail is faster than sea transport.

Adjectives	Transport modes
slow/fast	rail
expensive/cheap	air
safe	road
suitable	sea
reliable	river
environmentally friendly	pipeline

Task 4. Match the pictures (a–d) with the names (1–4).

a)



b)



c)



d)



1. gantry crane ____

2. ISO container ____

3. reach stacker ____

4. transtainer ____

Task 5. Complete the descriptions of intermodal transport and handling equipment with the verbs from the box.

<i>fitted</i>	<i>straddle</i>	<i>mounted</i>	<i>loading</i>	<i>attached</i>
<i>reach</i>	<i>handle</i>	<i>piling</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>move</i>

1. A piece of machinery used for _____ and unloading containers from ships onto trucks or rail wagons and vice versa. It is rail-mounted and can _____ at least four railway tracks. It is motorized and can _____ parallel to the ship's side.

2. A special type of device which is able to _____ very heavy loads. It is used for transferring swap-bodies and containers from rail wagons to trucks and vice versa. It has four legs _____ with wheels and a spreader beam which can span a wide area. It can be _____ on rails or rubber tyres and is able to straddle several rows of containers.

3. A kind of fork lift truck used in container handling. It is equipped with a spreader beam and a lifting arm and can be used for lifting containers and _____ them on top of each other. It is very flexible and has a high stacking and storage capacity as it is able to _____ beyond the first row of containers to lift a container.

4. A rigid box _____ of steel which is very common in intermodal freight transport. It can be used for transport by sea, rail, air, and road. It is available in many different versions and sizes. For example, there are open-top and flat-rack versions. Some of them have wheels or a bogie _____ to them. The most common lengths are 20, 40, and 45 feet. It is made to the specifications of the International Standards Organization.

Task 6. Replace the underlined words with verbs from the box that have the same meaning. Use the correct verb forms.

<i>stack</i> <i>come</i> <i>run</i> <i>fix</i> <i>attach</i> <i>lift</i> <i>fit</i>

1. This type of crane is used for raising containers. _____
2. Containers are available in a variety of versions and sizes. _____
3. It's a heavy-duty fork lift truck equipped with a spreader beam. _____
4. With this device you can pile containers on top of each other. _____
5. Some containers have a bogie fixed to them. _____
6. This device is mounted on rails. _____
7. The crane is motorized and able to move alongside the quay. _____

Task 7. Read and translate the text where an employee of a transport company presents some container options to a potential customer. Complete the table with the missing information.

First of all, we offer the general purpose container for any general dry cargo. It comes with a timber floor and has various lashing devices to secure the load. These lashing points are located horizontally at floor level and vertically next to the door corner posts.

Our refrigerated container, called «reefer», can be used for delicate cargo and perishables. It is temperature-controlled and is particularly suitable for cargo that needs regulated or cool temperatures. With our reefer your cargo reaches its destination in perfect condition. If you want to ship liquids, for example, foodstuffs or chemicals, we can provide you with our «tanktainer». This is a standard container frame with a tank fitted inside. As an extra, we also offer tank containers with electric plugs in case the cargo needs cooling or heating during transport.

For bulky cargo we recommend the open-top container. It comes with a PVC tarpaulin cover instead of a roof panel to allow loading from the top. The doors can be removed to make loading easier. Last but not least, there is our «flat-rack» container which is especially designed for heavy loads. We recommend this special type of container for the transportation of heavy machinery and pipes.

Type of container	Suitable for transport of
1)	
2)	
3) tanktainer	
4)	
5) flat-rack	

Task 8. Sort the goods under the correct heading. Say which of the containers you would recommend for the different types of cargo.

meat

steel pies

crude oil

fresh

produce

industrial boilers seafood

alcohol

dairy products

tractors

chilled or frozen foodstuffs

harmful chemicals

Perishable cargo	Non-perishable cargo	Heavyweight and overwidth cargo

Task 9. Look at different types of containers. Describe the container features using the words from the unit.

We recommend this type of container for _____

It is particularly suitable for _____

It comes with _____

As an extra, we also offer _____

It has _____ for loading



Task 10. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Freight Transport Logistics in Europe – the key to sustainable mobility

Europe's transport policy has been characterized by liberalization and harmonization over the years. This has slowly shaped the transport system into what it is today. Globalization and the concept of wider Europe create further challenges. The fast growth of freight transport – driven to a large extent by economic decisions – contributes to growth and employment but also causes congestion, accidents, noise, pollution, increased reliance on imported fossil fuels, and energy loss. Infrastructure resources are limited and any disruption in the supply chain (i.e. energy) has necessarily a negative impact on the EU economy. Without adequate measures, the

situation will continue worsening and increasingly undermine Europe's competitiveness and the environment that we all live in.

To overcome such problems, Europe's transport system needs to be optimized by means of advanced logistics solutions. Logistics can increase the efficiency of individual modes of transport and their combinations. As a result, fewer units of transport, such as vehicles, wagons, and vessels should carry more freight. Impact on the environment will decrease accordingly.

Rail and inland waterways need to be modernized. Air freight should be more closely integrated in the system. The positive development of short sea shipping should be accelerated. Deep-sea shipping and its hinterland connections need to be enhanced. Shifts to more environmentally friendly modes must be achieved where appropriate, especially on long distance, in urban areas, and on congested corridors.

At the same time each transport mode must be optimized. All modes must become more environmentally friendly, safer, and more energy efficient. Finally, co-modality, i.e. the efficient use of different modes on their own and in combinations, will result in an optimal and sustainable utilization of resources.

1. Do you also have to deal with growing freight traffic in your country?
2. How do you think transport systems could be improved?
3. How do you think intermodal transport systems can make freight transport more efficient?

Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Donald Buchannan Logistics.
Express Publishing, 2017. 41 p.

E-Travel

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

data aggregator	[ˈdeɪtə ˈægrɪɡətə]	агрегатор даних ¹
meta site	[ˈmetə saɪt]	мета-сайт ²
travel counsellor	[ˈtræv(ə)l ˈkaʊn(t)s(ə)lə]	туристичний агент ³

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Where do your family and your close friends normally buy air tickets – at a high street travel agency or through the Internet?
2. What about accommodation and whole holiday packages – where do they normally buy these – online or on the high street?
3. What was the last travel product you purchased online?
4. What advantages and disadvantages can you think of for buying travel products through the Internet?

Task 2. Match the terms with their definitions. Try to give an example of each one.

1) inventory	a) distribution through more than one channel – through the Internet, through high street travel agents, etc.
2) meta sites	b) this is what the name suggests – an independent travel agent with only one or at best two shops

¹ Система, яка комбінує дані багатьох джерел і представляє їх у вигляді багатовимірної бази даних.

² A group of multiple sites with a possibility to offer your customers a search box that searches across all sites of a META site and gives you, as the META administrator, the possibility to create reports and administer all sites through a single panel.

³ Travel counsellor is a travel agent who has years of experience and who has also earned certification through a trade organization. These professionals advise clients on interesting vacation destinations and attraction.

3) online travel agency	c) this is the opposite to a high street TA. It's internet-based and customers never see or speak to the travel agents. It's all done online
4) data aggregator	d) this allows consumers to put together their own trips at a single website by combining different elements such as air ticket + accommodation + car hire. In the past, the package, or fully inclusive tour (FIT for short), was usually put together by the tour operator
5) dynamic packaging	e) this is the term we use to talk about the travel products a sales outlet offers the consumer – air tickets, hotel rooms, entry tickets for theme parks, etc.
6) multi-channel distribution	f) a website that searches other websites and brings together the data that best fits the search criteria that the customer keyed in
7) single-site agent	g) the sites of the principals. Low-cost carriers or traditional airlines all now have one, as do most hotels, and you can buy direct through these sites
8) supplier website	h) just another name for a data aggregator, but it comes from the idea that this is a site that searches travel sites, rather than a travel site with something to sell

Task 3. Look at the title of the article. Decide what the article will be about.

1. How ICT's have balanced the competition between traditional travel agents and OTAs (online travel agencies).

2. How ICTs have allowed travel agents to adjust the balance between work and life.

3. How ICTs have allowed online travel agents to find a balance between working in cities and living in the country.

Task 4. Read and translate the article.

Agents go online for balance

The Internet was supposed to make everyone a travel agent. But if you've sat down to research, plan, and book a complex trip online, you'll know it can turn into a frustrating, time-consuming journey full of uncertainty. It's no surprise, then, that traditional travel agencies are still going strong. If you are

too time-poor to trek down to your local travel agency, however, you may want to consider getting a personal mobile travel consultant.

A growing number of travel agents are abandoning the daily commute and choosing instead to work from home. Like most people, agents are looking for more work-life balance and, equipped with a mobile phone and a laptop, they can perform the same tasks as any travel agent in a retail store.

Thanks to the creation of sophisticated networks spread across Australia, and in some cases across the world, home-based agents can also use a variety of online channels and forums to talk to each other. Geraldine West recently became the first Australian member of Travel Counsellors, a network of home-based agents in Europe, North America, and South Africa. When working in an agency, she had two or three people around her. «Now I have 850,» West says. «The other day I was booking someone to Hawaii, where I've never been, so I was able to email two Travel Counsellors consultants who live there to ask advice.»

With no walk-in traffic to deal with, mobile agents have time to develop more meaningful relationships with their customers. That may mean they don't need clever software to remember who you are and what you like. But don't expect to be regularly pouring your agent a cup of tea while they call up exotic travel options on the laptop. The reality is that face-to-face meetings are seldom required. Bob Mallory, a member of MTA Travel, Australia's largest network of mobile agents, says he «hardly ever sees anybody». His clients are located everywhere from Brisbane to France.

Mobile agents will charge fees for their service, but generally no more than a regular agency. They will also handle any kind of travel transaction, although if you want something simple they may gently encourage you to try it yourself online. Mobile travel agents run their own businesses but most belong to one of four groups: MTA Travel, Travel Associates, Travel Counsellors, and Travel Managers. You can get in touch with a mobile agents by visiting the groups' websites.

Task 5. Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. Find two advantages of working as a home-based agent.
2. Find two advantages for customers who use home-based agents.
3. How do home-based agents earn a salary?
4. What sorts of people will use home-based agents?
5. Where can home-based agents turn to when they need help?

Task 6. When Geraldine had a request for a holiday in Hawaii, she emailed a fellow travel counsellor, even though they'd never been in contact before. Look at the three emails. Which one did Geraldine send?

1. Hi Brita

How's things? Really hectic here, but better than no work at all, so I'm not complaining. Imagine you're pretty busy, too, but I need some help.

Just got these new clients – a couple actually – and they're interested in your place, but I need some advice about accomm., local transport, activities – the usual. Can you send me something asap?

Thanks

Geraldine

2. Dear Brita

My name is Geraldine West. Like yourself, I am a home-based agent working for Travel Counsellors. The company's central office kindly gave me your email address so that I could contact you for advice that I am seeking regarding holidays in Hawaii, which, I understand, is where you are an expert.

The particular clients I am working for are interested in a holiday somewhere in Hawaii, and as a result I was wondering if you could help me with basic issues like accommodation, local transport, visitor activities, and so on.

I know that we have never met, so I do hope you will forgive me for writing to you in this way, and obviously I will be truly grateful for any advice you can give me.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest possible convenience.

Yours sincerely

Geraldine West

3. Hello Brita

My name's Geraldine, and like you I'm with Travel Counsellors. Central Office gave me your email address and told me that you were an expert on the Hawaii area. (Do you live there?)

I have a new client – a couple, in fact – and they are very interested in a holiday on the island, but I need a bit of help with this as my knowledge of the area is limited. Do you think you could send me info on accommodation, local transport, sightseeing, etc?

Many thanks in advance for your help, and obviously if you ever need anything on Australia (my part especially – Queensland), don't hesitate to get in touch.

Best wishes

Geraldine West

Task 7. Look at the greetings and the first line of each email. What things tell you whether the email is informal, neutral, or formal? Find any other expressions that are clearly informal, neutral, or formal?

Task 8. Complete the table.

Informal	Neutral	Formal
Hi	Hello	Dear
	1 _____	My name is ...
	like you I'm with ...	2 _____
	Central Office gave me your email address	3 _____
Just got these new clients – a couple actually –	4 _____	5 _____
6 _____	7 _____	... as a result I was wondering if you could help me with ...
Can you send me some- thing ...	8 _____	9 _____
	10 _____	I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest possible convenience
11 _____	Best wishes	12 _____

Task 9. Imagine that instead of Hawaii, Geraldine's clients want to visit your area, and that Geraldine has written to you. Reply to her email.

1. Giving basic details about the area she is interested in.
2. Making specific recommendations about any «must-sees» or «must-dos» in the area.
3. Offering to make any local booking or similar arrangements.

Eric H. Glendinning, Alison Pohl Technology.
Oxford University Press. 2006. 132 p.

Mass transportation

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

bullet train	[ˈbulɪt,treɪn]	надшвидкісний пасажирський експрес (у Японії)
computer-guided	[kəmˈpjʊ:tə gaɪdɪd]	керований комп'ютером
convoy	[ˈkɒnvɔɪ]	конвой (караван суден), колона автотранспорту
en-route	[ˌɑːnˈruːt]	по дорозі; в дорозі
flat-bottomed river craft	[flætˈbɒtəmd ˈrɪvə kraːft]	плоскодонний човен
floating pontoon	[ˈfləʊtɪŋ pɒnˈtuːn]	плаваючий понтонний міст
internal combustion engine	[ɪnˈtɜːn(ə)l kəmˈbʌstʃ(ə)n ˈendʒɪn]	двигун внутрішнього згоряння
hoistable deck	[hɔɪstəbl dek]	знімна платформа ¹
hovercraft	[ˈhɒvəkraːft]	транспортний засіб на повітряній подушці
hull of a ship	[hʌl]	корпус (корабля)



¹ Використовується для перевезення автомобілей.

hydrofoil	[ˈhaɪdrəʊfɔɪl]	судно на підводних крилах
maglev train	[ˈmaglɛv treɪn]	поїзд на магнітному підвішуванні
mobile console	[ˈməʊbaɪl ˈkɒnsəʊl]	переносна, пересувна консоль
multi-purpose	[ˌmʌltɪˈpʊːpəs]	багатоцільовий, універсальний
multi-purpose vehicle	[ˌmʌltɪˈpʊːpəs ˈviːɪkl]	багатоцільовий автомобіль; багатоцільовий транспортний засіб
Pendolino		Пендоліно ¹
Personal Rapid Transit	[ˈpɜːs(ə)n(ə)l ˈræpɪd ˈtræn(t)sɪt]	перевезення пасажирів швидкісним громадським транспортом ²
powerboat	[ˈpaʊəbəʊt]	моторний катер, моторний човен
roll-on		роликовий
surface-effect ship	[ˈsɜːfɪs ɪˈfekt ʃɪp]	корабель з надводним ефектом чи корабель на боковій стінці (судно з повітряною подушкою та з подвійним корпусом)
unmanned vehicle	[ʌnˈmænd ˈviːɪkl]	автоматичний транспортний засіб

Task 1. Do the quiz.

1. Who invented the internal combustion engine?

a) Henry Ford b) Etienne Lenoir c) Nikolaus Otto

2. How much of the energy in petrol do petrol engines use?

a) Three quarters b) One third c) One fifth

¹ Торгівельна марка, що об'єднує серію швидкісних та високошвидкісних електропоїздів, які виробляє компанія Alstom на заводах у містах Савільяно (Італія) та Уошвуд-Хіті (Великобританія). Особливістю серії є вагони з кузовами, що нахиляються під час повороту.

² Зазвичай за допомогою поїздів метро чи монорейкової дороги.

3. Where was the world's first motorway built?
 a) Germany b) The USA c) Japan
 4. A shows a PRT system. What does PRT stand for?



A

- a) Personal Rapid Transit
 b) People Revolutionary Transport
 c) Private Regional Transfer

5. Which sentence about The Freedom, the world's largest ship, is not true?

- a) She will provide accommodation for 40,000 people.
 b) She will rise 104m above the water level.
 c) She will travel very quickly.

6. What is the unique characteristic of this «Pendolino» in B?



B

- a) It travels very fast
 b) It tilts as it travels round bends
 c) It travels on a single rail

7. What is a Maglev?

- a) a diesel train b) an electric tram c) a magnetic train

8. What type of boat does C show?



C

- a) hovercraft
 b) hydrofoil
 c) surface-effect ship

Task 2. Look at the title of the article and the pictures and decide what the article is about. Then read the first underlined sentence in each paragraph: this should give an overview of the text. Decide which of the points in the table will be included in the text.



	Yes	No	Perhaps
How the parts of the A380 are transported			
How the A380 is manufactured			
Where the parts are made			
About the French town of Toulouse			
About problems with moving the wing			
Details about a ship			
About different forms of transport used to transport A380 parts			
About German manufacturers			
About cities in Europe			

A European project

The main parts of the Airbus A380 are manufactured in different locations in Europe, with the final assembly in Toulouse, France. The parts have to be transported to Toulouse using a variety of methods. Because of its size, the Airbus A380 requires the biggest wings ever constructed and it is a major undertaking getting them to Toulouse from the west coast of Wales in the UK.

At the UK factory, the wing is lifted into a jig that supports it on its journey. This jig is placed on a 96-wheel, 200-tonne multi-purpose vehicle (MPV). This unmanned vehicle is controlled from a mobile console carried by the operator as he walks ahead of the load. Cables are buried in a groove in the road. It is 1.7 km by road to the river Dee. Here the wing is moved onto a specially-built, flat-bottomed river craft that extends only 2m below

the waterline. This craft transports the wing downriver to the port of Mostyn on the coast.

A new roll-on/roll-off vessel called the *Ville de Bordeaux* has been specially built to transport the sections of the Airbus to the French port of Pauillac. The ship is 154m long and 24m wide. It has a cargo deck space of 6,720m and the largest water-tight stern door (22m x 14m) ever built. It is equipped with a system of internal ramps, doors, and hoistable decks to accommodate the aircraft components, and travels at an average speed of 16 knots.

Fuselage sections manufactured in northern Germany are transported aboard the *Ville de Bordeaux* from the factory in Hamburg. The vessel stops en-route at Mostyn to load the wing before continuing to the French coastal town of St Nazaire. Here the complete forward fuselage with cockpit and a complete centre fuselage are loaded on board. At the town of Pauillac, the vessel berths alongside a specially-constructed quay with the stern aligned to a 150m floating pontoon. Here the parts are transferred onto specially-constructed barges to be taken down the river Garonne to Langon, 95 km away. A new dock has been built here so the water depth can be adjusted to enable the barges to unload their cargo onto new road transporters. These vast new computer-guided lorries take the parts 240 km to Toulouse along roads that have had to be widened and straightened to accommodate the convoy.

Task 3. Read the text again. Translate the text into Ukrainian. Answer the following questions.

1. How many different methods of transport were mentioned?
2. Which countries were mentioned?
3. Why is it difficult to transport the parts of the aircraft?

Task 4. Find the compound adjectives (two words joined together to make compound adjective) in the text and write down the noun they describe.

computer-guided _____

roll-on _____

multi-purpose _____

96-wheel _____

Task 5. Match a word in A with a word in B to make compound adjectives.

A		B	
air	built	controlled	going
remote	ocean	breaking	conditioned
long	record	in	distance

Task 6. Choose a compound noun to complete the sentences.

airbag

boat-builder

container ship

powerboat

radio signal

safety belt

seabed

traffic congestion

waterline

1. Passengers travelling in a car are obliged to wear a _____.
2. John works as a _____ for a small company making sport and leisure boats.
3. When the _____ is weak, reception is poor.
4. Most goods that are transported at sea are packed into containers that are loaded onto a _____.
5. Part of the hull of a ship sits below the _____.
6. In city centres and on major roads _____ has become a major problem.

Task 7. In pairs discuss the last time you travelled by train. Why did you take the train? Do many people choose to travel by train in Ukraine? Why/Why not?

Task 8. Look at the pictures. What types of train are these? Read the following information and complete the table. Then discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Maglev and Bullet trains.



1. Shanghai has the first commercial Maglev line in the world. Trains can reach 350 km/h in two minutes and have a maximum speed of 431 km/h in normal operation. Maglev (magnetic levitation) trains use a combination of magnetic attraction and magnetic repulsion to provide lift and forwarded movement and can operate on 10° gradients. They travel on raised guideways above the city which are very expensive to build, but track maintenance costs are significantly lower than with conventional rail transport. There is no engine and there are no wheels or rails as with conventional trains, so no friction. Maglev runs on electricity, producing no pollution from the vehicle. The speed and the distance between trains are automatically controlled and

maintained by the frequency of the electric power fed to the guideway. Bad weather or congestion have little effect on the running of these vehicles.

2. The Japanese Shinkansen network of high-speed railway lines extends for several thousand kilometres. The system was based on existing rail technology, but designers tested model trains in a wind tunnel to make them aerodynamic in design and so reduce air resistance. Because of the shape, the trains have been called «bullet trains». Electric or diesel engines power the trains which travel up to 300 km/h on standard gauge, purpose-built track. Certain constrictions had to be eliminated, such as level crossings, frequent stops, and some curves. Similar high-speed rail networks exist in other countries, for example the TGV in France. They allow travel from city centre to city centre, rapid boarding time, and comfort. They are considered environmentally efficient and are seldom affected by poor weather.

	Maglev train	Bullet train
country		
max speed		
technology		
fuel		
track		
efficiency		

Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Tom White Rail Transportation.
Express Publishing, 2017. 41 p.

Transport

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

ambulance	[ˈæmbjələn(t)s]	машина швидкої допомоги
advanced safety vehicles (ASV)	[ədˈvɑːn(t)st ˈseɪftɪ ˈviːɪkl]	транспортні засоби підвищеної безпеки
blimp	[blɪmp]	аеростат, (невеликий) дирижабль
convertible	[kənˈvɜːtəbl]	автомобіль з відкидним верхом, кабриолет
dump truck	[dʌmp trʌk]	самоскид
fire engine	[ˈfaɪər,ɛndʒɪn]	пожежна машина
hydrogen fuel cell	[ˈhaɪdrədʒən fjuːəl sel]	водневий паливний елемент
hydrogen-fuelled cars		вагони, які використовують водень як паливо
liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	[ˈlɪkwɪfaɪd pəˈtrəʊliəm gæs]	зріджений нафтовий газ
monorail	[ˈmɒnəreɪl]	монорельсова залізниця
pickup truck		пікап, вантажний автомобіль малої вантажопідйомності
RV (recreational vehicle)		кемпер ¹
snowmobile	[ˈsnəʊ,məʊbaɪl]	аеросани; автосани, мотосани; снігохід
solar-powered vehicle	[ˈsəʊlə ˈpaʊəd]	автомобіль на сонячній батареї

¹ Автофургон, обладнаний кухнею, спальними місцями, туалетом

streetcar	[ˈstri:tka:]	трамвай
SUV (sport utility vehicle)	[ju:ˈtɪlətɪ ˈvi:ɪkl]	спортивний позашляховик ¹
van	[væn]	мікроавтобус; фургон, фура

Task 1. Identify the different forms of transport in pictures below:
1) SUV; 2) snowmobile; 3) van; 4) pickup truck; 5) RV; 6) blimp; 7) monorail; 8) fire engine; 9) convertible; 10) dump truck; 11) ambulance; 12) streetcar. List other types of land, sea, and air transport.

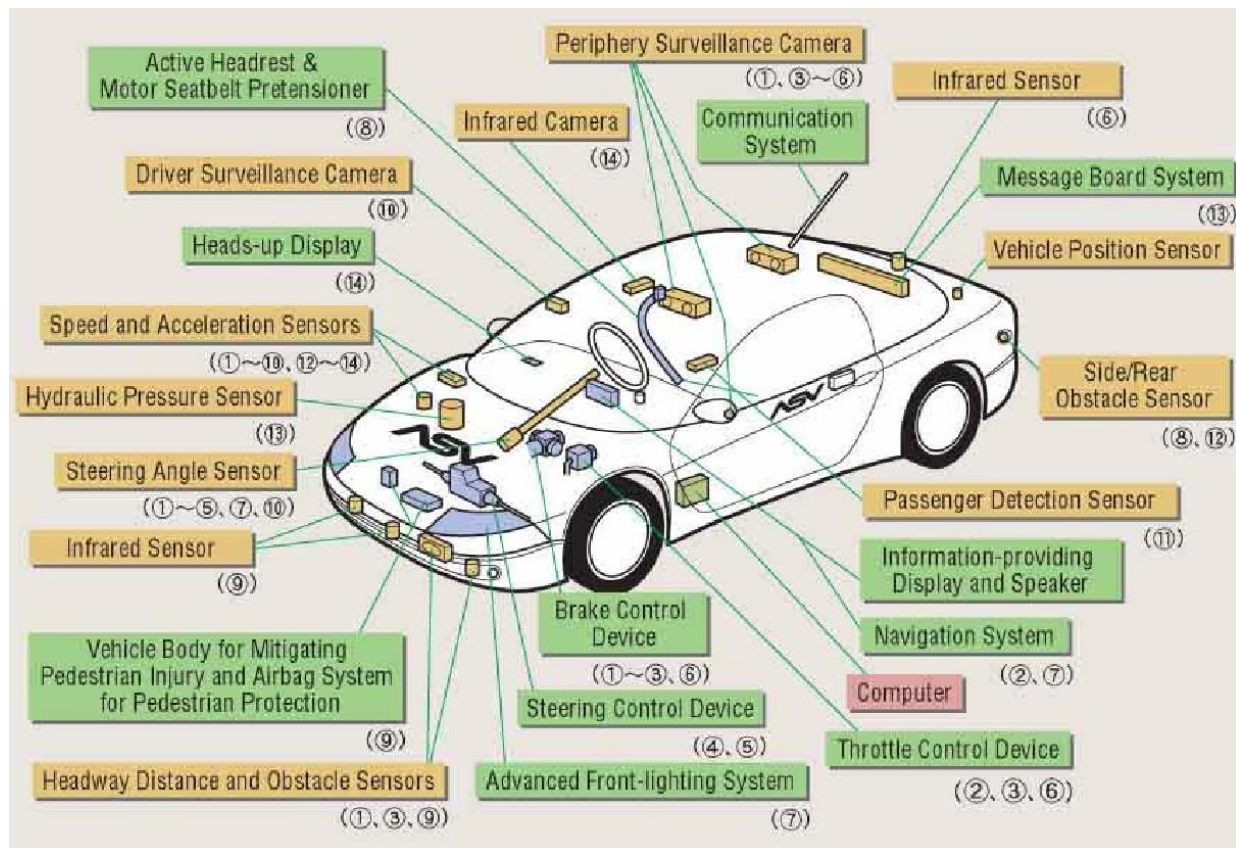


¹ Повноприводний автомобіль підвищеної прохідності, зазвичай призначений для активного відпочинку.

Task 2. Look at the diagram and answer the questions.

1. How is this car different from a typical car of today?
2. What do you think ASV means?
3. What are the aims of the designers of this car?
4. What further improvements could you make to this car?

The car of the future



Task 3. Read the text and check your answers.

ASVs. Road traffic is increasing worldwide. This increase brings problems: road accidents, congestion, and pollution. However, engineers are working on Advanced safety vehicles (ASVs) which will be much safer for drivers, other road users such as cyclists, and for pedestrians. They are also working on new engines which use cleaner fuels.

ASVs will be equipped with electronic sensors to prevent accidents and to make it safer for people when accidents do happen. One sensor will stop the driver falling asleep. Others will warn drivers when they are too close to other vehicles.

The car of the future might be electric. Electric motors are very efficient and produce no pollution, but they need heavy batteries and their range is limited with current technology. Hybrid cars have both a petrol engine and an electric motor. They save about 15% of fuel. They need batteries but they

don't have to be charged overnight as the motor acts as a generator when the car brakes. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is already used as a fuel. Cars can be converted easily but LPG only cuts down pollution a little. Hydrogen fuel cells may be the long-term answer. They provide clean power but each cell is very expensive.

Task 4. Read the last paragraph of the text again and note the advantages and disadvantages of the forms of power in the table.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
electric		
hybrid (petrol and electric)		
LPG		
hydrogen fuel cell		

When we are talking about future developments, we use *will* for the things which are certain. E.g. One sensor **will** stop the driver falling asleep (= subject + *will* + infinitive). Traffic congestion **will not** be an easy problem to solve (= subject + *will not* (*won't*) + infinitive). How will the car of the future be powered? (= (question word +) *will* + subject + infinitive) We use *may* and *might* for the things which are possible rather than definite. *May* is more formal than *might*, but there is little difference in the level of possibility they contain.

e.g. A hybrid car **may/might** be the best choice (= subject + *may/might* + infinitive). A noise-free bike **may not/might not** be popular with bikers (= subject + *may/might* + not + infinitive). **Might** hydrogen fuel cells get cheaper? (= *Might* + subject + infinitive)

There is no short form for *may not*. E.g. Traffic congestion ~~mayn't~~ be an easy problem to solve. *May* is not used when we are asking people for their opinions.

Task 5. Complete the sentences using *will*, *may/might*, or their negative forms.

1. We _____ use petrol engines in the future. There are better alternatives. (I'm certain.)

2. Hydrogen fuel cells _____ get cheaper as technology improves. (I'm certain.)

3. A hybrid car _____ be the best choice. It doesn't produce much pollution. (It's possible.)

4. Solar-powered vehicles _____ be the answer to our transport problems. The cells are very inefficient. (It's very unlikely.)

5. Cars _____ become much safer with the addition of many sensors. (I'm certain.)

6. By 2019 more people in Europe _____ travel to work by train than by car. (It's possible.)

7. As world oil supplies dry up, petrol _____ get more and more expensive. (I'm certain.)

8. Because hydrogen-fuelled cars are silent, they _____ be more dangerous than cars with petrol engines. (It's possible.)

Task 6. Make your own predictions about the topics below for ten years into the future.

1. The number of cars in Ukraine.
2. The price of oil.
3. The size of passenger aircraft.
4. The most popular way to travel to work.
5. The use of electric cars.

Parts of train. Permanent way

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

3-link coupling system	[θri: lɪŋk 'kʌplɪŋ 'sɪstəm]	триланковий механізм
axle	[ˈæksl]	вісь, вал
bar coupler	[bɑ: 'kʌplə]	стрижнева муфта
baseplate	[ˈbeɪspleɪt]	основа; фундаментна плита, опорна плита
bogie	[ˈbəʊɡɪ]	візок (вагонний)
buckeye coupler	[ˈbʌkaɪ 'kʌplə]	автозчеп Джаннея ¹
bullhead rail	[ˈbulhed reɪl]	двоголова рейка
caboose car	[kə'bu:s]	службовий вагон у товарному поїзді
camber	[ˈkæmbə]	випуклість; виступ; вигин, кривизна
chain and hook coupling system	[tʃeɪn ənd hʊk 'kʌplɪŋ 'sɪstəm]	гвинтове зчеплення, гвинтова стяжка
concrete sleeper	[ˈkɒŋkri:t 'sli:pə]	залізобетонна шпала
coupling	[ˈkʌplɪŋ]	муфта; зчеплення; сполучення
creeping of rail	[ˈkri:pɪŋ]	угон рейки ²
crew quarter	[kru: 'kwɔ:tə]	приміщення для бригади поїзда
curve of the track	[kɜ:v]	крива

¹ Автоматичний зчеплювальний пристрій з однозубим контуром зачеплення.

² Поздовжнє переміщення рейок під колесами поїзда, що проходить. Поздовжнє переміщення, як правило, спрямоване в бік руху поїзда.

drain	[dreɪn]	дренаж, осушення; система осушення; дренажна канава
embankment	[ɪmˈbæŋkmənt]	насип
flange	[flændʒ]	реборда (колеса)
flat bottom rail	[flætˈbɒtəm reɪl]	широкопідшвова рейка
foot	[fʊt]	підшва; основа; опорна поверхня; опора; лапа
gauge of the track	[geɪdʒ]	ширина колії
grade	[greɪd]	ухил, схил
hardwood	[ˈhɑːdwʊd]	тверда деревина
joint	[dʒɔɪnt]	стик; спай; шов
knuckle	[ˈnʌkl]	кулак, шарнір
link and pin coupling	[lɪŋk ənd pɪn ˈkʌplɪŋ]	важільно-штирове зчеплення
permanent way	[ˈpɜːm(ə)nənt weɪ]	верхня будова колії; земляне полотно дороги
plank	[plæŋk]	брус; товста дошка; пластина; планка, рейка
preservative	[priˈzɜːvətɪv]	запобіжний засіб; антисептик; антикоагулянт
radial movement	[ˈreɪdiəl ˈmuːvmənt]	кругове переміщення
rail anchor	[ˈæŋkə]	протиугін
rail profile	[reɪl ˈprəʊfaɪl]	профіль рейки
railroad sub-structure	[ˈreɪlrəʊd ˈsʌb,ʃtrʌktʃə]	залізнична підструктура ¹
rigidly	[ˈrɪdʒɪdli]	нерухомо, жорстко, твердо
rim	[rɪm]	обід, зовнішня частина колеса
safety hazard	[ˈseɪftɪ ˈhæzəd]	загроза безпеці
semi-permanent coupling	[ˈsemi ˈpɜːm(ə)nənt ˈkʌplɪŋ]	напівжорстка муфта, напівпостійна муфта

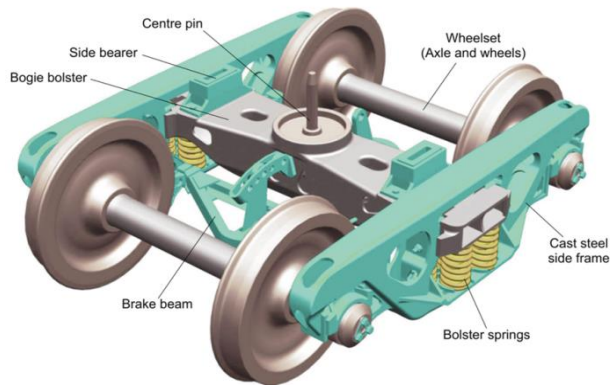
¹ The combination of natural soil, subgrade and sub-ballast.

shock absorber	[ʃɒk əb'zɔ:b(ə)]	амортизатор
sleeper / tie	['sli:pə] [taɪ]	шпала
softwood	['sɒftwud]	м'яка деревина
sturdy	['stɜ:di]	жорсткий; міцний
sub-ballast	[sʌb'bæləst]	піщана подушка (під скалинним баластом); підбаласт, суббаласт; нижній шар баластної призми
suspension coil spring	[sə'spen(t)ʃ(ə)n kɔɪl sprɪŋ]	пружина підвіски
to brace	[breɪs]	зв'язувати; скріплювати; стягувати; з'єднувати
to coat with	[kəʊt]	покривати шаром (чогось)
to cone	[kəʊn]	надавати конічної форми
to feature	['fi:tʃə]	характеризувати; бути характерною особливістю, відзнакою; вирізняти
to float	[fləʊt]	бути шарнірно закріпленим; закріплювати шарнірно; вільно обертатися
to latch	[lætʃ]	фіксувати; затискати
to level	['lev(ə)l]	вирівнювати
to wear out	[weə aʊt]	зношувати
to weld together	[weld]	зварювати
web		стрижень (рейки)
wheel/rail interface	['ɪntəfeɪs]	інтерфейс коліс-рейок ¹
wheelset	[(h)wi:lset]	колісна пара

Task 1. Before reading the passage, discuss these questions.

1. What are different parts of a train?
2. How are a train's wheels attached to its cars?

¹ Область контакту, де відбувається взаємодія колеса-рейки між колесами та рейками на залізниці.



Bogie



Freight car



Cab



Caboose car



Locomotive

Task 2. Read the textbook excerpt. Then, choose the correct answers.

Trains use a system of wheels and rails. Both freight cars and passenger cars use the same bogie structure. A rail car rests on a frame, or truck. The train's wheels are attached to this frame. The train's wheels sit on a track. Rail cars are coupled together to form full trains. A locomotive pulls cars if they cannot propel themselves. The train's driver sits in a cab in the locomotive. Freight trains sometimes end with a caboose car. This car is used

for safety and for crew quarters. Because of advances in technology, cabooses are no longer common.

1. What is this text describing?
 - a) the crew members needed for each part of a train
 - b) the differences between freight and passenger cars
 - c) how trains have changed over time
 - d) the basic components of a train
2. Which of these is NOT a type of train car?
 - a) freight
 - b) passenger
 - c) caboose
 - d) bogie
3. Where does the driver of a train go?
 - a) passenger car
 - b) freight car
 - c) caboose
 - d) cab

Task 3. Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The train could not move because the car used to pull the train's other cars had not been attached. - - c - m - - - - .
2. The wheels of a rail car are attached to the framework beneath the rail car. - - g - e.
3. The crew was resting in the car at the end of a freight train. - a - - - s - .
4. The apparatus which the wheels attach to is what a train car sits on. - r - m - .
5. The parts of the train that roll on the rails are fixed into the train's bogies. w - - - l - .
6. A train's units intended for passengers or cargo are pulled by a locomotive. c - - s.
7. The area of a train for a driver is located in the train's locomotive. - a - .

Task 4. Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.

1. freight cars/passenger car
 - a) Trains being used to ship goods are equipped with _____.
 - b) Travelers ride in a _____.
2. trucks/wheels
 - a) A train's _____ are intended to roll on the tracks.
 - b) _____ are what sit below a train car.

Task 5. Before reading the passage, discuss these questions.

1. How are train cars latched together?
2. What are some types of coupling?



Buckeye coupling



3-link coupling



Knuckle



Link and pin coupling

Task 6. Read the catalog. Then, choose the correct answers.

Railroad Couplers Product Catalogue. Buckeye Couplers – Our buckeye couplers use high quality knuckles. This system lets you couple your cars safely and reliably. Bar Couplers – These bar couplers are preferable for semi-permanent coupling. Uncoupling of this system must take place in a yard or shop. 3-Link Coupling – Our 3-link coupling system is a chain and hook coupling system. It can be easily joined or unhooked. Fully Automatic Coupling Systems – We've come a long way from the link and pin coupling of old. Automatic systems connect cars from the safety of the cab. Remember, such systems are now required on all freight cars.

1. What is the catalog describing?
 - a) types of coupling systems for sale
 - b) a comparison of coupling manufacturers
 - c) recommendations on coupling systems
 - d) safety ratings for coupling systems

2. Which of the following is NOT a type of coupling for sale?

- a) 3-link coupling b) buckeye couplers
- c) link and pin d) bar couplers

3. What is true of automatic coupling systems?

- a) uncoupling them must occur in a yard
- b) they include a chain and hook system
- c) they were replaced by link and pin coupling
- d) they must be used on freight cars

Task 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the box.

<i>knuckles couplers bar coupler 3-link coupling couple</i>

- 1. Rail cars are joined together with _____.
- 2. _____ is joined using chains and hooks.
- 3. The yard master asked the worker to _____ the incoming freight cars.
- 4. A buckeye couple relies on _____ to latch cars together.
- 5. Because the cars were joined by a _____ they could not be unlatched easily.

Task 8. Read the sentences and choose the correct words or phrases.

- 1. Workers had to buckeye couple/connect the cars to the locomotive before the train could leave the yard.
- 2. Steve was able to couple the cars from the cab using the fully automatic coupler/link and pin.

Task 9. Before reading the passage, discuss these questions.

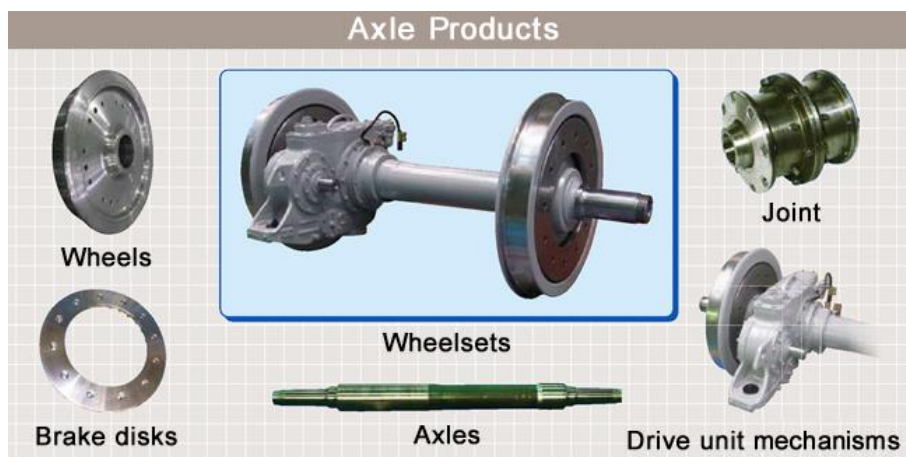
- 1. What are the parts of a train's wheelsets?
- 2. How are wheelsets mounted into a bogie?



Wheel



Suspension coil



Task 10. Read the textbook passage. Then, choose the correct answers.

A train's wheels are coned with wide rims called flanges. Wheels attach to axles in pairs to form wheelsets. These attach to the cars using a system of bogies, or trucks. Some wheelsets are mounted rigidly. In such conditions, the axle cannot adjust to the curve of the track. Other wheelsets are floated in the bogie. Such wheelsets have radial movement.

A bogie also includes suspension coils. These coils act as shock absorbers. They prevent vibrations from the wheel/rail interface from affecting the car.

1. What is the purpose of this passage?
 - a) to compare different types of wheel design
 - b) to give advice on what parts to use on a train
 - c) to explain how wheels are mounted on a train
 - d) to show the differences between passenger and freight trains
2. Which of the following is NOT part of a wheelset?
 - a) coned wheels
 - b) truck
 - c) axle
 - d) flanges
3. What is the benefit of floating a wheelset in the bogie?
 - a) it allows the wheelsets radial movement
 - b) it fixes the wheelset rigidly
 - c) it allows the train to travel faster
 - d) it reduces vibrations from the wheel/rail interface

Task 11. Match the words or phrases (1–7) with the definitions (a–g).

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. _____ axle | 5. _____ radial movement |
| 2. _____ coned | 6. _____ suspension coil |
| 3. _____ floated | 7. _____ wheel/rail interface |
| 4. _____ mounted | |
- a) being set firmly to a bogie and not turning with tracks
 - b) a spring that carries the weight of the bogie frame
 - c) the ability of a wheelset to adjust to curved track

- d) the rod that connects two wheels to form a wheelset
- e) the portions of the wheel and rail that touch each other
- f) allowing a wheelset to turn with tracks
- g) being wider on one round edge than the other

Task 12. Write a word or phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The rim of the train's wheel guides it along the track, but the train should never ride directly on it. f - - n - -

2. The combination of an axle and two wheels is the component which is fixed into the bogie. - - e - l - - t

3. The apparatus that reduces friction from the wheel/rail interface to the car gives passengers in a car a smoother ride. - h - - k a - - - r - e -

Task 13. Before reading the passage, discuss these questions.

- 1. What are the parts of a railroad sub-structure?
- 2. How is land leveled for a railroad sub-structure?



Task 14. Read the inspection report. Then, choose the correct answers.

Hayes Inspection. The track in area 32 987 was inspected and is safe for operation. The grade and camber of this area is intact. The embankment on which the track rests is in good condition. The ballast and sub-ballast on the formation are in acceptable condition. However, additional ballast will be needed soon. The sub-structure is adequate to support normal rail travel. There is one pressing issue. Some of the drains were clogged with debris. These must be cleared immediately. Additional inspections are required if rail companies wish to lay any new track in this area.

1. What is the purpose of this report?
 - a) to give instructions for rail workers
 - b) to explain why a section of rail must be closed
 - c) to assess how successful several repairs were
 - d) to inform about the safety of an area of track
2. Which of the following is NOT in good condition?
 - a) the drains
 - b) the grade
 - c) the camber
 - d) the ballast
3. Why would additional inspections be required?
 - a) if the camber of the substructure is changed
 - b) if the drains are cleared
 - c) if the embankment is leveled
 - d) if companies wish to install new track

Task 15. Write a word or phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The curve of the substructure allows water to run off of it. c - - b - -
2. The area designated for the collection and removal of water runs alongside the train tracks. - r - i -
3. The level of an area of land must be even to support a train's weight properly. - - a - e
4. The system of support beneath train tracks is comprised of three primary parts. - - b - - r - - t - - -

Task 16. Look at the sentence pairs. Choose which word best fits each blank.

1. ballast/sub-ballast
 - a) The _____ is the first layer of support in a substructure.
 - b) The _____ is usually made of granite or basalt.
2. support/lay
 - a) Rail companies _____ new track to create new routes.

- b) A substructure is required to _____ the weight of a train.
3. embankment/formation
a) A track that runs above ground level can be built on a(n) _____.
b) The _____ lies beneath the sub-ballast.

Task 17. Before reading the passage, discuss these questions.

1. What are some different kinds of sleepers?
2. What are some different measurements of a railroad track?



Gauge



Concrete sleepers



Hardwood

Task 18. Read the email. Then, choose the correct answers.

Hey Bob,

We need to do a lot of work on the tracks. The ties are starting to wear out. I would like to replace them with concrete sleepers. I know those can be expensive, though. If that's the case, use hardwood coated with preservative. And even if softwood ties are cheap, we can't use them. They're just too weak. No matter what kind we get, space the new ties closer together than the old ones. In some places, the ties don't need replacement. But those ties should be secured again. The gauge of the track should not change. Please get to work on this as quickly as possible.

Thanks,

Alex

1. What is the purpose of the email?
 - a) to give instructions on replacing parts of a track
 - b) to list a construction schedule for a section of track
 - c) to warn an employee about the safety hazards on a track
 - d) to explain the results of a track inspection
2. Which of the following is NOT instructed?
 - a) do not use softwood ties
 - b) space the ties closer together
 - c) secure old ties again
 - d) increase the gauge of the track
3. What will most likely be done if concrete sleepers are too expensive?
 - a) the sleepers will be replaced with hardwood sleepers
 - b) the track will continue to be used with old sleepers in place
 - c) the track will be put out of use
 - d) the gauge of the track will be changed

Task 19. Match the words or phrases (1–6) with the definitions (a–f).

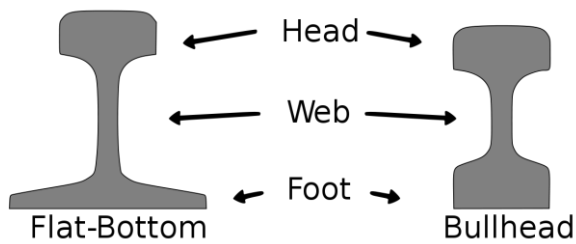
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ gauge | 4. _____ space |
| 2. _____ preservative | 5. _____ softwood |
| 3. _____ secure | 6. _____ sleeper |
- a) to hold something in place
 - b) a plank that braces and supports a railroad track
 - c) lumber from a conifer tree
 - d) the distance between two rails on a track
 - e) to designate the distance between items
 - f) a substance that protects wood sleepers

Task 20. Look at the sentence pairs. Choose which word best fits each blank.

1. hardwood/concrete
 - a) Sleepers made of _____ do not need to be treated with preservative.
 - b) _____ ties are made from the wood of broad-leaved trees.
2. tie/track
 - a) A _____ can be made of wood or concrete.
 - b) A _____ is supported by sleepers.

Task 21. Before reading the passage, discuss these questions.

1. What are some different types of rails?
2. How can rail sections be joined together and held in place?



Rail profile



Rail anchor



Baseplate

Task 22. Read the stock list. Then, choose the correct answers.

Bullhead Rails – Replace worn out sections of your bullhead rail system with our rail sections. These come in twenty-foot portions. They can be welded together on site.

Flat Bottom Rails – Flat bottom rails are sold for new construction or replacement parts. These rails are jointed and sold in thirty-nine foot sections. These rails feature a wide foot, narrow head, and sturdy web.

Rail Anchors – Don't let your rails creep over time. Rail anchors protect against the forces of train traffic and weather.

Baseplates – These baseplates are suitable for attaching either bullhead or flat bottom rails to.

1. What is the purpose of the passage?
 - a) to explain changes in the company's products
 - b) to inform customers of sale prices on equipment
 - c) to offer information about company products
 - d) to compare supplies from two different companies
2. Which of the following is NOT a component of flat bottom rails?
 - a) wide foot
 - b) rail anchors
 - c) narrow head
 - d) sturdy web
3. What do rail anchors protect against?
 - a) broken baseplates
 - b) joint wear
 - c) welding accidents
 - d) creeping rails

Task 23. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the box.

<i>baseplate foot head jointed rail anchor web</i>
--

1. The rails needed to be reattached to the _____.
2. The _____ runs between the head and the foot of the rail.
3. The _____ is the lower part of the rail.
4. The _____ is the top portion of the rail.
5. Rail sections that can be attached together are _____.
6. A _____ prevents rails from moving out of place.

Task 24. Look at the sentence pairs. Choose which word best fits each blank.

1. weld/creep
 - a) Rails often _____ in the direction of rail travel.
 - b) It is often necessary to _____ rail sections together.
2. bullhead rail/flat bottom rail
 - a) A _____ has a wider foot and narrower head.
 - b) A _____ has a foot and head that are roughly even.

Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Tom White Rail Transportation.
Express Publishing, 2017. 41 p.

Signalling

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

«approach» signal	[ə'prəʊtʃ 'sign(ə)l]	попереджувальний сигнал (сигнал наближення)
back up signal		сигнал заднього ходу
colour light		світлофор
detonator	['detəneɪtə]	петарда ¹
emergency	[ɪ'mɜːdʒ(ə)n(t)sɪ]	надзвичайна ситуація
fusee	[fjuː'ziː]	червона сигнальна ракета ²
hand signal		сигнал, який подають рукою
main track	[meɪn træk]	магістральна колія; головна колія
misreading	[mɪs'riːdɪŋ]	неправильне роз'яснення, неправильне показання (приладу)
permissive signal	[pə'mɪsɪv 'sign(ə)l]	дозвільний сигнал
railroad flare	['reɪlrəʊd fleə]	фальшфейер, факел-свічка, аварійна свічка, сигнальна шашка чи сигнальний во- гонь
restricted speed	[rɪ'strɪktɪd spiːd]	обмежена швидкість руху
route signaling	[ruːt 'sign(ə)lɪŋ]	маршрутна сигналізація
secondary track, se- condary railway line, branch line	['sek(ə)nd(ə)rɪ træk]	вторинна залізнична гілка, яка розгалужується на більш важливий маршрут, зазвичай на основній лінії

¹ Сигнальний розривний знаряд, який встановлюють на рейки перед небезпечним місцем для негайної зупинки поїзда аби уникнути аварії.

² Використовують під час аварійної зупинки поїзда.

siding	[ˈsaɪdɪŋ]	запасна, під'їздна колія
signal bridge	[ˈsɪgn(ə)l brɪdʒ]	сигнальний місток
signal mast	[ˈsɪgn(ə)l mɑːst]	семафорна щогла
slow down signal		сигнал гальмування
sounding whistle	[ˈsaundɪŋ ˈ(h)wɪsl]	свисток локомотива
speed signalling	[spiːd ˈsɪgn(ə)lɪŋ]	сигналізація для регулювання швидкості
stop signal		сигнал зупинки
timetable operation	[ˈtaɪm,teɪbl ˌɒp(ə)'reɪʃ(ə)n]	організація руху за розкладом
to proceed	[prə'siːd]	продовжити рух (після зупинки)
torpedo	[tɔː'piːdəu]	сигнальна петарда
train order	[treɪn ˈɔːdə]	поїздний наказ
wayside signal	[ˈweɪsaɪd ˈsɪgn(ə)l]	колійний сигнал

Task 1. Before reading the text, discuss these questions.

1. What are some different kinds of signals used in rail yards?
2. Why is understanding different signals so important?



Semaphore



Hand signals



Color light

Task 2. Read the signaling guide and choose the correct answers.

In addition to radio communication, we rely on many different kinds of signals to communicate. In the yard, we can use hand signals. These can indicate stop, slow down, or back up. At night or during low visibility, supplement hand signals with fusees. Colour lights and semaphores are also important. We use these to communicate whether or not a train can safely proceed. In case of emergency, detonators and torpedoes are necessary. These tell the engineer to stop. We can also use flags to communicate.

When we signal to the engineer, we like to know he or she has understood. That's one thing engineers use their sounding whistles or engine bells for.

1. What is the purpose of the guide?
 - a) to describe changes in rail signaling
 - b) to list types of signals used in the yard
 - c) to explain how to make different signals
 - d) to show how different signals can have similar meanings
2. According to the guide, which of the following is NOT a meaning of a hand signal?
 - a) stop
 - b) back up
 - c) disconnect
 - d) slow down
3. What is a reason the engineers sound their bells or whistles?
 - a) to confirm they have received a signal
 - b) to signal an emergency
 - c) to ask for permission to stop
 - d) to indicate they are going to speed up

Task 3. Match the words or phrases (1–8) with the definitions (a–h).

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ fusee | 5. _____ semaphore |
| 2. _____ signal | 6. _____ detonator |
| 3. _____ flag | 7. _____ sounding whistle |
| 4. _____ color light | 8. _____ hand signal |

- a) a signal that moves its arm to communicate information
- b) a rectangle or square piece of material with a specific design
- c) a motion or gesture made with the hands to relay a message
- d) a device placed on a railroad track that makes a loud noise when run over
- e) a light that communicates different messages based on its color
- f) an action or sound meant to convey information to another party
- g) a whistle on a train used as a warning and to confirm understanding of signals
- h) a railroad flare

Task 4. Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.

1. torpedo/fusee

a) The workers placed a _____ on the track to warn the engineer to stop.

b) If visibility is low, you can use a _____.

2. color light/engine bell

a) The _____ indicated that the train needed to stop.

b) The engineer rang his _____ to warn people he was approaching.

3. signals/flags

a) Torpedoes, fusees, and whistles can all be types of _____.

b) _____ are a pieces of fabric that you can use to signal.

Task 5. Before reading the text, discuss these questions.

1. What are some different types of tracks?

2. How do railway signaling systems differ between your country and other countries?



Task 6. Read the manual introduction and mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. _____ Engineers must have permission to use a main track.

2. _____ Permissive signals are a type of absolute signal.

3. _____ «Approach» signal aspects tell engineers to move at restricted speed.

Trains generate incredible amounts of force. And when they collide, the results are disastrous. That's why railroad signaling is so incredibly important. Engineers and other railroad personnel must know the meaning of signals to avoid such disasters. Signals indicate a variety of important information. For instance, signals designate when a train may occupy a main track, and when it should move to a secondary track. The railway signaling system is precise and does not allow for errors. Misreading an absolute signal as a permissive signal could result in the deaths of passengers and crew.

The first half of this manual covers the uses of main tracks, secondary tracks, and sidings. It also describes how to tell if you have permission to use the main track. Later, this manual classifies signal aspects. For instance, you'll learn how to distinguish between signal aspects that indicate «clear» and aspects that indicate «approach». Finally, this manual will explain what signal aspects mean. For example, an aspect indicating «restricting» means that the train should proceed at a restricted speed. Failing to follow signals can result in the loss of cargo and injury of passengers. The information in this manual should be memorized by all railroad personnel. However, this manual may serve as a reference for apprentices.

Task 7. Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (a-g).

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ siding | 5. _____ signal aspect |
| 2. _____ occupy | 6. _____ restricted speed |
| 3. _____ clear | 7. _____ permission |
| 4. _____ signaling | |

- a) authorization
- b) an aspect that tells the train to proceed
- c) the appearance of a signal
- d) a track used when trains meet or pass
- e) a system for controlling railroad traffic
- f) a speed that will let the train know to stop half way between it and something else
- g) to be in possession of or use something

Task 8. Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.

- 1. absolute signal/permissive signal
 - a) _____ can tell trains to stop completely.
 - b) _____ can tell trains to slow down or stop briefly.
- 2. secondary track/main track
 - a) Trains need permission to occupy a _____.
 - b) A _____ can be occupied without permission.

3. approach/restricting

a) _____ indicates that trains can move at restricted speed.

b) _____ tells trains to slow to 35 mph, then stop at the next signal.

Task 9. Before reading the text, discuss these questions.

1. What are some places where signals are found?

2. What are the signals like in your country, and where are they located in relation to the track?



Signal mast



Route indicator

Task 10. Read the article and mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. _____ Speed signaling is a type of passive system.

2. _____ Signal masts replaced overhead signal bridges as technology improved.

3. _____ Route signaling is more complicated than speed signaling.

Since the invention of the locomotive, railways have used a variety of systems to control trains. In the beginning, signals were not even used. Railroads originally used timetable operations to determine which train was in possession of a section of track at any given time. Railroads had to schedule meets in advance so trains could pass. Early timetable operations were passive systems, as they could not tell trains about current or dangerous conditions. When the telegraph was invented, railroads were able to send train orders to notify trains about deviations from the timetable.

As technology improved, railroads changed from passive systems to signals. Signals were originally given by hand, but mechanical devices quickly replaced people. Sometimes mechanical signals were attached to overhead signal bridges. Other wayside signals were attached to signal masts alongside the tracks.

Today, there are two basic systems that use fixed signals: route signaling and speed signaling. Route signaling systems use route indicators to tell trains which route to take. This system is the least complicated, but drivers must be familiar with the tracks to determine proper speeds. Speed signaling systems also require engineers to know their routes well. But speed signaling also gives a better indication of how fast to go by using a wider range of signals.

Task 11. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the box.

*train order range meet in possession of
familiar route inspector overhead signal bridge*

1. The railroad scheduled a _____ so the trains could pass.
2. The engineer was _____ with this particular route.
3. Modern signals can display a wide _____ of aspects.
4. The railroad sent the train a _____ to notify it of timetable changes.
5. The _____ told the engineer which route the train should take.
6. The train passed under a _____ as it reached the city limits.
7. The timetable indicated which train was _____ each section of track.

Task 12. Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (a-f).

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. _____ signal mast | 4. _____ speed signaling |
| 2. _____ passive system | 5. _____ route signaling |
| 3. _____ wayside signal | 6. _____ timetable operation |
- a) a signal attached to a fixed location at the side of the train tracks
 - b) a signaling system that tells engineers what routes to take
 - c) a vertical post that wayside signals are mounted on
 - d) a system in which a schedule is planned out for trains in advance
 - e) a signaling system that instructs trains to go specific speeds
 - f) a system that does not warn trains about dangerous conditions

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

AC locomotives	[ˌeɪˈsiː ˌləʊkəˈməʊtɪv]	локомотиви (електровози) змінного струму
average speed	[ˈævərɪdʒ spiːd]	середня швидкість
capacity	[kəˈpæsəti]	місткість, ємність, об'єм, здібність, здатність
cargo	[ˈkɑːɡəʊ]	вантаж
consumption	[kənˈsʌmpʃ(ə)n]	споживання, витрачання, ек. сфера споживання
DC locomotives	[ˌdiːˈsiː ˌləʊkəˈməʊtɪv]	локомотиви (електровози) постійного струму
delivery	[dɪˈlɪvəri]	доставка, рознесення, пере- дача
double track	[ˈdʌbl træk]	подвійна колія (двопутна колія)
extensive	[ɪkˈstensɪv]	просторий, широкий, вели- кий
flow	[fləʊ]	<i>n.</i> потік, <i>v.</i> текти
freight	[freɪt]	<i>n.</i> перевезення вантажів, фрахт, вартість переве- зення; <i>v.</i> вантажити, фра- хтувати
gauge	[geɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i> міра, масштаб, ширина колії; <i>v.</i> вимірювати
gondola cars	[ˈɡɒndələ kɑːr]	напіввагон
heavy traffic	[ˈhevi ˈtræfɪk]	інтенсивний рух

length	[lenθ]	<i>n.</i> довжина, відстань, шматок, відрізок
requirement	[rɪ'kwaɪəmənt]	вимога, потреба
rolling stock	['rəʊlɪŋ stɒk]	рухомий склад
route	[ru:t]	<i>n.</i> маршрут, курс
self-discharging car	[self dɪs'tʃɑ:dʒɪŋ kɑ:]	саморозвантажувальний вагон (думпкар)
sleepers	['sli:pəz]	шпали (спальний вагон)
to be equipped with	[tə bi r'kwɪpt wɪð]	бути оснащеним
to develop	[dɪ'veləp]	розвивати
to expand	[ɪk'spænd]	розширювати(ся), розвирити(ся), поширювати
to improve	[ɪm'pru:v]	покращувати, удосконалювати
to insure	[ɪn'ʃʊə]	страхувати, гарантувати, забезпечувати
to link	[lɪŋk]	з'єднувати, пов'язувати
to offer	['ɒfə]	пропонувати
to provide	[prə'vaɪd]	забезпечувати, постачати
to reduce	[rɪ'dju:s]	скорочувати, зменшувати
to repair	[rɪ'peə(r)]	ремонтувати
to satisfy the demand	[tə 'sætɪsfai ðə dɪ'mɑ:nd]	задовольнити попит
to sign an agreement	[tə saɪn ən ə'ɡri:mənt]	підписати угоду
track	[træk]	<i>n.</i> колія; <i>v.</i> стежити, прокладати шлях
traction	['trækʃ(ə)n]	тяга
tunnel	['tʌnl]	<i>n.</i> тунель, підземний хід; <i>v.</i> прокладати тунель
turnover	['tʜ:n,əʊvə]	перекидання, оберт
urban public transport	['z:bən 'pʌblɪk 'trænsɜ:t]	міський громадський транспорт
wagon fleet	['wægən flɪ:t]	вагонний парк

Infrastructure. The Ukrainian government announced the elaboration of a unified transport development strategy, including rail, air and maritime transport aimed to create a transparent and competitive transport market in Ukraine. Relevant agreements were reached during a meeting of the Prime Minister with representatives of business circles and field-specific business associations.

According to the government, under the strategy it will be created a single transport system that includes the activities of Ukrzaliznytsia, ports, river transport, highways.

Recent projects. Completed works of the two-track Beskid Tunnel – key transit and export route to Europe. The tunnel offers railway connection under the



Carpathian Mountains in the south-west of the country. The Beskyd tunnel is being built by the Ukrainian construction firm Interbudmontazh and financed by a USD 40 million loan provided by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and a parallel loan worth EUR 55 million from the European Investment Bank.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development allotted Ukrzaliznytsia a EUR 150 million loan for the electrification of 253 km railway line between Dolynska, Mykolaiv and Kolosivka, in south Ukraine. The EBRD financing will be split in two tranches. The first one, of EUR 124.5 million will be delivered for the electrification of Dolynska-Mykolaiv railway line (148 km), double tracking of the single-track sections on the line, and construction of a high voltage line. The tranche 2, up to EUR 25.5 million, will finance the electrification of Mykolaiv–Kolosivka railway line (105 km).

The total project cost is estimated to be in the amount of up to EUR 367.9 million, expected to be cofinanced by the European Investment Bank in an amount equal to the EBRD loan, the company's own contribution and grant funding of the technical cooperation assignments.

The main purpose of the project is to improve the efficiency of the railway operations and to support the ongoing railway reform process through providing financing to electrify and double track railway line, thus reducing energy consumption and removing the capacity bottleneck at three of Ukraine's main gateways for grain exports; providing institutional strengthening support to the Ukrainian Railways and the Government of

Ukraine to implement best corporate governance practices, and providing further support to reduce energy consumption in the rail sector of Ukraine.

The reconstruction of the Komish-Zorya–Volnovakha area was completed with increase from 10-12 pairs to 23 pairs of freight trains capacity to key industrial hub – Mariupol.

Projects	Description	Completion year
Construction of a broad gauge at Ko-sice Bratislava Vienna Route	•Construction of a broad gauge and modernization of connected routes •The total length of the route section appr. 450 km	2025–2026
Development of High Speed Transport Corridors	•Construction of high speed rail corridors to increase economic efficiency of passenger transport •The project is expected to increase the passenger turnover by 20-30%	2024
Modernization of rail track	•Increase of trains' speed	2020

A USD 300 million loan (joint EBRD and EIB) is going to be ratified by the Parliament and an electrification for Dolynska–Mykolayiv route will start.

Freight. Two third of Ukrainian railway lines are heavy-traffic, equipped with modern control means, dispatcher's warning and automatic block systems.

Freight flow in H1 2017 increased by 6.1%, to 94.9 billion tonne-kilometres, including a rise of 7.5% in transit transport, to 732 million tonne-kilometres. The operating wagon fleet grew by 13,600 on average a day or 11.6%, while the total locomotive fleet grew by 68 units in June 2017 or 3.8%. This allowed boosting average daily loading by 1,358 wagons or 13.3%.

It is envisaged that by 2021 the share of the container transport market by rail will increase from 29 to 45%. Also, to improve the quality of service, it is planned to increase the speed of freight delivery by 15% and improve the turnover of the rolling stock by 20%. Such measures will allow 100% to satisfy the demand for freight traffic, taking into account the current forecast of freight traffic growth.

International cooperation. The railway company getting involved in the international projects on freight transport is important for exploring the country's full potential for transit.

Trans-Caspian international transport route (TITR) is an ongoing project that aims at attracting transit and foreign trade cargo, as well as at the development of integrated logistics products via TITR, on Europe–Asia route. The heads of railway companies from Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kazakhstan signed an agreement on the creation of a JV to introduce the principle of a «single window» in the processing of cargoes traveling along

the Trans-Caspian international transport route (TITR). Ukraine, within the framework of developing its transit potential, is ready to join the creation of new transport corridors and connect to existing routes, including in the direction of South-West from Central Asia via Georgia and Azerbaijan towards Europe.

Rolling stock. Between 2018 and the first 5 months of 2019, Ukr-zaliznytsia purchased and built 1 446 freight wagons and modernised 58 locomotives.

The 2021 strategy envisages that in freight transport sector will be invested EUR 917 million.

According to the plans, 20,000 new wagons will be purchased and 50,000 of the existing wagons will be modernized. By the end of this year, the strategy foresees the purchase of 8.9 thousand new freight cars, which is the largest annual batch of freight cars for the entire history of Ukrzaliznytsia.

By 2025 the need in acquiring new main haulage locomotives is around 90 units, and new locomotives – around 460 units. The sector needs 230 cargo electric DC locomotives, 160 cargo electric AC locomotives, 20 AC/DC locomotives for passenger transport and 50 cargo AC/DC locomotives.

Ukrzaliznytsia will launch a tender for the manufacture and delivery of 1,500 freight transport cars. Ukrzaliznytsia, together with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), began preparing the tender documentation which stipulates, in the first phase, the procurement of open wagons. This acquisition will be followed by the procurement of self-discharging cars. Under the financing agreement signed with EBRD, the company will buy a total of 7,000 wagons, open wagons and self-discharging cars. The acquisition will be divided on lots of 1,500 units. EBRD will grant a loan worth USD 150 million for the procurement of open wagons.

The three factories-subsidiaries of Ukrzaliznytsia (Darnytsky, Stryj and Paniutinsky) plan to build 3,000 freight cars, of which 134 cars were already built in the first quarter of 2017.

Ukrzaliznytsia intends to invite tenders for supply of 2,465 freight gondola cars. Ukrzaliznytsia's railcar manufacturing plants built 399 railcars from the beginning of the year to the beginning of June. Ukrzaliznytsia recently assumed ownership of 1,000 freight cars that previously belonged to a company linked to former minister of revenue and duties Oleksandr Klimenko.



Passengers. The 2021 railway strategy envisages that in 2018, six regional transport companies and a high speed rail transport operator were established.

In H1 2017, passenger traffic registered a growth by 6.9%, to 13.8 billion passenger kilometres. In the first seven months of 2017, the company transported 138,500 passengers on trains to the European Union and back which is 8.3 times more than the number it transported in the corresponding period of last year. At the same time, Ukrzaliznytsia transported 1.1 million passengers on routes from/to Russia, which is 11% fewer than the number of passengers it transported on this route a year earlier. Following the introduction of visa-free travel between Ukraine and the European Union, Ukrzaliznytsia is actively developing the transport market between Ukraine and member states of the European Union.

The government announced that direct railway passenger traffic between Ukraine and the European Union will be expanded. Until the end of the year, the Ukraine-EU rail traffic will service at least 100,000 passengers per month.

Ukrzaliznytsia is looking into the possibility of launching a second pair of Kyiv–Lviv–Przemysl trains by another route (through Vinnytsia, Khmelnytsky and Ternopil). Convenient transfers to the route Khmelnytsky–Lysychansk will be arranged at Vinnytsia and Khmelnytsky railway stations, which will provide convenient connection for inhabitants of northern Donbas, Kharkiv, Poltava to Przemysl. Other plans include Mariupol–Lviv (provides convenient connection for the inhabitants of southern Donbas, Dnipro, Zaporizhia, Cherkassy to Przemysl), as well as other trains in the direction of Mykolaiv, Kherson, Odesa, Chisinau.

Ukrzaliznytsia has a fleet of 5,300 passenger carriages, of which 3,160 are exploited. In order to improve the quality of passenger service, it is planned to purchase new rolling stock, expand the network of high-speed trains of the categories «Intercity», «Intersti +», «Night Express», to optimize their use, and introduce new standards for passenger service.

For the modernization of the rolling stock fleet, EUR 300 million will be allotted for the purchase of 400 rail passenger cars, EUR 360 million for the purchase of electric trains, EUR 115 million for the purchase of diesel trains and more than EUR 327 million to modernize and repair the existing rolling stock. These investments will only be possible through the development of effective mechanisms of state support.

In the next 5 years, Ukrzaliznytsia will acquire more than 200 new locomotives and will modernize the existing ones. The total investments for rolling stock traction equipment will amount to more than EUR 1.3 billion, of

which EUR 982 million – for the purchase of new locomotives and EUR 311 million for modernization and overhaul activities.

Ukrzaliznytsia plans to purchase 50 passenger cars. The company has already purchased 12 new passenger cars. In addition, Ukrzaliznytsia plans to carry out major repairs of 157 passenger cars. The tender for the purchase of 6 diesel trains continues.

The company plans to renew 45% of the passenger cars rolling stock. Ukrzaliznytsia and Newag have signed a memorandum of cooperation modernizing the locomotives fleet. The parties agreed to study the issue of creation of traction rolling stock and implementation of solutions for its modernization. Specific tasks will be performed under separate contracts. The next cooperation step will be consultation by technical experts.

Ukrzaliznytsia has already signed a number of memoranda with international manufacturers of locomotives and continues to study proposals from companies. One of the main requirements to a future partner in locomotive manufacturing is a willingness to use modern technology in the Ukrainian factories.

Urban. The Ministry of Infra-structure and European Investment Bank signed the financial agreement to support urban public transport across the country. The project covers municipal schemes involving the purchase of new or modernisation of existing rolling stock, e.g. trolley-buses, trams and buses, and the rehabilitation and construction of public transport infrastructure such as tram lines, bus lanes, stations and depots.

The project is called to improve the quality of providing public transport services and to ensure sustainable operation and further development of existing public transport systems.

The project is aimed to retrofit the fleet of passenger transport in Kyiv, Bila Tserkva, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kremenchuk, Lutsk, Lviv, Odessa, Sumy, Ternopil, Kharkiv and Chernihiv.

The EIB offered a EUR 200 million loan to support sustainable municipal transport under the state guarantee to the term of up to 22 years with a grace period of up to 5 years. The project will be co-financed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, from local budgets and final beneficiaries.

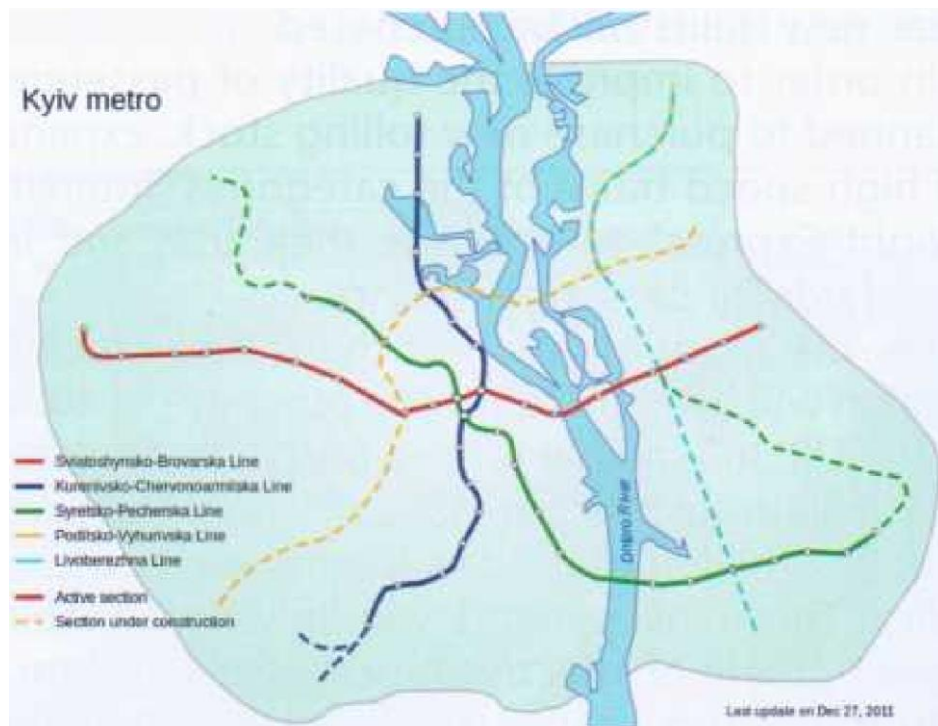


The urban public transport development project will contribute to the implementation of the National Urban Public Transport programme promoted by the Government of Ukraine.

In addition, EBRD has approved the Ukraine Public Transport Framework to support investments in public transport renewal in Ukrainian cities. Kyiv. Tram. Kyiv State Administration plans to implement a Tram-Train project for which the study may be soon completed.

The tram-train line will include two routes the Miloslavskaya–North and Darnitsa – Ring road, both via the Darnytskyi railway bridge. The total length of the line is estimated at 37.2 km, of which 14.7 km should be built as a light rail infrastructure, and the rest of the length, as a railway infrastructure.

According to previously estimations, the project's cost is EUR 180 million, linking Kyiv Troyeshchyna residential area to Kyiv city state administration. The tram-train system will carry more than 240 thousand passengers a day.



Metro. The authorities will double the length of the metro network, by constructing two new lines and extending the existing ones.

From Railway Pro yearly market report 2018-2019. www.railwaycatalogue.com

Exercise 1. Find the definitions for the words.

1) connection	a) a way from one place to another
2) improve	b) the work that is done to repair the damage

3) route	c) to make something better
4) consumption	d) the process of building things such as houses, bridges, roads etc.
5) reconstruction	e) two metal lines along which trains travel
6) construction	f) determining or trying very hard to be more successful than other people or business
7) track	g) the amount of energy, oil, electricity etc that is used
8) cargo	h) the goods that are being carried in a train, ship, plane
9) wagon	i) when something is joined to a larger system or network
10) competitive	j) a strong vehicle with four wheels, used to carry heavy loads

Exercise 2. Choose the correct meaning for the bold word in each sentence.

1. **The construction** of the Beskyd tunnel offers railway connection under the Carpathian Mountains.

- a) building b) increasing c) using

2. The main purpose of the project is **to improve** the efficiency of the railway operations.

- a) to grow b) to make better c) to attract

3. The Ukrainian Railways and the Government should provide further support to reduce energy **consumption** in the rail sector.

- a) use b) creation c) transit

4. The increase of the speed of freight delivery will **satisfy the demand** for freight traffic.

- a) reach an agreement b) provide support c) meet the requirements

5. Trans-Caspian international transport route (TITR) is an ongoing project that aims at attracting transit and foreign trade **cargo**.

- a) freight b) speed c) cooperation

6. The railway sector needs both AC and DC **locomotives** for passenger and cargo transportation.

- a) trains b) cars c) engines

7. Ukrzaliznytsia, will launch a tender for the manufacture and delivery of 1,500 freight transport **cars**.

- a) wagons b) carriages c) locomotives

8. Convenient transfers to the route Khmelnytsky- Lysychansk will be arranged at Vinnytsia and Khmelnytsky railway stations, which will provide

convenient **connection** for inhabitants of northern Donbas, Kharkiv, Poltava to Przemyśl.

- a) unit b) link c) state

9. One of the main **requirements** to a future partner in locomotive manufacturing is a willingness to use modern technology in the Ukrainian factories.

- a) goals b) points c) demands

10. The Ministry of Infrastructure and European Investment Bank signed the financial agreement to support **urban** public transport across the country.

- a) city b) country c) suburb

Exercise 3. In the text find the paragraph where the following ideas are expressed and answer the questions.

1. The transport development strategy's target.
2. Construction of the Beskid Tunnel, its advantages.
3. Development of the High Speed Transport corridors.
4. The improvements of freight traffic.
5. Improvements of the quality of the passenger service.
6. The development of the public transport.

Exercise 4. Make up a sentence matching its two parts.

1. Two third of Ukrainian railway lines are heavy-traffic,	a) for passenger transport and 50 cargo AC/DC locomotives
2. Trans-Caspian international transport route (TITR) is an ongoing project that aims at attracting transit and	b) Ukrzaliznytsia is actively developing the transport market between Ukraine and member states of the European Union
3. The railway sector needs 230 cargo electric DC locomotives, 160 cargo electric AC locomotives, 20 AC/DC locomotives	c) to use modern technology in the Ukrainian factories
4. One of the main requirements to a future partner in locomotive manufacturing is a willingness	d) to invite tenders for supply of 2,465 freight gondola cars
5. Ukrzaliznytsia intends	e) e.g. trolleybuses, trams and buses
6. Following the introduction of visa-free travel between Ukraine and the European Union,	f) foreign trade cargo

7. The public project covers municipal schemes involving the purchase of new rolling stock,	g) equipped with modern control means, dispatcher's warning and automatic block systems
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Exercise 5. Match the questions (1–5) with the correct answers (a–c).

1. The text gives readers
 - a) the details of a unified transport development strategy.
 - b) some advice how to keep the trains moving freely.
 - c) a warning – the increase of a train speed can be dangerous.
2. Which of the following is mentioned in the text?
 - a) The development of air transport.
 - b) The total number of Ukrainian railways.
 - c) The railway company should be involved in the international project.
3. What of the following should be done to improve the situation of the railway?
 - a) To build double track lines.
 - b) To increase the investments into railway infrastructure.
 - c) To make new schedules.
4. From the text we learn
 - a) how to attract transit cargo transportation Ukrzaliznytsia must create new transport corridors and connect existing routes.
 - b) that modernization of the rail track is not of primary importance.
 - c) there is no need in exploring the country's full potential of transit.
5. According to the text to improve the quality of public transport services
 - a) more public should be attracted.
 - b) undergrounds must be constructed in every city.
 - c) sustainable operation and development of existing systems must be ensured.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition from the list:

<i>through</i>	<i>around</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>between</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>thus</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>under</i>

1. The tunnel offers railway connection _____ the Carpathian Mountains in the south-west of the country.
2. The main purpose of the project is to improve the efficiency of the railway operations and to support the ongoing railway reform process _____ providing financing to electrify and double track of the railway line.
3. Two third of Ukrainian railway lines are heavy-traffic, equipped _____ modern control means, dispatcher's warning and automatic block systems.

4. By 2025 the need in acquiring new main haulage locomotives is _____ 90 units Ukrzaliznytsia is looking into the possibility of launching a second pair of Kyiv-Lviv-Przemysl trains by another route.

5. The current configuration of Ukrainian railway network was formed mostly _____ the First World War.

6. In order to improve the quality of passenger service, it is planned to purchase new rolling stock, expand the network _____ high-speed trains of the categories «Intercity», «Intersti +».

7. Last year EBRD has approved the Ukraine Public Transport Framework to support investments _____ public transport renewal in Ukrainian cities.

8. Between 1991 and 2013 approximately 2 500 km of railroad tracks were electrified, _____ lowering the cost price of transporting.

9. Ukrzaliznytsia has a well-developed structure that provides links between _____ large cities of regional importance with nearby cities and villages, regional centers with the capital.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the list:

class sleeping-car
means of transport

lower
to enjoy

long
in advance

reach
tickets

Train travel in Ukraine

Travelling by train has a lot of advantages in Ukraine. It is the cheapest way of travelling as the price for train 1) lower _____ in Ukraine is very low comparing with other means of transport. For example, Kiev–Odessa train cost is ten times 2) to enjoy _____ than the ticket price for planes.

Besides you have an opportunity to save money sleeping in a comfortable 1st 3) _____, in 2nd class carriage (coupe) or in 3rd class platzkart carriage, which will be cheaper than spending the night in a hotel.

Travelling by train you can 4) _____ any city you want, as there are approximately 1 614 railway stations throughout Ukraine. The major parts of stations are situated in the center of the cities, so you don't need to waste your time on taking taxi or other 5) _____.

Train travel gives an opportunity 6) _____ local landscapes and to make the acquaintance with other fellow travelers.

Among disadvantages, one's need to mention rather 7) _____ travel time, comparing with planes, and buying tickets 8) _____, as the railway transport is the most popular in Ukraine.

France

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

average	['ævərɪdʒ]	середній
branch	[brɑːntʃ]	гілка, транспортна гілка
customer	['kʌstəmə]	замовник, покупець, клієнт
direct link	[də'rekt 'lɪŋk]	прямий зв'язок
district	['dɪstrɪkt]	район
dry bulk	['draɪ 'bʌlk]	сипучий, твердий
end-to-end services	['end tə 'end 'sɜːvɪsɪz]	наскрізний режим обслуговування (транзитний)
extensive	[ɪk'stensɪv]	обширний, широкий
freight trains	['freɪt 'treɪn]	вантажний потяг
goods	[gʊdz]	вантаж, товар
hazardous	['hæzədəs]	небезпечний, шкідливий
improvement	[ɪm'pruːvmənt]	вдосконалення
include	[ɪn'kluːd]	включати
intense traffic	[ɪn'tens 'træfɪk]	інтенсивний рух
liquid	['lɪkwɪd]	рідина
luggage	['lʌɡɪdʒ]	багаж, ручна поклажа
modes of transport	['məʊdz əv 'trænspɔːt]	транспортний засіб, вид транспорту
railway section double-deck train	['reɪlweɪ 'seksjən 'dʌbl 'dek 'treɪn]	залізнична ділянка для дворівневого/двоповерхового потягу
revival	[rɪ'vaɪvəl]	відновлення
route	[ruːt]	маршрут

sleepers	['sli:pəz]	шпали
starting point	['stɑ:t ɪŋ 'pɔɪnt]	відправна точка, відправний пункт
to connect	[kə'nekt]	з'єднувати
to depart	[tə dɪ'pɑ:t]	відправлятися, виїжджати, їхати
to link	[lɪŋk]	з'єднувати
to repair	[rɪ'peə]	ремонтувати
to replace	[tə rɪ'pleɪs]	змінювати, замінити
to separate	['sepəreɪt]	розділяти
to stretch out	[tə 'stretʃ aʊt]	розтягуватись, розкинутися
track	[træk]	колія
vehicles	['vi: ɪk(ə)lɪz]	транспортні засоби

Infrastructure. France has an extensive railway system, the Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Frangais (SNCF). Rail transport in France is operated mostly by SNCF, the French national railway company. France has the second largest European railway network, with a total of 29,901 kilometres of railway.



The renewal of the Narbonne–Montpellier line. The Montpellier–Narbonne railway line lies at the heart of the Languedoc-Roussillon region and is situated on the major transit route of the Mediterranean Corridor. The Narbonne–Montpellier line is 98 km long and serves 13 railway stations. The traffic on this line is relatively dense – every day 140 (TGV high-speed, Intercity and TER regional) trains travel on this line at an average speed of 160 km/ hour. With time, the main railway components (train tracks, sleepers and ballast) must be changed to ensure optimal performance of the infrastructure.

The LGV North high-speed line. The LGV North high-speed railway line linking Paris with the Channel Tunnel and the Belgian border has been pursuing a modernization programme. The LGV North high-speed line modernization programme is scheduled to last until 2021. Its aim is to ensure

regularity, comfort and a high level of infrastructure performance and service between Paris and Northern Europe.

Midi-Pyrenees region. The Central-Regional Government Project Contract for the Midi-Pyrenees region for 2015–2020 also calls for a network expansion programme. The result will be an upgraded network and more fluid rail travel for passengers. For the Midi-Pyrenees region, the initial analyses and initiatives are focusing on the Toulouse railway hub and the region's main lines. The aim is to identify the necessary actions until 2025.

Bordeaux-Toulouse. The Bordeaux-Toulouse is an approximately 200 km long French high-speed rail project reserved for passenger traffic between Bordeaux and Toulouse. Its aim is to ensure high-speed service of the Toulouse region through an extension of the LGV Sud Europe Atlantique and reduce the journey time between Paris and Toulouse to slightly over 3 hours. In a more distant and less defined future, the line aims to be part of a proposed «Southern Link», connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean from Bordeaux to Nice via Toulouse, Montpellier and Marseille.

The Nimes-Montpellier bypass. The Nimes-Montpellier bypass is a major railway project which will make daily travelling easier. This new high-speed line will also cut travelling time for some national and European railway journeys. Finally, it will stimulate the growth of freight transport.



The Nimes-Montpellier bypass project involves the creation of an 80 km railway line (including 60 km high speed) between Manduel (east of Nimes) and Lattes (west of Montpellier). This will be the first «mixed» high-speed LGV line (dedicated to both passenger traffic and freight transport). To connect the new line to the traditional network, a 20 km railway section will also be constructed. In addition, two new railway stations will be built in Montpellier and Nimes.

LGV South Europe-Atlantic (Tours–Bordeaux). The LGV South Europe-Atlantic high-speed railway line (LGV SEA) is an integral part of the European high-speed network. It will make daily travel easier between Tours and Bordeaux, and will spur the growth of railway freight transport in this area. The line was commissioned in July 2017. The LGV South Europe-Atlantic high-speed railway line (LGV SEA) between Tours and Bordeaux includes 302 km of new track and about 40 km of connections to existing lines.



FREIGHT. A single entity for freight transport. SNCF Logistics merged its European freight subsidiaries Ecorail, Ermechem, Ermeфret, Captrain Solutions and Captrain UK into one company – Forwardis.

The new entity offers simpler access to rail, finding the best solutions in continental Europe and managing all resources for the delivery of end-to-end transport services. Forwardis will be developing tailor-made logistics solutions for industrial companies and will enhance and expand the services and added value it offers its customers, creating a major new player covering the whole of the European continent, and stretching out as far as Asia.

With annual revenues of more than EUR 200 million and about 100 employees, Forwardis operates in three main markets – liquid bulk and hazardous materials, dry bulk and industrial and manufactured goods. The company offers 100% rail services (block trains, wagon load or isolated wagon), or multimodal transport.

SNCF Logistics' stake acquisition in BLS Cargo approved. The competition authorities of Switzerland and Germany approved the SNCF Logistics' acquisition of 45 percent of the shares of BLS Cargo.

The cooperation between SNCF, its Captrain subsidiaries and BLS Cargo will strengthen the successful business model of the parties on the North/South freight transport corridor. The partners will intensify the collaboration in cross-border transport, mutually benefit from the partnership, and present international and consistent services on the market.

PASSENGERS. New rolling stock to be bought. French Transport Secretary Alain Vidal unveiled a multi-billion euro investment plan to revive the intercity transport services. The Government announced that it intends to invest EUR 1.5 billion for the acquisition of new rolling stock that will replace the old one with an average age of 35 years.

The projects will focus on the modernization of TET network. In addition, there are plans to renew the agreement with SNCF Mobility that will empower the state on the organization of intercity transport services.

Travel to the UK through the Channel Tunnel has grown in recent years, and from May 2015 passengers have been able to travel direct to Marseille, Avignon and Lyon. Eurostar is also introducing new Class 374 trains and refurbishing the current Class 373s.

SNCF to run high speed driverless trains by 2023. SNCF has revealed ambitious plans for France to become the first country in the world to roll out

driverless high speed trains. «We will become the first in the world to put into service an autonomous train on a high-speed commercial rail line,» SNCF CEO Guillaume Pepy said. By using this technology, the company says that it can increase speed and efficiency. Providing the company meets its targets, it believes it'll be the first company in the world to run automated high-speed trains. The high speed driverless trains could run starting 2023 and the system will more likely be as the automatic pilot systems used on airplanes, thus, a train driver will be present onboard to supervise the journey and handle any unexpected events.

Driverless trains have become common on Metro systems around the world, but in cities trains only travel at the speed of 50 km/h mainly in tunnels.

Leman Express network. The national rail infrastructure managers of France and Switzerland, SNCF and SBB, signed an agreement supporting the creation of the cross-border Leman Express network. The future Leman Express will be a great boost for mobility, whether it's used for work, study or tourism.



Leman Express will serve 45 stations on a 230 km network in the Swiss cantons of Vaud and Geneva and the French region of Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes which is home to around 1 million people. Leman Express is expected to carry 50,000 passengers per day.

The fleet of 23 Flirt France multiple units from Swiss manufacturer Stadler will be rounded off with 17 Regiolis EMUs from French rolling stock producer Alstom.

Euroduplex Oceane trains delivered for Paris-Bordeaux HSR. Alstom has delivered the new generation of Euroduplex train sets to SNCF Mobilites in time for the commercial launch of the new Ocean line between Paris and Bordeaux. The new trains incorporate a number of innovations, both in terms of interior design and equipment. Euroduplex, a double-deck train from Alstom's Avelia high-speed train range, is a solution unparalleled in today's high-speed market, demonstrating French excellence in this field.

Paris develops a EUR 1 billion air-rail link. Charles de Gaulle Express (CDG Express) is a solution that responds to the challenges of sustainable development to improve the accessibility of the airport over the long term by privileging a clean mode of transport. It is the name of a new Parisian project for a direct rail link that will eventually connect Gare de L'Est to Paris-Charles de Gaulle airport (terminal 2) in 20 minutes.

Connecting Paris and Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport by a high performance rail link is a key issue for the accessibility of the airport and forth economic competitiveness of Paris and Ile-de-France. CDG Express is to create a service between Paris and its airport with a high level of service, equivalent to that found in other major European and international capitals as London, Rome, Stockholm, Hong Kong, Tokyo.

Authorities in Paris say the project is also a major asset for their image and for the tourism of the country. Paris-Charles de Gaulle airport welcomed more than 65 million passengers in 2015 and is therefore the first port of entry in France. The project, CDG Express, provides a direct train every quarter of an hour departing from Gare de L'Est, from 5 am until midnight, 365 days a year. Specific reception areas for passengers will be created at the Gare de L'Est but also at the Paris-Charles de Gaulle airport.



Gare du Nord-inauguration plans.

Gare du Nord in Paris, one of the densest in Europe in terms of traffic, is now saturated and it hosts more than 200 million passengers a year. It is the first station in Europe in terms of traffic. This railway station does not allow the accommodation, under optimum conditions of comfort, of a dedicated service of express transport between the centre of Paris and the Paris–

Charles de Gaulle airport.

This is why Gare de L'Est was considered suitable for the connection with the airport as it has the double advantage of being able to accommodate the additional Traffic generated by the CDG Express and to allow the possibility of setting up platforms and dedicated services.

The authorities in Paris also say that the CDG Express will not compete with the Greater Paris metro project, «they are actually two complementary projects, but they do not have the same purpose.» The CDG Express is a direct service dedicated to Paris-Charles de Gaulle airport from Paris for airline customers. The Greater Paris metro is destined to serve the airport from the major economic centres of the Ile-de-France, but does not constitute a transport dedicated to air travellers. Moreover, due to the growth in traffic in Ile-de-France over the next ten years, all modes of transport will be needed.

«The recent improvements made to the RER B, in particular with the implementation of the «RER B Nord +» project, have reinforced its function satisfy daily travel. As a result, the current rail link is not well suited for the

transport of air passengers. The signage and the information are complex to understand for a traveller who does not know the Ile-de-France. In addition, air travellers and day-to-day travellers are embarrassed by each other», the explanation revealed.

The airport is also served by inter-regional TGV trains using Inter-connexion high speed line to bypass Paris. Under the current proposals, the 32 km link is to be built and operated by a joint venture between SNCF Reseau and Aeroports de Paris.

URBAN. Six cities in France currently have metro service. Full metro systems are in operation in Paris (16 lines), Lyon (4 lines) and Marseille (2 lines). Light metro systems are in use in Lille (2 lines), Toulouse (2 lines) and Rennes (1 line).

Even if most of the French tram systems were closed, a fast-growing number of France's major cities now have modern tram or light rail networks, including Paris, Lyon, Toulouse, Montpellier, Saint- Etienne, Strasbourg and Nantes. Recently the tram has seen a very big revival with many experiments such as ground level power supply in Bordeaux, or Nancy, the first French city to establish a so-called tramway sur pneus, a tram on rubber tires. Tram systems are planned or under construction in Dijon, Le Havre, Tours, and Fort-de-France.

Grand Paris Express makes the first «move.» The Grand Paris is a development project for the whole of the Paris metropolitan area. It is designed to improve residents' quality of life, address regional inequalities and build a sustainable city.

The Grand Paris aims to be the city of the future: sustainable, creative and solidarity-based. It will make the Ile-de-France an attractive 21st century metropolis.

The project is supported by the State and the Ile-de-France – a region of 12 million inhabitants that accounts for almost a third of French GDP – and provides an opportunity to involve all city stakeholders including developers, transport operators, public and private investors, construction companies, architects, urban planners and all Greater Paris residents. At the heart of the scheme lies an ambitious project to modernize the existing transport network and create a new automated metro – the Grand Paris Express.

EIB may provide EUR 1 billion for Grand Paris Express. The European Investment Bank (EIB) has under appraisal the project for the



construction of Paris 'driverless metro Line 15 on Pont de Sevres – Noisy Champs section in length of 33 km. The evaluation includes the construction of 16 stations and 2 maintenance depots. The Line 15 South, part of Grand Paris project, serves 22 communities of Hauts-de-Seine, Val-de-Marne, Seine-Saint-Denis and Seine-et-Marne departments.

The Grand Paris project, led by the Societe du Grand Paris, is part of a more comprehensive project, the New Grand Paris, which includes the development and modernization of the existing network. The extension of four metro lines prefigures the Grand Paris project by linking Paris with its neighbouring towns and enhancing the mobility between suburbs.

Under the big project, Line 14 will form the backbone of the new network, connecting with the other Grand Paris Express lines, 11 lines of the Paris metro, and the 5 RER lines.

Grand Paris Express will have 205 km of public transport lines, with 4 metro line extensions and 4 new, fully automated metro lines.

Modernisation of the busiest suburban network. With over 3.2 million passengers every day and nearly EUR 1.6 billion investments, Paris RER regional express transport network is in full process of modernization, which will impact on all regional railways in Ile-de-France. The modernization projects will include the connection with Grand Paris Express railway ring. Also, traffic management on RER network will be fully digitalised. The accessibility of Paris rail network will also be improved. RER is a complex railway measuring 187 km. It sustains a very intense traffic in Ile-de-France with 540,000 passengers daily, which means, that, actually, the line provides transport services for a quarter of Paris population, every day. Moreover, it shares some of its routes with TGV, TER, Intercity networks and with those of the other freight trains.

With its 187 km, Line C is the second longest suburban railway in Paris. The whole RER network in Paris includes five suburban railways connecting the centre of Paris to its metropolitan area.



Marseille stimulates public transport development. Marseille Municipality has decided to build a new tram line to transit the city from north to south. The current T3 tram line, stretching between Arenc and Place Castellane is the starting point of a north-south connection and the first development will include the south districts between Place Castellane and La

Rouviere. This extension will be divided in two phases: first of all to the south and then to La Rouviere, in the north.

The main objective of the strategy which stipulates the extension of Marseille tram network is to reduce congestion in the city centre, while also ensuring a flexible and attractive travelling mode.

Transport network extension projects in the French port does not resume to just tram lines, as Marseille Municipality is now analysing a 30-year old project consisting of the extension of Metro Line 2 by 4 km until 2025. This extension of the metro network could take place right after the completion of metro automation projects, planned for 2023, projects that also include the replacement of all rolling stock.

The first French cross-border Citadis in Strasbourg. In May 2017, Alstom inaugurated the first cross-border tramway between France and Germany. The first passengers cross the bridge of the Rhine aboard one of the 12 Citadis trams already delivered. «It is a source of great pride for Alstom to be part of the first cross-border tramway project in France. The technical qualities and modularity of the Citadis solution make it an ideal choice for the link between Strasbourg and Kehl, meeting the specific requirements of each of the two countries,» says Jean-Baptiste Eymeoud, President of Alstom France.

The Citadis trams of Strasbourg are the first trams to receive BOStrab German Federal regulation approval covering the manufacture and operation of trams in Germany. Alstom's infrastructure teams also designed and installed the overhead contact line and the rail track that runs over the cross-border bridge.

Strasbourg will build a new tram line. The authorities in Strasbourg announced that they will build a new tram line, the seventh, which will serve the Koenigshoffen district in the French city.

The construction of the new tram line is to be endorsed by the Public Procurement Committee with a reservation, however, regarding the confirmation for the second phase of the project. Firm requirements have been expressed by the Public Analysis Commission to build the tram line so that it also serves the railway station. These requests have been dropped, but the new tram line will be built to serve another neighbourhood.

Currently, the tramway connects the Elsau and Place d'Icelande districts. Thus, it will be extended from Faubourg National, and in the first phase will build a branch of 1.7 kilometres with three stations.

From Railway Pro yearly market report 2018-2019.
www.railwaycatalogue.com

Exercise 1. Find the definitions for the words.

1) transit	a) having parts that are close together so that it is difficult to go or move
2) dense	b) a powerful effect that something, especially new, has on a situation or person
3) sleeper	c) to arrange that an event or activity will happen at particular time
4) ballast	d) dangerous and involving risk, especially to someone's health
5) hazardous	e) the force or action of one object hitting another
6) schedule	f) the bags, suitcases, etc. that contain your possessions that and that you take with you when you are travelling
7) luggage	g) heavy matter such as sand, stone or water that is used at the bottom of a ship or the small stones on which railway and roads are made
8) tyre	h) the movement of goods or people from one place to another
9) impact	i) the heavy horizontal blocks that support a railway track
10) dense	j) a thick rubber ring, that is fitted around the outer edge of the wheel, allowing the vehicle to stick to the road surface and to travel more easily

Exercise 2. Choose the correct meaning for the bold word in each sentence.

1. The Montpellier-Narbonne railway line lies at the heart of the Languedoc-Roussillon region and is situated on the **major** transit route of the Mediterranean Corridor.

- a) main b) shunting c) necessary

2. The traffic on this line is relatively dense – every day 140 trains travel on this line at the **average** speed of 160 km/ hour.

- a) minimal b) lower c) medium

3. The main railway components (train tracks, sleepers and ballast) must be changed **to ensure** optimal performance of the infrastructure.

- a) to connect b) to provide c) to increase

4. The partners will intensify the **collaboration** in cross-border transport and present international and consistent services on the market.

- a) integration b) agreement c) partnership

5. Gare du Nord in Paris, one of the **densest** in Europe in terms of traffic, is now saturated and it hosts more than 200 million passengers a year.

- a) heaviest b) most accessible c) direct

6. Due to the growth in traffic in Ile-de-France over the next ten years, all **modes** of transport will be needed.

- a) terms b) vehicles c) means

7. The recent **improvements** made to the RER B, in particular with the implementation of the «RER B Nord +» project, have reinforced its function satisfy daily travel.

- a) advances b) measures c) systems

8. Moreover, Line C shares some of its routes with TGV, TER, Intercity networks and with those of the other **freight** trains.

- a) goods b) passenger c) commuter

9. The whole RER network in Paris includes five **suburban** railways connecting the centre of Paris to its metro.

- a) long distance b) commuter c) international

10. Firm **requirements** have been expressed by the Public Analysis Commission to build the tram line so that it also serves the railway station.

- a) lines b) shortage c) demands

Exercise 3. In the text find the paragraph where the following ideas are expressed and answer the questions.

1. The total length of French railway system.
2. The main railway components.
3. The main goals of the LGV North modernization programme.
4. Reducing the travel time between Paris and Toulouse.
5. The main markets of the freight transportation.
6. High speed driverless trains.
7. A double-deck train.

Exercise 4. Make up a sentence matching its two parts.

1. Forwardis operates in three main markets – liquid bulk and hazardous materials	a) by linking Paris with its neighboring towns and enhancing the mobility between suburbs
2. The future Leman Express will be a great boost for mobility,	b) 302 km of new track and about 40 km of connections to existing lines
3. The extension of four metro lines prefigures the Grand Paris project	c) both for passenger traffic and freight transport

4. The high speed driverless trains could run starting 2023 and the system will more likely be as the automatic pilot systems used on airplanes,	d) dry bulk and industrial and manufactured goods
5. The Nimes-Montpellier bypass project involves the creation of an 80 km railway line	e) thus, a train driver will be present onboard to supervise the journey and handle any unexpected events
6. The LGV South Europe-Atlantic high-speed railway line (LGV SEA) between Tours and Bordeaux includes	f) whether it's used for work, study or tourism
7. This will be the first «mixed» high-speed LGV line	g) including 60 km high-speed line between Manduel (east of Nimes) and Lattes (west of Montpellier)

Exercise 5. Match the questions (1–5) with the correct answers (a–c).

1. The text is about
 - a) the ways of improvement of the French transport system.
 - b) the development of passenger transportation.
 - c) the construction of the new metro lines.
2. According to the text the major transit route of the Mediterranean Corridor is
 - a) the Marseille tram network.
 - b) the Montpellier-Narbonne railway line.
 - c) the LGV South Europe-Atlantic high-speed railway line.
3. The Nimes-Montpellier bypass project involves the creation
 - a) of freight lines.
 - b) of passenger lines.
 - c) of passenger and freight lines.
4. From the text we learn that Forwardis operates
 - a) in two main markets: liquid bulk and hazardous materials, dry bulk and industrial.
 - b) in three main markets: liquid bulk and hazardous materials, dry bulk and industrial and manufactured goods.
 - c) in the market of manufactured goods.
5. On driverless high speed trains a driver
 - a) will be absent on the board.
 - b) will control the running of a train from a railway station.
 - c) will control the running of a train on the board.

6. A new metro branch line in Strasbourg will have
a) 2 stations. b) 5 stations. c) 3 stations.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition from the list:

over between for with at in

1. France has the second largest European railway network, _____ a total of 29,901 kilometres of railway.

2. The Bordeaux-Toulouse is an approximately 200 km long French high-speed rail project reserved for passenger traffic _____ Bordeaux and Toulouse.

3. The Grand Paris is a development project _____ the whole of the Paris metropolitan area.

4. The whole RER network _____ Paris includes five suburban railways connecting the centre of Paris to its metropolitan area.

5. Alstom's infrastructure teams also designed and installed the overhead contact line and the rail track that runs _____ the cross-border bridge

6. Specific reception areas for passengers will be created _____ the Gare de L'Est but also at the Paris-Charles de Gaulle airport.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the list:

deck fast on time links
rural branch accessible high tech additions

How to Travel Around France by Train

France is the largest country in western Europe so train travel makes sense. Happily, France has a 1) _____ and efficient train system and the French government has invested massively in high-speed trains (the TGV train or *Train à Grande Vitesse*), and on high-speed lines (LGV or *Ligne à Grande Vitesse*).

There is over 1 700 km (1 056 miles) of dedicated high-speed lines and thousands more of main lines and smaller lines so almost everywhere is 2) _____ by train travel in France.

The French rail network 3) _____ all the major cities while also linking up many small towns in rural France. With careful planning, you can get around just using train travel during your vacation. Generally, the trains are 4) _____, comfortable and relatively cheap.

However, some trains run only at certain times on certain days, so you need very careful planning if you are traveling in 5) _____ France by train.

All types of trains run in France, from the impressive TGV train and other high-speed trains to smaller 6) _____ lines.

While there are still some lines operating old carriages, most of the trains are now comfortable, modern and have 7) _____ like WiFi. Many have massive picture windows along the sides; others have an upper 8) _____ which gives you a wonderful view of the French countryside you are powering through.

The main types of trains in France are:

The TGV Train network (*Train à Grande Vitesse*) runs to major cities in France and Europe.

Intercites trains cover many of the medium distance routes between cities like Amiens, Orleans, Bordeaux, Caen, Lyon, Reims, Troyes, Toulouse, and Paris. They link cities in French regions like Nantes, Bordeaux, and Lyons-Nantes-Tours.

TER is the French regional service running from towns and villages over 21 regional networks in France.

AutoTrain sleeper service runs from Paris Bercy Station down to the south of France taking you and your car.

<https://www.tripsavvy.com/train-travel-guide-to-france-1517909>

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Для нотаток

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Навчальне видання

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Travel and transport

Навчальний посібник

ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ І ТА ІІ КУРСІВ ДЕННОЇ І ЗАОЧНОЇ ФОРМ НАВЧАННЯ ЗА ПЕРШИМ
(БАКАЛАВРСЬКИМ) РІВНЕМ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ
З УСІХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ

Англійською та українською мовами

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