

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Код и наименование дисциплины:	Б.1.О.Д04 Иностранный язык
Специальность (направление подготовки):	23.03.01 Технология транспортных процессов
Специализация (профиль):	Технология и организация транспортных и транспортно-логистических процессов и систем

Критерии оценивания и шкала оценивания (по четырех балльной и бинарной системе) по видам оценочных средств

Наименование оценочного средства	Форма контроля	НЕЗАЧТЕНО	ЗАЧТЕНО		
		неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	отлично
Зачет	Промежуточная аттестация	Обучающийся демонстрирует фрагментарные знания основных разделов дисциплины, его базовых понятий и фундаментальных проблем. Слабо выражена способность к самостоятельному аналитическому мышлению, имеются затруднения в изложении материала, допущены грубые ошибки и незнание терминологии, отсутствуют ответы на дополнительные вопросы, необходимые умения и навыки			Обучающийся демонстрирует знание основных разделов дисциплины, его базовых понятий и фундаментальных проблем; приобретены необходимые умения и навыки, освоил вопросы практического применения полученных знаний, не допустил фактических ошибок при ответе, достаточно последовательно и логично изложен теоретический материал, допущены лишь незначительные нарушения последовательности изложения и некоторые неточности
Контрольная работа	Текущий контроль	Работа не выполнена или сделана не по заданному варианту, объяснение хода ее решения дано неполное, непоследовательное, с грубыми ошибками, без теоретического обоснования.	Даны ответы на задания контрольной работы без обоснования шагов решения, с ошибками, слабым теоретическим обоснованием, со значительными затруднениями и ошибками.	Работа выполнена полностью, но обоснования шагов решения недостаточно логичное, с единичными ошибками в деталях, некоторыми затруднениями в теоретическом обосновании.	Работа выполнена полностью, ответ на вопрос задачи дан правильный, объяснение хода ее решения подробное, последовательное, грамотное, с теоретическими обоснованиями
Опрос	Текущий контроль	Обучающийся демонстрирует незнание теоретических основ предмета, не умеет делать аргументированные выводы и приводить примеры, проявляет отсутствие логичности и последовательности изложения материала, делает ошибки	Обучающийся демонстрирует неглубокие теоретические знания, недостаточное умение делать аргументированные выводы и приводить примеры, показывает нелогичное и непоследовательное изложение материала, делает ошибки	Обучающийся демонстрирует прочные теоретические знания, владеет терминологией, делает аргументированные выводы и обобщения, приводит примеры, но при этом делает несущественные ошибки.	Обучающийся демонстрирует системные теоретические знания, владеет терминологией, делает аргументированные выводы и обобщения, приводит примеры, способен быстро реагировать на уточняющие вопросы
Тест	Промежуточная аттестация	0-49% правильных ответов	50-69% правильных ответов	70-89% правильных ответов	90-100% правильных ответов

Экзамен	Промежуточная аттестация	Незнание или непонимание обучающимся основного материала; на большую часть вопросов по содержанию экзамена затрудняется дать ответ или не дает верных ответов	Знания имеют фрагментарный характер, отличаются поверхностностью и малой содержательностью; содержание билета раскрыто слабо, имеются неточности при ответе на основные вопросы билета; нарушена логика изложения, отсутствует осмысленность представляемого материала	Знания имеют достаточный содержательный уровень, однако отличаются слабой структурированностью; раскрыто содержание билета, имеются неточности при ответе на дополнительные вопросы; недостаточно раскрыта проблема по одному из вопросов билета	Знания отличаются глубиной и содержательностью, дается полный исчерпывающий ответ, как на основные вопросы билета, так и на дополнительные; обучающийся свободно владеет научными понятиями; логично и доказательно раскрывает проблему, предложенную в билете; демонстрирует умение вести диалог и вступать в научную дискуссию
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Вопросы для опроса

Контролируемые компетенции

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке.	УК-4.3.1. Знать лексический минимум объёмом 4000 учебных лексических единиц (слов и устойчивых словосочетаний) общего и терминологического характера.
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Наименование раздела (темы)	Вопросы
Раздел 1 Тема 1 What is English for transport and logistics?	1. What type of licence do you need to sail a boat? 2. How does a long-haul lorry driver differ from a short-haul lorry driver? (In terms of distance.) 3. Who must you contact to become a train driver – the Ministry of Transport, an Insurance Company, or the Train Operator Company? 4. Who is responsible for the train, the freight, and the crew – a conductor or a locomotive engineer? 5. Who actually operates the locomotive – a conductor or a locomotive engineer? 6. Which field of study do "safety regulations" belong to? 7. What is watercraft construction? (Give a short definition.) 8. What does intermodal freight transport mean? 9. What does aircraft navigation deal with? 10. What does meteorology study in the context of transport? 11. What does the word "submerged" mean? (Give a Russian equivalent or a short English explanation.) 12. In your own words, what is the difference between a crew and a conductor?
Раздел 1 Тема 2 Means of transport	1. What three factors influence the choice of transport for goods? 2. Which is the most common form of land transport? 3. Why is road transport considered flexible? 4. What does the abbreviation "TIR" stand for and when is a TIR lorry used? 5. Why is rail transport described as cost-effective for heavy and bulky goods over long distances? 6. What are two main disadvantages of road transport? 7. What is a container train and what problem does it solve? 8. Name two disadvantages of rail transport. 9. What is the main advantage of inland waterway transport? 10. Which form of transport is the most widely used for international trade?

	11. What advantage does overseas shipping have regarding weight and size restrictions? 12. How do containers protect goods during sea transport? 13. What do the abbreviations FCL and LCL stand for? 14. What is the difference between Lo/Lo (Lift-On Lift-Off) and Ro/Ro (Roll-on Roll-off)? 15. What kind of goods are usually transported by air freight? 16. How can the high cost of air freight be justified? 17. What are the two main environmental problems caused by aviation? 18. Which mode of transport is the most environmentally friendly? Why? 19. Why is sea freight considered more environmentally friendly than road and air freight? 20. Name two environmental risks associated with sea transport. 21. What does TEU stand for and what does it measure?
Раздел 1 Тема 4 Get ready to fly	1. What is the first phase of a commercial airline flight profile mentioned in the text? 2. What does the pilot do during the preflight portion of the flight? 3. According to the text, how long before pushing back from the gate must a pilot file a flight plan? 4. What are the four key elements included in a flight plan? 5. Who is responsible for reviewing the weather and entering the flight plan into the FAA host computer? 6. What document does the host computer generate to track the aircraft during its flight? 7. What is the primary responsibility of the ground controller? 8. What technology does the ground controller use to track aircraft, especially in bad weather? 9. Once the plane reaches the designated take-off runway, who receives the flight progress strip? 10. What is the local controller's main duty concerning aircraft taking off? 11. How far from the airport does the local controller continue to monitor the plane after take-off? 12. What is the departure airport code shown in the sample Flight Plan form? 13. What is the intended enroute flight time listed on the Flight Plan form? 14. What does the abbreviation "JFK" stand for in airport codes? 15. Which airport is represented by the code "LHR"? 16. According to the text, what does the co-pilot do during the checklist procedure?

	17. How does the pilot respond during the checklist procedure? 18. What does the saying "three in a row is prevarication" suggest about smooth landings? 19. Why does the saying advise against flying with someone "braver than you"? 20. According to the glossary, what is a "beacon code"?
Раздел 1 Тема 5 A ship's structure	1. What material are almost all modern ships built of, and what two important properties does this material have? 2. What is the "fatigue limit" of steel and why is it important in ship design? 3. What does a ship designer assume about the operating conditions a ship will face during its lifetime? 4. What is naval architecture and what does it involve? 5. Why is naval architecture described as a "co-operative effort"? 6. What is the role of a naval architect in a team of specialists? 7. Besides leadership, what specialist function does a naval architect have? 8. Name four types of organizations or places where naval architects typically work. 9. According to the text, why do ships need steel that does not become brittle at low temperatures? 10. What is the difference between "stability" and "hydrostatics" in naval architecture? 11. What does "propulsion" refer to in the context of a ship? 12. What is "trim" and what does it describe about a vessel? 13. What does "controllability (manoeuvring)" mean in naval architecture? 14. What does the word "vessel" describe, according to the text? 15. According to the advertisement, what was the name of the shipbuilding company and where was it located? 16. What was the capacity of the dry dock at Newport News Shipbuilding? 17. Complete the grid: what are the adjectives corresponding to the nouns "weight", "speed", "width", "height", and "depth"? 18. What does the saying "to know the ropes" mean and where does it come from? 19. What is the origin of the expression "feeling blue"? 20. What does the saying "touch and go" refer to in maritime history?
Раздел 2 Тема 1 An Aeroplane's Structure	1. What are the five main components of a fixed-wing aircraft? 2. Why is the fuselage shaped with tapered or rounded ends? 3. Where is the cockpit located and what does it contain? 4. What is the primary function of the wing during flight? 5. What is the difference between a vertical stabilizer and a horizontal stabilizer?

	6. What does the rudder control on an aircraft? 7. What are the two most common types of propulsion units mentioned in the text? 8. Why do some aircraft have retractable landing gear? 9. What are the four aerodynamic forces that act on a plane during flight? 10. According to Bernoulli's principle, why does a wing generate lift? 11. What is "drag" and what factors affect the amount of drag an object creates? 12. What is the maximum take-off weight of a Boeing 747-8 passenger airliner? 13. According to the table, what are the main differences between the Boeing 787-8 and 787-9 models? 14. What was the date of the maiden flight of the Airbus A380? 15. How long did it take and how much did it cost to develop the Airbus A380? 16. Why did the Boeing 747 Jumbo Jet survive for so long without direct competition? 17. How many countries were involved in creating Airbus and which countries were they? 18. How much more space does the A380 have compared to a 747 and how many passengers can it carry? 19. What happens during the final stages of A380 construction (after assembling the fuselage and wings)?
Раздел 2 Тема 2 Are you in Command?	1. What is the area called from which a ship's captain controls the vessel? 2. Where is the cockpit usually located on an aircraft? 3. When did the term "cockpit" first appear in aviation? 4. Why are cockpits on large airliners separated from the passenger cabin by a door? 5. What does the altimeter show to the pilot? 6. What is another name for the attitude indicator? 7. What information does the airspeed indicator provide? 8. What does the magnetic compass show? 9. What does the Vertical Speed Indicator (VSI) display? 10. What is the standard arrangement of the four primary flight instruments called? 11. Where is the heading indicator placed in the T arrangement? 12. What is the name of the room from which a ship is commanded? 13. How many people usually work on the bridge to control the ship? 14. What are the two main types of lorry cabins mentioned in the text?

	15. Where does the driver sit in a conventional lorry cabin? 16. What was the original purpose of a signal box? 17. How did signalmen originally control the tracks before electrical technology? 18. Why are signal boxes no longer in use today? 19. What is the Signal Box Inn famous for? 20. According to the glossary, what does the word "throttle" mean?
Раздел 2 Тема 4 What's the Weather Like?	1. Why is transport one of the human activities most influenced by the weather? 2. What are the seven weather conditions shown on the weather forecast map key? 3. According to the weather forecast map, what is the weather going to be like in Northern Italy? 4. Where is there an area of high pressure on the map? 5. What information do the weather forecast symbols show (name at least four types)? 6. Why is predicting the weather accurately a difficult job? 7. What sources do weather forecasters use to gather information? 8. What is the "A-Train" (Afternoon Constellation) and what does it do? 9. What are the two new satellites mentioned in the text and what is the purpose of each? 10. Why do farmers need weather forecasts? 11. How do airlines and airports use weather forecasts? 12. Why can ice buildup on an aircraft's wings, tail, and stabilizers be dangerous? 13. What is the difference between de-icing and anti-icing? 14. In what two ways does ice or snow on an aircraft affect its performance? 15. What is Type 1 glycol fluid used for and how is it applied? 16. When is Type 4 glycol anti-icing fluid (AAF) necessary? 17. What is the meaning of the proverb "Red sky at night, sailor's delight"? 18. According to the text, what does a halo or ring around the moon indicate? 19. Why does the proverb say that clear nights increase the chance of frost in the morning? 20. Apart from aviation, name three other activities that rely on weather predictions according to the text.
Раздел 2 Тема 5	1. What are the three categories into which transport can be divided as a field of study? 2. Why is transport considered fundamental for human society? 3. What are the most common forms of infrastructure for land-

Intermodal Freight Transport	based transport? 4. Which category of transportation controls regulations, financing and policies? 5. Name two environmental problems caused by the transport industry. 6. What is containerization? 7. According to the CO₂ emission table, which mode of freight transport is the greenest? 8. According to the CO₂ emission table, which mode of freight transport is the most polluting? 9. What types of goods can be transported by air freight? 10. How much cargo can the Antonov AN-225 carry? 11. What is a freight village? 12. What is a modal shift in the context of freight transport? 13. Give two examples of modal shifts mentioned in the text. 14. What activities are required in a freight village? 15. What does unified management mean in a freight village? 16. Why were oil tankers developed? 17. What is the main difference between crude tankers and product tankers? 18. How much does it cost to transport oil using a typical tanker? 19. What environmental disaster can result from oil tanker accidents? 20. What new regulation has been introduced to prevent oil spills?
Раздел 2 Тема 6 Handling Goods and Passengers	1. Why is the location of a warehouse so important? 2. What type of equipment is commonly used in a warehouse? 3. Why is the organization of a warehouse so fundamental? 4. What factors have caused warehouses to change in recent years? 5. What are the consequences of automation in a warehouse? 6. What is the basic description of a forklift truck? 7. When was the forklift invented and what happened in the 1950s? 8. Why did demand for forklifts increase in the 1930s? 9. What is the counterweight used for? 10. What are three recent technological changes in forklift trucks? 11. What are the two main parts of an airport? 12. Where do gates belong – to the air side or land side? 13. What is an apron (or ramp)? 14. Who controls the apron? 15. What does I.C.A.O. stand for? 16. What is Oslo's busiest ferry port known for? 17. What is the trend in ferry traffic in Oslo?

	18. What are the key issues for the port's expansion? 19. What is the future development plan for container terminals in Oslo?
Раздел 3 Тема 1 Transport Documents	1. What are the three types of information that a Bill of Lading serves as? 2. In the CMR example, what is the name and address of the seller (sender)? 3. What is the difference between a clean Bill of Lading and a foul Bill of Lading? 4. Which transport document is non-negotiable: the Bill of Lading or the Air Waybill? 5. According to the CMR example, what is the place and date of taking over the goods? 6. What is the name of the shipping line in the Bill of Lading example? 7. What kind of goods are being shipped in the Bill of Lading example, and how are they packed? 8. What functions does the Air Waybill serve? 9. In the CMR example, who is the buyer (consignee) and what is their address? 10. What is the registration plate number of the vehicle in the CMR example? 11. Which port are the goods being shipped from in the Bill of Lading example? 12. How many original Bills of Lading were issued in the example? 13. What does the abbreviation CIM stand for, and for which mode of transport is it used? 14. In the Bill of Lading example, what is the total gross weight of the cargo? 15. Name three parties that usually keep copies of official transport documents.
Раздел 3 Тема 2 Insurance	1. What is the definition of insurance according to the text? 2. Name two types of compulsory insurance for individuals mentioned in the text. 3. What is the difference between a voyage policy and a time policy in marine insurance? 4. What is a floating policy, and why is it commonly used for frequent shipments? 5. What does Employers' Liability Insurance cover? 6. Why would a modern business not operate solely with compulsory insurance? 7. List three areas into which business insurance can be divided. 8. What does trade credit insurance cover, and who might find it particularly important?

	9. What is product liability insurance designed to cover? 10. Why is personal accident and sickness insurance especially important for small companies and the self-employed? 11. What is Lloyd's, and how is it different from a regular insurance company? 12. Name the seven main categories of risk that Lloyd's covers. 13. What is reinsurance, and why do insurance companies use it? 14. What are the two main parts that make up Lloyd's, and what does each do? 15. According to the glossary, what is the meaning of the word "underwriter"?
Раздел 3 Тема 4 Applying for a Job	1. What is the purpose of a CV? 2. How long should a CV be and why? 3. Is it a good idea to use the same CV for different job applications? Why/Why not? 4. Why is the personal profile normally at the start of the CV? 5. What order should you list your qualifications and previous jobs? Why? 6. What kind of interests would be positive to include in a CV? And negative? 7. What is the purpose of indicating references? 8. Can you think of other examples of positive words and expressions for a CV? 9. Why is a covering letter important? 10. What two kinds of covering letter are there? 11. How should a covering letter be written? 12. How does a covering letter usually start? 13. Should a covering letter repeat all the details of a CV? Why/Why not? 14. Why is it not a good idea to use a standard covering letter for all applications? 15. Does Colin Smith's CV follow all the advice given in the text? Give reasons. 16. Is Colin Smith suitable for the Senior Shift Manager position at Kraftyn Air? Why/Why not? 17. What should you do before an interview? 18. What should you do during an interview? 19. What should you do after an interview? 20. What is the difference between a CV and an application form?
Раздел 3 Тема 5 Warehousing	1. What is a warehouse? 2. Name four types of businesses or entities that use warehouses. 3. What types of goods can be stored in a warehouse? 4. In what kind of warehouses are automated systems often

	installed, and why? 5. Why are automated storage systems especially useful where land is expensive? 6. What does "slotting" in a warehouse address? 7. Name three methods of picking mentioned in the text. 8. What two inventory rotation requirements can a proper slotting plan improve? 9. What is the primary aim of a Warehouse Management System (WMS)? 10. What transactions does a WMS process? 11. What does a WMS monitor through the warehouse? 12. What does warehouse management involve (three activities)? 13. In the multi-stage distribution model, what are the three possible levels of warehouses? 14. Name four examples of automatic identification and data capture technology used in WMS. 15. What system has led to the decline of traditional warehousing since the late 20th century? 16. How does the JIT system deliver products? 17. What is a warehouse-style retail store? 18. What does Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) give the vendor control to do? 19. What is the main characteristic of cross docking in terms of inventory storage? 20. What is the purpose of large exporters and manufacturers using warehouses as distribution points in a region?
Раздел 4 Тема 1 Transport, Energy and Environment	1. What is thought to be the chief cause of global climate change? 2. What percentage of US petroleum consumption does transportation account for? 3. What percentage of carbon monoxide emissions does the transportation sector generate? 4. What are the other environmental impacts of transport systems? 5. How can pollution be reduced? 6. What are the most popular low-pollution fuels at this time? 7. Why is hydrogen not widely used as a fuel despite producing no carbon dioxide? 8. What is regenerative braking and in which vehicles is it possible? 9. What is another strategy to make vehicles more efficient? 10. What limits the range of electric vehicles? 11. What percentage of their energy do ground vehicles spend on air-resistance?

	12. What are hybrid electric vehicles? 13. How can old vehicles be made more environmentally friendly? 14. Why is it important to replace old gas-guzzling vehicles? 15. How long does it take for the national vehicle fleet to be renewed? 16. What are oil companies doing to improve their petrol and diesel products? 17. Why do some experts think plant-based fuels may not provide the answer to CO2 emissions? 18. What three ways are mentioned to improve traffic fluidity and reduce congestion? 19. What is Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) and what is its expected impact? 20. Which countries have a significant share of trips made by bicycling and what are some examples of cities with high cycling modal shares?
Раздел 4 Тема 2 Transport in Cities	1. What is the origin of the term "transportation"? 2. What are transport industries collectively referred to as? 3. Why is transport considered more than just another sector of the economy? 4. What aspects does the field of transportation have? 5. What does infrastructure include in the context of transport? 6. What are nodes or terminals in the transport system? 7. How many passenger cars were there worldwide as of 2002? 8. How many passenger cars were in the U.S. as of 2002? 9. How was the automobile viewed when it was first introduced in the 1890s? 10. What was the automobile recognized as in 2006? 11. What are the main problems of the urban transport sector? 12. Why is safety often played down in transportation and why is this wrong? 13. How many people are killed on European roads every year? 14. How many people are injured on European roads every year? 15. What are the negative effects of noise from transport? 16. How does traffic density affect social relations? 17. What is important in cities to help public transport perform properly? 18. What does "log-jam" mean in the context of transport? 19. What happens when there is too much infrastructure and smoothing for maximum vehicle throughput? 20. What are some of the negative impacts of overbuilding road infrastructure in cities?
Раздел 4 Тема 3	1. What is logistics? 2. What does logistics involve?

Transportation and Logistics	3. Where did the concept of logistics originate? 4. What is a logistician? 5. What does logistics management do? 6. What is a supply chain? 7. What is the goal of logistics work? 8. What are the main functions of a qualified logistician? 9. What are the two fundamentally different forms of logistics? 10. What are the goals of producers and sellers in transportation? 11. What role do innovative technologies play in transportation and logistics? 12. What are electronic reverse auctions? 13. What are the advantages of electronic reverse auctions compared to conventional auctions? 14. How do producers benefit from electronic reverse auctions? 15. How do carriers benefit from electronic reverse auctions? 16. What is the effect of open competition in electronic reverse auctions? 17. How do electronic reverse auctions stimulate carriers? 18. Why can electronic reverse auctions involve an unprecedented amount of participants? 19. What conclusion can be drawn about electronic reverse auctions? 20. Why is logistics difficult to accomplish without professional support in international trading?
Раздел 4 Тема 5 Procurement	1. What is procurement? 2. What is the goal of procurement? 3. How many steps does the procurement life cycle consist of? 4. What is the first step of the procurement life cycle? 5. What does the identification of need involve? 6. What is supplier identification? 7. What questions does a company need to answer before identifying suppliers? 8. What does supplier communication consist of? 9. What is negotiated between companies during the negotiation step? 10. What happens during the supplier liaison phase? 11. What is a supplier scorecard? 12. What happens during the logistics management phase? 13. What is acquisition? 14. What is the difference between procurement and acquisition? 15. Why is it important that goods are procured at the best possible cost? 16. What sources can be used to search for suppliers? 17. What kind of follow-up services might be investigated? 18. What happens when a product has been consumed or

	disposed of? 19. What factors should be considered when deciding whether to continue with the same supplier or consider other suppliers? 20. What does logistics management deal with in the context of procurement?
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Контрольные (проверочные) работы

Контролируемые компетенции

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке.	УК-4.У.1. Уметь использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях. УК-4.В.1. Владеть навыками делового общения на иностранном языке.
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Наименование раздела (темы)	Контрольная (проверочная) работа												
Раздел 1 Тема 3 How to tie knots	Вариант 1 Task 1. Match the words with their definitions. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Word</th><th style="width: 50%;">Definition</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>hitch</td><td>a person who navigates vessels</td></tr> <tr> <td>sailor</td><td>a method of fastening rope</td></tr> <tr> <td>mooring</td><td>the act of securing a vessel</td></tr> <tr> <td>knot</td><td>a knot used to secure a ship to a dock</td></tr> <tr> <td>bitt</td><td>a post on a dock for securing ropes</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Task 2. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Words: moor, dock, knots, nautical, safety, stop - Knowing how to make _____ is crucial for every sailor. - Students of a _____ school can easily recognise different knots. - A hitch is used to _____ a big ship to the bitt. - The bitt is fixed on the _____. - The Franciscan knot and Savoy knot are _____ knots. - A _ knot closes a safe linking.	Word	Definition	hitch	a person who navigates vessels	sailor	a method of fastening rope	mooring	the act of securing a vessel	knot	a knot used to secure a ship to a dock	bitt	a post on a dock for securing ropes
Word	Definition												
hitch	a person who navigates vessels												
sailor	a method of fastening rope												
mooring	the act of securing a vessel												
knot	a knot used to secure a ship to a dock												
bitt	a post on a dock for securing ropes												

Task 3. Put the instructions for making a knot in the correct order (1–6).

Savoy Knot

- Put the tail through the eye and pull.
- Turn the rail round anticlockwise.
- Finally, tighten the knot by pulling both ends.
- Make an eye (a small loop) in the rope.
- Hold the eye firmly with one hand.
- Take the working end and pass it around the standing part.

Task 4. Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F). Correct the false ones.

Text about the Bowline Knot

The Bowline knot is one of the most important knots for sailors. It is used to tie a line to the bow of a boat. In the past, sailors had to learn to tie it quickly and even blindfolded. The knot does not slip, even under heavy load. It is still used today for rescue operations and mooring small boats. Unlike the hitch, it is not used for large ships.

Statements:

1. The Bowline knot is used to moor large ships. _____
2. Sailors used to practise tying it blindfolded. _____
3. The Bowline knot slips easily under heavy load. _____
4. It is still used for rescue operations today. _____

Task 5. Answer the questions in full sentences.

1. Which knot is used to moor a big ship to a dock?
2. What are the two most common safety knots mentioned in the text?
3. Why is the Bowline knot useful in emergencies?
4. What is a "bitt"?
5. What does a stop knot do?

Вариант 2

Task 1. Match the words with their definitions.

Word	Definition
------	------------

	bowline	a pleasure craft, not for professional use
	seaman	having your eyes covered so you cannot see
	leisure boat	another word for sailor
	blindfolded	a knot that does not slip, used in emergencies
	rope	a strong thick string
Task 2. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Words: slip, bow, blindfolded, emergencies, ropes, tie 1. A Bowline knot does not _____ however hard it is pulled. 2. In the past, sailors used the Bowline knot to tie a line to the _____. 3. A sailor learnt to tie the Bowline knot while he was _____ by other sailors. 4. The Bowline knot was important in case of _____. 5. The expression "to show someone the _____" comes from this knot. 6. A Bowline knot is used to _____ a line securely. Task 3. Put the instructions for making a knot in the correct order (1–6). Bowline Knot • Bring the working end up through the loop. • Pull the working end to force the loop into the static end. • First, take a rope around your body and place the working end on top. • Take the working end back round the static line. • Bring the working end between you and the static end. • Finally, take it down in the forced loop and pull. Task 4. Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F). Correct the false ones. Text about the Franciscan Knot The Franciscan knot gets its name from the Franciscan monks. They used a rope belt called a cincture. Three knots on the right side of the belt symbolise their vows: poverty, chastity and obedience. However, the knot itself does not have symbolic meaning. It was used as a stopper and gave the rope enough		

	weight to hang straight. This knot is easy to tie and untie. Statements: 1. The Franciscan knot is named after a type of ship. _____ 2. Monks used a rope belt called a cincture. _____ 3. Four knots symbolise the monks' vows. _____ 4. The knot gave the rope enough weight to hang straight. _____ Task 5. Answer the questions in full sentences. 1. Why did Franciscan monks use a rope belt with knots? 2. What do the three knots on the Franciscan cincture symbolise? 3. What is the difference between a hitch and a safety knot? 4. What does a sailor attach a mooring rope to on a dock? 5. Why is the Bowline knot called a "bowline"?
Раздел 1 Тема 6 Grammar Review	Контрольная работа № 1 Present Indefinite (Simple) Вариант 1 Task 1. Write the he/she forms of these verbs. 1. I manage delivery schedules. 2. They dispatch trucks every morning. 3. I'm responsible for route planning. 4. We monitor cargo tracking systems. 5. They inspect vehicles daily. 6. I don't approve overtime shifts. 7. You don't handle international shipments. 8. I don't calculate fuel consumption. 9. We don't use outdated navigation. Task 2. Supply the correct form. 1. The dispatcher (to coordinate) all freight movements. 2. These trailers (to carry) perishable goods. 3. The train (to depart) from platform 3. 4. The drivers (to check) tyre pressure before each trip. 5. Our logistics centre (to process) up to 500 orders a day. 6. You (to receive) the waybill when the cargo (to arrive). 7. The fleet manager (to prefer) GPS tracking, but I (to use) traditional maps. 8. The company (to have) a warehouse where we (to store) spare parts. 9. In peak season transport volume (to increase) significantly.

10. The night shift (to start) at 22:00.
11. I (to check) oil levels every morning.
12. On Monday we (to perform) technical inspections.
13. She (to issue) shipping documents.

Task 3. Write the negative.

1. I plan intermodal routes.
2. They use electronic logbooks.
3. The cargo is overweight.
4. He drives heavy trucks.
5. The ferry arrives on time.
6. We operate on weekends.
7. The forwarder's agent wants a higher fee.
8. You look like an experienced driver.
9. He knows the alternative route.
10. I load containers manually.
11. These tyres are worn out.
12. It snows on the mountain pass in summer.

Task 4. Write the interrogative.

1. The logistics team analyses transport costs.
2. He prepares customs declarations.
3. They deliver spare parts every Tuesday.
4. In winter road maintenance works well.
5. We have daily briefings at 8 a.m.
6. You use too much fuel on this route.
7. I supervise the unloading process.
8. The coordinator does the shift planning.

Task 5. Complete with do, does, is, are.

1. Where _____ the terminal manager work?
2. What _____ your drivers prefer – diesel or electric?
3. When _____ the next container ship dock?
4. What _____ the maximum payload of this truck?
5. Why _____ you check the tachograph data?
6. What transport modes _____ they specialised in?
7. How _____ your team handle delays?
8. Where _____ the maintenance logs kept?
9. How much _____ this forklift cost?
10. How much _____ these spare parts cost?
11. _____ the cargo already in the port?
12. How often _____ you calibrate the scales?

13. How often _____ the chief engineer inspect the fleet?

Task 6. Complete with always/sometimes/seldom, etc.

1. He is late for dispatch (never).
2. We use rail transport (sometimes).
3. I check the oil level (seldom).
4. The customs office closes early (often).
5. The dispatcher gives clear instructions (always).
6. Air freight is expensive (usually).
7. Truck drivers take breaks (often).
8. Containers have windows (never).
9. They update the tracking system (sometimes).
10. The port is congested in July (never).

Task 7. Choose the correct variant.

1. A) I don't usually operate this machine.
B) I usually don't operate this machine.
C) I doesn't usually operate this machine.
2. A) How you often check the route?
B) How do you often check the route?
C) How often do you check the route?
3. A) The driver never ignores safety rules.
B) The driver doesn't never ignore safety rules.
C) The driver does never ignore safety rules.
4. A) We always verify shipping documents.
B) Always we verify shipping documents.
C) We verify always shipping documents.
5. A) Who does always inspect the vehicles?
B) Who always inspects the vehicles?
C) Who always does inspect the vehicles?

Task 8. Make questions (begin with given words).

1. The cargo terminal opens at 6 a.m. – What time _____?
2. He works only at the freight station. – Where _____?
3. I like rail and road transport. – Do _____?
4. My boss approves many delivery contracts. – How many contracts _____?
5. Some containers need repair. – Which _____?
6. His deputy often supervises night shifts. – Whose _____?
7. The drivers prefer to park near the gate. – Where _____?
8. She always travels to work by company bus. – How _____?

9. I sometimes store goods in the bonded warehouse. – Where _____?
10. The mechanics service the trucks every month. – How often _____?

Task 9. Open the brackets.

1. The transport manager (to have) a team of 12 dispatchers.
2. His main task (to be) route optimisation.
3. He (to be) very experienced.
4. He (to get) to the office at 6.30.
5. He (to start) with a morning briefing.
6. He (not to like) unscheduled stops.
7. He (to check) fuel reports daily.
8. For lunch he (to have) a quick snack.
9. After lunch he (to visit) the loading bay.
10. Sometimes he (to take) a test drive.
11. It (to take) him 15 minutes to review the night logs.
12. He (not to speak) German, only English.
13. His colleagues usually (to call) him on the radio.
14. He (to take) a shower before leaving.
15. He (to go) to bed at 11 p.m.

Task 10. Translate into Russian.

1. A good dispatcher anticipates problems before they occur.
2. Time is cargo; delay is loss.
3. Safety is not a gadget – it is a habit.

Вариант 2

Task 1. Write the he/she forms of these verbs.

1. I plan delivery routes.
2. They dispatch vehicles every night.
3. I'm responsible for cargo safety.
4. We monitor fuel consumption.
5. They inspect trailers regularly.
6. I don't approve additional stops.
7. You don't handle oversized cargo.
8. I don't calculate toll costs.
9. We don't use paper waybills.

Task 2. Supply the correct form.

1. The route planner (to design) optimal itineraries.
2. These trucks (to consume) about 30 litres per 100 km.
3. The freight train (to leave) at midnight.
4. The loaders (to secure) all pallets with straps.
5. Our warehouse (to process) 200 orders per shift.
6. You (to receive) the bill of lading when the goods (to clear) customs.
7. The operations manager (to prefer) digital tracking, but I (to use) paper logs.
8. The depot (to have) 15 bays where we (to park) the fleet.
9. In summer passenger traffic (to rise) by 20%.
10. The second shift (to begin) at 14:00.
11. I (to test) brake systems every week.
12. On Thursday we (to conduct) safety drills.
13. She (to issue) driver assignment sheets.

Task 3. Write the negative.

1. I design intermodal corridors.
2. They use electronic toll tags.
3. The container is overfilled.
4. He operates articulated lorries.
5. The cargo ship docks at 8 a.m.
6. We run services on public holidays.
7. The freight forwarder's agent wants a commission.
8. You look like a rookie driver.
9. He knows the scenic bypass.
10. I offload goods by hand.
11. These headlights are efficient.
12. It hails on the high-altitude route in August.

Task 4. Write the interrogative.

1. The transport department reviews accident reports.
2. He prepares vehicle inspection checklists.
3. They deliver construction materials every Monday.
4. In winter snowploughs operate 24/7.
5. We have daily performance meetings at 9 a.m.
6. You spend too much time on paperwork.
7. I supervise the refuelling process.
8. The terminal supervisor does the roster planning.

Task 5. Complete with do, does, is, are.

1. Where _____ the fleet manager sit?

2. What _____ your drivers complain about most?
3. When _____ the next feeder vessel arrive?
4. What _____ the maximum gross weight of this rig?
5. Why _____ you audit the logbooks?
6. What cargo types _____ they specialised in?
7. How _____ your team cope with peak season?
8. Where _____ the service records stored?
9. How much _____ this scanner cost?
10. How much _____ these clutch plates cost?
11. _____ the shipment already cleared?
12. How often _____ you rotate the tyres?
13. How often _____ the workshop foreman check the hoists?

Task 6. Complete with always/sometimes/seldom, etc.

1. He is late for the morning briefing (never).
2. We use sea freight (sometimes).
3. I check the coolant level (seldom).
4. The weighbridge closes early (often).
5. The dispatcher gives precise ETAs (always).
6. Road haulage is cheaper than rail (usually).
7. Long-haul drivers take rest periods (often).
8. Trailers have sleeping cabins (never).
9. They update the fleet database (sometimes).
10. The tunnel is closed for maintenance in August (never).

Task 7. Choose the correct variant.

1. A) I don't usually operate this crane.
B) I usually don't operate this crane.
C) I doesn't usually operate this crane.
2. A) How you often revise the schedule?
B) How do you often revise the schedule?
C) How often do you revise the schedule?
3. A) The driver never exceeds speed limits.
B) The driver doesn't never exceed speed limits.
C) The driver does never exceed speed limits.
4. A) We always verify cargo manifests.
B) Always we verify cargo manifests.
C) We verify always cargo manifests.
5. A) Who does always authorise overtime?
B) Who always authorises overtime?
C) Who always does authorise overtime?

Task 8. Make questions (begin with given words).

1. The freight terminal opens at 5.30 a.m. – What time _____?
2. He works only at the container yard. – Where _____?
3. I like both road and air freight. – Do _____?
4. My supervisor approves many lease agreements. – How many agreements _____?
5. Some trailers need urgent repairs. – Which _____?
6. His assistant often handles complaints. – Whose _____?
7. The drivers prefer to wait in the lounge. – Where _____?
8. She always commutes by company shuttle. – How _____?
9. I sometimes store goods in the transit shed. – Where _____?
10. The fitters service the forklifts every fortnight. – How often _____?

Task 9. Open the brackets.

1. The transport coordinator (to have) _____ a staff of 8 route planners.
2. Her main duty (to be) _____ cost minimisation.
3. She (to be) _____ highly qualified.
4. She (to get) _____ to the depot at 6.00.
5. She (to start) _____ with a GPS status check.
6. She (not to like) _____ unplanned detours.
7. She (to review) _____ driver logs every shift.
8. For breakfast she (to have) _____ coffee and a sandwich.
9. After breakfast she (to examine) _____ the loading schedule.
10. Sometimes she (to take) _____ a spot check of vehicles.
11. It (to take) _____ her 20 minutes to analyse delay reports.
12. She (not to speak) _____ French, only English and Spanish.
13. Her team usually (to contact) _____ her via radio.
14. She (to take) _____ a brief walk before the night shift.
15. She (to go) _____ to bed at 10.30 p.m.

Task 10. Translate into Russian.

1. A reliable driver is worth more than a new truck.
2. Every minute of delay costs money and reputation.
3. Route optimisation is not a luxury – it is a necessity.

Вариант 3

Task 1. Write the he/she forms of these verbs.

1. I sign delivery notes.
2. They control access to the terminal.
3. I'm responsible for safety inspections.
4. We record axle weights.
5. They file customs declarations.
6. I don't permit unauthorised entry.
7. You don't carry dangerous goods.
8. I don't trust manual calculations.
9. We don't export prohibited items.

Task 2. Supply the correct form.

1. The safety officer (to inspect) all fire extinguishers.
2. These scales (to weigh) vehicles up to 60 tons.
3. The shuttle bus (to arrive) every 15 minutes.
4. The security guards (to check) ID passes at the gate.
5. Our compliance department (to store) records for 5 years.
6. You (to get) the clearance when the documents (to be) ready.
7. The chief inspector (to prefer) random checks, but I (to follow) a fixed schedule.
8. The office (to have) a safe where we (to keep) original permits.
9. In winter the accident rate (to decrease) with better lighting.
10. The night patrol (to start) at 22.00.
11. I (to test) alarm systems every Monday.
12. On Friday we (to hold) emergency drills.
13. She (to certify) driver qualification cards.

Task 3. Write the negative.

1. I issue transport licences.
2. They require insurance certificates.
3. The load is over the legal limit.
4. He exceeds the bridge weight limit.
5. The oil tanker sails at noon.
6. We load on Sundays.
7. The broker's agent asks for a bribe.
8. You look like a novice inspector.
9. She knows the emergency protocol.
10. I scan documents manually.
11. These brake pads are faulty.
12. It rains during the dry season.

Task 4. Write the interrogative.

1. The audit team reviews safety incidents.
2. He prepares risk assessment reports.
3. They transport hazardous materials every Thursday.
4. In winter skid resistance is tested regularly.
5. We hold monthly safety briefings.
6. You waste too much time on double-checking.
7. I supervise the security screening.
8. The port captain does the berth allocation.

Task 5. Complete with do, does, is, are.

1. Where _____ the HSE manager sit?
2. What _____ your security team monitor?
3. When _____ the next inspection due?
4. What _____ the fine for overloading?
5. Why _____ you record every incident?
6. What certifications _____ they accredited for?
7. How _____ your staff react to drills?
8. Where _____ the accident reports filed?
9. How much _____ this breathalyser cost?
10. How much _____ these safety vests cost?
11. _____ the escort vehicle in position?
12. How often _____ you recalibrate the scales?
13. How often _____ the fire marshal visit?

Task 6. Complete with always/sometimes/seldom, etc.

1. He is late for the safety briefing (never).
2. We use paper checklists (sometimes).
3. I check tyre tread depth (seldom).
4. The customs office audits records (often).
5. The supervisor gives clear warnings (always).
6. Armoured transport is expensive (usually).
7. Safety inspectors wear high-vis jackets (often).
8. Fire extinguishers have expiration dates (always).
9. They update the emergency plan (sometimes).
10. The weighbridge is out of order in summer (never).

Task 7. Choose the correct variant.

1. A) I don't usually operate this scanner.
B) I usually don't operate this scanner.
C) I doesn't usually operate this scanner.
2. A) How you often perform audits?

- B) How do you often perform audits?
- C) How often do you perform audits?
- 3. A) The inspector never misses a defect.
- B) The inspector doesn't never miss a defect.
- C) The inspector does never miss a defect.
- 4. A) We always secure heavy loads.
- B) Always we secure heavy loads.
- C) We secure always heavy loads.
- 5. A) Who does always authorise access?
- B) Who always authorises access?
- C) Who always does authorise access?

Task 8. Make questions (begin with given words).

1. The security gate opens at 6 a.m. – What time _____?
2. He works only at the inspection bay. – Where _____?
3. I like both visual and technical checks. – Do _____?
4. My chief approves many training budgets. – How many budgets _____?
5. Some vehicles need retrofitting. – Which _____?
6. His deputy often signs off on permits. – Whose _____?
7. The drivers prefer to wait outside. – Where _____?
8. She always travels to the port by minibus. – How _____?
9. I sometimes keep evidence in the secure room. – Where _____?
10. The lab tests the fuel samples every quarter. – How often _____?

Task 9. Open the brackets.

1. The compliance officer (to have) _____ a team of 5 auditors.
2. Her main mission (to be) _____ zero accidents.
3. She (to be) _____ very strict.
4. She (to get) _____ to the office at 6.45.
5. She (to begin) _____ with a checklist review.
6. She (not to like) _____ incomplete paperwork.
7. She (to examine) _____ vehicle condition reports.
8. For lunch she (to have) _____ a light meal.
9. After lunch she (to visit) _____ the workshop.
10. Sometimes she (to conduct) _____ random alcohol tests.
11. It (to take) _____ her 10 minutes to brief the guards.
12. She (not to speak) _____ German, only English.
13. Her colleagues usually (to call) _____ her on the intercom.
14. She (to change) _____ into overalls before inspections.

15. She (to go) _____ to bed at 11.15 p.m.

Task 10. Translate into Russian.

1. Safety is not a cost – it is an investment in lives.
2. Compliance is the backbone of transport operations.
3. A good inspector sees what others overlook.

Вариант 4

Task 1. Write the he/she forms of these verbs.

1. I process electronic customs declarations.
2. They transmit EDI messages every hour.
3. I'm in charge of route optimisation software.
4. We match barcodes with shipment numbers.
5. They submit cargo manifests online.
6. I don't update the database manually.
7. You don't encrypt tracking data.
8. I don't decode satellite signals.
9. We don't delete historical trip logs.

Task 2. Supply the correct form.

1. The IT system (to synchronise) data across all terminals.
2. These RFID tags (to transmit) location in real time.
3. The e-toll system (to register) every passage.
4. The programmers (to debug) the navigation software.
5. Our cloud platform (to store) 3 years of trip data.
6. You (to get) an alert when the trailer (to deviate) _____ from the route.
7. The data analyst (to prefer) predictive models, but I (to use) _____ historical statistics.
8. The server room (to have) backup generators where we (to keep) emergency power.
9. In autumn software updates (to occur) monthly.
10. The automated gate (to open) at 6.00.
11. I (to backup) logs every night.
12. On Saturday we (to run) system diagnostics.
13. She (to program) the dispatcher's dashboard.

Task 3. Write the negative.

1. I digitise freight invoices.
2. They encode driver ID cards.

3. The electronic seal is tampered with.
4. He operates the automated crane.
5. The drone delivery takes off at 10.
6. We print paper manifests anymore.
7. The agent's system confirms each transaction.
8. You look like a tech-savvy logistician.
9. She accesses the central server.
10. I copy files to external drives.
11. These cables are obsolete.
12. The network crashes during peak hours.

Task 4. Write the interrogative.

1. The data centre monitors all vehicle sensors.
2. He uploads geofencing coordinates.
3. They scan container RFID seals every departure.
4. In winter the satellite connection works reliably.
5. We receive automated alerts every minute.
6. You configure too many unnecessary parameters.
7. I generate weekly performance dashboards.
8. The IT coordinator does the firmware upgrades.

Task 5. Complete with do, does, is, are.

1. Where _____ the system administrator work?
2. What _____ your tracking devices transmit?
3. When _____ the next data sync occur?
4. What _____ the bandwidth of your connection?
5. Why _____ you encrypt every file?
6. What platforms _____ they integrated with?
7. How _____ your software handle route recalculation?
8. Where _____ the server backups stored?
9. How much _____ this GPS tracker cost?
10. How much _____ these telematics units cost?
11. _____ the firmware up to date?
12. How often _____ you clean the sensors?
13. How often _____ the network engineer test the firewalls?

Task 6. Complete with always/sometimes/seldom, etc.

1. He is late for the IT meeting (never).
2. We use cloud storage (always).
3. I check signal strength (seldom).
4. The satellite goes offline (sometimes).
5. The software gives accurate predictions (usually).

6. IoT sensors are reliable (often).
7. Digital signatures save time (always).
8. Servers have built-in UPS (usually).
9. They upgrade the interface (sometimes).
10. The VPN drops in bad weather (never).

Task 7. Choose the correct variant.

1. A) I don't usually update this module.
B) I usually don't update this module.
C) I doesn't usually update this module.
2. A) How you often calibrate the system?
B) How do you often calibrate the system?
C) How often do you calibrate the system?
3. A) The system never fails during peak hours.
B) The system doesn't never fail during peak hours.
C) The system does never fail during peak hours.
4. A) We always backup critical data.
B) Always we backup critical data.
C) We backup always critical data.
5. A) Who does always authorise system changes?
B) Who always authorises system changes?
C) Who always does authorise system changes?

Task 8. Make questions (begin with given words).

1. The digital terminal opens at 5.45 a.m. – What time _____?
2. He works only on the API integration. – Where _____?
3. I like both cloud and on-premise solutions. – Do _____?
4. My director approves many software licences. – How many licences _____?
5. Some modules need debugging. – Which _____?
6. His team often develops new features. – Whose _____?
7. The operators prefer to work in the control room. – Where _____?
8. She always connects via secure VPN. – How _____?
9. I sometimes store offline copies in the bunker. – Where _____?
10. The engineers patch the servers every month. – How often _____?

Task 9. Open the brackets.

1. The IT logistics manager (to have) _____ a team of 6 developers.

2. His main goal (to be) _____ real-time tracking.
3. He (to be) _____ highly innovative.
4. He (to get) _____ to the data centre at 7.00.
5. He (to start) _____ with a server status check.
6. He (not to like) _____ unplanned downtime.
7. He (to review) _____ system alerts every hour.
8. For breakfast he (to have) _____ energy bars and tea.
9. After breakfast he (to analyse) _____ performance metrics.
10. Sometimes he (to write) _____ custom scripts.
11. It (to take) _____ him 15 minutes to deploy updates.
12. He (not to speak) _____ Russian, only English and Python.
13. His team usually (to message) _____ him on Slack.
14. He (to stretch) _____ before long coding sessions.
15. He (to go) _____ to bed at 12.00 midnight.

Task 10. Translate into Russian.

1. Data is the fuel of modern logistics.
2. Automation without intelligence is just speed without direction.
3. Integration turns separate systems into one powerful network.

Контрольная работа № 2
Past Indefinite (Simple)

Вариант 1

Task 1. Write the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences.

1. The dispatcher rerouted the freight train due to track maintenance.
2. The logistics team calculated the optimal delivery route yesterday.
3. The port terminal handled twenty thousand containers last week.

Task 2. Give complete answers to these questions using the words in brackets in Past Simple.

1. When did the carrier deliver the perishable cargo? (*at 6 a.m.*)
2. How long did the customs clearance take? (*three hours*)

3. Why did the fleet manager inspect the vehicles? (*because of brake failure*)

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in Past Simple: *delay, supply, load, monitor, optimize*.

1. The stevedores _____ the bulk cargo onto the vessel yesterday morning.
2. Severe weather conditions _____ the departure of the flight by four hours.
3. The automated system _____ traffic flow throughout the city center.
4. The local manufacturer _____ spare parts to the automotive depot last month.
5. The transport engineer _____ the traffic light cycles at the intersection.

Task 4. Read the text, open the brackets using Past Simple, and write a 3–4 sentence summary.

In the early 20th century, Malcolm McLean (to work) _____ as a truck driver. He (to notice) _____ how slow the loading process (to be) _____ at sea terminals. Dockers (to spend) _____ days moving goods by hand. McLean (to design) _____ a standard steel container and (to purchase) _____ two tankers to test his idea. In 1956, his ship (to leave) _____ the port carrying modern containers for the first time. This innovation (to reduce) _____ transport costs dramatically and (to revolutionize) _____ global supply chains.

Task 5. Translate into English using Past Simple and transportation terminology.

1. Вчера логистический оператор подписал контракт на мультимодальные перевозки.
2. Водитель грузовика не нарушил скоростной режим на автомагистрали.
3. Сколько тонн груза склад отправил на прошлой неделе?

Вариант 2

Task 1. Write the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences.

1. The customs officer inspected the hazardous cargo on Monday.
2. The freight forwarder arranged multimodal transportation for the client.
3. The railway junction experienced heavy congestion yesterday morning.

Task 2. Give complete answers to these questions using the words in brackets in Past Simple.

1. What time did the container vessel arrive at the berth? (*at midnight*)
2. How many wagons did the train decouple at the sorting yard? (*fifteen wagons*)
3. Where did the logistics company open a new distribution hub? (*near the bypass road*)

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in Past Simple: divert, track, modernize, discharge, crash.

1. The warehouse workers _____ the palletized goods from the semi-trailer.
2. The operator _____ the temperature-sensitive cargo using GPS sensors.
3. The municipal authorities _____ the tram network two years ago.
4. Due to an accident, the traffic police _____ all passenger cars to the service lane.
5. A heavy delivery truck _____ into the road barrier during the snowstorm.

Task 4. Read the text, open the brackets using Past Simple, and write a 3–4 sentence summary.

During the 1960s, Japan (to experience) _____ rapid economic growth, but road infrastructure (to be) _____ unable to handle the traffic. Japanese engineers (to develop) _____ high-speed railway technology called the Shinkansen. In 1964, the first bullet train (to connect) _____ Tokyo and Osaka. The train (to travel) _____ at a speed of 210 km/h and (to transport) _____ millions of passengers safely. This project (to transform) _____ intercity passenger transport and (to prove) _____ the efficiency of rail systems.

Task 5. Translate into English using Past Simple and transportation terminology.

1. Диспетчер изменил расписание движения пригородных поездов в прошлую пятницу.
2. Судно не вошло в порт из-за сильного шторма.
3. Когда экспедитор подготовил коносамент на эту партию груза?

Вариант 3

Task 1. Write the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences.

1. The transport company renewed its vehicle fleet last spring.
2. The sorting yard processed eighty train consists in twenty-four hours.
3. The truck driver received the shipping documents at the checkpoint.

Task 2. Give complete answers to these questions using the words in brackets in Past Simple.

1. When did the airport cargo terminal complete the sorting? (*two hours ago*)
2. How did the carrier transport the oversized equipment? (*by low-loader trailer*)
3. Why did the highway authority close the viaduct? (*for emergency repairs*)

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in Past Simple: pack, halt, increase, dispatch, equip.

1. The logistics center _____ forty delivery vans at dawn.
2. A technical fault _____ the movement of trains on the northern line.
3. The factory _____ the delicate machinery into special wooden crates.
4. The carrier _____ freight tariffs by ten percent last quarter.

5. The airline _____ all cargo aircraft with new fire-suppression systems.

Task 4. Read the text, open the brackets using Past Simple, and write a 3–4 sentence summary.

In 1994, engineers (to finish) _____ the construction of the Channel Tunnel between the UK and France. The project (to require) _____ innovative engineering solutions and (to cost) _____ billions of pounds. Specialized shuttle trains (to start) _____ carrying road vehicles under the seabed. The tunnel (to integrate) _____ European transport corridors and (to offer) _____ a fast alternative to ferry services. It (to decrease) _____ transit time significantly and (to boost) _____ international freight flows.

Task 5. Translate into English using Past Simple and transportation terminology.

1. Инженер по безопасности движения проанализировал данные тахографа.
2. Складской комплекс не принял негабаритный груз вчера вечером.
3. Какой маршрут выбрал перевозчик для доставки опасных веществ?

Вариант 4

Task 1. Write the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences.

1. The warehouse management system minimized order processing errors.
2. The pipeline company detected a minor fuel leakage in section four.
3. The logistics analyst forecasted freight volumes for the next quarter.

Task 2. Give complete answers to these questions using the words in brackets in Past Simple.

1. When did the river port open navigation? (*in late April*)
2. How long did the driver rest at the parking area? (*for nine hours*)

	3. What did the terminal operator use to lift heavy containers? (<i>a reach stacker</i>) Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in Past Simple: <i>exceed, weigh, secure, cancel, automate.</i> 1. The riggers _____ the heavy cargo on the flatbed with steel chains. 2. The axle load of the vehicle _____ the legal road limit. 3. The terminal staff _____ the gross weight of the truck at the weighbridge. 4. The airline _____ three cargo flights because of dense fog. 5. The distribution center _____ its sorting line to speed up operations. Task 4. Read the text, open the brackets using Past Simple, and write a 3–4 sentence summary. In 1914, builders (to complete) _____ the Panama Canal, linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The construction (to face) _____ harsh conditions and (to take) _____ more than thirty years. Workers (to build) _____ a complex system of locks to lift vessels over the continental divide. The opening of the canal (to shorten) _____ sea routes by thousands of nautical miles. It (to change) _____ world trade routes and (to make) _____ maritime transport much faster and cheaper. Task 5. Translate into English using Past Simple and transportation terminology. 1. Авиакомпания ввела дополнительный сбор за обработку срочного груза. 2. Логистический отдел не отправил партию товара без страховки. 3. Почему поезд сошел с рельсов на стрелочном переводе?
Раздел 2 Тема 3 Positioning Tools	Вариант 1 Task 1. Vocabulary Matching <i>Match the words (1–5) with their definitions (A–E).</i> 1. bearings 2. theft 3. reliable

4. hazard
5. target

- A. Something that can be trusted to work well or be accurate
- B. An object, person, or place that is identified for observation or attack
- C. Direction or relative position determined from a fixed point (e.g. using a compass)
- D. Danger, risk, or potential source of harm
- E. The crime of stealing

Task 2. Acronyms & Terminology

Write out the full term and a brief explanation for each acronym:

1. RADAR
2. C.P.A.

Task 3. True / False & Correction

Decide if the statement is True (T) or False (F). If false, correct it based on the texts.

1. The GPS system was originally intended strictly for civilian navigation.
2. A radar antenna sends out pulses of electromagnetic waves, which bounce off solid surfaces to detect objects.
3. On the ground, a GPS receiver triangulates its position by getting signals from at least six satellites simultaneously.

Task 4. Reading Comprehension Questions

Answer the questions in complete sentences based on the texts.

1. What tools and methods did humans rely on for navigation before the invention of satellite technology and radar?
2. What is meant by the term "gain" regarding a radar antenna?
3. What is one legal/operational advantage of GPS tracking for a transport company managing truck drivers?

Task 5. Translation into Russian

Translate the following terms into Russian:

1. radio navigation system —
2. hand-held receiver —
3. anti-collision tool —

4. ground stations —

Вариант 2

Task 1. Vocabulary Matching

Match the words (1–5) with their definitions (A–E).

1. tracking
2. drawbacks
3. pulse
4. beam
5. blind-visibility navigation

- A. Steering or sailing when sight is obscured (fog, heavy rain, darkness)
- B. Following the path or movements of someone or something
- C. A brief, sharp surge or burst of electric current or radio wave
- D. A concentrated stream of radiation, light, or radio waves
- E. Disadvantages or negative aspects of something

Task 2. Acronyms & Terminology

Write out the full term and a brief explanation for each acronym:

1. NAVSTAR GPS
2. PPI

Task 3. True / False & Correction

Decide if the statement is True (T) or False (F). If false, correct it based on the texts.

1. The GPS service is provided free of charge to the world by the United States Air Force.
2. Radar can directly replace a GPS at sea to calculate longitude and latitude without any coastal reference point (fix).
3. Transport companies cannot use GPS to locate a vehicle in the event of theft.

Task 4. Reading Comprehension Questions

Answer the questions in complete sentences based on the texts.

1. Why do some people view GPS technology with suspicion or dislike?

	2. What information can a modern GPS receiver calculate if it receives signals from a fourth satellite while the user is moving? 3. What is a "fix" in the context of marine radar navigation? Task 5. Translation into Russian <i>Translate the following terms into Russian:</i> 1. relative motion indicator line — 2. constellation of satellites — 3. microwave radiation — 4. blind-visibility navigation —
Раздел 2 Тема 7 Grammar Review	Контрольная работа №1 Future Indefinite (Simple) Вариант 1 Task 1. Write the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences in Future Simple. 1. The logistics operator will optimize the freight delivery route tomorrow. 2. The railway company will replace old switch points next month. 3. Autonomous electric trucks will reduce emissions on major highways. Task 2. Give complete answers to these questions using Future Simple and the words in brackets. 1. When will the customs authority inspect the container shipment? (tomorrow at noon) 2. How long will the stevedores take to unload the bulk vessel? (about forty-eight hours) 3. Why will the carrier install GPS trackers on all vehicles? (to monitor cold-chain compliance) Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in Future Simple: supply, divert, automate, dispatch, increase. 1. The fleet dispatcher _____ thirty delivery vans early tomorrow morning. 2. Intelligent traffic systems _____ private vehicles around the accident zone.

3. The seaport terminal _____ all container-stacking cranes by 2028.
4. An international manufacturer _____ specialized spare parts to the depot next week.
5. The shipping line _____ freight tariffs due to rising bunker fuel prices.

Task 4. Read the text, open the brackets using Future Simple, and write a 3–4 sentence summary.

In the next decade, global supply chains (to rely) _____ more heavily on artificial intelligence. Predictive algorithms (to schedule) _____ vehicle maintenance before mechanical parts fail. Smart distribution hubs (to process) _____ inventory without human intervention, and drones (to deliver) _____ parcel consignments in urban centers. These technological innovations (to eliminate) _____ supply chain bottlenecks and (to lower) _____ total logistics costs worldwide.

Task 5. Translate into English using Future Simple and transportation terminology.

1. Завтра транспортный инженер проанализирует пассажиропоток на этом маршруте.
2. Логистическая компания не отправит опасный груз без надлежащей маркировки.
3. Когда сортировочная станция сформирует новый грузовой поезд?

Вариант 2

Task 1. Write the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences in Future Simple.

1. The terminal operator will handle fifty intermodal containers tomorrow.
2. The port administration will expand the deep-water berth next year.
3. Heavy road congestion will delay the arrival of the consignment.

Task 2. Give complete answers to these questions using Future Simple and the words in brackets.

1. What time will the freight forwarder issue the original bill of lading? (at 5 p.m.)
2. How will the logistics provider transport the oversized turbines? (by heavy-duty modular trailers)
3. Where will the municipal council construct the new multimodal transport hub? (near the outer ring road)

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in Future Simple: equip, inspect, test, integrate, modernize.

1. Safety inspectors _____ the braking systems of all heavy goods vehicles tomorrow.
2. The carrier _____ the vehicle fleet with digital tachographs next week.
3. Transport authorities _____ the tram lines into the regional commuter network.
4. Highway engineers _____ autonomous shuttle buses on the testing track on Monday.
5. The regional government _____ the suburban railway junction by the end of this year.

Task 4. Read the text, open the brackets using Future Simple, and write a 3–4 sentence summary.

Next year, the national maritime authority (to introduce) _____ a digital single-window system for all commercial ports. This platform (to streamline) _____ customs clearance and (to minimize) _____ document processing delays. Port operators (to track) _____ cargo manifests in real time, and customs officers (to verify) _____ declarations electronically. The new regulations (to shorten) _____ vessel turnaround times and (to increase) _____ terminal throughput.

Task 5. Translate into English using Future Simple and transportation terminology.

1. Экспедитор согласует мультимодальный маршрут с клиентом на следующей неделе.
2. Судно не зайдет в морской порт из-за штормового предупреждения.
3. Сколько вагонов локомотив отцепит на следующей промежуточной станции?

Вариант 3

Task 1. Write the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences in Future Simple.

1. The freight company will purchase twenty new flatbed railcars next quarter.
2. The traffic management center will change the signal timing on Friday.
3. The river shipping company will suspend navigation during severe ice conditions.

Task 2. Give complete answers to these questions using Future Simple and the words in brackets.

1. When will the distribution center dispatch the perishable produce? (early tomorrow morning)
2. How long will the overhaul of the electric locomotive take? (about three weeks)
3. Why will the carrier hire a police escort for the convoy? (because of excessive width and weight)

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in Future Simple: secure, restrict, weigh, implement, cancel.

1. Due to heavy snowfall, the cargo airline _____ all domestic charter flights tonight.
2. Riggers _____ the heavy transformers onto the railway platform using high-tensile chains.
3. The road maintenance department _____ the maximum axle load during the spring thaw.
4. Warehouse personnel _____ each individual pallet before loading it into the aircraft.
5. The logistics operator _____ a modern warehouse management system next month.

Task 4. Read the text, open the brackets using Future Simple, and write a 3–4 sentence summary.

Over the coming years, hydrogen-powered freight trains (to replace) _____ diesel locomotives on non-electrified routes. Rail carriers (to build) _____ dedicated hydrogen refueling infrastructure along key freight corridors. The transition (to reduce) _____ greenhouse gas emissions significantly and (to ensure) _____ energy efficiency. Industry analysts

believe this switch (to enhance) _____ the competitiveness of rail freight over road transport.

Task 5. Translate into English using Future Simple and transportation terminology.

1. В следующем месяце авиакомпания введет новые правила перевозки литиевых батарей.
2. Складской комплекс не примет груз без товарно-транспортной накладной.
3. По какому коридору автоколонна доставит негабаритное промышленное оборудование?

Вариант 4

Task 1. Write the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences in Future Simple.

1. The transport agency will introduce electric buses on urban routes next autumn.
2. The supply chain analyst will forecast quarterly container turnover next week.
3. The pipeline operator will monitor crude oil flow using ultrasonic sensors.

Task 2. Give complete answers to these questions using Future Simple and the words in brackets.

1. When will the carrier deliver the temperature-sensitive pharmaceuticals? (in thirty minutes)
2. How many freight wagons will the yardmaster marshal into this train consist? (sixty-five wagons)
3. What will the logistics manager use to track the refrigerated containers? (real-time telematics devices)

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in Future Simple: reroute, charge, construct, prevent, handle.

1. Port cranes _____ over thirty container moves per hour during peak operations.
2. The shipping company _____ an additional demurrage fee for container detention.
3. Routine maintenance _____ sudden technical breakdowns of automated sorting conveyors.
4. Due to ongoing bridge repairs, the highway dispatcher _____ commercial traffic via the bypass.

5. Construction teams _____ a specialized intermodal terminal next summer.

Task 4. Read the text, open the brackets using Future Simple, and write a 3–4 sentence summary.

In the near future, hyperloop cargo systems (to transform) _____ long-distance logistics. High-speed magnetic levitation capsules (to move) _____ through vacuum tubes at speeds exceeding 900 km/h. Automated transfer stations (to load) _____ and (to unload) _____ standardized cargo pods within minutes. This technology (to integrate) _____ seamlessly with urban distribution centers and (to create) _____ an ultra-fast logistics network for high-value goods.

Task 5. Translate into English using Future Simple and transportation terminology.

1. Завтра дорожная полиция ограничит движение грузовиков в центре города.
2. Заказчик не подпишет акт приемки до завершения взвешивания на весах.
3. Почему судоходная компания изменит график движения контейнеровозов?

**Контрольная работа № 2
Present Continuous**

Вариант 1

Task 1. Find the grammatical error in each sentence, underline it, and write the corrected version.

1. The stevedores are load the twenty-foot containers onto the container ship right now.
2. Why is the logistics specialist changes the shipping route at the moment?
3. The road maintenance crew is not work on the bypass road today due to bad weather.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate verbs in Present Continuous (affirmative, negative, or interrogative): *inspect, monitor, not exceed, calibrate, optimize.*

1. The traffic engineer _____ the cycle times of traffic signals to clear the congestion.
2. Look at the scales: the gross vehicle weight _____ the maximum road limit.
3. _____ the technical team _____ the ultrasonic sensors on the pipeline now?
4. At present, the safety manager _____ the pneumatic brakes of the tractor unit.
5. The dispatcher _____ the speed of the delivery vans via the telematics dashboard.

Task 3. Rewrite the situation into one complete sentence in Present Continuous using the words in brackets.

1. *Situation:* The train arrived at the yard. The shunters are decoupling the empty wagons right now.
(the yard workers / currently / decouple / the rolling stock)
2. *Situation:* There is a bottleneck at gate 2. Trucks cannot enter.
(the terminal security / inspect / cargo manifests / at the main gate)

Task 4. Read the situational dispatch report, put the verbs in brackets into Present Continuous, and answer the question in English.

Operational Log: Port Terminal A-3

Operations are in full progress. Two heavy gantry cranes (to discharge) _____ iron ore from the bulk carrier.

Dockworkers (to secure) _____ flat racks on the eastern apron, while the terminal manager (to coordinate) _____ the movement of internal tugs. However, the automated tally system (not to record) _____ bar codes properly, so operators (to verify) _____ container serial numbers manually at this moment.

- **Question:** What issue is the terminal facing right now, and how are the workers handling it?

Task 5. Translate the operational updates into English using Present Continuous.

1. Диспетчер сейчас перенаправляет грузовой состав на запасной путь.

2. Водитель автопоезда не заполняет товарно-транспортную накладную, он осматривает полуприцеп.
3. Почему операторы вилочных погрузчиков разгружают паллеты под дождем?

Вариант 2

Task 1. Find the grammatical error in each sentence, underline it, and write the corrected version.

1. The logistics manager currently track the perishable shipment via GPS beacons.
2. Are the reach stackers moving the heavy flatbed containers to the buffer zone now? *(Is the grammar correct, or is something missing? Check the auxiliary verb and syntax).*
3. The highway police is checking the tachograph charts at the roadside station at this moment.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate verbs in Present Continuous (affirmative, negative, or interrogative): *install, delay, discharge, test, not operate.*

1. The cargo handling unit _____ fifty tons of palletized cargo from the vessel right now.
2. Heavy freezing rain _____ the arrival of scheduled freight flights at the air hub.
3. _____ highway specialists _____ the autonomous lane-keeping system on the highway?
4. The automated packaging line _____ right now because of a sudden software glitch.
5. Technicians _____ digital telematics hardware in the delivery fleet this afternoon.

Task 3. Rewrite the situation into one complete sentence in Present Continuous using the words in brackets.

1. *Situation:* The tanker has docked. Crude oil is being pumped into the reservoirs. *(the refinery crew / pump / crude oil / from the vessel)*
2. *Situation:* Traffic is completely halted on bridge 4. Mechanics are fixing the joint. *(engineers / repair / the expansion joint / on the viaduct)*

Task 4. Read the situational dispatch report, put the verbs in brackets into Present Continuous, and answer the question in English.

Operational Log: Central Marshalling Yard

We are observing intensive shunting operations. The hump yardmaster (to marshal) _____ a 70-wagon freight train for the northern route. Electric shunters (to push) _____ tank cars over the crest. Meanwhile, track maintenance personnel (to replace) _____ a faulty turnout near signal box B. Fortunately, the signalers (not to report) _____ any schedule delays at present.

- **Question:** What engineering works are taking place near signal box B right now?

Task 5. Translate the operational updates into English using Present Continuous.

1. Складской персонал в данный момент взвешивает негабаритный груз на платформенных весах.
2. Компания сейчас не нанимает сторонних перевозчиков для доставки сборных грузов.
3. Куда экспедиторы перемещают эту партию опасных химических веществ?

Вариант 3

Task 1. Find the grammatical error in each sentence, underline it, and write the corrected version.

1. Look! The forklift driver is reverses into the high-rack storage aisle.
2. The customs officers are not clear the consignment because the papers are missing.
3. Why does the transport supervisor inspecting the reefers at the moment?

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate verbs in Present Continuous (affirmative, negative, or interrogative): *marshal, upgrade, conduct, not run, adjust.*

1. The railway operator _____ suburban passenger trains along the detour track today.
2. The port administration _____ the intermodal container terminal this month.

3. The transport safety committee _____ an emergency audit of the bus fleet.
4. _____ the yardmaster _____ the newly arrived tank wagons at the sorting hump?
5. The dispatcher _____ the spacing intervals between scheduled commuter trains right now.

Task 3. Rewrite the situation into one complete sentence in Present Continuous using the words in brackets.

1. *Situation:* The refrigerated trailer temperature is rising. The technician is checking the cooling unit. *(the refrigeration engineer / troubleshoot / the reefer unit / right now)*
2. *Situation:* The road lane is blocked by orange cones. Asphalt is being laid down. *(the road contractors / resurface / the highway segment)*

Task 4. Read the situational dispatch report, put the verbs in brackets into Present Continuous, and answer the question in English.

Operational Log: Air Cargo Logistics Hub

The apron is exceptionally busy tonight. Ground handlers (to transfer) _____ temperature-sensitive pharmaceuticals into temperature-controlled dollies. The flight crew (to review) _____ the cargo weight-and-balance envelope. At the same time, customs officials (to scan) _____ high-value airfreight consignments. We (not to experience) _____ any ground equipment shortages during this shift.

- **Question:** What are the ground handlers doing with the pharmaceutical shipment?

Task 5. Translate the operational updates into English using Present Continuous.

1. Специалисты по логистике сейчас тестируют новую систему управления складом (WMS).
2. Экспресс-поезд в настоящее время не снижает скорость перед стрелочным переводом.
3. Какую информацию аналитики цепочки поставок собирают в данный момент?

Task 1. Find the grammatical error in each sentence, underline it, and write the corrected version.

1. The cargo vessel is entering the lock chamber, but tugboats not assisting it.
2. The logistics team are preparing the dangerous goods declaration at the desk right now. (*Correct for formal written standard*)
3. Why the freight forwarder is negotiating the detention and demurrage rates today?

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate verbs in Present Continuous (affirmative, negative, or interrogative): *evacuate, reconfigure, lash, not comply, analyze.*

1. Stevedores _____ heavy tracked vehicles to the weather deck with steel cables.
2. The transport engineer _____ traffic density data collected by microwave sensors.
3. Look at the tire wear: the carrier _____ with safety standards this season.
4. Emergency teams _____ the damaged tanker from the collision zone right now.
5. _____ the supply chain manager _____ the distribution warehouse layout today?

Task 3. Rewrite the situation into one complete sentence in Present Continuous using the words in brackets.

1. *Situation:* The pipeline telemetry screen is red. Technicians are searching for a pressure drop. (*the pipeline operators / localize / a pressure drop / in the trunk pipeline*)
2. *Situation:* Peak commute hours have started. The urban control room is lengthening green lights. (*the traffic controllers / increase / green light duration / at busy intersections*)

Task 4. Read the situational dispatch report, put the verbs in brackets into Present Continuous, and answer the question in English.

Operational Log: Cross-Dock Distribution Platform

	Freight handling teams are reorganizing pallet flow. Workers (to unload) _____ inbound delivery trucks at dock bays 1 to 6. Order pickers (to scan) _____ barcodes and (to route) _____ fast-moving consumer goods to outbound trailers. Because the central sorter is under repair, staff (not to sort) _____ small packages automatically. The shift supervisor (to oversee) _____ manual operations on the platform floor. • Question: Why are warehouse workers sorting small packages manually right now? Task 5. Translate the operational updates into English using Present Continuous. 1. Бригада стропальщиков сейчас закрепляет негабаритное оборудование на платформе. 2. Автоматизированная система не регистрирует прибытие контейнеровоза в порт. 3. Почему диспетчер флота задерживает отправление ночной автоколонны?
Раздел 3 Тема 3 Safety Procedures and Regulations	Вариант 1 Task 1. Vocabulary & Terminology Matching <i>Match the terms (1–5) with their definitions (A–E).</i> 1. employer 2. compulsory 3. underpass 4. yield 5. seafarer A. Required by law or a rule; mandatory B. A sailor or person who travels/works at sea C. A person or organization that employs workers D. An underground tunnel or passageway allowing pedestrians to cross beneath a road E. To give way to oncoming traffic or pedestrians at an intersection Task 2. Acronyms & Regulations <i>Decide which regulation or organization is described below. Write the correct abbreviation/name (COSHH, EMSA, or RIDDOR).</i> 1. A specialized agency based in Lisbon providing technical and operational assistance to reduce the risk of maritime

accidents, marine pollution from ships, and loss of human life at sea.

2. Regulations requiring employers to report certain serious occupational injuries, diseases, and dangerous occurrences at work to health authorities.

Task 3. True / False & Correction

Decide if the statement is True (T) or False (F). If false, correct it based on the texts.

1. Under the Employers' Liability Act 1969, employers are legally required to insure their workforce against accidents and ill health.
2. Statistically, air travel is the most dangerous form of motorized transport known to man.
3. In Great Britain, the Railway Safety Regulations (1999) only protect trains and passengers, excluding rail workers.

Task 4. Reading Comprehension Questions

Answer the questions in complete sentences based on the texts.

1. What are the rules regarding carrying liquids in hand luggage on flights originating within the EU?
2. Why is the "fleet monitoring" scheme ("How am I driving?") considered controversial by some drivers?
3. Why does the accumulation of ice or snow on an aircraft's wings present a serious danger during flight?

Task 5. Translation into Russian

Translate the following expressions into Russian:

1. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) —
2. pedestrian crossing —
3. risk assessment —
4. uneven road —

Вариант 2

Task 1. Vocabulary & Terminology Matching

Match the terms (1–5) with their definitions (A–E).

1. hazard
2. guardrail
3. sobriety device
4. stall (aviation)

5. fine / penalty

- A. A protective barrier along the edge of a road or bridge designed to prevent vehicles from running off
- B. A breath-testing device wired into an ignition to ensure a driver has not consumed alcohol before starting a vehicle
- C. A sudden reduction in the lift generated by an aerofoil, causing an aircraft to lose altitude abruptly
- D. Anything that has potential to cause harm, risk, or danger
- E. A monetary punishment imposed for breaking a traffic or workplace law

Task 2. Acronyms & Regulations

Decide which regulation or organization is described below. Write the correct abbreviation/name (IMO, ABS, or COSHH).

1. An automotive safety system that prevents wheels from locking during emergency braking, thereby maintaining steering control.
2. Health and safety regulations requiring employers to assess and control risks arising from hazardous substances (chemicals, fumes, dusts).

Task 3. True / False & Correction

Decide if the statement is True (T) or False (F). If false, correct it based on the texts.

1. The Health and Safety Information for Employees Regulations (1989) require employers to display an informative poster explaining health and safety rights.
2. According to global statistics, the majority of road accident casualties are drivers of high-end sports cars.
3. Volcanic ash in the atmosphere has no effect on aircraft jet engines because they are sealed.

Task 4. Reading Comprehension Questions

Answer the questions in complete sentences based on the texts.

1. Which two major oil tanker accidents in 1999 and 2002 led to the establishment of the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)?
2. What working conditions and environmental factors are covered by the Workplace Regulations 1992?

	3. Why are strict security limits imposed on carrying liquids, gels, and aerosols into passenger aircraft cabins? Task 5. Translation into Russian <i>Translate the following expressions into Russian:</i> 1. speed bump — 2. fire exit: keep clear — 3. slippery floor — 4. passing prohibited / no overtaking —
Раздел 3 Тема 6 Grammar Review	Контрольная работа № 1 Present Perfect Вариант 1 Task 1. Make complete sentences in Present Perfect using the prompts and the adverbs in brackets. 1. the freight forwarder / book / space on the container vessel (<i>already</i>) 2. the border customs / not clear / the refrigerated trailer (<i>yet</i>) 3. the technical crew / calibrate / the automated axle scales (<i>just</i>) Task 2. Choose the correct option (A, B, or C). 1. The logistics operator _____ the modern dispatching platform for three years. A) used B) has used C) is using 2. Have you _____ inspected an intermodal tank container with cryogenic cargo? A) ever B) never C) yet 3. The stevedores have worked at the bulk terminal _____ 6:00 a.m. A) for B) since C) already Task 3. Rewrite the situation as a completed action in Present Perfect.

- *Situation:* The road is clear now. The recovery truck removed the damaged tractor unit ten minutes ago.
Report: The recovery truck _____.

Task 4. Read the audit summary, open the brackets using Present Perfect, and answer the question in English.

Safety Audit: Intermodal Terminal West

The quality assurance team (to complete) _____ the biannual safety inspection. The senior inspector (to review) _____ tachograph records from eighty long-distance haulers. Fortunately, the engineering staff (to eliminate) _____ all major non-compliance issues identified last quarter. However, the terminal administration (not to upgrade) _____ the backup power generator yet.

- **Question:** What task has the terminal administration failed to finish so far?

Task 5. Translate into English using Present Perfect and transportation terminology.

1. Мы уже отправили коносамент банку-эмитенту.
2. Водитель еще не доставил опасный груз в распределительный центр.
3. Сколько транзитных деклараций вы оформили на этой неделе?

Вариант 2

Task 1. Make complete sentences in Present Perfect using the prompts and the adverbs in brackets.

1. the terminal director / sign / the multimodal haulage agreement (*just*)
2. the automated sorter / not process / all priority parcels (*yet*)
3. this transport operator / handle / dangerous chemical goods (*never*)

Task 2. Choose the correct option (A, B, or C).

1. The shipping line _____ two feeder vessels to this maritime route so far.

- A) has added
- B) added
- C) have added

2. The yardmaster hasn't dispatched the bulk train _____.

- A) already
- B) yet
- C) since

3. Fleet engineers have monitored the traction motor temperature _____ five hours.

- A) since
- B) for
- C) ever

Task 3. Rewrite the situation as a completed action in Present Perfect.

- *Situation:* The warehouse storage racks are empty. Order pickers packed and loaded all goods into outbound vans.
Report: The order pickers _____.

Task 4. Read the audit summary, open the brackets using Present Perfect, and answer the question in English.

Operational Status: Cold-Chain Logistics Department

The fleet division (to modernize) _____ thirty refrigerated semi-trailers with dual-temperature zones. Technicians (to install) _____ IoT telematics sensors inside all storage compartments. The dispatch center (not to experience) _____ any temperature breaches during transit this month.

Overall, the new technology (to boost) _____ customer satisfaction ratings significantly.

- **Question:** What equipment have technicians installed inside the trailers?

Task 5. Translate into English using Present Perfect and transportation terminology.

1. Экспедитор только что изменил маршрут доставки из-за заторов на дорогах.
2. Инспекторы еще не проверили тормозную систему локомотива.

3. Вы когда-нибудь организовывали перевозку негабаритных турбин?

Вариант 3

Task 1. Make complete sentences in Present Perfect using the prompts and the adverbs in brackets.

1. the airline / suspend / regional cargo flights due to volcanic ash (*just*)
2. the supply chain division / reduce / turnaround time by fifteen percent (*already*)
3. the port workers / not unload / the steel coils from the lower deck (*yet*)

Task 2. Choose the correct option (A, B, or C).

1. The logistics manager _____ in the railway transport sector since 2018.
A) has worked
B) worked
C) is working
2. Have the riggers _____ secured the heavy machinery to the flatbed car?
A) already
B) yet
C) ever
3. The highway patrol has closed the mountain pass _____ three days due to landslides.
A) since
B) for
C) so far

Task 3. Rewrite the situation as a completed action in Present Perfect.

- *Situation:* The customs officer stamped all shipping papers. The truck is now authorized to leave the border post.

Report: The customs officer _____.

Task 4. Read the audit summary, open the brackets using Present Perfect, and answer the question in English.

Performance Review: Inland Rail Container Terminal

Over the last fiscal period, container throughput (to grow) _____ by twenty percent. Modernization initiatives (to introduce) _____ automated gate systems at the entrance terminal. Nevertheless, software developers (not to fix) _____ the barcode scanner integration error yet. As a consequence, staff (to enter) _____ several wagon serial numbers manually this morning.

- **Question:** How much has the rail container throughput increased during the last fiscal period?

Task 5. Translate into English using Present Perfect and transportation terminology.

1. Компания уже внедрила новую систему управления складом (WMS).
2. Диспетчер еще не согласовал график движения с дежурным по станции.
3. С какими трудностями перевозчики столкнулись в этом порту за последнее время?

Вариант 4

Task 1. Make complete sentences in Present Perfect using the prompts and the adverbs in brackets.

1. the vessel master / report / a critical steering failure (*just*)
2. the transport analyst / calculate / the total logistics costs for this quarter (*already*)
3. the road transport agency / not authorize / the transit of the oversized convoy (*yet*)

Task 2. Choose the correct option (A, B, or C).

1. The company has maintained an incident-free safety record _____ last September.
A) for
B) since
C) already
2. Has the logistics supervisor _____ audited the high-value cargo inventory?
A) ever
B) never
C) yet
3. The stevedoring unit _____ four panamax vessels this week.

- A) has discharged
- B) discharged
- C) have discharged

Task 3. Rewrite the situation as a completed action in Present Perfect.

- *Situation:* The fuel pipeline pressure dropped suddenly. Operators shut down valve section 12 to isolate the segment.

Report: The operators _____.

Task 4. Read the audit summary, open the brackets using Present Perfect, and answer the question in English.

Technical Commission Report: Rolling Stock Depot

Maintenance crews (to overhaul) _____ twelve mainline diesel locomotives during this quarter. Engineers (to replace) _____ worn wheelsets and (to update) _____ braking valves. However, the supplier (not to deliver) _____ the diagnostic software updates yet. Therefore, the depot (not to release) _____ the last two locomotives back into scheduled service so far.

- **Question:** Why has the depot held back the last two locomotives from returning to scheduled service?

Task 5. Translate into English using Present Perfect and transportation terminology.

1. Мы только что взвесили автопоезд на автомобильных весах.
2. Судоходная компания еще не подтвердила наличие свободных мест на контейнеровозе.
3. Сколько тонн сборного груза распределительный центр обработал сегодня?

**Контрольная работа № 2
Past Continuous**

Вариант 1

Task 1. Combine two events into one sentence using Past Continuous and when or while.

1. The gantry crane moved a 40-foot container. Suddenly, a hydraulic hose ruptured.
(when)
2. The yard shunter marshalled the freight wagons. The dispatcher monitored the track sensors.
(while)
3. The road convoy passed through the tunnel. A sensor detected smoke.
(when)

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in Past Continuous (affirmative, negative, or interrogative):
monitor, lash, not comply, divert, inspect.

1. At 14:00 yesterday, dockers _____ heavy project cargo onto the weather deck.
2. The haulage contractor _____ with driving hours regulations when the accident occurred.
3. _____ the traffic controller _____ inbound vehicles to the relief road between 5 and 6 p.m.?
4. While the mechanic _____ the fifth-wheel coupling, the driver verified the waybill.
5. The tracking center _____ reefer temperatures throughout the overnight trip.

Task 3. Write complete sentences in Past Continuous according to the black-box timeline.

1. 03:15 AM: The electric locomotive / haul / sixty tank wagons across the bridge.
2. 03:40 AM: The flight crew / not request / an emergency landing runway.

Task 4. Read the incident report, open the brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple, and answer the question in English.

Accident Investigation: Northern Rail Junction

Yesterday at 18:30, a minor collision occurred at switch track

4. While freight train No. 204 (to approach) _____ the crossing, the automated signaling system (to malfunction) _____. The train driver stated that he (to observe) _____ the signals closely, but they (not to display) _____ the correct aspect. Because the yardmaster (to

handle) _____ another urgent shunting maneuver at that moment, he failed to set the manual stop lever in time.

- **Question:** What was the yardmaster doing when the automated signaling failed?

Task 5. Translate into English using Past Continuous and transportation terminology.

1. Вчера в 8 утра портовый терминал разгружал танкер с сырой нефтью.
2. Водитель автопоезда не превышал скорость, когда на дорогу выбежало животное.
3. Что делали диспетчеры, пока аварийная бригада ремонтировала стрелочный перевод?

Вариант 2

Task 1. Combine two events into one sentence using Past Continuous and when or while.

1. The bulk vessel entered the lock basin. A sudden crosswind blew.
(when)
2. The highway team resurfaced the slow lane. The traffic control center regulated car flow.
(while)
3. The technician checked the fuel flow sensors. The emergency alarm sounded.
(when)

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in Past Continuous (affirmative, negative, or interrogative):

discharge, not work, secure, scan, guide.

1. While the pilot _____ the mega-container ship into the harbor, two tugs assisted at the stern.
2. At 11:30, warehouse staff _____ pallet bar codes at the inbound unloading gate.
3. The automated braking system _____ properly during the shunting test.
4. Stevedores _____ steel coils inside the vessel hold when the shift siren rang.
5. Between 2 and 4 p.m., the terminal crew _____ grain from the rail hoppers into the silos.

Task 3. Write complete sentences in Past Continuous according to the black-box timeline.

1. 07:20 AM: The truck driver / navigate / the steep mountain pass in dense fog.
2. 07:50 AM: The dispatch unit / not transmit / revised weather alerts to the convoy.

Task 4. Read the incident report, open the brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple, and answer the question in English.

Terminal Safety Report: Berth 12

On Monday morning, a container dropped from a spreader. While the STS crane operator (to lower) _____ a flat-rack unit onto the chassis, a twistlock (to snap) _____. At that exact time, two ground marshals (to stand) _____ inside the safety exclusion zone. Fortunately, they (not to look) _____ away and managed to run clear before the container struck the ground.

- **Question:** Where were the ground marshals standing when the twistlock snapped?

Task 5. Translate into English using Past Continuous and transportation terminology.

1. В полдень логистическая компания перенаправляла поток фур через объездную дорогу.
2. Экспресс-поезд не снижал скорость, пока приближался к закрытому переезду.
3. Какие документы инспектор проверял, когда обнаружил перегруз по осям?

Вариант 3

Task 1. Combine two events into one sentence using Past Continuous and when or while.

1. The shunter decoupled tank cars at the hump. An oil valve started _____ leaking.
(when)
2. Forklifts transferred parcels to outbound trailers. Sorters verified _____ parcel _____ weights.
(while)

3. The articulated hauler descended the icy slope. The trailer jackknifed.
(when)

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in Past Continuous (affirmative, negative, or interrogative):

calibrate, negotiate, test, not record, troubleshoot.

1. Highway police _____ dynamic axle weighbridges along the tollway throughout the morning.
2. The freight forwarding manager _____ demurrage fees with the carrier while the cargo waited.
3. At the time of the collision, the vehicle telematics unit _____ geolocation coordinates.
4. _____ the refrigeration technician _____ the reefer container when the cargo spoiled?
5. Railway engineers _____ the regenerative braking efficiency on the test track all day yesterday.

Task 3. Write complete sentences in Past Continuous according to the black-box timeline.

1. 16:10 PM: The heavy-haul convoy / transport / an oversized gas turbine through the city.
2. 16:45 PM: The escort vehicles / not block / the perpendicular intersection properly.

Task 4. Read the incident report, open the brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple, and answer the question in English.

Cargo Handling Audit: Airfreight Facility

During the night shift, sensitive pharmaceutical crates sustained temperature exposure. While ground handlers (to transfer) _____ the shipment into refrigerated dollies, the cooling motor suddenly (to cut) _____ out. The apron supervisor (to oversee) _____ another urgent wide-body aircraft loading, so he (not to notice) _____ the temperature alert on his tablet.

- **Question:** Why did the apron supervisor fail to notice the temperature warning immediately?

Task 5. Translate into English using Past Continuous and transportation terminology.

1. Вчера весь вечер стропальщики крепили тяжелое промышленное оборудование на платформе.
2. Автоматизированная система не фиксировала показания датчиков во время грозы.
3. С какой скоростью двигался грузовик, когда лопнула шина полуприцепа?

Вариант 4

Task 1. Combine two events into one sentence using Past Continuous and when or while.

1. The reach stacker stacked empty reefers in the depot. Strong gale winds picked up.
(when)
2. The tugboats towed the damaged barge. The coast guard monitored maritime radio traffic.
(while)
3. The maintenance crew replaced a broken railhead. The express train approached the sector.
(when)

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in Past Continuous (affirmative, negative, or interrogative): *refuel, operate, not maintain, coordinate, examine.*

1. While customs inspectors _____ container seals, dockers queued at the barrier.
2. Ground staff _____ the cargo jet when the fuel spill occurred.
3. The truck driver _____ a safe following distance before the multi-vehicle pile-up.
4. During peak morning hours, the centralized dispatch center _____ all commuter trains manually.
5. _____ the automated guided vehicles (AGVs) _____ at full speed when the sensor failed?

Task 3. Write complete sentences in Past Continuous according to the black-box timeline.

1. 22:15 PM: The sorting yardmaster / assemble / a block train for hazardous chemicals.
2. 22:50 PM: The safety officer / not carry / a personal gas detector inside the pumping shed.

	Task 4. Read the incident report, open the brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple, and answer the question in English. Pipeline System Review: Pumping Station West At 04:10, crude oil pressure spiked dangerously. While operators (to balance) _____ pressure between tanks 1 and 2, a remote valve (to jam) _____. Control room monitors (not to show) _____ the actual pipe pressure because the main server (to update) _____ software at that exact time. The backup safety valves opened automatically and prevented an environmental spill. • Question: Why were control room monitors unable to display real-time pressure data? Task 5. Translate into English using Past Continuous and transportation terminology. 1. Инспекторы проверяли показания тахографа, пока водитель отдыхал на парковке. 2. Судовые краны не разгружали контейнеры вчера в полночь из-за сильного снегопада. 3. Куда диспетчер направлял порожний подвижной состав в момент сбоя графика?
Раздел 4 Тема 4 The TIR Convention	Вариант 1 Task 1. Professional Terminology Matching <i>Match the transport and customs terms (1–5) with their correct English definitions (A–E).</i> 1. consignment 2. carnet 3. swap-body 4. impediment 5. freight A. A freight container or interchangeable body designed for combined road/rail transport without handling the cargo itself B. A quantity of goods or cargo sent together from a consignor to _____ a _____ consignee C. A customs transit document/license authorizing the international carriage of goods by road D. Goods carried by vessel, train, truck, or aircraft, or the transport fee charged for such service

E. An obstacle, barrier, or hindrance that delays or obstructs movement

Task 2. Vocabulary in Context (Russian to English Equivalents)

Fill in the missing words/phrases in English according to the Russian prompts in brackets:

1. In reducing traditional _____ (*препятствия*) to the movement of goods, the TIR system stimulates cross-border commerce.
2. Road transit operations under the TIR regime require vehicles to bear a valid customs _____ (*пломба*).
3. Customs officers only carry out external checks of the container or load _____ (*отсек / отделение*) unless irregularity is suspected.
4. The international guarantee chain provides a simple _____ (*документ*) to security bonds without freezing carrier funds.
5. National authorities maintain the right to inspect consignments in accordance with domestic _____ (*законодательство*).

Task 3. Prepositions in Customs & Freight Operations

Fill in each blank with the correct preposition (under, in, at, of, into).

1. The TIR Convention came _____ force in 1978.
2. A single transit document avoids physical inspection _____ national frontiers.
3. The convention was formulated _____ the auspices of the United Nations.
4. Shippers are permitted to carry loads in containers _____ customs seal.
5. Significant economies are achieved by reducing delays _____ transit.

Task 4. Reading Comprehension & Analysis

Answer the questions in complete sentences based on the text.

1. Which multimodal transport unit emerged in the early 1960s, forcing the revision of the initial 1949 TIR system?
2. What traditional customs procedures caused high costs and transit delays for hauliers prior to the universal TIR regime?

3. Why are routine physical cargo checks by transit countries kept to an absolute minimum under TIR rules?

Task 5. Passive Voice Translation (English to Russian)
Translate the sentences into technical Russian, paying close attention to the passive constructions:

1. Since 90% of all traffic information is perceived visually, special attention must be paid to the visibility of traffic signs and systems.
2. Entrepreneurs offering transport services are being encouraged to develop door-to-door delivery systems which implies finding the ultimate balance between the existing transport modes.
3. Road infrastructure costs have been closely examined in the UK over many years.

Вариант 2

Task 1. Professional Terminology Matching
Match the transport and customs terms (1–5) with their correct English definitions (A–E).

1. carriage
2. capacity
3. contracting party
4. customs duty
5. bond

- A. The total volume or maximum weight that a container, vehicle, or cargo hold can accommodate
- B. A state, territory, or regional organization that has formally consented to be bound by a treaty or convention
- C. The commercial act or process of conveying goods or passengers from an origin to a destination
- D. A formal written agreement or financial guarantee guaranteeing that duties will be paid if transit regulations are breached
- E. A tariff, tax, or toll levied by a government on imported or exported merchandise

Task 2. Vocabulary in Context (Russian to English Equivalents)
Fill in the missing words/phrases in English according to the Russian prompts in brackets:

1. In 2004, the _____ (вступление) of Central European countries to the European Union modified customs procedures in that area.
2. Shippers can avoid paying expensive national _____ (пошлины / сборы) in each transit state.
3. The convention enables operators to _____ (обходиться без) multiple national transit declaration forms.
4. Customs authorities deploy their operational resources based on risk _____ (оценка) and digital intelligence.
5. The creation of a unified guarantee network was a _____ (обязательное условие) for modern international freight corridors.

Task 3. Prepositions in Customs & Freight Operations
Fill in each blank with the correct preposition (by, for, to, with, between).

1. The initial TIR agreement of 1949 was concluded _____ a small group of European nations.
2. High-speed border processing is achieved _____ easing administrative border controls.
3. TIR Carnets cannot be utilized _____ transit operations between member states of the European Community.
4. Freight travels across multiple borders _____ a minimum of official interference.
5. The TIR Convention provides simple access _____ the international guarantee chain.

Task 4. Reading Comprehension & Analysis
Answer the questions in complete sentences based on the text.

1. Under what strict condition can rail, inland waterway, or maritime transport stages be incorporated into a TIR operation?
2. How does using a single TIR Carnet protect the fiscal revenues of transit countries along an international transport corridor?
3. Under what specific circumstances do customs authorities retain the legal right to break seals and inspect goods in transit?

	Task 5. Passive Voice Translation (English to Russian) <i>Translate the sentences into technical Russian, paying close attention to the passive constructions:</i> - Domestic road transport is being deregulated in most European countries. - Transport of goods by road is still hampered by restrictions on cabotage, empty runs and a lack of fiscal, technical and social harmonization. - Changes in the supply of transport services are affected by new technologies, customer demand and external costs.
Раздел 4 Тема 6 Information Technologies in Transport	Вариант 1 Task 1. Terminology Matching <i>Match the transport-telematics terms (1–5) with their definitions (A–E).</i> - telematics - Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) - automatic vehicle identification - in-vehicle navigation system - bill of lading A. Electronic exchange of structured business data and documentation (orders, invoices, manifests) between computer systems B. Technology that automatically transmits vehicle details, classification, dimensions, and weight to roadside or portal readers C. The integrated use of telecommunications and informatics for transmitting and processing data in transport and fleet systems D. An on-board unit providing real-time highway conditions, positioning, alternate routing, and vehicle spacing prompts E. A legal transport document issued by a carrier detailing the type, quantity, and destination of goods carried Task 2. Vocabulary in Context (Russian to English Equivalents) <i>Fill in the blanks with the correct English term according to the Russian prompts:</i> - Advanced routing algorithms optimize routes, taking into account traffic and weather conditions as well as the nature of the _____ (связь).

2. An on-board computer constantly monitors engine _____ (*время простоя*) and vehicle speed.
3. Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) and active _____ (*системы предотвращения столкновений*) can improve road safety by up to 50%.
4. The introduction of digital _____ (*водительские права*) helps authorities enforce strict driver penalties.
5. Installing digital _____ (*черные ящики*) in commercial vehicles helps reconstruct and explain the exact causes of road accidents.

Task 3. Prepositions in Transport Contexts

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions (in, with, of, into, between).

1. Commercial lorries and buses must be equipped _____ real-time telematics units.
2. Protection of vehicle occupants _____ the event of high-speed impact has improved significantly.
3. Two-way communication links allow seamless message exchange _____ dispatchers and drivers.
4. Strict observation _____ speed limits reduces fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
5. The research focuses _____ developing cleaner propulsion concepts for urban transit.

Task 4. Grammar: Functions of the Verb to have

Identify the function of the verb to have in each sentence (A – auxiliary verb forming Perfect tenses; B – modal verb expressing obligation; C – main verb denoting possession/characteristics):

1. Fleet managers have to tie up significant operating capital to maintain reserve warehouse inventory.
2. Modern freight tracking platforms have revolutionized container handling and dispatch procedures.
3. Governmental road administrations have a statutory legal obligation to ensure high motorway safety standards.

Task 5. Grammar & Technical Translation (Complex Structures & Infinitives)

Translate the sentences into technical Russian, paying attention to the infinitive and Complex Subject constructions:

1. Transport telematics is assumed to contribute significantly to accident prevention and route optimization.
2. Around one-third of regional commuters have to change buses in the course of their daily travel.
3. Today, automated mathematical algorithms are available to solve the complex problems of vehicle routing.

Вариант 2

Task 1. Terminology Matching

Match the transport-telematics terms (1–5) with their definitions (A–E).

1. bar coding
2. on-board computer
3. road holding
4. purchase order
5. HGV (Heavy Goods Vehicle)

- A. A commercial vehicle with a gross combination mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes designed for freight haulage
- B. Machine-readable optical data representation used on parcels and pallets to provide picking, tracking, and destination data
- C. The degree of vehicle handling, directional stability, and grip on slippery or uneven road surfaces
- D. An in-cab computing unit that records operational parameters including braking habits, oil temperature, and travel distance
- E. A formal commercial document sent by a buyer to a freight forwarder/supplier specifying products, quantities, and agreed prices

Task 2. Vocabulary in Context (Russian to English Equivalents)

Fill in the blanks with the correct English term according to the Russian prompts:

1. Real-time telematics enables the dynamic _____ (выбор маршрута / схема движения) of intermodal swap bodies and trailers.
2. Two-way communication devices can locate the nearest certified repair _____ (мастерская) in case of breakdown.
3. Intelligent protection devices such as smart _____ (подушки безопасности) adapt their deployment to the occupant's morphology.

4. Advanced tyre sensors provide real-time warnings for _____ (*недостаточно накачанные шины*).
5. Variable message signs and display boards help authorities _____ (*решать проблему заторов*) on major motorways.

Task 3. Prepositions in Transport Contexts

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions (for, at, on, with, to).

1. Road telematics technologies must be made accessible _____ all logistics operators.
2. Smart vehicle speed management aims to calculate optimal velocity _____ any given moment.
3. Seatbelt reminders must become standard safety equipment _____ all newly manufactured lorries.
4. Research programs are focused _____ actions to develop clean hydrogen fuel cells.
5. The European transport network must become fully compatible _____ sustainable development standards.

Task 4. Grammar: Functions of the Verb to have

Identify the function of the verb to have in each sentence (A – auxiliary verb forming Perfect tenses; B – modal verb expressing obligation; C – main verb denoting possession/characteristics):

1. Road safety audits and technical inspections have to be implemented regularly along high-speed corridors.
2. Containerization has become an indispensable foundation of modern intermodal supply chains.
3. Inbound logistics and outbound distribution have distinct functional requirements regarding material flows.

Task 5. Grammar & Technical Translation (Complex Structures & Infinitives)

Translate the sentences into technical Russian, paying attention to the infinitive and Complex Subject constructions:

1. Road freight volume is expected to soar across major European international transport corridors.
2. The concept of containerization is considered to be the key innovation that revolutionized cargo handling in the twentieth century.

	3. Sophisticated fleet control and telematics systems have to be deployed to monitor vehicle turnaround times.
Раздел 4 Тема 7 Grammar Review	Контрольная работа № 1 English adjective Вариант 1 Task 1. Adjective or Adverb <i>Choose the correct form to complete each sentence.</i> 1. The automated dispatching system operates (reliable / reliably) under peak load. 2. Route calculation must be (accurate / accurately) to avoid delivery delays. 3. The locomotive engineer handled the emergency braking (skillful / skillfully). 4. Dangerous cargo must be packed (secure / securely) before haulage. 5. Intermodal container delivery is (quick / quickly) and cost-effective. Task 2. Degrees of Comparison <i>Provide the Comparative and Superlative degrees for the following adjectives:</i> 1. fast — 2. heavy — 3. dangerous — 4. bad — 5. narrow — Task 3. Comparative vs Superlative in Context <i>Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct grammatical form (add prepositions or "than" where necessary).</i> 1. Pipeline transport is (cheap) railway haulage for crude oil over long distances. 2. Among all supply chain channels, air freight provides (high) speed of delivery. 3. The turning radius of an articulated lorry is (large) that of a rigid truck. 4. Terminal A handles (little) freight volume than Terminal B during winter. 5. Safety is (critical) factor in passenger transportation planning.

Task 4. Choosing the Correct Form
Select the correct variant in parentheses.

1. Between road and rail transport, rail is considered the (greener / greenest) option for bulk freight.
2. This logistics hub has the (most modern / moderner) sorting facility in the region.
3. Dispatcher Miller is (older / elder) than dispatcher Davis, but they joined the firm together.
4. Of the two proposed detour routes, the bypass road is the (better / best) one.
5. The north-bound lane is (busier / more busy) during morning rush hours.

Task 5. Error Correction
Find and correct one grammatical error in each sentence.

1. Air transport is more faster than maritime shipping for perishable goods.
2. Traffic congestion on the ring road is worse then it was yesterday.
3. The port of Shanghai is one of largest container terminals in the world.
4. Electric buses are more cheap to operate daily than diesel buses.
5. This is the most bad traffic accident on this highway section this year.

Вариант 2

Task 1. Adjective or Adverb
Choose the correct form to complete each sentence.

1. Freight forwarders must check customs documentation (careful / carefully).
2. The braking distance of a heavy truck is (long / thinly) on wet pavement.
3. The new traffic management algorithm runs (smooth / smoothly).
4. The cargo was delivered (safe / safely) to the distribution centre.
5. The container inspection procedure is (strict / strictly) at border crossings.

Task 2. Degrees of Comparison

Provide the Comparative and Superlative degrees for the following adjectives:

1. wide —
2. busy —
3. efficient —
4. good —
5. far —

Task 3. Comparative vs Superlative in Context

Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct grammatical form (add prepositions or "than" where necessary).

1. Maritime shipping is (slow) road haulage, but it handles vastly larger volumes.
2. The Trans-Siberian line is (long) continuous railway line in the world.
3. Is a three-axle semitrailer (stable) than a two-axle unit when fully loaded?
4. A river barge consumes (much) fuel per ton-kilometer than an aeroplane, doesn't it?
5. The central railway junction experiences (heavy) traffic congestion of all regional nodes.

Task 4. Choosing the Correct Form

Select the correct variant in parentheses.

1. Between the two transport corridors, the southern corridor is the (shorter / shortest).
2. This is the (most large / largest) dry port facility on the western border.
3. My (elder / older) brother works as a chief logistics manager; he has ten years more experience.
4. Of the two cargo tracking softwares, this one is clearly (superior / more superior).
5. Inland waterways are (less / least) energy-intensive than motorway transit.

Task 5. Error Correction

Find and correct one grammatical error in each sentence.

1. Maritime shipping has the most low cost per ton among all transport modes.
2. The river vessel is loaded more heavy than allowed by draught regulations.

3. Delivery by courier is much more expensive than delivery by post.
4. This freight carrier is reliable than our previous contractor.
5. It is the most crowdedest metro interchange station in the city network.

Контрольная работа № 2
Passive voice. Word Formation.
Вариант 1

Task 1. Passive Voice Text Completion
Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense in the Passive Voice.

The international multimodal transport corridor 1) _____ (first / establish) in 2000, and since then, freight traffic 2) _____ (handle) along this route annually. The project 3) _____ (support) by major logistics operators and 4) _____ (monitor) by government agencies that want to ensure cargo 5) _____ (deliver) without customs delays. All route optimization data 6) _____ (process) automatically, and the final dispatch schedule 7) _____ (not / approve) until the bill of lading 8) _____ (verify) by the port authorities. Safety awards 9) _____ (give) regularly to carriers with zero-accident records, and all transit operations 10) _____ (divide) into three categories. Standardized shipping containers, which 11) _____ (know) as TEUs, 12) _____ (consider) to be the most efficient unit load that can 13) _____ (use) in global intermodal freight.

Task 2. Active vs. Passive Voice
Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: Active or Passive Voice.

Modern supply chain management 1) _____ (consider) to be essential for global commerce, and most distribution hubs 2) _____ (locate) near major transport interchanges. The rail freight corridor, which 3) _____ (regard) as the most cost-effective overland route, 4) _____ (expand) significantly last year. Today, this railway network 5) _____ (connect) Europe and Asia. The terminal yard 6) _____ (occupy) an area of fifty hectares and 7) _____ (feature) automated gantry cranes. A container stacker 8) _____ (lift) heavy unit loads which 9) _____ (call) standard ISO boxes. The central

database 10) _____ (store) tracking records, which 11) _____ (link) to customs declarations. Cargo shipments 12) _____ (first / scan) at the gate, and then they 13) _____ (load) onto flatcars. All consignment data 14) _____ (then / transmit) to the consignee.

Task 3. Translation into English (Passive Voice)

Translate the sentences into English using the Passive Voice in the context of transport and freight operations.

1. Груз был доставлен на распределительный склад вчера.
2. Новое расписание движения поездов будет утверждено завтра.
3. Говорят, что этот морской терминал является самым загруженным в регионе.
4. Опасные грузы упаковываются в специальные маркированные контейнеры.
5. Железнодорожный переезд был отремонтирован две недели назад.
6. Эта транспортная накладная только что проверена старшим диспетчером.
7. За техническим состоянием локомотивов строго следят инженеры.
8. За водителем грузовика уже отправили служебный автомобиль.
9. Таможенные декларации проверяются инспекторами на пограничном пункте.
10. Десять новых полуприцепов были закуплены автопарком на прошлой неделе.

Task 4. Negative Prefixes (un-, dis-, in-, non-, ir-)

Add the appropriate negative prefix (un-, dis-, in-, non-, or ir-) to the base words to complete the sentences.

1. Hauling oversized cargo without proper tie-down straps is completely _____ responsible (*responsible*).
2. The carrier had to pay a penalty for _____ compliance (*compliance*) with international maritime regulations.
3. Liquid petroleum gas is classified as a hazardous, _____ flammable (*flammable*) substance if mixed with air.
4. Transporting goods without a verified consignment note is _____ acceptable (*acceptable*) in freight operations.

5. The dispatcher showed total _____ regard (*regard*) for mandatory driver resting hours.

Task 5. Suffixal Word Formation

Derive a new word from the prompt in brackets using an appropriate suffix to fill each gap:

1. The logistics terminal recently invested in automated sorting _____ (*equip*).
2. The sudden cancellation of the freight charter remains highly _____ (*doubt*).
3. Road freight transit offers greater _____ (*free*) of routing compared to fixed-rail systems.
4. Dangerous chemicals must be stored in secure containers to prevent structural _____ (*destroy*).
5. Strict enforcement of speed limits ensures workplace _____ (*safe*) across the marshaling yard.

Task 6. Conversion (Noun to Verb)

Rewrite each sentence by converting the underlined noun into a verb.

1. The logistics manager made an order for ten new flatbed trailers.
2. Our department has a plan to optimize delivery routes this quarter.
3. The port crane carried out the lift of the heavy transformer smoothly.
4. The station master gave a signal to start train assembly.
5. Customs officers made a thorough check of the container seals.

Task 7. Compound Words in Logistics

Match the words (1–5) with (a–e) to form compound terms, then fill in the blank sentences below:

1. ware- | a) line
2. pipe- | b) shift
3. fork- | c) house
4. dead- | d) lift
5. night- | e) line

- a) Liquid crude oil is transported across continents via an underground _____.
- b) The pallet was raised onto the top rack using an electric _____.

- c) Temperature-sensitive pharmaceuticals are stored in a refrigerated _____.
- d) The dispatch team worked overtime to meet the critical shipping _____.
- e) Freight handling continues 24/7, so terminal operators often work the _____.

Вариант 2

Task 1. Passive Voice Text Completion

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense in the Passive Voice.

The global container tracking system 1) _____ (first / launch) in 1995, and since that time, satellite telemetry 2) _____ (use) by transport enterprises worldwide. The automated dispatch center 3) _____ (visit) by logistics auditors every month and 4) _____ (control) by traffic supervisors who ensure that rolling stock 5) _____ (not / overload). Operational metrics 6) _____ (collect) continuously, and final waybills 7) _____ (not / sign) until all axle weights 8) _____ (record) by computerized scale platforms. High efficiency ratings 9) _____ (award) to operators with minimal vehicle turnaround times, and all fleet operations 10) _____ (classify) according to safety standards. Intermodal transport hubs, which 11) _____ (know) as dry ports, 12) _____ (consider) essential infrastructure that can 13) _____ (integrate) seamlessly into national transport corridors.

Task 2. Active vs. Passive Voice

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: Active or Passive Voice.

Inland waterway transport 1) _____ (know) to be an ecologically sustainable alternative, and key river ports 2) _____ (situate) along navigable waterways. The automated barge system, which 3) _____ (believe) to be the most fuel-efficient option for bulk freight, 4) _____ (test) in Europe three years ago. Today, river barges 5) _____ (carry) millions of tons of dry bulk cargo. A push-barge convoy 6) _____ (measure) over one hundred meters in length and 7) _____ (provide) massive transport capacity. The river vessel 8) _____ (transport) raw materials which 9) _____ (label) as industrial bulk cargo. The vessel manifest

10) _____ (list) hazardous classifications, which 11) _____ (assign) by certified freight forwarders. Incoming bulk loads 12) _____ (first / weigh) at the riverside dock, and then they 13) _____ (discharge) onto conveyor belts. The grain shipments 14) _____ (then / transfer) to regional grain elevators.

Task 3. Translation into English (Passive Voice)

Translate the sentences into English using the Passive Voice in the context of transport and freight operations.

1. О задержке контейнерного поезда диспетчеру сообщили вчера.
2. Новый логистический центр будет открыт в следующем месяце.
3. Говорят, что железнодорожные перевозки экологичнее автомобильных.
4. Скоропортящиеся продукты перевозятся в изотермических вагонах и рефрижераторах.
5. Автомобильная эстакада была построена три года назад.
6. Этот грузовой манифест только что подписан капитаном судна.
7. За соблюдением скоростного режима автоколонны строго следят при помощи GPS.
8. За главным экспедитором уже отправили машину.
9. Дорожные знаки и разметка обновляются дорожными службами каждое лето.
10. Три вилочных погрузчика были арендованы терминалом на прошлой неделе.

Task 4. Negative Prefixes (un-, dis-, in-, non-, ir-)

Add the appropriate negative prefix (un-, dis-, in-, non-, or ir-) to the base words to complete the sentences.

1. Dispatching a freight convoy without checking axle load limits was highly _____prudent (*prudent*).
2. The freight forwarder had to reject the parcel because it contained _____perishable (*perishable*) goods mixed with hazardous chemicals.
3. The port authority imposed fines for serious _____agreement (*agreement*) with safety protocols.
4. The sudden route deviation during transit was entirely _____expected (*expected*).

5. Delivering goods to an incorrect destination address is completely _____ tolerable (*tolerable*) for our courier branch.

Task 5. Suffixal Word Formation

Derive a new word from the prompt in brackets using an appropriate suffix to fill each gap:

1. The _____ (*manage*) of the rolling stock was handed over to a private freight forwarder.
2. Drivers must check tyre pressure regularly to ensure maximum vehicle _____ (*stable*).
3. Traffic bottlenecks lead to high levels of fuel _____ (*consume*) on motorways.
4. Transport planners aim to maximize loading and operational _____ (*efficient*).
5. Proper fastening prevents the lateral _____ (*move*) of containers on deck during sea voyages.

Task 6. Conversion (Noun to Verb)

Rewrite each sentence by converting the underlined noun into a verb.

1. The truck driver received a call from the transport dispatcher.
2. Inspectors made an examination of the railway car coupling.
3. The customs agent conducted a search of the suspicious semi-trailer.
4. Terminal personnel gave assistance to the foreign drivers.
5. Technicians performed an oil change in the diesel engine.

Task 7. Compound Words in Logistics

Match the words (1–5) with (a–e) to form compound terms, then fill in the blank sentences below:

1. bottle- | a) way
2. weight- | b) load
3. over- | c) break
4. high- | d) bridge
5. tie- | e) neck

- a) The heavy truck must drive onto the static _____ to determine its total gross weight.
- b) Road construction work created a major traffic _____ on the suburban interchange.

- c) The flatcar was heavily _____ed, which damaged its suspension springs.
- d) Heavy timber logs were secured onto the wagon with a high-tension steel _____.
- e) Modern intercity delivery depends on an extensive multilane _____ system.

Контрольная работа № 3
English questions
Вариант 1

Task 1. General Questions

Transform the statements into general questions (Yes/No questions).

- 1. Container ships are currently in the seaport basin.
- 2. The freight dispatcher recalculated the delivery route yesterday.
- 3. The logistician has been tracking this consolidated cargo all morning.
- 4. The station master is monitoring train assembly on track four right now.
- 5. Transport companies usually operate under strict safety guidelines.

Task 2. Word Order in Special Questions

Arrange the words in the correct order to make grammatically correct questions.

- 1. multimodal / to / cargo / terminal / transferred / who / the / yesterday?
- 2. container / parameters / transport / check / what / inspectors / yard / the / in?
- 3. the / moving / freight / where / convoy / now / is?
- 4. permit / why / customs / refused / transit / has / the / officer / a?
- 5. will / intercity / highway / bypass / open / when / the / authorities / the?

Task 3. Alternative Questions

Form an alternative question using the prompt in brackets.

- 1. The consignment was dispatched to Rotterdam last week.
(Hamburg)

2. There is an automated weighing station at that border checkpoint. (*seaport entrance*)
3. The carrier uses heavy curtainsider semitrailers. (*refrigerated vans*)
4. The forwarding agent is going to ship the machinery by rail. (*air*)
5. A standard flatbed wagon can carry three twenty-foot containers. (*two*)

Task 4. Tag Questions (Disjunctive Questions)

Choose the correct question tag (a, b, or c).

1. The traffic throughput on the orbital motorway was optimal, ...?
 a) was it
 b) wasn't it
 c) didn't it
2. Drivers mustn't exceed the regulated driving time, ...?
 a) must they
 b) do they
 c) mustn't they
3. Heavy articulated lorries cause significant pavement wear, ...?
 a) do they
 b) aren't they
 c) don't they
4. The freight forwarding enterprise will expand its warehouse facilities, ...?
 a) won't it
 b) does it
 c) will it
5. The inland container terminal is not equipped with gantry cranes, ...?
 a) does it
 b) is it
 c) isn't it

Task 5. Questions to the Subject

Write a question to the subject (beginning with Who or What).

1. The chief logistician has signed the international consignment note.
2. The central railway junction was blocked by a derailed freight wagon.

3. Fleet management software will optimize fuel consumption this quarter.
4. This diesel locomotive needs scheduled engine maintenance.

Вариант 2

Task 1. General Questions

Transform the statements into general questions (Yes/No questions).

1. The river barges are at the bulk cargo berth now.
2. The transport engineer optimized terminal traffic lights yesterday.
3. The forwarding agent has been inspecting shipping documents all day.
4. The gantry crane operator is unloading forty-foot containers now.
5. Supply chains usually face severe delays during severe blizzards.

Task 2. Word Order in Special Questions

Arrange the words in the correct order to make grammatically correct questions.

1. the / who / transport / inspected / corridor / morning / this?
2. hazardous / forwarders / what / materials / freight / identify / warehouse / the / in?
3. now / the / vessels / navigating / are / where / cargo?
4. flight / dispatcher / a / cancelled / has / why / cargo / the?
5. delivery / will / when / complete / the / driver / truck?

Task 3. Alternative Questions

Form an alternative question using the prompt in brackets.

1. The bulk vessel arrived in Antwerp yesterday. (*Genoa*)
2. There is a heated warehouse at that freight terminal. (*marshalling yard*)
3. The road carrier hauls bulk liquid chemicals. (*dry grain loads*)
4. The logistics specialist is going to store pallets in a warehouse. (*distribute*)
5. The modern reach stacker can lift five loaded containers high. (*four*)

Task 4. Tag Questions (Disjunctive Questions)

Choose the correct question tag (a, b, or c).

1. The cargo loading procedure was strictly observed, ...?
a) was it
b) wasn't it
c) didn't it
2. Freight operators mustn't ignore road axle load limits, ...?
a) must they
b) do they
c) mustn't they
3. Inland waterways offer lower operational transport costs, ...?
a) do they
b) aren't they
c) don't they
4. The logistics company will purchase electric delivery vans next year, ...?
a) won't it
b) will it
c) does it
5. The regional transport network is not ready for heavy vehicle volume, ...?
a) does it
b) is it
c) isn't it

Task 5. Questions to the Subject

Write a question to the subject (beginning with Who or What).

1. The operations manager has approved the new multimodal route.
2. The arterial road was flooded after heavy seasonal rainfall.
3. Automated sorting systems will accelerate parcel handling next month.
4. The refrigeration unit on this trailer requires urgent repair.

Вопросы к зачету

Контролируемые компетенции

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке.

Семестр 1

Перечень вопросов:

1. What type of licence is required to operate a commercial or leisure boat?
2. In terms of operating distance, how does a long-haul lorry driver differ from a short-haul driver?
3. Who must an applicant contact to become a certified train driver?
4. What is the fundamental difference between the roles and duties of a conductor and a locomotive engineer?
5. Who holds overall responsibility for the train, freight, and crew during transit?
6. Which professional discipline do safety regulations and standard operating procedures belong to?
7. How is watercraft construction defined in the transport sector?
8. What does the term "intermodal freight transport" mean?
9. What key navigational challenges does aircraft navigation deal with?
10. Why is meteorology essential in transport management?
11. What is the technical meaning and Russian equivalent of the term "submerged"?
12. How does a transport crew differ from a conductor?
13. What three primary factors influence the selection of a transport mode for goods?
14. Which form of land transport is considered the most flexible, and why?
15. What are the two main operational disadvantages of road transport?
16. What is a container train and what freight problem does it solve?
17. Why is rail transport cost-effective for heavy and bulky goods over long distances?
18. What are two major disadvantages of rail transport?
19. What is the main advantage and geographical limitation of inland waterway transport?
20. Why is maritime shipping the most widely used mode for international trade?
21. How do standard ISO containers protect goods during maritime transport?
22. What do the abbreviations FCL and LCL stand for?
23. What is the difference between Lo/Lo (Lift-On/Lift-Off) and Ro/Ro (Roll-On/Roll-Off) vessels?
24. What categories of goods are usually transported by air freight?
25. How can the high cost of air freight be economically justified?
26. What does the abbreviation TEU stand for, and what capacity does it measure?
27. What is the technical difference between a knot, a hitch, and a bend in seamanship?
28. What is a "bitt" on a dock or ship deck, and what is it used for?

29. Why is the Bowline knot useful in maritime emergencies?
30. What do the three knots on the Franciscan rope belt symbolise?
31. What is a stopper knot and why is it essential for line handling?
32. What is the first formal phase of a commercial flight profile?
33. What specific checks does a flight crew perform during preflight inspection?
34. How long before gate pushback must a flight plan be filed?
35. What four key elements are included in a standard flight plan?
36. What document does the air traffic control host computer generate to track an aircraft?
37. What are the duties and tools of an airport ground controller?
38. How far from the airport does the local controller monitor a departing plane?
39. What is a transponder "beacon code" in aviation telecommunications?
40. What primary material are modern ships built of, and what properties make it suitable?
41. What is the "fatigue limit" of steel and why is it vital in ship design?
42. What assumptions does a naval architect make regarding vessel operating conditions?
43. What is the technical scope of naval architecture as a cooperative discipline?
44. What is the difference between "stability" and "hydrostatics" in naval architecture?
45. What does the term "trim" describe regarding a vessel's flotation?
46. What does "controllability" (manoeuvring) mean in maritime engineering?
47. What are the maritime origins of the idioms "to know the ropes" and "touch and go"?
48. What are the grammatical rules for forming affirmative 3rd-person singular verbs in Present Simple (including verbs ending in -y, -ch, -sh, -x)?
49. How are negative and interrogative structures formed in Present Simple within professional transport contexts?
50. What are the rules for positioning frequency adverbs (always, sometimes, seldom, never) in technical English sentences?

Семестр 2

Перечень вопросов:

1. What are the five primary structural components of a fixed-wing aircraft?
2. Why is an aircraft fuselage designed with tapered or rounded contours?
3. What flight controls are located in the cockpit, and what is their primary function?
4. According to Bernoulli's principle, how does an aerofoil wing generate lift?
5. What is the difference between a vertical stabiliser and a horizontal stabiliser?
6. What primary flight movements are controlled by the rudder, elevators, and ailerons?
7. What are the four aerodynamic forces acting on an aircraft in level flight?
8. What is aerodynamic drag, and what factors determine its magnitude?
9. What engineering factors led to the development of wide-body airliners like the Airbus A380 and Boeing 747?

10. What is the command bridge of a commercial vessel, and how is it staffed?
11. What is the historical origin of the term "cockpit" in aviation?
12. What is the standard arrangement of the four primary flight instruments known as the "Basic T"?
13. What operational data is displayed by the airspeed indicator, altimeter, and attitude indicator?
14. What information does the Vertical Speed Indicator (VSI) show?
15. What are the structural differences between conventional and cab-over lorry cabins?
16. What was the historical role of a railway signal box, and how has automation changed track switching?
17. What does the acronym RADAR stand for, and what physical principle does it rely on?
18. What does C.P.A. (Closest Point of Approach) mean in marine anti-collision radar?
19. How does a ground-based GPS receiver calculate spatial coordinates using satellite signals?
20. What is a "fix" in coastal marine radar navigation?
21. What operational benefits and privacy concerns are associated with satellite telematics in commercial fleets?
22. Why is transport infrastructure exceptionally sensitive to severe meteorological events?
23. What sources and satellite systems do meteorologists use to predict hazardous conditions?
24. Why does ice or snow accumulation on wings pose an extreme aviation hazard?
25. What is the operational difference between de-icing and anti-icing procedures?
26. What are Type 1 and Type 4 glycol fluids used for during winter ground handling?
27. What is containerisation, and why is it considered the foundation of global trade?
28. Which freight transport mode produces the lowest CO₂ emissions per ton-kilometre, and which is the most polluting?
29. What is a "modal shift" in freight transport, and what factors stimulate it?
30. What is a "freight village", and what key activities are carried out within its boundaries?
31. What is meant by "unified management" in an intermodal freight hub?
32. What is the structural and operational difference between crude oil tankers and product tankers?
33. What international regulatory mandates were introduced to prevent marine oil spills?
34. Why is geographic location critical when establishing a regional distribution warehouse?
35. What types of material handling equipment are widely deployed in modern warehouses?
36. How does the counterweight of an industrial forklift maintain stability during lifting?

37. What distinguishes the airside zone from the landside zone at a commercial airport?
38. What is an airport apron (ramp), and who regulates vehicle and aircraft movement on it?
39. What does I.C.A.O. stand for, and what is its role in civil aviation?
40. How do automated gantry cranes and container spreaders enhance seaport terminal throughput?
41. How are regular and irregular verbs formed in the Past Simple tense?
42. How are negative and interrogative sentences formed in Past Simple for incident reports?
43. How is the Future Simple tense (will + Infinitive) used for operational forecasts and dispatch schedules?
44. What is the structure of the Present Continuous tense, and when is it applied to describe ongoing terminal actions?
45. What are the spelling rules for adding -ing to verbs (e.g., stop, tie, drive)?

Семестр 3

Перечень вопросов:

1. What three fundamental legal functions does a Bill of Lading (B/L) perform in maritime shipping?
2. What is the legal distinction between a "clean" Bill of Lading and a "foul" (claused) Bill of Lading?
3. Why is an Air Waybill (AWB) classified as non-negotiable, unlike an original Bill of Lading?
4. What mandatory shipment details must be recorded in an international road consignment note (CMR)?
5. What does the acronym CIM stand for, and under what convention is it utilized for rail freight?
6. Who are the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier in a contract of carriage?
7. How many original Bills of Lading are typically issued in a maritime set, and how are they surrendered?
8. Which commercial and governmental parties must retain copies of official transport documents?
9. What is the legal definition of insurance in commercial transport operations?
10. What types of insurance are legally compulsory for transport operators and employers?
11. What is the operational difference between a voyage policy and a time policy in marine insurance?
12. What is a "floating policy", and why is it preferred for frequent, repetitive shipments?
13. What specific claims are covered under Employers' Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance?
14. What is Product Liability Insurance, and why is it essential for manufacturers and distributors?
15. What protection does Trade Credit Insurance provide to freight forwarders?

16. What is Lloyd's of London, and how does its syndicate structure differ from a standard insurance corporation?
17. What is reinsurance, and why do primary insurers syndicate large transport risks?
18. What are the responsibilities of an insurance underwriter?
19. What do occupational health and safety regulations like RIDDOR and COSHH mandate in transport enterprises?
20. What is the mission and regulatory scope of the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)?
21. What mandatory equipment constitutes Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in cargo yards?
22. What is an Anti-lock Braking System (ABS), and how does it prevent vehicle jackknifing?
23. Why are strict security limits imposed on liquids and gels in airline passenger cabins?
24. What is the structure, purpose, and optimal length of a professional CV in the logistics sector?
25. Why must a job applicant tailor their covering letter to each specific vacancy?
26. What is the difference between chronological and functional CV layouts?
27. What competencies should a logistics manager emphasize during an employment interview?
28. What is a distribution warehouse, and how has its role shifted from storage to flow-through fulfillment?
29. What is "slotting" in warehouse layout planning, and how does it improve picking efficiency?
30. What are the main picking methods deployed in high-volume distribution centres?
31. How does slotting support inventory rotation models like FIFO and LIFO?
32. What is the primary architecture and functional purpose of a Warehouse Management System (WMS)?
33. What Automatic Identification and Data Capture (AIDC) technologies are used in modern WMS?
34. What are the three hierarchical tiers of warehouses in a multi-stage distribution network?
35. How does the Just-in-Time (JIT) concept reduce warehousing overheads?
36. What is Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI), and what authority does it delegate to suppliers?
37. What is the core operating principle of cross-docking platforms?
38. How is the Present Perfect formed, and how is it used to report completed operational milestones?
39. What are the rules for using adverbs of time (already, yet, just, ever, never, so far) in Present Perfect?
40. What is the grammatical difference between for (duration) and since (point in time) with Present Perfect?
41. How does Present Perfect differ from Past Simple in operational status reporting?

42. How is the Past Continuous formed, and how does it describe parallel or interrupted actions in incident reports?
43. How do the conjunctions when and while coordinate Past Simple and Past Continuous clauses?

Семестр 4

Перечень вопросов:

1. What proportion of global petroleum consumption and CO₂ emissions does the transport sector account for?
2. What harmful pollutants are emitted by internal combustion engines aside from carbon dioxide?
3. What alternative low-carbon fuels are currently used in commercial road transport?
4. What technical hurdles limit the adoption of battery-electric and hydrogen freight trucks?
5. What is regenerative braking, and how does it recover energy in electric transport?
6. What aerodynamic measures are applied to heavy goods vehicles to reduce highway fuel consumption?
7. How does fleet renewal reduce total environmental emissions across national transport networks?
8. What are the primary transport problems facing modern metropolitan areas?
9. What is an urban traffic "log-jam" (gridlock), and what economic damage does it cause?
10. What negative urban impacts result from overbuilding road infrastructure for private cars?
11. How do dedicated public transit corridors and light rail systems improve urban mobility?
12. What role does active mobility infrastructure (e.g., cycling lanes, pedestrian zones) play in sustainable city logistics?
13. What is the comprehensive definition of logistics and supply chain management?
14. What are the core responsibilities and strategic functions of a transport logistician?
15. What is the difference between inbound logistics and outbound distribution logistics?
16. What are electronic reverse auctions, and how do they benefit shippers and freight carriers?
17. Why is third-party professional support essential in international trade logistics?
18. What was the historical objective behind establishing the international TIR Convention?
19. What is a TIR Carnet, and what legal rights does it grant to road carriers?
20. How does the international TIR guarantee chain protect the tax revenues of transit countries?
21. What technical standards must a load compartment or container meet to travel under customs seal?

22. Under what specific conditions do customs authorities retain the right to break seals and inspect goods in transit?
23. What is procurement, and how does it differ from simple purchasing or acquisition?
24. What are the consecutive stages of the procurement life cycle?
25. What is the objective of supplier identification, pre-qualification, and market research?
26. What key commercial and operational terms are settled during supplier contract negotiation?
27. What is a "supplier scorecard", and what KPIs does it monitor?

Tema 6. Information Technologies in Transport

28. What is transport telematics, and how does it integrate telecommunications with informatics?
29. What is Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), and what documents does it transmit automatically?
30. What is Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI), and how does it enable electronic toll collection?
31. How do Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) dynamically optimize traffic flow and highway safety?
32. What parameters do digital tachographs and onboard black boxes record for compliance audits?
33. How do RFID tags and automated gate systems accelerate container terminal throughput?
34. What role do cloud analytics play in predictive maintenance for commercial fleets?
35. How does real-time telematics assist in dynamic route recalculation during incidents?
36. How will autonomous vehicle platooning change long-haul road freight operations?
37. What are the rules for forming the Comparative and Superlative degrees of regular and irregular adjectives?
38. How do you form comparisons using than when contrasting transport modes?
39. Explain the usage differences between older / elder and farther / further in technical contexts?
40. How is the Passive Voice formed across tenses (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Perfect)?
41. Why is the Passive Voice preferred in technical writing, operating instructions, and safety rules?
42. How are modal verbs (must, can, should, have to) used in passive constructions?
43. What negative prefixes (un-, in-, dis-, non-, ir-) are commonly used in transport terminology?
44. How are nouns and adjectives formed using suffixes (-tion, -ment, -ity, -able, -ful)?
45. What is conversion (e.g., from noun to verb: to order, to dock, to route) in technical English?

46. How are compound nouns formed in logistics (e.g., weighbridge, bottleneck, warehouse, forklift)?
47. What is the syntactic structure of General Questions, Special Questions, and Alternative Questions?
48. How are Tag Questions (Disjunctive Questions) formed, and what are the rules for polarity?
49. What is the syntactic rule for Questions to the Subject (Who / What), and why do they omit auxiliary verbs?

Заведующий кафедрой _____ / Кутепова Л.М./
(подпись)

Итоговый тест

Семестр: 1

Контролируемые компетенции

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке.

1. Выберите правильный ответ.

According to transport definitions, what does the abbreviation TEU stand for?

1. Total Engine Unit
2. Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
3. Transport Environmental Union
4. Terminal Electronic Unit

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

2. Выберите правильный ответ.

Who is legally and operationally responsible for the whole train, the freight, and the crew during transit?

1. Locomotive engineer
2. Dispatcher
3. Conductor
4. Signaller

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

3. Выберите правильный ответ.

What is the primary operational advantage of road transport compared to rail and sea transport?

1. Highest carrying capacity for bulk commodities
2. Lowest environmental impact and zero emissions
3. High flexibility and direct door-to-door delivery capability
4. Complete independence from traffic congestion

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

4. Выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.

Sentence: "The fleet manager usually (to check) _____ fuel consumption reports before dispatching the trucks."

1. check
2. checks
3. checking

4. are check

Запишите цифру правильного ответа и обоснуйте выбор (укажите грамматическое время, маркер времени, подлежащее и число).

5. Выберите все правильные ответы и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ.

Select all true statements regarding maritime knots and transport terminology:

1. A Bowline knot does not slip easily even under heavy load and is used in rescue operations.
2. The term "submerged" means floating on top of the water without touching the surface.
3. A bitt is a strong post on a dock used to secure mooring lines and hawsers.
4. Rail freight is the most expensive and slowest method for moving bulk goods over 1000 km.

Запишите выбранные цифры и обоснуйте свой выбор.

6. Установите правильную хронологическую последовательность предполетных процедур и этапов вылета воздушного судна:

1. The ground controller monitors the aircraft as it taxis to the designated take-off runway.
2. The local controller monitors the plane during takeoff and up to 5 miles from the airport.
3. The pilot files a flight plan at least 30–60 minutes prior to pushback.
4. The FAA host computer generates a flight progress strip and transmits it to the ground controller.

Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо:

7. Установите соответствие между морскими терминами и их техническими определениями:

Термин	Определение
А) Hydrostatics	1) A ship's longitudinal balance, defined by the difference between forward and aft draft
Б) Stability	2) The study of forces acting on a vessel floating at rest in static equilibrium
В) Trim	3) The mechanical drive system that moves a vessel through water
Г) Propulsion	4) A vessel's ability to right itself after being heeled over by wind or waves

Запишите выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами:

А	Б	В	Г

8. Выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.

Sentence: "Our international forwarding division (not to operate) _____ on Sundays."

1. doesn't operate
2. don't operates
3. not operate
4. isn't operate

Запишите цифру правильного ответа и приведите грамматическое обоснование (правило построения отрицания в Present Simple с подлежащим в 3-м лице ед. ч.).

9. Запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ на английском языке (3–4 предложения).

Question: Why is structural steel considered the fundamental material for modern commercial shipbuilding, and what is meant by the "fatigue limit" of steel in naval architecture?

10. Прочитайте ситуацию и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ на английском языке.

Case situation:

A European retail company plans to import 120 standard 40-foot containers of household equipment from East Asia to an inland distribution center located 800 km away from the seaport. The transport manager must choose between moving all goods inland via single-trailer road transport or organizing a dedicated container train (rail freight).

Instructions:

1. Select the most cost-effective and environmentally sustainable transport mode for the inland leg (Road or Rail).
2. Justify your choice by comparing energy efficiency, highway congestion risks, and road safety factors.
3. Calculate the total cargo volume of this shipment in TEU (Twenty-foot Equivalent Units).

Ключи оценивания

№ задания	Верный ответ
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1.	2								
2.	3								
3.	3								
4.	2 Обоснование: Подлежащее <i>fleet manager</i> стоит в 3-м лице единственного числа (<i>he/she</i>), действие регулярное (<i>usually</i> — маркер Present Simple), поэтому к инфинитиву прибавляется окончание <i>-s (checks)</i> .								
5.	1, 3 Обоснование: Пункт 1 верен (узел булинь не затягивается намертво под нагрузкой и применяется в спасательных операциях); пункт 3 верен (битт/кнехт служит для швартовки канатов). Пункты 2 (слово <i>submerged</i> означает нахождение под водой) и 4 (жд транспорт дешев и эффективен для сыпучих грузов) содержат ложные утверждения.								
6.	3, 4, 1, 2								
7.	<table><tr><td>А</td><td>Б</td><td>В</td><td>Г</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	А	Б	В	Г	2	4	1	3
А	Б	В	Г						
2	4	1	3						
8.	1 Обоснование: Отрицание в Present Simple для 3-го лица ед. ч. (<i>our division = it</i>) образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола <i>does</i> + отрицания <i>not (doesn't)</i> и основы смыслового глагола без окончаний (<i>operate</i>).								
9.	Almost all modern commercial ships are built of structural steel because it offers high tensile strength, elasticity, excellent weldability, and impact resistance. The fatigue limit refers to the maximum stress level below which steel can endure repeated cyclic loading from ocean waves without developing microcracks and structural failure. Designing ships within this limit ensures hull integrity throughout their operating lifespan.								
10.	1. Selected Mode: The optimal solution is Rail transport (organizing a dedicated container train). 2. Justification: ◦ Energy Efficiency & Emissions: Steel wheels rolling on steel rails create far less friction than rubber tyres on asphalt, allowing a single locomotive to haul hundreds of containers with significantly lower fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions per ton-kilometre than 120 individual trucks. ◦ Highway Congestion & Safety: Dispatching 120 heavy articulated lorries onto regional motorways would exacerbate								

	traffic bottlenecks, increase pavement wear, and elevate collision risks. Rail transport runs on dedicated tracks, ensuring predictable transit schedules and superior road safety. 3. Capacity Calculation: One standard 40-foot container equals 2 TEUs. Therefore, $120 \times 2 = 240$ TEU
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Итоговый тест

Семестр: 2

Контролируемые компетенции

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке.

1. Выберите правильный ответ.

According to Bernoulli's principle, why does an aircraft wing generate aerodynamic lift?

1. Air moves faster over the curved upper surface, creating lower pressure above the wing
2. Air pressure is higher above the wing than below it
3. The engine pushes air directly downward beneath the fuselage
4. The wing absorbs gravitational energy from the atmosphere

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

2. Выберите правильный ответ.

What is the standard name of the cockpit instrument cluster arrangement containing airspeed, attitude, altimeter, and heading indicators?

1. The Diamond Box
2. The Basic "T" arrangement
3. The Linear Horizon
4. The Primary Triangle

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

3. Выберите правильный ответ.

What is the main operational difference between crude oil tankers and product tankers?

1. Crude tankers carry unrefined crude oil in bulk; product tankers carry various refined petroleum fuels in segregated tanks
2. Crude tankers are strictly river barges; product tankers are deep-sea vessels

3. Crude tankers are powered by sails; product tankers are nuclear-powered
4. Crude tankers transport palletized barrels; product tankers carry unpressurized gases

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

4. Выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.

Sentence: "Look! The gantry crane (to load) _____ a forty-foot container onto the railway flatcar right now."

1. is loading
2. loads
3. was loaded
4. will load

Запишите цифру правильного ответа и обоснуйте выбор (укажите маркер времени, грамматическое время и форму вспомогательного глагола).

5. Выберите все правильные ответы и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ.

Select all correct statements regarding modern positioning and cargo handling tools:

1. A GPS receiver requires signals from at least four satellites to calculate 3D coordinates and eliminate clock errors.
2. Forklift trucks use an internal iron counterweight at the rear to balance heavy loads carried on the front forks.
3. Marine radar cannot detect obstacles in dense fog or darkness.
4. The airport apron is an unrestricted public area belonging entirely to the landside zone.

Запишите выбранные цифры и обоснуйте выбор.

6. Установите правильную хронологическую последовательность исторических этапов контейнеризации и интермодального транспорта:

1. Malcom McLean designs the standard steel container and converts oil tankers into container carriers.
2. Dockworkers manually spend days loading and unloading break-bulk cargo piece by piece.
3. Modern mega-container ships exceeding 20,000 TEU operate along global intermodal supply chains.
4. The first commercial container vessel sails in 1956, dramatically slashing handling costs and transit times.

Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо:

7. Установите соответствие между приборами/системами и их функциями:

Система / Прибор	Назначение
A) Altimeter	1) Measures the aircraft rate of climb or descent in feet per minute
Б) Attitude Indicator	2) Displays barometric flight altitude above sea level
B) Vertical Speed Indicator (VSI)	3) Shows real-time pitch and roll relative to the natural horizon
Г) C.P.A. in Radar	4) Calculates the closest point of approach to prevent maritime collisions

Запишите выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами:

А	Б	В	Г

8. Выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.

Sentence: "In 1964, Japanese engineers (to develop) _____ the Shinkansen high-speed rail network."

1. developed
2. was developing
3. has developed
4. will develop

Запишите цифру правильного ответа и обоснуйте выбор (укажите маркер времени и правило образования Past Simple для правильных глаголов).

9. Запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ на английском языке (3–4 предложения).

Question: Why does ice and frost formation on an aircraft's wings present an extreme flight hazard, and what is the difference between de-icing and anti-icing procedures?

10. Прочитайте ситуацию и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ.

Case situation:

A cargo air hub is experiencing severe delays because three wide-body freighter aircraft have landed during continuous freezing rain. The ramp supervisor observes a 5 mm layer of rough ice across the upper wing surfaces and horizontal stabilisers. To save turnaround time, ground technicians propose skipping the anti-icing

procedure with Type 4 fluid and releasing the planes for immediate takeoff.
Instructions:

1. Evaluate the legality and safety of the proposal to omit the anti-icing procedure.
2. Explain the aerodynamic consequences if an aircraft attempts to take off in freezing rain without Type 4 anti-icing fluid.
3. Outline the mandatory standard ground handling sequence required to prepare these aircraft for departure.

Ключи оценивания

№ задания	Верный ответ											
1.	1											
2.	2											
3.	1											
4.	1 Обоснование: Маркеры <i>Look!</i> и <i>right now</i> указывают на действие в момент речи (Present Continuous). Подлежащее <i>gantry crane</i> (ед. ч.) согласуется с вспомогательным глаголом <i>is</i> + причастие I (<i>is loading</i>).											
5.	1, 2 Обоснование: Пункт 1 верен (для трехмерных координат и коррекции времени необходимо минимум 4 спутника); пункт 2 верен (задний противовес предотвращает опрокидывание погрузчика при подъеме груза). Пункты 3 (радар работает в тумане) и 4 (перрон относится к закрытой зоне <i>airside</i>) ложны.											
6.	2, 1, 4, 3											
7.	<table><tr><td>А</td><td>Б</td><td>В</td><td>Г</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr></table>				А	Б	В	Г	2	3	1	4
А	Б	В	Г									
2	3	1	4									
8.	1 Обоснование: Маркер <i>In 1964</i> фиксирует завершенное действие в прошлом (Past Simple). Правильный глагол <i>develop</i> образует форму прошедшего времени с помощью окончания - <i>ed</i> (<i>developed</i>).											
9.	Ice accumulation destroys the smooth aerodynamic profile of the airfoil, causing premature airflow separation that dramatically reduces lift and increases drag. It also adds dangerous dead weight and can cause flight control surfaces to freeze or jam. De-icing removes existing ice and snow using heated Type 1 fluid, while											

	anti-icing applies unheated Type 4 fluid to prevent new ice formation during ground delays.
10.	1. Legality & Safety Evaluation: The proposal is strictly unlawful and unacceptable under civil aviation safety standards. Releasing an aircraft with structural ice or during active freezing precipitation without anti-icing violates mandatory flight operations protocols. 2. Aerodynamic Consequences: Freezing rain adhering to the wings alters the aerofoil's curvature and disrupts laminar airflow, causing premature boundary layer separation. This results in a catastrophic loss of aerodynamic lift, a sharp increase in drag, higher stall speeds, and potential control surface jamming during the initial climb. 3. Mandatory Ground Sequence: ◦ Phase 1 (De-icing): Apply heated Type 1 glycol-water fluid under pressure to dissolve, remove, and flush away all accumulated ice and frost from the wing and tail surfaces. ◦ Phase 2 (Anti-icing): Immediately spray unheated, thick Type 4 anti-icing fluid to form a protective film that absorbs incoming freezing rain and guarantees holdover protection until the aircraft reaches the takeoff roll.

Итоговый тест

Семестр: 3

Контролируемые компетенции

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке.

1. Выберите правильный ответ.

Which transport document represents a negotiable document of title, transferring ownership of the goods in maritime carriage?

1. Air Waybill (AWB)
2. Road Consignment Note (CMR)
3. Bill of Lading (B/L)
4. Railway Bill (CIM)

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

2. Выберите правильный ответ.

What is the difference between a marine voyage policy and a time policy?

1. A voyage policy covers risk on a single specific voyage; a time policy provides coverage for a fixed period of time regardless of voyages
2. A voyage policy is strictly for rail freight; a time policy is for air cargo
3. A voyage policy is free of charge; a time policy requires monthly fines
4. A voyage policy covers personal life; a time policy covers vehicle maintenance

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

3. Выберите правильный ответ.

What does the logistics concept of cross-docking mean?

1. Storing goods on high-bay racks for at least six months
2. Directly transferring inbound cargo across the dock into outbound vehicles with little or no intermediate storage
3. Manual customs inspection of every single pallet
4. Discarding damaged goods into regional recycling silos

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

4. Выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.

Sentence: "The customs officers _____ all export declarations yet, so the truck cannot leave the border terminal."

1. haven't verified
2. didn't verify
3. doesn't verify
4. were verifying

Запишите цифру правильного ответа и обоснуйте выбор (укажите маркер времени, грамматическое время и согласование подлежащего с глаголом).

5. Выберите все правильные ответы и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ.

Select all mandatory elements included in standard Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for dock and warehouse workers:

1. Steel-toe safety boots
2. High-visibility reflective vest or jacket
3. Casual running shoes
4. Protective hard hat (helmet)

Запишите выбранные цифры и обоснуйте выбор.

6. Установите правильную логическую последовательность шагов складского технологического процесса при поступлении товара:

1. Put-away into allocated warehouse rack slots according to the WMS plan

2. Receiving and unloading pallets at the inbound unloading bay
 3. Order picking and pallet consolidation for outbound shipping
 4. Identification, barcode scanning, and physical condition inspection
- Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо:*

7. Установите соответствие между видами страхования и рисками, которые они покрывают:

Вид страхования	Покрываемый риск
A) Employers' Liability Insurance	1) Protects against financial losses if commercial buyers fail to pay invoices due to bankruptcy
Б) Trade Credit Insurance	2) Covers workplace injuries, illnesses, or deaths of employees sustained on duty
B) Product Liability Insurance	3) Insures a single cargo consignment on a specific voyage from port A to port B
Г) Voyage Policy	4) Covers compensation claims caused by defective products manufactured or sold by the firm

Запишите выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами:

А	Б	В	Г

8. Выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.

Sentence: "While the reach stacker (to maneuver) _____ in the yard, a hydraulic hose suddenly ruptured."

1. was maneuvering
2. is maneuvering
3. maneuvered
4. has maneuvered

Запишите цифру правильного ответа и приведите грамматическое обоснование (правило употребления Past Continuous для фонового длительного действия, прерванного кратким событием в Past Simple).

9. Запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ на английском языке (3–4 предложения).

Question: What are the primary functions of a Warehouse Management System (WMS), and what automatic identification technologies does it utilize to coordinate daily inventory operations?

10. Прочитайте ситуацию и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ.

Case situation:

A shipping line discharged twenty refrigerated containers carrying perishable fruit at a seaport terminal. A cargo surveyor found that three containers had broken customs seals and that part of the produce was spoiled due to temperature failures during transit. The consignee refused acceptance, discovering that the carrier had issued a "clean" Bill of Lading at the port of origin.

Instructions:

1. Explain the legal significance of a "clean" Bill of Lading in resolving this cargo dispute.
2. Identify who bears potential financial liability for the loss and name the insurance policy covering such risks.
3. Specify the official documents and procedures required from the forwarder and surveyor to lodge a formal claim against the carrier.

Ключи оценивания

№ задания	Верный ответ								
1.	3								
2.	1								
3.	2								
4.	1 Обоснование: Маркер <i>yet</i> в конце предложения указывает на Present Perfect. Подлежащее <i>customs officers</i> во множественном числе согласуется с формой <i>haven't verified</i> .								
5.	1, 2, 4 Обоснование: Защитная обувь с металлическим подноском, сигнальный светоотражающий жилет и защитная каска обязательны по стандартам охраны труда (PPE). Пункт 3 (повседневные кроссовки) запрещен нормами безопасности.								
6.	2, 4, 1, 3								
7.	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>Б</td><td>В</td><td>Г</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	A	Б	В	Г	2	1	4	3
A	Б	В	Г						
2	1	4	3						
8.	1 Обоснование: Союз <i>while</i> вводит длительное фоновое действие в прошлом (Past Continuous: <i>was maneuvering</i>), на фоне которого происходит внезапное краткое событие в Past Simple (<i>ruptured</i>).								
9.	A Warehouse Management System (WMS) is designed to optimize, record, and control daily warehouse operations, including receiving, inventory tracking, put-away, and order dispatch. It processes data								

	in real time to monitor stock movements and coordinate staff tasks across the terminal. To achieve high accuracy, modern WMS platforms integrate automatic identification tools such as 1D/2D barcode scanners, RFID readers, and voice-directed picking systems.
10.	1. Legal Significance of a Clean B/L: A clean Bill of Lading explicitly acknowledges that the carrier received the cargo and container units in apparent good external order and condition without noted defects or damaged seals. Consequently, proof of broken seals and temperature breaches upon destination arrival establishes <i>prima facie</i> evidence that damage occurred while the consignment was in the carrier's custody. 2. Liability & Insurance Coverage: The maritime ocean carrier bears primary legal liability for transit damages arising from seal breaches and mechanical cooling failures. Financial losses are covered by the shipper's Marine Cargo Insurance policy (or the carrier's Protection and Indemnity / P&I Club coverage). 3. Required Claims Documentation: ◦ An official independent Survey Report documenting the broken seal serial numbers, photos of the spoiled cargo, and temperature data logger logs. ◦ A formal Notice of Claim served to the shipping line accompanied by copies of the original Bill of Lading, the commercial invoice, packing lists, and the joint outturn inspection report.

Итоговый тест

Семестр: 4

Контролируемые компетенции

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке.

1. Выберите правильный ответ.

Under the provisions of the TIR Convention, what is the main purpose of using a TIR Carnet?

1. To avoid paying any road tolls on national highways
2. To allow road goods to cross international transit borders with minimal customs interference and without paying duty deposits at each border
3. To replace the driver's commercial driving licence

4. To allow heavy trucks to bypass weight inspections on bridges

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

2. Выберите правильный ответ.

What is the function of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) in modern transport telematics?

1. Automated mechanical welding of truck chassis
2. Electronic computer-to-computer exchange of structured business documentation (manifests, waybills, invoices)
3. Voice translation for foreign lorry drivers
4. Manual printing of paper customs declarations

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

3. Выберите правильный ответ.

What is the phenomenon of regenerative braking used in electric trains and vehicles?

1. Converting friction heat into exhaust gas
2. Using the traction motor as a generator during deceleration to recover kinetic energy back into the battery or grid
3. Emergency parachute braking for high-speed trucks
4. Spraying water onto brake drums to cool them down

Запишите цифру правильного ответа.

4. Выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.

Sentence: "Between road transport and rail transport, rail freight is clearly the (green) _____ solution for long distances."

1. greenest
2. greener
3. more green
4. most green

Запишите цифру правильного ответа и обоснуйте выбор (укажите грамматическое правило сопоставления двух объектов).

5. Выберите все правильные ответы и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ.

Select all negative urban impacts associated with excessive traffic congestion and overbuilding of motorways:

1. High emission levels of carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NOx)
2. Economic losses caused by wasted transit time and delayed deliveries
3. Total elimination of city noise and complete road safety

4. Severe disruption of pedestrian areas and community spaces

Запишите выбранные цифры и обоснуйте выбор.

6. Установите правильную последовательность стадий жизненного цикла закупок (procurement life cycle):

1. Supplier communication, tendering, and RFP analysis
2. Identification of need and internal specification development
3. Logistics management, delivery receipt, and performance review
4. Supplier identification and market research
5. Commercial negotiation of contract prices and terms

Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо:

7. Установите соответствие между терминами телематики/словообразования и их значениями:

Английский термин	Значение
A) Weighbridge	1) Electronic system allowing vehicles to pay transit fees without stopping at toll plazas
Б) Bottleneck	2) A heavy-duty platform scale for weighing entire road or rail vehicles
B) Electronic Toll Collection	3) A localized point of congestion that obstructs and slows down network throughput
Г) Reverse auction	4) Bidding event where service providers compete by lowering transport prices

Запишите выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами:

А	Б	В	Г

8. Выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.

Sentence: "Dangerous chemicals must (to pack) _____ in certified containers before transport."

1. be packed
2. pack
3. are packing

4. been packed

Запишите цифру правильного ответа и обоснуйте выбор (укажите правило построения Passive Voice после модальных глаголов).

9. Запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ на английском языке (3–4 предложения).

Question: What are electronic reverse auctions in transport procurement, and what distinct advantages do they offer to shippers and transport carriers?

10. Прочитайте ситуацию и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ.

Case situation:

An international road haulier is transporting high-value electronics under a valid TIR Carnet from Turkey to Poland across non-EU transit borders. At an intermediate frontier post, a customs officer breaks the certified seals, demands a complete physical discharge of the swap-body, and requests a cash transit duty deposit, despite intact seals and zero signs of tampering.

Instructions:

1. State whether the actions of the customs officer are lawful under the provisions of the TIR Convention.
2. Describe the exceptional circumstances under which transit customs authorities retain the legal right to break seals and inspect goods.
3. Explain how the international TIR guarantee chain protects the fiscal revenues of the transit state in the event of cargo loss or diversion.

Ключи оценивания

№ задания	Верный ответ
1.	2
2.	2
3.	2
4.	2 <i>Обоснование:</i> при сравнении двух объектов (<i>Between road transport and rail transport</i>) используется сравнительная степень прилагательного (Comparative degree — <i>greener</i>), образованная с помощью суффикса <i>-er</i> , а не превосходная степень.
5.	1, 2, 4 <i>Обоснование:</i> заторы ведут к выбросам токсичных газов (CO, NOx), многомиллиардным экономическим потерям от простоев и фрагментации городского пространства. Пункт 3 (ликвидация шума и безопасность) ложен.

6.	2, 4, 1, 5, 3											
7.	<table><tr><td>A</td><td>Б</td><td>В</td><td>Г</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	A	Б	В	Г	2	3	1	4			
A	Б	В	Г									
2	3	1	4									
8.	1 <i>Обоснование:</i> После модального глагола <i>must</i> страдательный залог (Passive Voice) образуется по формуле: <i>modal verb + be + Past Participle (V3) - must be packed.</i>											
9.	Electronic reverse auctions are online procurement events where transport carriers compete in real time for freight contracts by progressively lowering their price bids. Shippers benefit by securing transparent, highly competitive market rates and reducing administrative procurement costs. At the same time, carriers can gain access to large freight volumes and optimize their transport capacity by securing backhaul loads to eliminate empty runs.											
10.	1. Lawfulness of Customs Officer's Actions: The officer's actions are unlawful under the provisions of the TIR Convention. Under TIR rules, sealed vehicles and swap-bodies are legally exempt from physical customs inspections at intermediate transit borders and from paying monetary duty deposits. 2. Exceptional Inspection Grounds: Customs authorities may break seals and conduct physical checks only in exceptional cases: if there is substantial suspicion of customs fraud, illicit smuggling (e.g., weapons, narcotics), or if the customs seals show visible signs of physical tampering or damage. 3. Function of the Guarantee Chain: Under the TIR guarantee system (administered by the IRU and national issuing associations), the international guarantee chain acts as a surety. If bonded cargo is unlawfully unloaded, stolen, or diverted in a transit country, the national guaranteeing association pays the government all uncollected duties and taxes in full.											

Экзаменационные билеты

Семестр 4



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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Transport and logistics is a rapidly developing sphere of the world economy. It includes the movement of goods and people by road, rail, sea and air. Professionals in this field must know special terminology: freight forwarder, consignment, carrier, warehouse, supply chain, delivery, cargo handling, bill of lading. Today English is the international language of transport: pilots, sailors, drivers and logisticians all use it to communicate with partners abroad. A modern specialist must be able to read transport documents, negotiate contracts, and write business letters in English.

Tasks: 1. Answer the questions:

- What does transport and logistics include?
 - Why is English important for transport professionals?
2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: грузоотправитель, склад, цепь поставок, перевозчик.
3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Simple or Present Continuous:

- Logistics (to be) a very important sector of the economy.
- Our company (to deliver) goods to Europe every week.
- Look! The truck (to unload) at the warehouse now.

2. Put the adjective into the correct degree:

- Air transport is (fast) than sea transport.
- This is the (reliable) carrier in our region.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Fundamentals of Transport and Logistics

Modes of Transport and Factors of Their Selection

- What three primary factors influence the selection of a transport mode for goods?
- Which form of land transport is considered the most flexible, and why?
- What are the two main operational disadvantages of road transport?
- What is the main advantage and geographical limitation of inland waterway transport?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 2

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Means of Transport

People use different means of transport depending on their needs. Road transport is flexible and is widely used for short and medium distances. Rail transport is efficient for heavy cargo over long distances. Sea transport is the cheapest way to move large volumes of goods, but it is slow. Air transport is the fastest, but the most expensive. Pipelines are used for gas and oil. Each mode has advantages and disadvantages, and intermodal transport combines two or more modes to make delivery more efficient.

Tasks: 1. Answer the questions:

- What are the advantages of road transport?
- Which mode of transport is the cheapest and which is the fastest?

2. Match the words with their definitions:

- a) pipeline b) flexible c) intermodal
- 1. able to change easily 2) using several modes of transport 3) a tube for transporting liquids or gas

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Past Simple:

- Last year our company (to buy) ten new trucks.
- The ship (to arrive) at the port yesterday.

2. Put the verbs in Passive Voice:

- Goods (to transport) by rail every day.
- The documents (to sign) yesterday.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Rail Freight and Intermodality

- Why is rail transport cost-effective for heavy and bulky goods over long distances?

- What are two major disadvantages of rail transport?
- What is a container train and what freight problem does it solve?
- What does the term "intermodal freight transport" mean?
- What do the abbreviations FCL and LCL stand for?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 3

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

How to Tie Knots

Knots are essential in seamanship and in many transport jobs. A good knot must be strong, easy to tie and easy to untie. Sailors use different knots for different purposes: the bowline makes a loop that will not slip, the clove hitch is used to fasten a rope to a post, and the reef knot is used for tying two ropes together. Today, although modern ships use steel cables and automatic winches, the ability to tie a proper knot remains a basic skill for every sailor.

Tasks: 1. Answer the questions:

- What qualities must a good knot have?
- What is the bowline used for?

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: морской узел, петля, трос.

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Past Continuous:

- The sailors (to tie) the ropes when the captain came.
- While we (to load) the cargo, it started to rain.

2. Form the degrees of comparison of the adverbs:

- badly – _____ – _____
- carefully – _____ – _____

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Maritime Shipping and Navigation

- Why is maritime shipping the most widely used mode for international trade?
- How do standard ISO containers protect goods during maritime transport?
- What is the difference between Lo/Lo (Lift-On/Lift-Off) and Ro/Ro (Roll-On/Roll-Off) vessels?
- What type of licence is required to operate a commercial or leisure boat?
- How is watercraft construction defined in the transport sector?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 4

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Get Ready to Fly

Before every flight, pilots and cabin crew must complete a checklist. They check the fuel level, the engines, the navigation systems and the weather conditions. Passengers must go through security control and passport control. Boarding usually starts thirty minutes before departure. During the flight, the captain informs passengers about the altitude and the estimated time of arrival. Safety rules are explained by the cabin crew before take-off. Every aviation specialist must know English phraseology, because it is the standard language of international air communication.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What do pilots check before the flight?
- Why must aviation specialists know English?

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: экипаж, топливо, безопасность, взлёт.

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Perfect:

- The plane (to land) already.
- We (to check) all the navigation systems.

2. Put the verbs in Passive Voice:

- Safety rules (to explain) before take-off.
- The checklist (to complete) by the pilot.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Air Freight: Features and Economics

- What categories of goods are usually transported by air freight?
- How can the high cost of air freight be economically justified?

- What key navigational challenges does aircraft navigation deal with?
- What does the abbreviation TEU stand for, and what capacity does it measure?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 5

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

A Ship's Structure

A modern ship consists of several main parts. The hull is the body of the ship. The bow is the front part, and the stern is the back part. The deck is the floor of the ship. The bridge is the place from which the captain controls the vessel. The engine room contains the main engines and generators. The hold is used for carrying cargo. The anchor keeps the ship in one place. Understanding a ship's structure is necessary for every sailor and for specialists in maritime transport.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:
 - What is the hull?
 - Where does the captain control the ship?
2. Match the terms with their Russian equivalents:
 - a) bow b) stern c) hold d) deck
 - 1. палуба 2) трюм 3) корма 4) нос
3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Simple Passive:
 - Cargo (to store) in the hold.
 - The ship (to control) from the bridge.
2. Form the degrees of comparison of the adjectives:
 - large – _____ – _____
 - comfortable – _____ – _____

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Professional Roles and Responsibilities in Transport

- In terms of operating distance, how does a long-haul lorry driver differ from a short-haul driver?
- Who must an applicant contact to become a certified train driver?

- What is the fundamental difference between the roles and duties of a conductor and a locomotive engineer?
- Who holds overall responsibility for the train, freight, and crew during transit?
- How does a transport crew differ from a conductor?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 6

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Transport in the Modern World

Transport plays a key role in the modern world. Every day millions of tonnes of cargo are moved by road, rail, sea and air. Logistics companies plan routes, calculate costs and monitor deliveries. New technologies, such as GPS and electronic documents, make transport faster and safer. However, transport also causes problems: traffic congestion, pollution and accidents. That is why engineers develop electric vehicles, alternative fuels and intelligent transport systems.

Tasks: 1. Answer the questions:

- What role does transport play in the modern world?
- What problems does transport cause?

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: пробки, загрязнение, маршрут, доставка.

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Choose the correct tense: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Present Perfect:

- Our company usually (to use) rail transport.
- Look! The driver (to check) the engine.
- We (to deliver) the goods yesterday.
- They (to finish) the project already.

2. Put the verb in Passive Voice:

- Electronic documents (to use) in logistics today.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Aerodynamics and Aircraft Construction

- What are the five primary structural components of a fixed-wing aircraft?
- Why is an aircraft fuselage designed with tapered or rounded contours?
- According to Bernoulli's principle, how does an aerofoil wing generate lift?

- What is the difference between a vertical stabiliser and a horizontal stabiliser?
- What are the four aerodynamic forces acting on an aircraft in level flight?
- What is aerodynamic drag, and what factors determine its magnitude?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 7

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

An Aeroplane's Structure

An aeroplane consists of several main parts. The fuselage is the body of the aircraft. The wings produce lift and keep the plane in the air. The tail (empennage) provides stability and control. The engines produce thrust. The landing gear is used for take-off and landing. The cockpit is where the pilots sit and control the aircraft. Modern aeroplanes are equipped with autopilot systems, navigation computers and weather radar. Knowledge of an aeroplane's structure is essential for pilots, engineers and aviation technicians.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What produces lift?
- Where do pilots sit?

2. Match the terms with their definitions:

- a) fuselage b) thrust c) landing gear ·

1. the force that moves the plane forward 2) the body of the aircraft 3) wheels used for take-off and landing

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Past Simple Passive:

- The first aeroplane (to build) by the Wright brothers.
- These wings (to design) in 2010.

2. Form the degrees of comparison of the adverbs:

- fast – _____ – _____
- well – _____ – _____

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Flight Control and Instruments

- What flight controls are located in the cockpit, and what is their primary function?
- What primary flight movements are controlled by the rudder, elevators, and ailerons?
- What is the standard arrangement of the four primary flight instruments known as the "Basic T"?
- What operational data is displayed by the airspeed indicator, altimeter, and attitude indicator?
- What information does the Vertical Speed Indicator (VSI) show?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 8

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Are You in Command?

A captain is the person in command of a ship or an aircraft. The captain is responsible for the safety of the crew, passengers and cargo. He or she gives orders, makes decisions in emergency situations and communicates with the shore or with air traffic control. A good captain, decisive and well-trained. He must know navigation, meteorology and international regulations. The crew must follow the captain's orders immediately, because discipline on board is a matter of life and death.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- Who is in command of a ship?
- What qualities must a good captain have?

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: экипаж, приказ, чрезвычайная ситуация, дисциплина.

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Perfect:

- The captain (to give) the order already.
- The crew (to follow) all the instructions.

2. Put the verbs in Passive Voice:

- Decisions (to make) by the captain.
- The cargo (to check) before departure.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Marine Navigation and Safety

- What is a "fix" in coastal marine radar navigation?
- What does C.P.A. (Closest Point of Approach) mean in marine anti-collision radar?

- How does a ground-based GPS receiver calculate spatial coordinates using satellite signals?
- What does the acronym RADAR stand for, and what physical principle does it rely on?
- What is a "bitt" on a dock or ship deck, and what is it used for?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 9

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Positioning Tools

From the sun, the moon and the stars to compasses and maps, and in recent times to satellite GPS systems and radar, people have always needed a way to find their bearings. Navigation is fundamental for transport today. GPS tracking on a truck helps a driver take the best route, avoid traffic and save fuel. It also allows the company to monitor the driver, ensure that speed limits are respected and find the vehicle in case of theft. Radar sends out pulses of electromagnetic waves; when they hit a target, the echo returns and is shown on a screen. Radar is a vital anti-collision tool on ships and aircraft, especially in low visibility.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- How can GPS help a truck driver?
- What is radar used for?

2. Match the terms with their definitions:

- a) bearings b) tracking c) hazard ·

1. direction from a fixed point 2) following the movements of something 3) a possible danger

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Continuous:

- The GPS receiver (to calculate) the position now.
- The ship (to approach) the port at the moment.

2. Put the verb in Passive Voice:

- The route (to choose) by the navigation system.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Meteorology and Anti-Icing

- Why is meteorology essential in transport management?

- Why is transport infrastructure exceptionally sensitive to severe meteorological events?
- What sources and satellite systems do meteorologists use to predict hazardous conditions?
- Why does ice or snow accumulation on wings pose an extreme aviation hazard?
- What is the operational difference between de-icing and anti-icing procedures?
- What are Type 1 and Type 4 glycol fluids used for during winter ground handling?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 10

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

What's the Weather Like? Weather is a very important factor in transport. Fog, snow, ice, heavy rain and strong wind can delay flights, close ports and make roads dangerous. Pilots, captains and drivers must always check the weather forecast before departure. Meteorologists use satellites and radar to predict the weather. In aviation, visibility, wind speed and cloud height are critical parameters. In shipping, storms can cause serious damage to the cargo and the vessel. That is why transport specialists must understand meteorological terminology in English.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:
 - Why is weather important for transport?
 - What parameters are critical in aviation?
2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: туман, прогноз, видимость, шторм.
3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Simple or Present Continuous:
 - It often (to rain) in this region.
 - Look! It (to snow) heavily.
2. Form the degrees of comparison of the adjectives:
 - dangerous – _____ – _____
 - bad – _____ – _____

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Containerisation and Global Trade

- What is containerisation, and why is it considered the foundation of global trade?
- Which freight transport mode produces the lowest CO₂ emissions per ton-kilometre, and which is the most polluting?
- What is a "modal shift" in freight transport, and what factors stimulate it?

- What is a "freight village", and what key activities are carried out within its boundaries?
- What is meant by "unified management" in an intermodal freight hub?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 11

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Intermodal Freight Transport

Intermodal freight transport means moving cargo in one loading unit (for example, a container) using two or more modes of transport — road, rail, sea or air — without handling the goods themselves. The main advantage is efficiency: containers can be easily transferred from a truck to a train or a ship. This reduces costs, saves time and decreases damage to the cargo. Intermodal transport requires special terminals, cranes and information systems. Today it is one of the fastest growing sectors of logistics.

Tasks: 1. Answer the questions:

- What is intermodal transport?
- What are its main advantages?

2. Match the words with their definitions:

- a) container b) terminal c) crane
- 1. a large metal box for cargo 2) a machine for lifting 3) a place where cargo is loaded and unloaded

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Perfect Passive:

- The containers (to load) already.
- The cargo (to transfer) to the train.

2. Put the adjective in the correct degree:

- Rail transport is (cheap) than air transport.
- This is the (modern) terminal in the country.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Transport Documents and Legal Aspects

- What three fundamental legal functions does a Bill of Lading (B/L) perform in maritime shipping?

- What is the legal distinction between a "clean" Bill of Lading and a "foul" (claused) Bill of Lading?
- Why is an Air Waybill (AWB) classified as non-negotiable, unlike an original Bill of Lading?
- What mandatory shipment details must be recorded in an international road consignment note (CMR)?
- What does the acronym CIM stand for, and under what convention is it utilized for rail freight?
- Who are the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier in a contract of carriage?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 12

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Handling Goods and Passengers

Handling goods and passengers is a key process in transport. Cargo handling includes loading, unloading, sorting, packing and storing goods. Special equipment is used: forklifts, cranes, conveyors and pallets. Passenger handling includes check-in, boarding, security control and baggage claim. All operations must be safe and fast. Companies use special software to track goods and passengers. Workers must follow safety rules and wear protective clothing. Efficient handling reduces delays and increases customer satisfaction.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What does cargo handling include?
- What equipment is used for handling?

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: погрузка, разгрузка, багаж, безопасность.

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Past Continuous:

- The workers (to load) the pallets when the manager came.
- While the passengers (to check) in, the flight was announced.

2. Put the verbs in Passive Voice:

- Goods (to sort) at the terminal every day.
- The baggage (to deliver) to the belt an hour ago.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Transport Insurance

- What is the legal definition of insurance in commercial transport operations?

- What types of insurance are legally compulsory for transport operators and employers?
- What is the operational difference between a voyage policy and a time policy in marine insurance?
- What is a "floating policy", and why is it preferred for frequent, repetitive shipments?
- What specific claims are covered under Employers' Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance?
- What is Product Liability Insurance, and why is it essential for manufacturers and distributors?
- What protection does Trade Credit Insurance provide to freight forwarders?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 13

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Transport Safety

Safety is the top priority in every mode of transport. Before departure, vehicles are inspected and all systems are checked. Drivers must rest regularly and follow the speed limits. Pilots and captains must pass special training. Passengers must follow safety rules: wear seat belts, listen to the instructions and use emergency exits correctly. Modern vehicles are equipped with airbags, ABS systems, GPS trackers and cameras. Accidents are investigated by special commissions. The main goal is to reduce risks and protect human life.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What is the top priority in transport?
- What safety rules must passengers follow?

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: осмотр, ремень безопасности, авария, риск.

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Choose the correct tense: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect:

- The mechanic usually (to inspect) the truck in the morning.
- They (to inspect) the plane when the storm began.
- We (to check) all the systems already.
- The driver (to follow) the speed limit yesterday.

2. Put the verb in Passive Voice:

- Accidents (to investigate) by special commissions.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Warehouse and Inventory Management

- What is a distribution warehouse, and how has its role shifted from storage to flow-through fulfillment?
- What is "slotting" in warehouse layout planning, and how does it improve picking efficiency?
- What are the main picking methods deployed in high-volume distribution centres?
- How does slotting support inventory rotation models like FIFO and LIFO?
- What is the primary architecture and functional purpose of a Warehouse Management System (WMS)?
- What Automatic Identification and Data Capture (AIDC) technologies are used in modern WMS?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 14

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Transport Documents

Every shipment is accompanied by a set of transport documents. The most important are the bill of lading, the consignment note (CMR), the invoice and the packing list. The bill of lading is used in sea transport; it is both a receipt and a contract. The CMR is used for road transport. The invoice shows the price of the goods, and the packing list describes the contents of each package. Customs officers check these documents at the border. Any mistake in the documents can cause delays or fines, so accuracy is essential.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What is a bill of lading used for?
- Why must transport documents be accurate?

2. Match the documents with their purpose:

- a) invoice b) CMR c) packing list
- 1. road transport document 2) shows the price 3) describes the contents

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Simple Passive:

- Transport documents (to check) at the border.
- The invoice (to prepare) by the accountant.

2. Form the degrees of comparison of the adjectives:

- important – _____ – _____
- accurate – _____ – _____

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Modern Logistics Concepts

- What are the three hierarchical tiers of warehouses in a multi-stage distribution network?

- How does the Just-in-Time (JIT) concept reduce warehousing overheads?
- What is Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI), and what authority does it delegate to suppliers?
- What is the core operating principle of cross-docking platforms?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 15

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Insurance in Transport

Insurance protects companies and people from financial losses. In transport, there are several types of insurance: cargo insurance, vehicle insurance, liability insurance and health insurance for drivers. Cargo insurance covers damage or loss of goods during transportation. Liability insurance pays if the carrier causes damage to a third party. Insurance companies calculate the premium depending on the risk. If an accident happens, the client must inform the insurer, provide documents and wait for the claim to be processed. Insurance is an essential part of modern logistics.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What does cargo insurance cover?
- What must a client do if an accident happens?

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: страховка, ущерб, риск, претензия.

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Past Simple Passive:

- The cargo (to insure) last week.
- The claim (to process) by the insurer.

2. Put the adjective into the correct degree:

- This risk is (serious) than we thought.
- It was the (bad) accident of the year.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Green Transport and Alternative Fuels

- What proportion of global petroleum consumption and CO₂ emissions does the transport sector account for?

- What harmful pollutants are emitted by internal combustion engines aside from carbon dioxide?
- What alternative low-carbon fuels are currently used in commercial road transport?
- What technical hurdles limit the adoption of battery-electric and hydrogen freight trucks?
- What is regenerative braking, and how does it recover energy in electric transport?
- What aerodynamic measures are applied to heavy goods vehicles to reduce highway fuel consumption?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 16

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Safety Procedures and Regulations

Safety procedures and regulations are designed to protect workers, passengers and cargo. In road transport, drivers must follow the rules on working hours and rest periods. In aviation, all technical checks are performed according to strict international standards. In shipping, the International Safety Management Code (ISM Code) regulates the safe operation of ships. Every company must have a safety officer and conduct regular training. Personal protective equipment (PPE) — helmets, gloves, vests — must be worn in hazardous areas. Following regulations saves lives and prevents accidents.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What rules must road drivers follow?
- What is PPE?

2. Match the terms with their definitions:

- a) regulations b) PPE c) safety officer
- 1. official rules 2) protective equipment 3) a person responsible for safety

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Perfect:

- The company (to introduce) new safety rules.
- The workers (to complete) the training.

2. Put the verbs in Passive Voice:

- Technical checks (to perform) regularly.
- Safety rules (to follow) by all employees.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Urban Mobility and Transport Challenges

- What are the primary transport problems facing modern metropolitan areas?

- What is an urban traffic "log-jam" (gridlock), and what economic damage does it cause?
- What negative urban impacts result from overbuilding road infrastructure for private cars?
- How do dedicated public transit corridors and light rail systems improve urban mobility?
- What role does active mobility infrastructure (e.g., cycling lanes, pedestrian zones) play in sustainable city logistics?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 17

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Applying for a Job

Applying for a job in transport and logistics requires a professional CV, a cover letter and sometimes an interview. A good CV includes personal information, education, work experience, skills and languages. The cover letter explains why you are interested in the position and why you are suitable for it. During the interview, the employer asks about your qualifications, your ability to work in a team and your willingness to learn. Knowledge of English is a great advantage, because many transport companies work internationally. Professional vocabulary and good communication skills help you succeed.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What documents are needed for applying for a job?
- Why is English important for this career?

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: резюме, опыт работы, собеседование, навыки.

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Continuous:

- He (to write) a cover letter now.
- They (to prepare) for the interview at the moment.

2. Form the degrees of comparison of the adverbs:

- quickly – _____ – _____
- fluently – _____ – _____

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Supply Chain Management and Procurement

- What is the comprehensive definition of logistics and supply chain management?

- What are the core responsibilities and strategic functions of a transport logistician?
- What is the difference between inbound logistics and outbound distribution logistics?
- What are electronic reverse auctions, and how do they benefit shippers and freight carriers?
- Why is third-party professional support essential in international trade logistics?
- What was the historical objective behind establishing the international TIR Convention?
- What is a TIR Carnet, and what legal rights does it grant to road carriers?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 18

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Warehousing

A warehouse is a commercial building for storing goods. Warehousing is an important part of logistics. Modern warehouses use racks, shelves, pallets and forklifts. Goods are received, checked, stored and then dispatched. Many warehouses use barcode scanners and warehouse management systems (WMS) to track inventory. Temperature-controlled warehouses are used for food and medicine. Safety rules in warehouses include wearing helmets and vests, keeping aisles clear and using equipment correctly. Good warehouse management reduces costs and speeds up delivery.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What equipment is used in warehouses?
- Why are temperature-controlled warehouses necessary?

2. Match the words with their definitions:

- a) inventory b) rack c) aisle
- 1. all the goods in a warehouse 2) a shelf for storage 3) a passage between shelves

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Simple Passive:

- Goods (to store) in special racks.
- Inventory (to track) with barcode scanners.

2. Put the adjective in the correct degree:

- This warehouse is (large) than ours.
- It is the (modern) warehouse in the region.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Information Technologies and Telematics

- What is transport telematics, and how does it integrate telecommunications with informatics?
- What is Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), and what documents does it transmit automatically?
- What is Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI), and how does it enable electronic toll collection?
- How do Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) dynamically optimize traffic flow and highway safety?
- What parameters do digital tachographs and onboard black boxes record for compliance audits?
- How do RFID tags and automated gate systems accelerate container terminal throughput?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 19

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Transport, Energy and Environment

Transport depends heavily on energy, and most vehicles still use fossil fuels: petrol, diesel and kerosene. Burning these fuels produces carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, which cause climate change and air pollution. That is why scientists and engineers are developing alternative solutions: electric vehicles, hybrid engines, hydrogen fuel and biofuels. Public transport and cycling can also reduce emissions in cities. Governments introduce stricter emission standards and encourage green technologies. The goal is to make transport cleaner, quieter and more sustainable for future generations.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What fuels do most vehicles use?
- What alternative solutions are being developed?

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of: топливо, загрязнение, выбросы, устойчивый.

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Continuous:

- Scientists (to develop) new electric engines now.
- The government (to introduce) stricter standards at the moment.

2. Form the degrees of comparison of the adjectives:

- clean – _____ – _____
- good – _____ – _____

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Automation and the Future of Transport

- How does real-time telematics assist in dynamic route recalculation during incidents?

· How will autonomous vehicle platooning change long-haul road freight operations?

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 20

Task 1. Read the text and complete the tasks.

Information technologies have changed transport and logistics completely. Today companies use GPS navigation, electronic documents, barcode scanners, RFID tags and special software to manage supply chains. Online platforms allow customers to track their shipments in real time. Artificial intelligence helps to plan optimal routes and predict delays. Drones are used for delivering small parcels. Cybersecurity is becoming more and more important, because transport systems depend on digital data. A modern transport specialist must be confident with IT tools and understand their advantages and limitations.

Tasks:

1. Answer the questions:

- What IT tools are used in transport?
- Why is cybersecurity important?

2. Match the terms with their definitions:

- a) RFID tag b) real time c) drone
- 1. an unmanned flying vehicle 2) a device for automatic identification 3) the actual moment when something happens

3. Retell the text.

Task 2. Grammar.

1. Put the verbs in Present Perfect Passive:

- New software (to install) in the office.
- The shipment (to track) online.

2. Put the verb in the correct tense: Present Perfect or Past Simple:

- We (to use) GPS for many years.
- They (to introduce) RFID tags last year.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Occupational Health, Safety, and Risk Management

- What do occupational health and safety regulations like RIDDOR and COSHH mandate in transport enterprises?
- What is the mission and regulatory scope of the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)?
- What mandatory equipment constitutes Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in cargo yards?
- What is an Anti-lock Braking System (ABS), and how does it prevent vehicle jackknifing?
- Why are strict security limits imposed on liquids and gels in airline passenger cabins?

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