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**Кафедра соціально-гуманітарних дисциплін**

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**Методичні рекомендації для організації практичної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (для студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання за спеціальністю 275 Транспортні технології)**

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Безпала О.В. Методичні рекомендації для організації практичної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (для студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання за спеціальністю 275 Транспортні технології), Ніжин, 2023, 40 с.

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Рекомендовано до друку Методичною Радою факультету агротехнологій та економіки ВП НУБіП «Ніжинський агротехнічний інститут». Протокол №\_ від \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2023 року.

Методична розробка містить базові тексти зі спеціальності, матеріал для розвитку усного мовлення та підготовки до складання іспиту з іноземної мови і для загального розвитку студентів факультету агротехнологій та економіки

Ці методичні рекомендації розроблені для полегшення процесу вивчення іноземної мови студентами, які обирають спеціальність "Транспортні технології" на першому курсі денної форми навчання.

Дисципліна "Іноземна мова" має важливе значення для майбутніх фахівців у сфері транспорту, оскільки вона допомагає розвивати навички комунікації в міжнародному оточенні та використовувати іноземну мову в професійних ситуаціях, сприяє підготовці до спеціалізованих комунікацій в області транспорту та логістики, а також підвищує загальну культуру і міжкультурні компетенції.

Основною метою даних методичних рекомендацій є:

***підготовка до міжнародного спілкування*** - підготовка студентів до ефективного міжнародного спілкування на іноземній мові, що є важливим аспектом в галузі транспортних технологій через інтернаціональний характер цього сектора.

***розвиток навичок професійного спілкування*** - розвиток навичок спілкування, специфічних для транспортної галузі, таких як технічна термінологія і спеціальні мовні конструкції.

***підвищення кваліфікації для майбутньої професійної діяльності*** *-* підготовка студентів до використання іноземної мови в їхній майбутній професійній діяльності, яка пов'язана з транспортними технологіями.

***розвиток загальних мовних навичок*** - розвиток загальних мовних навичок студентів, таких як читання, письмо, говоріння і розуміння аудіотекстів на іноземній мові.

Дані методичні рекомендації можуть бути використані викладачами і студентами, допомагаючи структурувати та успішно проводити практичні заняття з вивчення іноземної мови у контексті транспортних технологій.

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**Text 1**

**WHAT IS TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Transport** - Транспорт
2. **Movement** - Рух
3. **People** - Люди
4. **Goods** - Товари
5. **Information** - Інформація
6. **Vehicles** - Транспортні засоби
7. **Public** - Громадський
8. **Private** - Приватний
9. **Cargo** - Вантаж
10. **Infrastructure** - Інфраструктура
11. **Planning** - Планування
12. **Efficiency** - Ефективність
13. **Safety** - Безпека
14. **Sustainability** - Сталість
15. **Traffic** - Трафік
16. **Urban** - Міський
17. **Environmental** - Екологічний
18. **Impact** - Вплив
19. **Global** - Глобальний
20. **Development** – Розвиток
21. **Read the text**

Transport refers to the movement of people, goods, or information from one place to another. It is a crucial component of modern society and plays a vital role in facilitating economic, social, and cultural activities. Transport systems can take various forms, including:

1. **Physical Transport**: This involves the movement of people and goods using vehicles such as cars, buses, trucks, trains, ships, and airplanes. It encompasses various modes of transportation, each suited to specific needs and distances.
2. **Public Transport**: Public transportation systems, like buses, trams, subways, and commuter trains, are available for use by the general public. They help reduce traffic congestion and promote environmentally friendly travel options.
3. **Private Transport**: Private transport includes personal vehicles like cars and motorcycles, owned and operated by individuals or organizations for personal or business use.
4. **Cargo Transport**: Cargo transport focuses on the movement of goods and commodities, often involving container ships, cargo planes, and logistics networks to ensure efficient supply chains.
5. **Information Transport**: In the digital age, information transport involves the transmission of data, messages, and digital content over communication networks, including the internet, telephone lines, and wireless systems.
6. **Transport Infrastructure**: This refers to the physical infrastructure required to support transportation, such as roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, and communication networks.
7. **Transportation Planning**: The process of designing and managing transportation systems to optimize efficiency, safety, and sustainability, taking into account factors like traffic flow, urban planning, and environmental impact.

Transportation is essential for economic development, as it connects people to jobs, markets, and services, and it facilitates the exchange of goods and services on a global scale. However, it also has significant environmental and social impacts, including air pollution, congestion, and the depletion of natural resources, which necessitate efforts to develop more sustainable transportation solutions.

1. **Answer the questions**
2. What is the definition of transport, and why is it important in modern society?
3. What are the different forms of physical transport mentioned in the text? Can you provide examples of each?
4. How does public transport differ from private transport, and what are the benefits of each?
5. What is cargo transport, and how does it contribute to the global economy?
6. How has the digital age impacted the concept of information transport, and what are some examples of information transport methods?
7. What role does transport infrastructure play in supporting transportation systems? Can you list some examples of transport infrastructure?
8. What is transportation planning, and why is it crucial for optimizing transportation systems?
9. What are some of the environmental and social impacts associated with transportation, as mentioned in the text?
10. How does transportation contribute to economic development, and what are the key factors it connects?
11. In the context of transportation, what does sustainability mean, and why is it important in today's world?
12. **Fill the gap:**
13. Transport refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people, goods, or information from one place to another.

a) exchange b) movement c) interaction d) gathering

***Correct answer:*** *b) movement*

1. Public transportation systems, like buses, trams, subways, and commuter trains, are available for use by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) government officials b) the general public c) businesses d) tourists

**Correct answer:** b) the general public

1. Cargo transport focuses on the movement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, often involving container ships, cargo planes, and logistics networks.

a) animals b) ideas c) goods d) information

**Correct answer:** c) goods

1. Information transport involves the transmission of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over communication networks, including the internet, telephone lines, and wireless systems.

a) physical objects b) data, messages, and digital content c) people d) emotions

**Correct answer:** b) data, messages, and digital content

1. Transport is essential for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as it connects people to jobs, markets, and services.

a) causing chaos b) economic development c) environmental destruction d) political campaigns

**Correct answer:** b) economic development

1. Transportation planning is the process of designing and managing transportation systems to optimize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, safety, and sustainability.

a) traffic jams b) speed limits c) efficiency d) pollution

**Correct answer:** c) efficiency

1. What are the different forms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mentioned in the text? Can you provide examples of each?

a) education b) communication c) physical transport d) innovation

**Correct answer:** c) physical transport

1. How does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transport differ from private transport, and what are the benefits of each?

a) public b) digital c) cargo d) environmental

**Correct answer:** a) public

T**ext 2**

**MEANS OF TRANSPORT: GENERAL INFORMATION**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Means of Transport** - Засоби транспорту
2. **Transportation** - Транспорт
3. **Road Transport** - Дорожній транспорт
4. **Rail Transport** - Залізничний транспорт
5. **Water Transport** - Водний транспорт
6. **Air Transport** - Повітряний транспорт
7. **Public Transport** - Громадський транспорт
8. **Private Transport** - Приватний транспорт
9. **Cargo Transport** - Транспорт вантажів
10. **Information Transport** - Транспортування інформації
11. **Pipeline Transport** - Транспортування по трубопроводу
12. **Vessel** - Судно
13. **Efficiency** - Ефективність
14. **Flexibility** - Гнучкість
15. **Infrastructure** - Інфраструктура
16. **Sustainability** - Сталість
17. **Commuting** - Добірка (поїздка на роботу)
18. **Bulk Cargo** - Великі вантажі
19. **Rapid** - Швидкий
20. **Express Delivery** - Експрес-доставка
21. **Read the text**

Transportation is an essential aspect of modern society, enabling the movement of people, goods, and information from one place to another. Various means of transport have evolved to cater to different needs and distances, shaping the way we live and interact with the world. Here's an overview of some common means of transport:

1. **Road Transport**: Road transport is perhaps the most widespread means of transport. It includes vehicles such as cars, motorcycles, buses, and trucks, which operate on road networks. Road transport is highly flexible and accessible, making it suitable for short to medium distances.
2. **Rail Transport**: Rail transport involves the use of trains running on tracks or railways. It's known for its efficiency in carrying heavy cargo and passengers over long distances. Trains are a vital part of both freight and passenger transport systems.
3. **Water Transport**: Water transport encompasses various vessels like ships, boats, and ferries, which navigate rivers, lakes, seas, and oceans. It is an efficient means of transporting bulk cargo and passengers, especially over long international routes.
4. **Air Transport**: Air transport involves airplanes and helicopters, which travel through the skies. It's the fastest means of transportation and is crucial for international travel and the rapid delivery of goods. Commercial airlines and cargo carriers serve this purpose.
5. **Public Transport**: Public transport systems, including buses, trams, subways, and commuter trains, provide shared transportation services for the general public. They help reduce traffic congestion, promote sustainability, and are often the lifeblood of urban mobility.
6. **Private Transport**: Private transport refers to personal vehicles owned and operated by individuals or organizations. This category includes cars, motorcycles, and even bicycles, offering convenience and flexibility for daily commuting.
7. **Cargo Transport**: Cargo transport involves the movement of goods and commodities. It includes various modes like container ships for international trade, cargo planes for express deliveries, and trucking for local distribution.
8. **Information Transport**: In the digital age, information transport involves the transmission of data, messages, and digital content over communication networks. The internet and telecommunications systems are primary mediums for information transport.
9. **Pipeline Transport**: Pipeline transport is used to move liquids and gases, typically over long distances. It's commonly used for transporting oil, natural gas, and water.

Each means of transport has its advantages and disadvantages, and their choice depends on factors such as distance, speed, cost, environmental impact, and infrastructure availability. As societies continue to evolve, transportation systems will adapt and develop to meet the changing needs of a globalized world.

1. **Answer the questions**
2. What is meant by "means of transport," and why are they essential in modern society?
3. Can you name and describe four common forms of road transport mentioned in the text?
4. How does rail transport differ from road transport, and what are its advantages?
5. What types of bodies of water are typically navigated by vessels in water transport, and what role does it play in global trade?
6. What makes air transport unique among the means of transport, and in what situations is it particularly advantageous?
7. How does public transport contribute to urban mobility, and what are some examples of public transportation systems?
8. In the context of transportation, what is the difference between private and public transport, and what factors might influence an individual's choice between them?
9. What are the main advantages of cargo transport, and what are some common modes used for cargo transportation?
10. How has the digital age influenced information transport, and what are some of the primary mediums for transmitting information mentioned in the text?
11. Can you explain the concept of sustainability in the context of transportation, and why is it important for the future of transport systems?
12. **Fill the gap**
13. **Road transport is commonly used for transporting goods and people over \_\_\_\_\_\_ distances.**

a) short b) international c) underground d) space

***Correct answer:*** *a) short*

1. **Rail transport is known for its efficiency in carrying \_\_\_\_\_\_ cargo and passengers over long distances.**

a) digital b) heavy c) perishable d) small

***Correct answer:*** *b) heavy*

1. **Water transport involves the use of various vessels to navigate rivers, lakes, seas, and \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) deserts b) mountains c) forests d) oceans

***Correct answer:*** *d) oceans*

1. **Air transport is the fastest means of transportation and is crucial for international travel and \_\_\_\_\_\_ deliveries.**

a) overnight b) road c) water d) rail

***Correct answer:*** *a) overnight*

1. **Public transport systems, such as buses, trams, and subways, provide shared transportation services for \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) government officials b) the general public c) private companies d) astronauts

**Correct answer:** b) the general public

1. **Private transport refers to personal vehicles owned and operated by \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) government agencies b) large corporations c) individuals or organizations d) schools

***Correct answer:*** *c) individuals or organizations*

1. **Cargo transport involves the movement of \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) people b) animals c) goods and commodities d) information

***Correct answer:*** *c) goods and commodities*

1. **In the digital age, information transport involves the transmission of data, messages, and digital content over \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) carrier pigeons b) communication networks c) smoke signals d) handwritten letters

***Correct answer:*** *b) communication networks*

**Text 3**

**ROAD TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Road Transport** - Дорожній транспорт
2. **Movement** - Рух
3. **People** - Люди
4. **Goods** - Товари
5. **Versatility** - Універсальність
6. **Accessibility** - Доступність
7. **Short to Medium Distances** - Короткі та середні відстані
8. **Personal** - Особистий
9. **Public** - Громадський
10. **Cargo Transport** - Транспорт вантажів
11. **Challenges** - Виклики
12. **Traffic Congestion** - Затори на дорогах
13. **Environmental Concerns** - Екологічні проблеми
14. **Infrastructure** - Інфраструктура
15. **Maintenance** - Обслуговування
16. **Expansion** - Розширення

**I.Read the text**

Road Transport refers to the movement of people, goods, or materials using various types of vehicles on roads and highways. It is one of the most common and widely used means of transportation in many parts of the world. Road transport encompasses a wide range of vehicles, from personal cars and motorcycles to buses and trucks, all designed to transport people and cargo on paved or unpaved roadways.

Here are some key aspects of road transport:

1. **Versatility:** Road transport is highly versatile and can be adapted to transport various types of cargo and passengers. It can operate on a network of roads, ranging from local streets to extensive highway systems.
2. **Accessibility:** Roads are accessible in most urban and rural areas, making road transport readily available to a wide range of people and businesses. This accessibility contributes to the popularity of road transport for daily commuting and the distribution of goods.
3. **Short to Medium Distances:** Road transport is especially suitable for short to medium distances. It is an efficient mode of transportation for traveling within cities and regions.
4. **Personal and Public:** Road transport includes both personal vehicles, like cars and motorcycles, as well as public transportation services, such as buses and trams. Public transportation systems provide shared mobility options for communities and help reduce traffic congestion and pollution.
5. **Cargo Transport:** Road transport plays a critical role in the distribution of goods. Trucks are commonly used to transport a wide variety of products, from consumer goods to construction materials.
6. **Challenges:** Despite its benefits, road transport faces challenges such as traffic congestion, environmental concerns related to emissions, and the need for infrastructure maintenance and expansion.

In summary, road transport is a versatile and accessible means of transportation that is integral to daily life and economic activities in many parts of the world. It provides the flexibility to transport people and goods efficiently, making it a fundamental component of modern transportation systems.

**II. Answer the questions**

1. What is road transport, and why is it considered one of the most common means of transportation?
2. How does road transport contribute to the movement of goods and people in both urban and rural areas?
3. What types of vehicles are typically used in road transport, and how do they vary in terms of capacity and purpose?
4. What are the advantages of road transport in terms of versatility and accessibility?
5. In what situations is road transport particularly suitable, and why is it well-suited for short to medium distances?
6. How does road transport play a role in both personal and public transportation, and what are some examples of each?
7. What challenges does road transport face, and how do issues like traffic congestion and environmental concerns impact it?
8. How does road transport contribute to the distribution of goods, and what types of products are commonly transported by road?
9. What are some measures that can be taken to address challenges and improve the efficiency and sustainability of road transport?
10. In your opinion, what are the main benefits and drawbacks of road transport compared to other means of transportation, such as rail or air transport?

**III.Fill the gap**

1. **Road transport is commonly used for transporting goods and people over \_\_\_\_\_\_ distances.**

a) short b) international c) underwater d) interstellar

***Correct answer:*** *a) short*

1. **Road transport offers great \_\_\_\_\_\_ because it can adapt to various types of cargo and passengers.**

a) predictability b) versatility c) exclusivity d) efficiency

***Correct answer:*** *b) versatility*

1. **Roads are highly \_\_\_\_\_\_, making road transport accessible in both urban and rural areas.**

a) treacherous b) obstructive c) accessible d) eccentric

***Correct answer:*** *c) accessible*

1. **Trucks are commonly used in road transport for the efficient \_\_\_\_\_\_ of goods.**

a) storage b) distribution c) conservation d) depreciation

***Correct answer:*** *b) distribution*

1. **Traffic congestion is one of the main \_\_\_\_\_\_ faced by road transport systems in many cities.**

a) opportunities b) challenges c) privileges d) assets

***Correct answer:*** *b) challenges*

1. **Environmental \_\_\_\_\_\_ are becoming increasingly important in the context of road transport due to concerns about emissions.**

a) advantages b) necessities c) concerns d) innovations

***Correct answer:*** *c) concerns*

1. **Infrastructure \_\_\_\_\_\_ and maintenance are crucial to ensure the smooth operation of road transport networks.**

a) development b) destruction c) expansion d) enhancement

***Correct answer:*** *c) expansion*

**Text 4**

**RAIL TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Rail Transport** - Залізничний транспорт
2. **Efficiency** - Ефективність
3. **Speed** - Швидкість
4. **Safety** - Безпека
5. **Reliability** - Надійність
6. **Environmental Benefits** - Екологічні переваги
7. **Versatility** - Універсальність
8. **Public Transport** - Громадський транспорт
9. **Infrastructure** - Інфраструктура
10. **Challenges** - Виклики
11. **Modernization** - Модернізація
12. **Cargo** - Вантаж
13. **Passenger** - Пасажир
14. **Network** - Мережа
15. **Tracks** - Рейки
16. **Stations** - Станції
17. **Signaling Systems** - Системи сигналізації
18. **Maintenance Facilities** – Засоби технічного обслуговування
19. **Emissions** - Викиди
20. **Punctuality** - Пунктуальність
	1. **Read the text**

Rail Transport: A Vital Mode of Transportation

Rail transport, also known as railway or railroad transportation, is a critical and longstanding mode of moving people and goods efficiently and safely. It involves the use of trains, which run on dedicated tracks or railways. Rail transport has played a significant role in the development of modern societies and continues to be an essential part of transportation networks around the world.

Here are some key aspects of rail transport:

1. **Efficiency and Speed**: Trains are known for their efficiency and ability to transport large quantities of goods and passengers over long distances. They are particularly well-suited for bulk cargo transport and long-haul passenger travel.
2. **Safety**: Rail transport is considered one of the safest modes of transportation due to the well-maintained tracks and stringent safety standards. Trains are designed to handle various weather conditions and terrains.
3. **Reliability**: Trains are known for their reliability and punctuality. Schedules are often adhered to, making rail transport an attractive option for both passengers and freight shippers.
4. **Environmental Benefits**: Rail transport is generally more energy-efficient and environmentally friendly compared to some other modes of transportation, as it produces lower emissions per ton-mile of cargo or passenger travel.
5. **Versatility**: Railways can transport a wide range of goods, including raw materials, manufactured products, and even hazardous materials. Passenger trains offer various classes and services to cater to different travel needs.
6. **Public Transport**: In addition to freight transport, many countries have extensive networks of passenger trains for daily commuting and long-distance travel. High-speed trains have become increasingly popular for rapid intercity travel.
7. **Infrastructure**: Rail transport requires dedicated infrastructure, including tracks, stations, signaling systems, and maintenance facilities. Governments and private companies invest in maintaining and expanding railway networks.
8. **Challenges and Modernization**: While rail transport has numerous advantages, it faces challenges such as competition from other modes of transport and the need for ongoing modernization to meet changing demands.

In conclusion, rail transport is a vital component of transportation systems worldwide, offering efficiency, safety, and environmental benefits. It plays a crucial role in the movement of goods and people, contributing to economic development and sustainable mobility. The ongoing development and modernization of railway networks ensure that rail transport continues to be a reliable and essential mode of transportation in the 21st century.

**II. Answer the questions**

1. What is rail transport, and what distinguishes it as a mode of transportation?
2. How does rail transport contribute to efficiency and speed in the movement of goods and passengers?
3. Why is rail transport considered one of the safest modes of transportation, and what safety measures are in place for trains?
4. What are the environmental benefits associated with rail transport, and how does it compare to other modes in terms of emissions?
5. In what ways is rail transport versatile, and what types of goods can be transported using railways?
6. How does rail transport function as a public transportation system, and what role do passenger trains play in daily commuting and long-distance travel?
7. What infrastructure is required for rail transport, and how is it maintained and expanded to meet the needs of modern society?
8. What challenges does rail transport face in today's transportation landscape, and how can modernization address these challenges?
9. Can you provide examples of countries or regions where high-speed trains have become a popular means of intercity travel?
10. How does rail transport contribute to economic development and sustainable mobility in societies around the world?

**III.Fill the gap**

1. Rail transport, also known as railway or railroad transportation, involves the use of trains, which run on dedicated tracks or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) highways b) runways c) railways d) waterways

*Correct answer: c) railways*

1. Trains are known for their efficiency and ability to transport large quantities of goods and passengers over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distances.

a) short b) international c) underground d) extraterrestrial

*Correct answer: b) international*

1. One of the key advantages of rail transport is its reputation for being one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modes of transportation.

a) slowest b) least reliable c) safest d) most expensive

*Correct answer: c) safest*

1. Rail transport is generally considered more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than some other modes of transportation due to its lower emissions per ton-mile.

a) energy-efficient b) noisy c) crowded d) unpredictable

*Correct answer: a) energy-efficient*

1. Railways can transport a wide range of goods, including raw materials, manufactured products, and even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ materials.

a) obsolete b) hazardous c) perishable d) virtual

*Correct answer: b) hazardous*

1. Many countries have extensive networks of passenger trains for daily commuting and long-distance travel, offering various classes and services to cater to different travel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) destinations b) styles c) needs d) costs

*Correct answer: c) needs*

1. Rail transport requires dedicated infrastructure, including tracks, stations, signaling systems, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ facilities.

a) shopping centers b) maintenance c) schools d) restaurants

*Correct answer: b) maintenance*

**Text 5**

**WATER TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Water Transport** - Водний транспорт
2. **Vessels** - Судна
3. **International Trade** - Міжнародна торгівля
4. **Bulk Cargo** - Великі вантажі
5. **Passenger Travel** - Пасажирський транспорт
6. **Environmental Considerations** - Екологічні аспекти
7. **Infrastructure** - Інфраструктура
8. **History and Culture** - Історія та культура
9. **Safety** - Безпека
10. **Information Transport** - Транспортування інформації
11. **Oceans** - Океани
12. **Seas** - Моря
13. **Rivers** - Річки
14. **Lakes** - Озера
15. **Canals** - Канали
16. **Cargo Ships** - Вантажні судна
17. **Cruise Liners** - Лайнери для круїзів
18. **Port** - Порт
19. **Harbor** - Гавань
20. **Emissions** – Викиди
	1. **Read the text**

Water Transport: Navigating the World's Oceans and Waterways

Water transport, also known as maritime or waterborne transport, encompasses the movement of goods, passengers, and information by vessels on various bodies of water, including oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, and canals. It is one of the oldest and most vital modes of transportation, playing a significant role in global trade, travel, and communication.

Here are some key aspects of water transport:

1. **Vessels and Ships**: Water transport relies on a variety of vessels, from small boats and ferries to massive cargo ships, container vessels, cruise liners, and naval vessels. Each type of vessel is designed for specific purposes, such as transporting passengers, cargo, or military personnel.
2. **International Trade**: Water transport is fundamental to international trade, as it facilitates the movement of raw materials, manufactured goods, and commodities across the globe. Ports and harbors serve as crucial hubs for loading and unloading cargo.
3. **Bulk Cargo**: Ships, especially large container vessels, are well-suited for carrying bulk cargo like coal, oil, grain, and minerals. They can transport enormous quantities of goods economically.
4. **Passenger Travel**: Water transport offers various options for passenger travel, including ferries for short-distance commuting, cruise ships for leisure travel, and high-speed boats for rapid transit between islands or coastal regions.
5. **Environmental Considerations**: Water transport is generally considered an eco-friendly mode of transportation because it produces fewer emissions per ton-mile compared to some other modes. However, it can also have environmental impacts, such as oil spills and disturbances to marine ecosystems.
6. **Infrastructure**: Ports, docks, canals, locks, and navigation channels are essential parts of water transport infrastructure. Investment in maintaining and expanding this infrastructure is vital for the industry's growth and efficiency.
7. **History and Culture**: Water transport has a rich history and cultural significance in many regions. It has been a driver of exploration, trade, and the exchange of ideas throughout human history.
8. **Safety**: Safety is a paramount concern in water transport due to the inherent risks of operating vessels in water. Stringent regulations and safety measures are in place to mitigate these risks.
9. **Information Transport**: In the modern digital age, undersea cables and satellite technology facilitate the transmission of information across oceans, enabling global communication and data transfer.

In summary, water transport remains a crucial and versatile mode of transportation with a global impact. Whether for the movement of goods, people, or information, water transport connects nations, supports economies, and contributes to the cultural heritage of many regions. As technology and sustainability efforts continue to evolve, water transport is likely to play an enduring role in shaping the world's future.

* 1. **Answer the questions**
1. What is water transport, and what types of bodies of water does it encompass?
2. How does water transport contribute to international trade, and why are ports and harbors crucial in this context?
3. What types of vessels are commonly used in water transport, and how do they differ in terms of their purposes and capacities?
4. Can you provide examples of bulk cargo that are often transported by ships, and why are ships suitable for carrying such cargo?
5. What are the various options for passenger travel in water transport, and how do they cater to different travel needs?
6. In what ways is water transport considered eco-friendly, and what environmental considerations should be taken into account in this mode of transportation?
7. What is the role of infrastructure in water transport, and why is investment in maintaining and expanding it essential for the industry?
8. How has water transport contributed to the cultural heritage and historical development of various regions around the world?
9. What safety measures and regulations are in place to ensure the safety of water transport operations?
10. In the context of information transport, how does technology enable the transmission of data across oceans, and what role does this play in global communication?

**III.Fill the gap**

1. Water transport, also known as maritime or waterborne transport, involves the movement of goods, passengers, and information by vessels on various bodies of water, including oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) roads b) deserts c) canals d) mountains

*Correct answer: c) canals*

1. Vessels and ships are fundamental to water transport, ranging from small boats and ferries to massive cargo ships, container vessels, cruise liners, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) submarines b) helicopters c) tanks d) naval vessels

*Correct answer: d) naval vessels*

1. One of the primary advantages of water transport is its efficiency and ability to transport large quantities of goods and passengers over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distances.

a) short b) interstellar c) international d) underground

*Correct answer: c) international*

1. Water transport is considered eco-friendly because it produces fewer emissions per ton-mile compared to some other modes of transportation, making it a more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ choice.

a) expensive b) unreliable c) energy-efficient d) noisy

*Correct answer: c) energy-efficient*

1. Ports and harbors serve as crucial hubs for loading and unloading cargo, facilitating the movement of goods in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade.

a) domestic b) underground c) international d) air

*Correct answer: c) international*

1. Safety is a paramount concern in water transport due to the inherent risks of operating vessels in water, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regulations and safety measures are in place to mitigate these risks.

a) lax b) stringent c) irrelevant d) complicated

*Correct answer: b) stringent*

**Text 6**

**AIR TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Air Transport** - Повітряний транспорт
2. **Aviation** - Авіація
3. **Efficiency** - Ефективність
4. **Global Connectivity** - Глобальне підключення
5. **Aircraft** - Літаки
6. **Speed** - Швидкість
7. **Cargo and Freight** - Вантаж і вантажні перевезення
8. **Safety** - Безпека
9. **Accessibility** - Доступність
10. **Connectivity** - Зв'язок
11. **Environmental Concerns** - Екологічні питання
12. **Technology Advancements** - Технологічні досягнення
13. **Emergencies** - Надзвичайні ситуації
14. **Humanitarian Aid** - Гуманітарна допомога
15. **Sustainability** - Сталість
16. **Airport Congestion** - Затори в аеропортах
17. **Air Traffic Management** - Управління повітряним рухом
18. **Rapid Relief Efforts** - Швидкі гуманітарні дії
	1. **Read the text**

Air Transport: Connecting the World at High Altitudes

Air transport, often referred to as aviation, plays a pivotal role in modern society by providing fast, efficient, and global connectivity. It involves the movement of people, goods, and information through the use of aircraft, such as airplanes and helicopters. Air transport has revolutionized the way people travel, conduct business, and access remote regions, making it an indispensable part of the global transportation network.

Here are some key aspects of air transport:

1. **Speed and Efficiency**: Air transport is renowned for its speed and efficiency. It enables passengers to reach distant destinations in a matter of hours, significantly reducing travel times compared to other modes of transportation.
2. **Global Reach**: Aircraft can access virtually any location with an airstrip or airport, connecting cities, towns, islands, and even remote areas that are otherwise difficult to reach by land or water transport.
3. **Cargo and Freight**: Air transport is crucial for the rapid movement of goods and cargo, including perishable items, high-value products, and critical medical supplies. Cargo planes and integrated logistics networks ensure timely deliveries.
4. **Safety**: Aviation is one of the safest modes of transportation due to rigorous safety standards, advanced technology, and highly trained personnel. Airlines prioritize passenger safety as their top priority.
5. **Accessibility**: Commercial aviation makes air travel accessible to a broad spectrum of the population. It offers various classes of service to cater to different passenger preferences and budgets.
6. **Connectivity**: Air transport is instrumental in facilitating business activities, tourism, and cultural exchanges on a global scale. International airports serve as gateways for international travel and commerce.
7. **Environmental Concerns**: While air transport is efficient, it also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. Aircraft manufacturers and airlines are increasingly focused on developing and adopting more fuel-efficient technologies to mitigate environmental impact.
8. **Technology Advancements**: Advances in aviation technology have led to the development of larger, more fuel-efficient aircraft, as well as innovations in navigation, communication, and safety systems.
9. **Emergencies and Humanitarian Aid**: Air transport plays a vital role in delivering humanitarian aid and responding to emergencies, allowing for rapid relief efforts during disasters and crises.
10. **Future Challenges**: Air transport faces challenges such as airport congestion, sustainability concerns, and the need for improved air traffic management systems to accommodate increasing demand.

In conclusion, air transport is a dynamic and integral part of the global transportation landscape. It has transformed the world by bringing distant regions closer together and enabling the rapid movement of people and goods. As technology continues to advance, air transport will likely play an even more significant role in shaping the way we connect and interact with the world.

* 1. **Answer the questions**
1. What is air transport, and how does it contribute to global connectivity and efficiency in transportation?
2. What are the key advantages of air transport in terms of speed and accessibility for passengers?
3. How does air transport play a crucial role in the movement of cargo and freight, and what types of goods are commonly transported by air?
4. Why is safety a top priority in aviation, and what measures are in place to ensure passenger and crew safety?
5. What are some environmental concerns associated with air transport, and how are airlines and manufacturers working to address them?
6. How has technology advancement impacted the aviation industry, and what innovations have improved safety and efficiency in air travel?
7. In what ways does air transport facilitate global connectivity for businesses, tourism, and cultural exchanges?
8. Can you explain the role of airports as gateways for international travel and commerce?
9. How does air transport contribute to humanitarian efforts and emergency response, and why is it a vital resource in such situations?
10. What challenges does the air transport industry face in the future, and how might it evolve to accommodate increasing demand and address sustainability concerns?
	1. **Fill the gap**
11. Air transport, often referred to as aviation, provides fast, efficient, and global connectivity by using aircraft, such as airplanes and helicopters, to move people, goods, and information. It is known for its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compared to other modes of transportation.

a) affordability b) speed c) complexity d) unreliability

*Correct answer: b) speed*

1. Aircraft can access virtually any location with an airstrip or airport, connecting cities, towns, islands, and even remote areas that are otherwise difficult to reach by land or water transport, demonstrating its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) exclusivity b) affordability c) accessibility d) congestion

*Correct answer: c) accessibility*

1. Air transport is crucial for the rapid movement of goods and cargo, including perishable items, high-value products, and critical medical supplies. Cargo planes and integrated logistics networks ensure timely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) delays b) deliveries c) diversions d) disruptions

*Correct answer: b) deliveries*

1. Aviation is considered one of the safest modes of transportation due to rigorous safety standards, advanced technology, and highly trained personnel. Airlines prioritize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as their top priority.

a) comfort b) efficiency c) passenger safety d) affordability

*Correct answer: c) passenger safety*

1. Air transport is instrumental in facilitating business activities, tourism, and cultural exchanges on a global scale. International airports serve as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for international travel and commerce.

a) barriers b) gateways c) hindrances d) limitations

*Correct answer: b) gateways*

1. While air transport is efficient, it also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. Aircraft manufacturers and airlines are increasingly focused on developing and adopting more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technologies to mitigate environmental impact.

a) fuel-efficient b) noisy c) polluting d) unreliable

*Correct answer: a) fuel-efficient*

T**ext 7**

**PUBLIC TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Public Transport** – Громадський транспорт
2. **Mass Transit** – Масовий транспорт
3. **Urban Mobility** – Міська мобільність
4. **Buses** – Автобуси
5. **Trams** – Трамваї
6. **Subways** – Метро (підземка)
7. **Commuter Trains** – Поїзди підсобного сполучення
8. **Light Rail Systems** – Трамвайні системи
9. **Accessibility** – Доступність
10. **Economic Benefits** – Економічні переваги
11. **Environmental Impact** – Вплив на навколишнє середовище
12. **Traffic Congestion** – Затори на дорогах
13. **Efficiency** – Ефективність
14. **Integration** – Інтеграція
15. **Safety** – Безпека
16. **Reduced Energy Consumption** – Зменшення споживання енергії
17. **Urban Planning** – Міське планування
18. **Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)** – Розвиток на базі громадського транспорту
19. **Challenges** – Виклики
20. **Sustainable Urban Development** – Стале міське розвиток

**I. Read the text**

Public Transport: The Backbone of Urban Mobility

Public transport, often simply referred to as "mass transit," is a vital component of urban transportation systems in cities around the world. It encompasses various modes of shared transportation services designed to move a large number of people efficiently within urban areas and their suburbs. Public transport includes options such as buses, trams, subways (also known as metros or undergrounds), commuter trains, and light rail systems. This network of services plays a fundamental role in reducing traffic congestion, lowering emissions, and providing accessible mobility options for residents and visitors alike.

Here are some key aspects of public transport:

1. **Accessibility**: Public transport is designed to be accessible to a broad cross-section of the population. It provides an affordable and convenient means of transportation for people who may not have access to private vehicles.
2. **Economic Benefits**: Public transport contributes significantly to a city's economy by connecting residents to job centers, educational institutions, and commercial areas. It also reduces the financial burden on individuals who choose not to own a car.
3. **Environmental Impact**: Public transport is generally more environmentally friendly than private car use, as it reduces the number of individual vehicles on the road and lowers emissions per passenger mile.
4. **Reduction of Traffic Congestion**: Mass transit systems help alleviate traffic congestion in urban areas, leading to shorter commute times and less stress for commuters.
5. **Efficiency**: Public transport systems are designed to be efficient, with fixed routes, schedules, and dedicated lanes in some cases, ensuring that passengers can reach their destinations reliably.
6. **Integration**: Many cities have integrated public transport networks, allowing passengers to switch seamlessly between different modes of transport (e.g., bus to subway) using a single ticket or payment card.
7. **Safety**: Public transport is generally considered a safe mode of travel, with lower accident rates compared to private vehicles.
8. **Reduced Energy Consumption**: Mass transit systems are more energy-efficient than individual cars, as they can carry many passengers using less fuel per person.
9. **Urban Planning**: Public transport often influences urban planning and development, with transit-oriented development (TOD) promoting mixed-use, walkable communities around transit hubs.
10. **Challenges**: Public transport systems face challenges such as funding, maintenance, and adapting to changing urban populations and technologies.

In summary, public transport is a critical element of urban mobility, providing efficient, affordable, and sustainable transportation solutions for cities. It plays a key role in reducing congestion, improving air quality, and enhancing the overall quality of life in urban areas. As cities continue to grow and evolve, investing in and expanding public transport networks remains a priority for sustainable urban development.

* 1. **Answer the questions**
1. What is public transport, and why is it considered a vital component of urban transportation systems?
2. Can you list some examples of modes of public transport mentioned in the text, and how do they differ in terms of their operation and infrastructure?
3. What are the economic benefits of public transport for cities, and how does it contribute to the local economy?
4. How does public transport impact the environment, and what are some of its advantages in terms of reducing emissions?
5. What role does public transport play in reducing traffic congestion in urban areas, and how does it improve the overall quality of life for residents?
6. What measures are taken to ensure the safety of passengers using public transport systems, and how do accident rates compare to private vehicles?
7. How does the integration of different modes of public transport enhance the convenience and efficiency of urban mobility?
8. In what ways does public transport influence urban planning and development, and what is transit-oriented development (TOD)?
9. What challenges do public transport systems face, and how can cities address funding, maintenance, and adaptation to changing urban populations and technologies?
10. How can investing in and expanding public transport networks contribute to sustainable urban development in growing cities?
	1. **Fill the gap**
11. Public transport, often simply referred to as "mass transit," is a vital component of urban transportation systems in cities around the world. It encompasses various modes of shared transportation services designed to move a large number of people efficiently within urban areas and their suburbs. Public transport includes options such as buses, trams, subways (also known as metros or undergrounds), commuter trains, and light rail systems. This network of services plays a fundamental role in reducing traffic congestion, lowering emissions, and providing accessible mobility options for residents and visitors alike. Public transport is designed to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a broad cross-section of the population.

a) unaffordable b) inconvenient c) accessible d) exclusive

*Correct answer: c) accessible*

1. Public transport contributes significantly to a city's economy by connecting residents to job centers, educational institutions, and commercial areas. It also reduces the financial burden on individuals who choose not to own a car. This demonstrates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ benefits of mass transit.

a) social b) economic c) environmental d) political

*Correct answer: b) economic*

1. Public transport is generally more environmentally friendly than private car use, as it reduces the number of individual vehicles on the road and lowers emissions per passenger mile. This helps mitigate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact of transportation.

a) economic b) political c) environmental d) social

*Correct answer: c) environmental*

1. Mass transit systems help alleviate traffic congestion in urban areas, leading to shorter commute times and less stress for commuters. They play a significant role in reducing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on city roads.

a) pollution b) efficiency c) congestion d) convenience

*Correct answer: c) congestion*

1. Public transport systems are designed to be efficient, with fixed routes, schedules, and dedicated lanes in some cases, ensuring that passengers can reach their destinations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) unpredictably b) unreliably c) reliably d) inconveniently

*Correct answer: c) reliably*

1. Many cities have integrated public transport networks, allowing passengers to switch seamlessly between different modes of transport (e.g., bus to subway) using a single ticket or payment card. This promotes better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of transportation services.

a) segregation b) exclusion c) integration d) inefficiency

*Correct answer: c) integration*

**Text 8**

**PRIVATE TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Private Transport** - Приватний транспорт
2. **Individual Transport** - Індивідуальний транспорт
3. **Ownership** - Власність
4. **Flexibility** - Гнучкість
5. **Convenience** - Зручність
6. **Privacy** - Конфіденційність
7. **Accessibility** - Доступність
8. **Costs** - Витрати
9. **Environmental Impact** - Вплив на навколишнє середовище
10. **Traffic Congestion** - Затори на дорогах
11. **Alternatives** - Альтернативи
12. **Technological Advances** - Технологічні досягнення
13. **Fossil Fuels** - Видобуті горючі
14. **Carpooling** - Спільні поїздки автомобілем
15. **Ridesharing** - Поїздки з водієм, спільний транспорт
16. **Autonomous Vehicles** - Автономні транспортні засоби
17. **Sustainability** - Сталість
18. **Urban Planning** - Міське планування
19. **Environmental Sustainability** - Екологічна стійкість
20. **Public Transport** - Громадський транспорт
21. **Read the text**

Private Transport: Individual Mobility and Convenience

Private transport, often referred to as personal or individual transport, plays a fundamental role in the lives of people around the world. It encompasses a wide range of vehicles, including personal cars, motorcycles, bicycles, and even walking. Unlike public transport, private transport is characterized by individual ownership and control, offering a high degree of flexibility and convenience to its users.

Here are some key aspects of private transport:

1. **Ownership**: In private transport, individuals own their vehicles, giving them complete control over their mobility. This ownership extends to cars, motorcycles, bicycles, and other personal modes of transport.
2. **Flexibility**: Private transport offers unparalleled flexibility, allowing individuals to travel on their own schedules, choose their routes, and make spontaneous decisions about their journeys.
3. **Convenience**: The convenience of private transport is a major attraction. Personal vehicles are readily available, and users can transport themselves and their belongings without relying on external schedules or services.
4. **Privacy**: Private transport provides a level of privacy not often found in public transport. Users can travel alone or with a select group of individuals without the presence of strangers.
5. **Accessibility**: Private transport is accessible to a broad spectrum of the population, with options ranging from walking and cycling to various vehicle types suited to different preferences and needs.
6. **Costs**: While private transport offers convenience, it also comes with associated costs, including vehicle purchase, maintenance, fuel, insurance, and parking fees. These costs can vary significantly depending on the type of vehicle and usage.
7. **Environmental Impact**: Private transport, especially vehicles powered by fossil fuels, can contribute to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. The environmental impact is a significant consideration for sustainability.
8. **Traffic Congestion**: In urban areas, the popularity of private transport can lead to traffic congestion, longer commute times, and challenges in urban planning.
9. **Alternatives**: Some individuals choose to combine private transport with public transport or use alternative modes like carpooling and ridesharing to reduce costs and environmental impact.
10. **Technological Advances**: Advances in technology, including electric and hybrid vehicles, smartphone apps for navigation and ridesharing, and autonomous vehicles, are changing the landscape of private transport.

In summary, private transport offers individuals a high degree of personal mobility, control, and convenience. It is deeply ingrained in modern lifestyles, providing access to work, education, leisure activities, and more. However, it also poses challenges related to environmental sustainability, traffic congestion, and urban planning, which are topics of ongoing debate and innovation as societies seek to balance individual mobility with broader societal goals.

1. **Answer the questions**
2. What is private transport, and how does it differ from public transport in terms of ownership and control?
3. What are the advantages of private transport, particularly in terms of flexibility, convenience, and privacy?
4. How does private transport contribute to individual mobility, and what modes of private transport are mentioned in the text?
5. What are the associated costs of private transport, and how can these costs vary depending on the type of vehicle and usage?
6. What is the environmental impact of private transport, and why is it a significant consideration for sustainability?
7. In urban areas, what challenges can the popularity of private transport pose, and how does it relate to traffic congestion and urban planning?
8. What alternatives do some individuals choose to reduce the costs and environmental impact of private transport, as mentioned in the text?
9. How have technological advances, such as electric vehicles, ridesharing apps, and autonomous vehicles, influenced the landscape of private transport?
10. What role does private transport play in connecting people to work, education, leisure activities, and other aspects of modern life?
11. How do societies balance the benefits of individual mobility and convenience with broader societal goals related to sustainability and urban planning?
12. **Fill the gap**
13. Private transport, often referred to as personal or individual transport, offers a high degree of flexibility, allowing individuals to travel on their own schedules, choose their routes, and make spontaneous decisions about their journeys. This flexibility is a major attraction for those who value \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their travel.

a) predictability b) affordability c) convenience d) autonomy

*Correct answer: d) autonomy*

1. In private transport, individuals own their vehicles, giving them complete control over their mobility. This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extends to cars, motorcycles, bicycles, and other personal modes of transport.

a) dependence b) autonomy c) ownership d) restriction

*Correct answer: c) ownership*

1. Private transport is known for its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, allowing users to transport themselves and their belongings without relying on external schedules or services.

a) affordability b) privacy c) convenience d) integration

*Correct answer: c) convenience*

1. The convenience of private transport is a major attraction. Personal vehicles are readily available, and users can transport themselves and their belongings without relying on external schedules or services. This demonstrates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of private transport.

a) affordability b) accessibility c) convenience d) complexity

*Correct answer: c) convenience*

1. While private transport offers convenience, it also comes with associated costs, including vehicle purchase, maintenance, fuel, insurance, and parking fees. These costs can vary significantly depending on the type of vehicle and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) usage b) availability c) ownership d) integration

*Correct answer: a) usage*

1. Private transport, especially vehicles powered by fossil fuels, can contribute to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact is a significant consideration for sustainability.

a) economic b) environmental c) social d) technological

*Correct answer: b) environmental*

T**ext 9**

**CARGO TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Cargo Transport** - Перевезення вантажів
2. **Freight Transport** - Перевезення вантажів
3. **Goods Transport** - Перевезення товарів
4. **Raw Materials** - Сировина
5. **Global Economy** - Глобальна економіка
6. **Distribution** - Розподіл
7. **Producers** - Виробники
8. **Consumers** - Споживачі
9. **Logistics** - Логістика
10. **Efficiency** - Ефективність
11. **Infrastructure** - Інфраструктура
12. **Environmental Impact** - Вплив на навколишнє середовище
13. **Safety** - Безпека
14. **Economic Impact** - Економічний вплив
15. **Intermodal Transport** - Міжмодальний транспорт
16. **Congestion** - Затори
17. **Security Concerns** - Питання безпеки
18. **Real-time** - В режимі реального часу
19. **Sustainable Practices** - Стійкі практики
20. **Global Trade** - Глобальна торгівля
21. **Read the text**

Cargo Transport: The Backbone of Global Trade

Cargo transport, also known as freight transport or goods transport, is the lifeline of the global economy. It involves the movement of goods, products, and raw materials from one location to another, whether across town or across continents. Cargo transport is essential for the distribution of goods to consumers, manufacturers, and businesses, enabling economic activities and international trade to thrive.

Here are some key aspects of cargo transport:

1. **Diverse Modes**: Cargo transport employs various modes, including trucks, trains, ships, airplanes, and even pipelines. Each mode serves specific purposes and can be used based on factors like distance, cargo type, and speed requirements.
2. **Global Reach**: Cargo transport allows goods to be transported globally, connecting producers with consumers around the world. Cargo ships and airplanes facilitate international trade by carrying goods across oceans and continents.
3. **Logistics**: Effective cargo transport relies on logistics, which involves planning, organizing, and managing the flow of goods. This includes considerations such as route planning, storage, packaging, and tracking.
4. **Efficiency**: Cargo transport is known for its efficiency in moving large quantities of goods quickly and reliably. Time-sensitive shipments, such as perishable goods, benefit greatly from this efficiency.
5. **Infrastructure**: The infrastructure supporting cargo transport is extensive and includes roads, railways, ports, airports, and distribution centers. Investments in infrastructure are critical for improving transport efficiency.
6. **Environmental Impact**: While cargo transport is essential for trade, it also has environmental consequences, such as emissions from trucks, ships, and airplanes. Sustainable practices and technologies are being developed to mitigate these impacts.
7. **Safety**: Cargo transport companies prioritize safety measures to prevent accidents and protect both the cargo and the personnel involved in transportation.
8. **Economic Impact**: The efficiency of cargo transport contributes to economic growth by reducing costs and improving the availability of goods. It also creates job opportunities in various sectors.
9. **Intermodal Transport**: Many cargo transport systems use intermodal transport, where goods are transferred between different modes of transportation (e.g., ship to truck to train) to optimize efficiency.
10. **Challenges**: Cargo transport faces challenges such as congestion, security concerns, and the need for improved technology to track and manage shipments in real-time.

In conclusion, cargo transport is a critical component of the modern global economy. It enables the exchange of goods on a massive scale, connecting producers, suppliers, and consumers worldwide. As the global economy continues to grow, the efficiency and sustainability of cargo transport will remain essential for fostering economic development and meeting the demands of consumers and businesses.

1. **Answer the questions**
2. What is cargo transport, and why is it considered the backbone of the global economy?
3. What are the various modes of cargo transport mentioned in the text, and how do they serve different purposes in transporting goods?
4. How does cargo transport facilitate global trade, and what role do cargo ships and airplanes play in international trade?
5. What is the importance of logistics in cargo transport, and what factors does it encompass for efficient goods movement?
6. How does cargo transport contribute to economic growth, and what job opportunities does it create in various sectors?
7. What are some environmental consequences associated with cargo transport, and how are sustainable practices and technologies addressing these concerns?
8. How do safety measures play a crucial role in cargo transport, and what steps are taken to ensure the protection of cargo and personnel?
9. What is intermodal transport, and how does it optimize the efficiency of cargo transport systems?
10. What challenges does cargo transport face, such as congestion and security concerns, and how are these challenges being addressed in the industry?
11. In what ways does infrastructure development, including roads, railways, ports, and airports, support and enhance cargo transport efficiency?

**III.Fill the gap**

1. Cargo transport, also known as freight transport or goods transport, is the lifeline of the global economy. It involves the movement of goods, products, and raw materials from one location to another, whether across town or across continents. Cargo transport is essential for the distribution of goods to consumers, manufacturers, and businesses, enabling economic activities and international trade to thrive. This movement of goods is critical for the functioning of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) local community b) global economy c) agricultural sector d) healthcare industry

*Correct answer: b) global economy*

1. Diverse Modes: Cargo transport employs various modes, including trucks, trains, ships, airplanes, and even pipelines. Each mode serves specific purposes and can be used based on factors like distance, cargo type, and speed requirements. For long-distance transport across oceans, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are commonly used.\*\*

a) bicycles b) cargo ships c) motorcycles d) helicopters

*Correct answer: b) cargo ships*

1. Efficiency: Cargo transport is known for its efficiency in moving large quantities of goods quickly and reliably. Time-sensitive shipments, such as perishable goods, benefit greatly from this efficiency. This is particularly important for industries like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sector, where timely delivery is critical.\*\*

a) fashion b) agricultural c) construction d) technology

*Correct answer: b) agricultural*

1. Infrastructure: The infrastructure supporting cargo transport is extensive and includes roads, railways, ports, airports, and distribution centers. Investments in infrastructure are critical for improving transport efficiency. Ports play a crucial role in facilitating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade.\*\*

a) national b) local c) regional d) international

*Correct answer: d) international*

1. Environmental Impact: While cargo transport is essential for trade, it also has environmental consequences, such as emissions from trucks, ships, and airplanes. Sustainable practices and technologies are being developed to mitigate these impacts. One example is the adoption of electric trucks to reduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emissions.\*\*

a) noise b) greenhouse gas c) water d) visual

*Correct answer: b) greenhouse gas*

1. Safety: Cargo transport companies prioritize safety measures to prevent accidents and protect both the cargo and the personnel involved in transportation. Safety is particularly important in the transport of hazardous materials and goods, where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measures are essential.\*\*

a) security b) environmental c) regulatory d) marketing

*Correct answer: c) regulatory*

**Text 10**

**INFORMATION TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Information Transport** - Транспортування інформації
2. **Data Transmission** - Передача даних
3. **Data Transfer** - Передача даних
4. **Digital Age** - Цифрова ера
5. **Infrastructure** - Інфраструктура
6. **Data Networks** - Мережі передачі даних
7. **Global Connectivity** - Глобальна підключеність
8. **Speed and Bandwidth** - Швидкість та пропускна спроможність
9. **Internet** - Інтернет
10. **Telecommunications** - Телекомунікації
11. **Cybersecurity** - Кібербезпека
12. **Cloud Computing** - Хмарні обчислення
13. **Reliability** - Надійність
14. **Data Centers** - Центри обробки даних
15. **Future Innovations** - Майбутні інновації
16. **Redundancy** - Запасність, надлишковість
17. **Failover Systems** - Системи аварійного відновлення
18. **Quantum Communication** - Квантова комунікація
19. **Latency** - Затримка
20. **Digital Circulatory System** - Цифрова система кровообігу

Information Transport: The Digital Backbone of the Modern World

Information transport, also known as data transmission or data transfer, is the invisible yet indispensable infrastructure that powers our modern digital age. It enables the swift movement of data, information, and communication across the globe, connecting individuals, businesses, and governments in real-time. From sending an email to streaming high-definition videos and conducting international video conferences, information transport underpins countless aspects of our daily lives.

Here are some key aspects of information transport:

1. **Data Networks**: Information transport relies on a complex network of cables, optical fibers, satellites, and wireless connections. These networks facilitate the transmission of data in various forms, including text, images, audio, and video.
2. **Global Connectivity**: Information transport knows no geographical boundaries. It allows people from different corners of the world to exchange information instantly, enabling global collaboration, commerce, and communication.
3. **Speed and Bandwidth**: High-speed data transmission and ample bandwidth are essential for seamless information transport. Advances in technology continually push the limits of data transfer rates.
4. **Internet**: The internet is a prime example of information transport, connecting billions of devices and users worldwide. It has become a fundamental tool for education, research, entertainment, and business.
5. **Telecommunications**: Information transport plays a crucial role in telecommunications, supporting telephone calls, messaging, and video conferencing. It is the backbone of both fixed-line and mobile networks.
6. **Cybersecurity**: Protecting the integrity and security of data during transport is paramount. Cybersecurity measures are implemented to safeguard against data breaches, unauthorized access, and cyberattacks.
7. **Cloud Computing**: Cloud services rely on robust information transport to deliver data and applications to users, regardless of their location. Cloud computing has revolutionized how businesses operate and individuals access resources.
8. **Reliability**: Information transport must be highly reliable to ensure that data arrives intact and on time. Redundancy and failover systems are often in place to maintain connectivity.
9. **Data Centers**: Large data centers are hubs of information transport, housing servers and infrastructure that support the storage and retrieval of vast amounts of data.
10. **Future Innovations**: Ongoing research and development in information transport aim to increase speeds, reduce latency, and enhance security. Emerging technologies like 5G and quantum communication promise exciting possibilities.

In summary, information transport is the digital circulatory system of our modern world. It enables the instantaneous flow of information, data, and communication, shaping the way we work, learn, and interact. As technology continues to evolve, information transport will play an increasingly central role in our interconnected global society.

**II. Answer the questions**

1. What is information transport, and why is it considered the digital backbone of the modern world?
2. What are the key components of information transport networks, and how do they facilitate the transmission of data?
3. How does information transport enable global connectivity, and what are some examples of its impact on global collaboration and communication?
4. What role does speed and bandwidth play in ensuring effective information transport, and how have advances in technology improved data transfer rates?
5. How does the internet serve as a prime example of information transport, and what are its fundamental contributions to various aspects of modern life?
6. In what ways does information transport support telecommunications, including telephone calls, messaging, and video conferencing?
7. Why is cybersecurity crucial in information transport, and what measures are taken to protect data during transmission?
8. What is the significance of cloud computing in relation to information transport, and how has it transformed business operations and resource accessibility?
9. How does the reliability of information transport networks ensure the safe and timely delivery of data, and what are redundancy and failover systems?
10. What are some emerging technologies and innovations in information transport, such as 5G and quantum communication, and what possibilities do they offer for the future?
11. **Fill the gap**
12. Information transport, also known as data transmission or data transfer, is the invisible yet indispensable infrastructure that powers our modern digital age. It enables the swift movement of data, information, and communication across the globe, connecting individuals, businesses, and governments in real-time. From sending an email to streaming high-definition videos and conducting international video conferences, information transport underpins countless aspects of our daily lives. Information transport is often compared to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our digital world.

a) circulatory system b) transportation system c) central nervous system d) financial system

*Correct answer: a) circulatory system*

1. Data Networks: Information transport relies on a complex network of cables, optical fibers, satellites, and wireless connections. These networks facilitate the transmission of data in various forms, including text, images, audio, and video. Optical fibers, for example, are known for their ability to transmit data using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signals.\*\*

a) electrical b) radio c) light d) sound

*Correct answer: c) light*

1. Global Connectivity: Information transport knows no geographical boundaries. It allows people from different corners of the world to exchange information instantly, enabling global collaboration, commerce, and communication. This borderless connectivity has transformed the way we conduct business and engage in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.\*\*

a) traditional mail b) local events c) global travel d) international affairs

Correct answer: d) international affairs

1. Telecommunications: Information transport plays a crucial role in telecommunications, supporting telephone calls, messaging, and video conferencing. It is the backbone of both fixed-line and mobile networks. Mobile networks, such as 4G and 5G, have revolutionized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communication.\*\*

a) landline b) international c) local d) wireless

*Correct answer: d) wireless*

1. Cybersecurity: Protecting the integrity and security of data during transport is paramount. Cybersecurity measures are implemented to safeguard against data breaches, unauthorized access, and cyberattacks. Encryption is one of the key techniques used to secure data by converting it into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are unreadable without the appropriate decryption key.\*\*

a) images b) codes c) languages d) symbols

*Correct answer: b) codes*

1. Cloud Computing: Cloud services rely on robust information transport to deliver data and applications to users, regardless of their location. Cloud computing has revolutionized how businesses operate and individuals access resources. Users can access cloud-based services from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devices with an internet connection.\*\*

a) specialized b) outdated c) any d) government-owned

*Correct answer: c) any*

**III.State whether the sentence True of False**

1. True or False: Information transport refers to the visible infrastructure that powers the modern digital age.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Information transport refers to the **invisible** infrastructure that powers the modern digital age.
2. True or False: Information transport primarily involves the physical movement of goods across the globe.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Information transport primarily involves the **digital movement of data and information**, not physical goods.
3. True or False: Information transport is essential for real-time global connectivity and communication.
	* **True** (Correct Answer: True)
	Information transport enables real-time global connectivity and communication.
4. True or False: Optical fibers are commonly used in information transport to transmit data using electrical signals.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Optical fibers are commonly used in information transport to transmit data using **light** signals.
5. True or False: Information transport has geographical boundaries, limiting its reach to specific regions.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Information transport **knows no geographical boundaries** and enables global connectivity.
6. True or False: Mobile networks, such as 4G and 5G, have had no significant impact on modern communication.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Mobile networks, including 4G and 5G, have had a significant impact on modern communication.
7. True or False: Cybersecurity measures are not necessary in information transport, as data is always secure during transmission.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Cybersecurity measures are **necessary** in information transport to secure data during transmission.
8. True or False: Encryption is a technique used to secure data in information transport by converting it into unreadable codes.
	* **True** (Correct Answer: True)
	Encryption is a technique used to secure data in information transport by converting it into **unreadable codes**.
9. True or False: Cloud computing has transformed the way businesses operate but has no impact on individual access to resources.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Cloud computing has transformed the way businesses operate and has a significant impact on **individual access to resources**.
10. True or False: Users can access cloud-based services only from specialized devices with an internet connection.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Users can access cloud-based services from **any devices with an internet connection**.

**Text 11**

**PIPELINE TRANSPORT**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Pipeline Transport** - Транспорт по трубопроводах
2. **Network** - Мережа
3. **Liquids** - Рідини
4. **Gases** - Гази
5. **Solids** - Тверді речовини
6. **Infrastructure** - Інфраструктура
7. **Oil Pipelines** - Нафтопроводи
8. **Natural Gas Pipelines** - Газопроводи
9. **Water Pipelines** - Водопроводи
10. **Slurry Pipelines** - Пульпопроводи
11. **Efficiency** - Ефективність
12. **Safety** - Безпека
13. **Environmental Impact** - Вплив на навколишнє середовище
14. **Long-Distance Transport** - Транспортування на великі відстані
15. **Versatility** - Універсальність
16. **Challenges** - Виклики
17. **Global Impact** - Глобальний вплив
18. **Future Developments** - Майбутні розвитки
19. **Corrosion** - Корозія
20. **Monitoring Systems** - Системи моніторингу
	1. **Read the text**

Pipeline Transport: The Silent Workhorse of Energy and Materials

Pipeline transport is a vital and often overlooked component of our modern infrastructure. It involves the transportation of liquids, gases, and solids through a network of pipelines. While it may not be as visible as highways or railways, pipeline systems are the silent workhorses that move essential resources like oil, natural gas, water, and even minerals efficiently and safely over long distances.

Here are some key aspects of pipeline transport:

1. **Types of Pipelines**: Pipeline systems come in various types to suit the nature of the transported material. For instance, there are oil pipelines, natural gas pipelines, water pipelines, and slurry pipelines used for transporting minerals in a liquid state.
2. **Efficiency**: Pipelines are known for their efficiency in transporting large quantities of materials. They can move massive volumes of liquids or gases with minimal energy consumption, making them a cost-effective choice for long-distance transport.
3. **Safety**: Safety is a paramount concern in pipeline transport. Pipelines are designed with numerous safety features, including monitoring systems, valves, and inspections, to prevent leaks or accidents that could harm the environment or public safety.
4. **Environmental Impact**: Pipeline transport can have a lower environmental impact compared to other modes of transport, as it reduces the need for transporting materials by road or rail, thereby decreasing emissions and minimizing the risk of spills.
5. **Long-Distance Transport**: Pipelines are ideal for long-distance transport, such as cross-country or transcontinental movements. They play a crucial role in supplying energy resources to regions far from the source.
6. **Versatility**: Pipeline systems are versatile and can transport a wide range of materials, from crude oil and natural gas to chemicals and slurries. This versatility makes them invaluable in various industries.
7. **Challenges**: Despite their benefits, pipelines face challenges such as maintenance, potential corrosion, and the need for constant monitoring to ensure safety and efficiency.
8. **Global Impact**: Pipeline transport has a significant impact on global energy markets and trade. The construction of pipelines often involves international cooperation and negotiations.
9. **Future Developments**: Ongoing research focuses on improving pipeline technologies, including the development of smart pipelines with sensors and advanced materials that can enhance efficiency and safety.

In conclusion, pipeline transport is a quiet yet indispensable part of our infrastructure that enables the efficient and safe movement of essential resources. Whether it's supplying energy to distant regions, transporting water for communities, or moving minerals for industrial processes, pipelines play a crucial role in modern society's functioning. Their continued development and innovation will be vital as we address the challenges of resource transport in the future.

1. **Answer the questions**
2. What is pipeline transport, and why is it described as a vital yet often overlooked component of modern infrastructure?
3. What are the main types of pipelines mentioned in the text, and how do they differ based on the materials they transport?
4. How does pipeline transport demonstrate efficiency in moving large quantities of materials over long distances, and what are the advantages of this efficiency?
5. What safety measures and features are implemented in pipeline systems to prevent accidents and protect the environment and public safety?
6. How does pipeline transport compare to other modes of transport in terms of its environmental impact, and what benefits does it offer in reducing emissions and minimizing spills?
7. What role do pipelines play in supplying energy resources to distant regions, and why are they ideal for long-distance transport?
8. In what industries are pipeline systems versatile, and what types of materials can they transport?
9. What challenges do pipelines face, as mentioned in the text, and how are these challenges addressed to ensure safety and efficiency?
10. How does pipeline transport have a global impact on energy markets and trade, and what factors are involved in international pipeline projects?
11. What are some of the future developments and innovations in pipeline technology mentioned in the text, and how might these advancements enhance the efficiency and safety of pipeline transport?
12. **State whether the sentence True of False**
13. True or False: Pipeline transport involves the movement of goods using a network of roads and highways.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Pipeline transport involves the movement of goods through a network of pipelines, not roads and highways.
14. True or False: Pipeline systems are highly visible and easily noticed in our daily lives.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Pipeline systems are often overlooked and not as visible as other forms of infrastructure.
15. True or False: Pipeline transport can move liquids, gases, and solids.
	* **True** (Correct Answer: True)
	Pipeline transport can move a variety of materials, including liquids, gases, and solids.
16. True or False: Pipeline transport is typically inefficient and consumes a significant amount of energy.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Pipeline transport is known for its efficiency in transporting large quantities of materials with minimal energy consumption.
17. True or False: Safety is not a major concern in pipeline transport, as leaks and accidents are rare.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Safety is a paramount concern in pipeline transport, and measures are in place to prevent leaks and accidents.
18. True or False: Pipeline transport has a higher environmental impact compared to other modes of transport.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Pipeline transport can have a lower environmental impact compared to other modes of transport.
19. True or False: Pipeline systems are primarily used for short-distance transport within cities.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Pipeline systems are ideal for long-distance transport, including cross-country or transcontinental movements.
20. True or False: Pipeline systems are limited in their versatility and can only transport a specific type of material.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Pipeline systems are versatile and can transport a wide range of materials.
21. True or False: Pipeline transport faces no significant challenges, and maintenance is rarely required.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Pipeline transport faces challenges such as maintenance, potential corrosion, and the need for constant monitoring.
22. True or False: Pipeline transport has no global impact and is primarily a local transportation method.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Pipeline transport has a significant global impact, especially in energy markets and trade.

**Text 12**

**THE MAIN TASKS OF ALL TRANSPORT MODES**

Here are some key vocabulary words from the text

1. **Transportation** - Транспорт
2. **Mode of Transport** - Спосіб транспорту
3. **Movement** - Рух
4. **Accessibility** - Доступність
5. **Connectivity** - Підключеність
6. **Efficiency** - Ефективність
7. **Speed** - Швидкість
8. **Safety** - Безпека
9. **Security** - Безпека
10. **Environmental Sustainability** - Екологічна стійкість
11. **Economic Impact** - Економічний вплив
12. **Infrastructure** - Інфраструктура
13. **Regulation** - Регулювання
14. **Governance** - Управління
15. **Technological Advancements** - Технологічні досягнення
16. **Global Connectivity** - Глобальна підключеність
17. **Resilience** - Стійкість
18. **Disaster Response** - Реагування на надзвичайні ситуації
19. **Public-Private Collaboration** - Співпраця між громадським і приватним секторами
20. **Infrastructure Investment** - Інвестиції в інфраструктуру

**I. Read the text**

The Main Tasks of All Transport Modes

Transportation plays a vital role in connecting people, goods, and services across regions and nations. Regardless of the mode of transport—whether it's road, rail, water, air, or pipelines—there are common tasks and objectives that they all aim to achieve. Here are the main tasks of all transport modes:

1. **Movement of People and Goods**: The fundamental task of transportation is to facilitate the movement of people and goods from one location to another. This includes the daily commute, business travel, shipping of products, and more.
2. **Accessibility and Connectivity**: Transport modes work to provide accessibility to various regions and communities. They connect remote areas to urban centers, allowing people and businesses to access services, markets, and opportunities.
3. **Efficiency and Speed**: Transport aims to maximize efficiency and reduce travel times. This is crucial for both passenger convenience and the timely delivery of goods. Faster transport can lead to economic benefits and increased competitiveness.
4. **Safety and Security**: Ensuring the safety and security of passengers, cargo, and infrastructure is a top priority. Transport modes implement safety regulations, security measures, and regular maintenance to minimize risks.
5. **Environmental Sustainability**: In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on environmentally sustainable transport. Transport modes strive to minimize their environmental footprint by reducing emissions, adopting clean technologies, and promoting eco-friendly practices.
6. **Economic Impact**: Transport contributes significantly to a nation's economy by creating jobs, generating revenue, and enabling trade. It is a key driver of economic growth and development.
7. **Infrastructure Development**: Developing and maintaining transportation infrastructure, such as roads, railways, ports, and airports, is a critical task. Infrastructure investments are essential for efficient transport systems.
8. **Regulation and Governance**: Transport modes are subject to regulations and governance to ensure fair competition, safety, and adherence to standards. Government agencies and international bodies oversee transport operations.
9. **Technological Advancements**: Embracing technology is an ongoing task for transport. It includes the development of smart transportation systems, digital platforms for ticketing and logistics, and the integration of data for improved efficiency.
10. **Global Connectivity**: Transport plays a key role in connecting nations globally. Air travel, maritime shipping, and international road and rail networks facilitate global trade, diplomacy, and cultural exchange.
11. **Resilience and Disaster Response**: Transport modes need to be resilient in the face of natural disasters and emergencies. They are often called upon to aid in disaster response, evacuation, and relief efforts.
12. **Public and Private Collaboration**: Collaboration between public and private entities is essential for the planning, development, and operation of transport systems. Public-private partnerships are common in the transportation sector.

In summary, the main tasks of all transport modes encompass movement, accessibility, efficiency, safety, sustainability, economic impact, infrastructure development, regulation, technological advancements, global connectivity, resilience, and collaboration. These tasks collectively ensure that transportation systems serve the needs of society while addressing contemporary challenges and opportunities.

* 1. **Answer the questions**
1. What are the fundamental tasks of transportation as described in the text, and why are they essential?
2. How do transport modes contribute to accessibility and connectivity in various regions and communities? Provide examples.
3. Why is efficiency and speed important in transportation, and what benefits can it bring to both passengers and cargo transportation?
4. What measures are taken in the transport industry to ensure safety and security for passengers, cargo, and infrastructure?
5. In what ways is the transport sector addressing environmental sustainability, and what strategies are being employed to reduce its environmental impact?
6. How does transportation impact a nation's economy, and what economic benefits does it bring in terms of job creation and revenue generation?
7. What role does infrastructure development play in ensuring efficient transportation systems, and why are infrastructure investments critical?
8. How is transportation regulated, and what is the role of governance in overseeing transport operations?
9. What are some examples of technological advancements in transportation mentioned in the text, and how are these advancements improving efficiency?
10. How does transportation facilitate global connectivity, and what are the key modes of global transportation mentioned in the text?
11. What challenges does transportation face in terms of resilience, especially during natural disasters and emergencies?
12. How does collaboration between public and private entities contribute to the planning, development, and operation of transport systems?
	1. **State whether the sentence True of False**
13. True or False: The primary task of transportation is to move people, but it does not involve the movement of goods.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Transportation involves the movement of both people and goods.
14. True or False: Accessibility and connectivity are not significant considerations in transportation planning.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Accessibility and connectivity are essential tasks in transportation planning.
15. True or False: Efficient transportation is not critical for economic growth and development.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Efficient transportation is critical for economic growth and development.
16. True or False: Safety and security are not a priority in the transportation industry, as accidents are rare.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Safety and security are top priorities in the transportation industry.
17. True or False: Environmental sustainability is not a concern in transportation, as it has no significant impact on the environment.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Environmental sustainability is a growing concern in transportation.
18. True or False: Transportation does not contribute to a nation's economy and does not create jobs.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Transportation contributes significantly to a nation's economy and job creation.
19. True or False: Infrastructure development is not necessary for efficient transportation systems.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Infrastructure development is critical for efficient transportation systems.
20. True or False: Transportation is not subject to regulations and governance, and it operates without oversight.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Transportation is subject to regulations and governance to ensure compliance with safety and standards.
21. True or False: There have been no technological advancements in transportation in recent years.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	There have been significant technological advancements in transportation.
22. True or False: Transportation has no role in facilitating global connectivity and trade between nations.
	* **False** (Correct Answer: False)
	Transportation plays a crucial role in facilitating global connectivity and trade.

**VOCABULARY**

1. Accessibility - Доступність
2. Advancements - Покращення
3. Airports - Аеропорти
4. Capacity - Місткість
5. Cargo - Вантаж
6. Cargo Transportation - Транспортування вантажів
7. Challenges - Виклики
8. Collaboration - Співпраця
9. Communication - Спілкування
10. Compliance - Дотримання
11. Connectivity - Підключеність
12. Corrosion - Корозія
13. Course - Курс
14. Crisis Response - Реагування на кризу
15. Cross-Country Transport - Транспорт між країнами
16. Cultural Exchange - Культурний обмін
17. Data Transmission - Передача даних
18. Daytime - Денний
19. Development - Розвиток
20. Digital Age - Цифрова епоха
21. Disaster - Надзвичайна ситуація
22. Disaster Response - Реагування на надзвичайні ситуації
23. Discipline - Дисципліна
24. Distribution - Розподіл
25. Economic - Економічний
26. Economic Impact - Економічний вплив
27. Economies - Економіки
28. Efficiency - Ефективність
29. Emergency Evacuation - Евакуація в надзвичайних ситуаціях
30. Emissions - Викиди
31. Energy Resources - Енергетичні ресурси
32. Environmental - Екологічний
33. Environmental Footprint - Екологічний слід
34. Environmental Impact - Вплив на навколишнє середовище
35. Export - Експорт
36. Foreign - Іноземний
37. Freight - Вантаж
38. Fundamental - Фундаментальний
39. Gases - Гази
40. Global Connectivity - Глобальна підключеність
41. Goods - Товари
42. Governance - Управління
43. Impact - Вплив
44. Import - Імпорт
45. Infrastructure - Інфраструктура
46. Infrastructure Development - Розвиток інфраструктури
47. Infrastructure Investment - Інвестиції в інфраструктуру
48. Innovation - Інновація
49. Integration - Інтеграція
50. International Cooperation - Міжнародна співпраця
51. International Diplomacy - Міжнародна дипломатія
52. Job Creation - Створення робочих місць
53. Liquids - Рідини
54. Logistics - Логістика
55. Maintenance - Обслуговування
56. Maritime Transport - Морський транспорт
57. Monitoring - Моніторинг
58. Monitoring Systems - Системи моніторингу
59. Movement - Рух
60. Multimodal - Багатомодальний
61. Nature - Природа
62. Network - Мережа
63. Objective - Мета
64. Organization - Організація
65. Overlooked - Пропущений
66. Passenger Convenience - Зручність для пасажирів
67. Passengers - Пасажири
68. People - Люди
69. Pipeline Systems - Системи трубопроводів
70. Practical - Практичний
71. Private - Приватний
72. Profession - Професія
73. Public - Громадський
74. Public-Private - Громадсько-приватне
75. Public-Private Partnerships - Громадсько-приватні партнерства
76. Railways - Залізниці
77. Recommendations - Рекомендації
78. Regulation - Регулювання
79. Renewable - Відновлюваний
80. Resilience - Стійкість
81. Resilient - Стійкий
82. Response - Реакція
83. Revenue Generation - Генерація прибутку
84. Roadways - Дороги
85. Route - Маршрут
86. Safety - Безпека
87. Safety Features - Засоби безпеки
88. Safety Measures - Заходи безпеки
89. Security - Безпека
90. Shipping - Відправка
91. Smart Transportation Systems - Системи розумного транспорту
92. Solids - Тверді речовини
93. Specialty - Спеціальність
94. Speed - Швидкість
95. Spill - Витік
96. Supply Chain - Ланцюг постачання
97. Sustainability - Стійкість
98. Sustainability - Стійкість
99. Technical Terminology - Технічна термінологія
100. Technological - Технологічний
101. Technological Advancements - Технологічні досягнення
102. Technological Integration - Технологічна інтеграція
103. Technology - Технологія
104. Trade - Торгівля
105. Trade Facilitation - Забезпечення торгівлі
106. Transportation - Транспортування
107. Transportation Modes - Способи транспортування
108. Transportation Network - Транспортна мережа
109. Transporting - Транспортування
110. Transporting Goods - Транспортування товарів
111. Vehicle - Транспортний засіб
112. Versatile - Універсальний
113. Versatility - Універсальність

**FOR NOTES**