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ОГСЭ.06 Английский язык (морской)

Методическое пособие по выполнению самостоятельных работ
по специальности 23.02.01 Организация перевозок и управление на транспорте

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Введение

Методическое пособие для выполнения самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы составлено в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный (английский) язык» по специальности 23.02.01 «Организация перевозок и управление на транспорте (по видам)»

Самостоятельная работа – это деятельность обучающихся в процессе обучения и во внеаудиторное время, выполняемая по заданию преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия.

Цель внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы:

- закрепить знания и умения по темам и разделам дисциплины;
- расширить знания по отдельным темам;
- сформировать умения самостоятельного изучения элементов междисциплинарного курса, пользоваться дополнительной учебной литературой, интернетом;
- развитие самостоятельности, организованности, ответственности;
- работать над формированием общих компетенций, необходимых для осуществления профессиональной деятельности.

ОК1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес,

ОК 2. Организовать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество,

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность;

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития;

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями;

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий;

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи самостоятельного и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации;

ОК 9 Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа выполняется в отдельных тетрадях в виде конспекта (реферата, презентации).

Критериями оценки результатов самостоятельной работы являются:

- уровень усвоения учебного материала;
- обоснованность и чёткость изложения ответа;
- оформление материала в соответствии с требованиями.

Итоговая оценка по дисциплине выставляется с учётом результатов выполнения самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы.

Перечень самостоятельных работ

№ работы	Тема самостоятельной работы	Количество часов
1.	изучение дополнительного текста "Санкт-Петербургский колледж"	2
2	составление рассказа "Биография моего друга"	2
3.	составление диалогов по теме 1.5. .	3
4	составить карту-маршрут.	3
5	составление диалогов по теме 1.8.	2
6	выполнение грамматических упражнений по теме 1.9.	2
7	выполнение грамматических упражнений по теме 1.10	1
8	изучение общесудовых команд по теме 1.11.	1
9	выполнение грамматических упражнений по теме 1.12	1
10	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 1.13	1
11	выполнение дополнительных грамматических упражнений по теме 1.14	1
12	изучение общесудовых команд.	1
13	составление диалогов по теме 1.16.	1
14	составление рассказов по теме 1.17	1
15	выполнение дополнительных грамматических упражнений по теме 1.18	1
16	выполнение домашних упражнений по теме 2.1.	1
17	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 2.3.	1
18	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 2.4.	2
19	составить тематический словарь по теме 3.1. Прочитать тексты о российских иностранных портах	6
20	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 3.2. Составить сообщение о порте Санкт-Петербурга.	4
21	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 3.3. Составить сообщение о порте Лондона	4
22	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 3.10. Составить презентацию о типах судов	6
23	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 4.4. Составить список грузов.	2
24	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 5.1. Составление диалогов по теме.	4
25	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 5.2.	2
26	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 5.3. Составить диалоги по ситуации по теме.	4
27	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 5.6. Составить список работ, проводимых докерами.	4
28	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 5.7. Составить список погрузочно-разгрузочных работ.	2
29	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 5.8. Составить сообщение о причинах повреждения груза.	2
30	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 5.11. Составить список грузов, хранящихся в открытых и закрытых складах.	4
31	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.2.	2
32	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.3. Хранение, укрытие груза.	1
33	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.5. Ответственность лиц и осмотр отсеков перед погрузкой.	2
34	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.6. судовые документы.	2
35	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.7. контракты на обычную погрузку и разгрузку.	1
36	выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.9. Выполнение работ на судах "ро-ро", действующих по соглашению со стивидорскими компаниями.	1
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Раздел 1 Основной курс

Тема 1.1 На уроке. Причастие 1. Настоящее продолженное время. Выражение to be going

Самостоятельная работа №1 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 1.1

Цель работы:

1. Изучить основные правила образования причастия 1
2. Изучить правила образования Настоящего продолженного времени.
3. Изучить основные правила применения to be going.

Формируемые общие и компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 8.

Литература: [1], [2], конспект

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с правилом образования Причастия 1 и вариантами его перевода на русский язык.
2. Ознакомиться с правилом образования Настоящего продолженного времени, выписать схему утвердительного, отрицательного и вопросительного предложений.
3. Ознакомиться с правилом образования и применения конструкции to be going to.
4. Выполнить упражнения и выучить незнакомую лексику из упражнений с целью дальнейшего применения.

Ход выполнения самостоятельной работы

1. Изучив варианты перевод Причастия 1 на русский язык, сделайте перевод следующих предложений, обращая особое внимание на причастие 1.
 1. Walking in the forest, the children suddenly saw a wolf.
 2. Living in the country, they enjoyed beautiful nature.
 3. People stood on the bridge, watching the boats on the river.
 4. The boys kept silence, thinking about the teacher's question.
 5. Looking for his dog, Tom was running around the town.
 6. We saw the child's *shining* eyes.
 7. The girl watched the *falling* snow.
 8. We looked at the *closed* gate in surprise.
 9. She found her *lost* notebook on her father's bookshelf.
 10. The cars *filling the street* moved very slowly.
 11. A fish *taken out of water* cannot live.

12. The pupils *taking part in the competition* must be here at 4 o'clock.

13. The language circle *organized by our English club* meets every Wednesday and Friday.

14. We watched the birds *flying in the sky*.

15. Suddenly they noticed a cloud of smoke *rising into the air*.

16. Running in the yard, the girl fell and hurt her knee.

17. He stood watching people coming along the street.

18. Seeing clouds of smoke over the building, the girl cried, «Fire! Fire!»

19. Going home I kept thinking about my friend.

20. Waiting in the hall he thought over the problem.

2. Выполните упражнения на Настоящее продолженное время.

а. Поставить нижеперечисленные глаголы в нужную форму и вставить в предложения 1- 5 по смыслу.

Feed, walk, wash, play, do

1. Can I speak to Brad, please? I'm sorry, he's _____ his pet now.

2. Can I speak to Paul, please? I'm sorry, he's _____ his homework now.

3. What about Kelly? No, sorry, she's _____ her pet in the park now.

4. Can I speak to Jenny then? Sorry, she's _____ the dishes now.

5. Can I speak to Alice or Alex, please? I'm sorry, they're _____ tennis now.

б. Составить отрицательные предложения, расставив слова в нужном порядке.

▪ the sofa / Sam / is / on / not / sitting.

▪ Are / playing / not / the cats.

▪ cooking / Mother / not / my / is

▪ Reading / friends / her / are / not

в. Составить отрицательные предложения, расставив слова в нужном порядке.

▪ now / Tom / coffee / is / drinking?

▪ playing / Now / the / boys / are?

▪ the / skipping / girl / now / is?

▪ the / eating / fish / cats / are?

3. Выполните упражнение на конструкцию to be going to

Роззи написала шуточные новогодние обещания (resolutions). Сделайте обещания более серьезными. Read Rosie's New School Year resolutions. Change them into serious ones.

Example: She's going to eat less chocolate at the lunch break. – She's going to stop eating chocolate at the lunch break.

1. Always miss classes.
2. Never do my homework.
3. Not to help Mum after school.
4. Stop reading books.
5. Start watching TV from morning till night.

Тема 1.3 Биография. Простое прошедшее время Самостоятельная работа №2 Составление рассказа "Биография моего друга"

Цель работы:

1. Изучить лексику по теме.
2. Уметь рассказать о биографии друга.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 5.

Литература: [1,]; [2]; [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Повторить правило Простого прошедшего времени и выполнить упражнения на Простое прошедшее время.
2. Прочитать и разобрать текст "My biography" на наличие новой лексики и конструкции. На основании данного текста составить биографию своего друга.

Ход выполнения самостоятельной работы.

1. Упражнение на Простое прошедшее время. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Простом прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)

- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

2. Прочтите текст о биографии Ирины Снаткиной. Выпишите незнакомые слова и конструкции и найдите в словаре или других справочниках их значение. На основе текста составьте биографию своего друга.

Let me introduce myself. My full name is Irina Snatkina. I'm 16 years old. I was born on November 11th, 1996 in Rostov-on-Don. It is a large city in southern Russia. I grew up and studied in this city. Many young people would want to be on my place as Rostov opens up numerous career opportunities. My parents are both doctors. My mum's name is Elena and she is a dentist. My dad's name is Kirill and he is a cardiologist. They both have noble jobs as they help other people from day to day. When I was little we often visited my grandparents who live in a small village in Rostov region. They have a large country house with a garden behind it. My grandmother liked working in her own garden. Every year she has a rich harvest of fruit and vegetables. My grandfather is a mechanic and he likes fixing things. I have positive memories of the village they lived in because each time I came to visit I went for a walk with local kids. I've had many good friends there. Sometimes when my granddad went fishing he took me with him. I could never catch a fish but I liked watching him. My grandmother also spent lots of time with me. She often told me interesting stories and she taught me how to cook an apple-pie. The school where I studied was right behind our block of flats. My favourite subjects included History, Geography and Foreign languages. This year I've graduated from high school and now I'm going to enter a local Law school. My parents were a bit disappointed because they've always wanted me to get medical education. However, I've made up my mind to become a lawyer. I think it's a popular and demanded profession nowadays. My dream is to succeed in my profession and to study further at the university. After graduation I want to travel a bit around Europe.

Тема 1.5 "Экскурсия на судно". Прошедшее продолженное время Самостоятельная работа №3 Составление диалогов по теме 1.5.

Цель работы:

1. Изучить лексику по теме на основе текст "Visiting the ship".
2. Изучить правило простого прошедшего времени.

*Документ управляется программными средствами 1С: Колледж
Проверь актуальность версии по оригиналу, хранящемуся в 1С: Колледж*

3. Развить навыки диалогического высказывания.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК1, ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 6.

Литература: [1,]; [2]; [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Изучить лексику по теме.
2. Ознакомиться с правилом Прошедшее продолженное время.
3. Составить диалог по теме.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст, выпишите новые слова и конструкции и найдите их значение в словаре. Найдите в тексте примеры употребления прошедшего простого и прошедшего продолженного времени. Внесите их в таблицу.

Visiting a ship

Last month we visited the motor vessel "Ilyich" - a car and passenger ferry which is on regular service between St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

When we approached the ferry some cars were rolling off it.

The ship was unloading.

We knew that the ferry could carry not only 370 passengers but also 50 cars at a time.

The officer on watch met us at the gangway and when we got on board we saw that all the sailors were working hard.

Some of them were busy with unloading, others were preparing the ferry for the departure.

First of all the officer of the watch took us to the navigating bridge.

We found the Third Officer there who was making entries into the log-book.

He showed the ship's navigational equipment to us.

Then we went to the radio-room.

When we entered the Second Radio Officer was tuning the emergency transmitter.

We saw a lot of modern radio equipment in the radio-room: some transmitters, receivers, teleprinters and satellite communication devices.

As the Second Radio Officer was busy we decided not to interrupt his work and went to the engine-room.

There were many sailors in the engine-room.

The motormen were lubricating the pumps, the Second Engineer was overhauling the main engine and the Third Engineer was regulating the air-conditioning system. Then our guide showed us comfortable passengers and crewmen's cabins, musical saloons, dining-rooms and bars. We spent two hours on board the ferry and were very pleased with our visit.

We thanked the Second Officer, wished him a happy voyage and left the ship.

2. Подготовка к диалогической речи.

- Составьте план текста.
- Составьте 10 вопросов (общих и специальных) по тексту с опорой на план.

Например: What kind of a vessel did you visit last month? Is it on regular service? и т.д.

- Изучите средства, за счет которых диалог звучит естественно, а именно слова, которые заполняют паузы и дают эмоциональную оценку (например: well, one second, let me see; great! Good for you! Wow!...)

3. Составьте диалог "Visiting a ship"

Тема 1.7 Как спросить дорогу. Придаточные предложения времени и условия Самостоятельная работа №4 Составить карту-маршрут

Цель работы:

1. Изучить лексику по теме.
2. Развить навыки планирования своих действий в путешествии.
3. Воспитывать интерес к культуре изучаемого языка.
4. Развивать навыки устной речи, навыки диалогического и монологического высказывания.
5. Изучить предлоги места, времени и другие выражения ориентира в пространстве.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 7, ОК 8.

Литература: [1]; [2]; [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Изучить основные достопримечательности Лондона.
2. Ознакомиться с картой Лондона и найти на ней основные достопримечательности.
3. Составить мини-диалоги "Как пройти к ..."

4. Освоить правило употребления придаточных предложений времени и условия
5. Составить карту-маршрут

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом "Top 10 London Attractions". Изучить незнакомую лексику. Составить список достопримечательностей

Top 10 London Attractions

A trip to the capital wouldn't be complete without seeing the top 10 attractions in London. Make sure to tick these top things to see in London off your list.

From the modern Coca-Cola London Eye, to the historic Tower of London, the top 10 tourist attractions in London are a must-see on any London sightseeing trip. Even better, many London landmarks are free to visit, while others are available with discounted entry or special offers when using a London Pass. Use the London Attractions Map to find them all.

There are also plenty of kid-friendly places to visit in London. Get up close and personal with underwater creatures at SEALIFE London aquarium or explore the Science Museum, London's interactive hub of science and technology. Both are perfect for fun family days out in London.

You could also soak up some culture at London museums, visit the Queen at Buckingham Palace, or take the perfect picture with Big Ben; just some of the many iconic places to go in London.

The top 10 free London attractions list is based on visitor numbers: start your sightseeing in London now with these popular spots.

Don't miss out on some of London's best attractions during busy times. Book online to avoid the queues at the top 10 bookable London attractions and get fast-track tickets and easy access to London's sights.

Top 10 Bookable Attractions

1. Warner Bros. Studio Tour London – The Making of Harry Potter

Tickets from £77

Have a magical day out with a behind-the-scenes tour of the Harry Potter films at Warner Bros. Studio Tour London. See first-hand the sets, costumes, and props used in all the Harry Potter films, and step inside some of the films' locations including the Great Hall, Dumbledore's office and Hagrid's hut.

2. Coca-Cola London Eye

Tickets from £23

The Coca-Cola London Eye is a major feature of London's skyline. It boasts some of London's best views from its 32 capsules, each weighing 10 tonnes and holding up to 25 people. Climb aboard for a breathtaking experience, with an unforgettable perspective of more than 55 of London's most famous landmarks – all in just 30 minutes!

3. Hop on Hop off Bus Tour

Tickets from £26

Book in advance for one of the best selling London tours. Buy a 24-hour ticket and enjoy the freedom to hop on and off the sightseeing buses and explore some of London's most famous places, such as Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Cathedral and Trafalgar Square.

4. Madame Tussauds London

Tickets from £31

At Madame Tussauds, you'll come face-to-face with some of the world's most famous faces. From Shakespeare to Lady Gaga you'll meet influential figures from showbiz, sport, politics and even royalty. Strike a pose with Usain Bolt, get close to One Direction or receive a once-in-a-lifetime audience with Her Majesty the Queen.

5. Tower of London

Tickets from £24.80

Take a tour with one of the Yeoman Warders around the Tower of London, one of the world's most famous buildings. Discover its 900-year history as a royal palace, prison and place of execution, arsenal, jewel house and zoo! Gaze up at the White Tower, tiptoe through a medieval king's bedchamber and marvel at the Crown Jewels.

6. Kensington Palace

Tickets from £17

Kensington Palace is one of the most intriguing of the Historic Royal Palaces. Discover stories from Queen Victoria's life in the Victoria Revealed exhibition; master courtly games in the King's State Apartments; glimpse a modern Princess in an exhibition of Diana's dresses; and uncover the secrets of a fragile dynasty in the Queen's State Apartments.

7. The View from The Shard

Tickets from £18.95

Rise high above London and see the city's iconic skyline from a unique perspective, with views stretching up to 40 miles (64km). Spot the likes of the Coca-Cola London Eye,

St Paul's Cathedral and Wembley Stadium from The View from The Shard's observation deck, which sits 800ft (244m) up Western Europe's tallest building.

8. Westminster Abbey

Tickets from £20

Fully deserving of its world heritage status, more than one million visitors a year flock to this 700-year-old building. Head to one of its highly popular tours and take in a site steeped in the history of British kings and queens of old.

9. SEA LIFE London

Tickets from £20

Get a taste of the deep blue sea at SEA LIFE London. Spot up to 400 species including sharks, stingrays, moray eels and clown fish at the aquarium. See stunning green sea turtles and test your nerve on the glass "shark walk". Learn more at daily talks and feeding times.

10. London Dungeon

Tickets from £23.20

Delve into the ancient capital's most horrible history at the London Dungeon - experience live actors, thrilling rides and exciting special effects. Step back into the darkest of times... are you brave enough to face 90 minutes of London's dark past?

2. Сделать список самых популярных бесплатных достопримечательностей Лондона (Top 10 free London Attractions) Рекомендован ресурс:

<https://www.visitlondon.com/things-to-do/sightseeing/london-attraction/top-ten-attractions#Y51zPHU7gpJpLHDH.97>

3. Ознакомиться с картой достопримечательностей Лондона. Найти на ней достопримечательности из составленного списка. Рекомендован ресурс:

<https://www.visitlondon.com/things-to-do/sightseeing/london-attraction/top-ten-attractions#Y51zPHU7gpJpLHDH.97>

4. Опираясь на модели, представленные ниже, составьте 7 мини-диалогов "Как добраться до...", используя в качестве пункта назначения достопримечательности Лондона из составленного списка.

Asking Directions	Как спросить путь
Excuse me, ...	Прошу прощения, ... / Извините, ... (обращаясь к незнакомому человеку, у которого Вы хотите что-то спросить)
Where is ...?	Где находится ... ?
Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to ... ?	Извините, Вы не подскажете, как добраться до ...?
How do I get to ... ?	Как пройти/доехать к...?
Excuse me, do you know where ... is?	Извините, Вы не знаете, где находится ... ?
Can you tell me where ... is?	Вы не подскажете, где находится ... ?
I'm looking for	Я ищу
Are we on the right road for ...?	Мы на правильной дороге до ...?
Is this the right way for ...?	Это правильный путь до ...?
Do you have a map?	У Вас есть карта?
Can you show me on the map?	Вы можете показать мне на карте?
Are you from around here?	Вы местный?

Landmark	ориентир (бросающийся в глаза объект местности)
the bus station	автобусная станция
the post office	Почта
the Market Street	Маркет-стрит (улица)
the Stonehenge	Стоунхендж
the closest gas station	ближайшая автозаправочная станция
the city centre / downtown	центр города
a car park / parking lot	парковка
the traffic lights	светофор

Giving Directions	Как указать путь
Follow me. I'll show you the way.	Идите за мной, я покажу Вам дорогу.
Do you want me to draw you a map?	Вам нарисовать план?
It's this way.	Это сюда.
It's that way.	Это туда.

You are going the wrong way.	Вы идете / едете не туда.
You are going in the wrong direction.	Вы идете / едете в неправильном направлении.
Take this road.	Идите / езжайте по этой дороге.
Go down there.	Идите / езжайте туда.
Follow the signs.	Следуйте знакам.
Go over the roundabout.	Проедьте по кольцу.
Take the second exit at the roundabout.	Сверните с кольца на втором повороте.
Go under the bridge.	Проедьте под мостом.
Go over the bridge.	Проедьте по мосту.
You'll cross some railway lines.	Вы проедете через железнодорожный переезд.
Keep going for another kilometre.	Проедьте еще километр.

Left	Лево
Go left.	Идите / езжайте налево.
It's on the left.	Это слева.
You will see a tower on the left.	Слева Вы увидите башню.
It'll be on your left.	Это (он / она) будет слева от Вас.
It's going to be on your left.	Это будет слева от Вас.
Turn left.	Поверните налево.
Take a left.	Поверните налево.
Take the first on the left.	Поверните налево на первом повороте.
Take the second (turning) on the left.	Поверните налево на втором повороте.
Turn left at the crossroads.	На перекрёстке поверните налево.
You'll pass a supermarket on your left.	Слева проедете супермаркет.
At the second set of traffic lights, turn left.	На втором светофоре поверните налево.
Turn left at the T-junction.	Поверните налево на Т-образном перекрестке.
Turn left into Oxford Street.	Поверните налево на Оксфорд-стрит.
Stay in the left lane.	Оставайтесь на левой полосе.
Get in the left lane.	Перестройтесь в левую полосу.

Right	Право
Go right.	Идите / ездайте направо.
It's on the right.	Это справа.
You will see a tower on the right.	Справа Вы увидите башню.
It'll be on your right.	Это (он / она) будет справа от Вас.
It's going to be on your right.	Это будет справа от Вас.
Turn right.	Поверните направо.
Take a right.	Поверните направо.
Take the first on the right.	Поверните направо на первом повороте.
Take the second (turning) on the right.	Поверните направо на втором повороте.
Turn right at the crossroads.	На перекрёстке поверните направо.
You'll pass a supermarket on your right.	Справа проедете супермаркет.
At the second set of traffic lights, turn right.	На втором светофоре поверните направо.
Turn right at the T-junction.	Поверните направо на Т-образном перекрёстке.
Turn right into Oxford Street.	Поверните направо на Оксфорд-стрит.
Stay in the right lane.	Оставайтесь на правой полосе.
Get in the right lane.	Перестройтесь в правую полосу.

Ahead	Вперед
Go ahead.	Идите / ездайте прямо (вперед).
Go straight ahead	Идите / ездайте прямо.
Continue straight ahead for about a mile.	Едьте прямо еще примерно милю.
Continue past the fire station.	Проедете мимо пожарной части.
Continue straight on past some traffic lights.	После светофора продолжайте ехать прямо.
Go straight on.	Идите / ездайте прямо (как и шли / ехали).
It'll be straight ahead of you.	Это (он / она) будет прямо перед Вами.

If You Can't Help	Если Вы не можете помочь
(I'm) Sorry, I don't know.	Извините, (я) не знаю.

Sorry, I'm not from around here.	Извините, я не местный.
I'm afraid I can't help you.	Боюсь, я не могу Вам помочь.
You could ask the bus driver.	Вы можете спросить водителя автобуса.

Prepositions of Time	Предлоги времени
When	когда
after that	после этого
Then	затем
Next	потом
when you get to...go...	когда доедите до ..., езжайте ...
Finally	наконец

Prepositions of Place	Предлоги места
Where	где
opposite	напротив
across from	через дорогу от
between	между
in front of	перед
Behind	за (позади)
next to	рядом с (по соседству с)
Beside	рядом с
Near	недалеко от

Prepositions of Movement	Предлоги движения
where (to)	куда
past (the post office)	мимо
along (the river)	вдоль
over (the bridge)	по
through (the park)	через
towards (the church)	к, по направлению к
up (the hill)	вверх, на
down (the hill)	вниз, с

Road	дорога
taxi rank	стоянка такси
level crossing	железнодорожный переезд
underpass	подземный переход
overpass / flyover	путепровод / эстакада
zebra crossing	Зебра (пешеходный переход)
pedestrian crossing	пешеходный переход
Tunnel	Туннель
crossroads	Перекресток
the roundabout	Кольцо
junction	перекресток (есть поворот налево / направо)
fork in the road	Развилка
turning	Поворот
main road	главная дорога
lane	полоса (дороги)

Warnings	Предупреждения
It's a very busy road.	Это очень загруженная дорога.
There might be construction.	Там может быть стройка.
If you pass the ... you went too far.	Если Вы пройдете ..., значит Вы прошли слишком далеко.
There's no parking.	Там нет стоянки.

How far is it?	Как далеко?
Is it far (from here)?	Это далеко (отсюда)?
Is it a long way?	Это далеко (долгий путь)?
How far is it?	Как далеко до этого?
How far is it to the airport?	Как далеко до аэропорта?
How far is it to the airport from here?	Как далеко отсюда до аэропорта?
It's not far (from here).	Это недалеко (отсюда).
It's just around the corner.	Это прямо за углом.
It's quite close.	Довольно близко.

It's quite a long way.	Довольно далеко.
It takes a while.	Это займет некоторое время.
It's a long way on foot.	Довольно долго идти пешком.
It's a long way to walk.	Достаточно далеко, чтобы идти пешком.
It's about a five-minute walk.	Это в пяти минутах ходьбы.
It's about a ten-minute walk.	Это в десяти минутах ходьбы.
It's about a twenty minute bus ride.	Надо минут двадцать ехать на автобусе.
It's about a mile from here.	Около мили отсюда.

5. Изучить правило придаточных времени и условия. Найти в выше приведенной таблице примеры употребления.

6. Составить карту-маршрут на основе текста "Достопримечательности Лондона".

Тема 1.8 Город и его достопримечательности Самостоятельная работа №5 Составление диалогов по теме

Цель работы:

1. Изучить лексику по теме.
 2. Развивать навыки диалогического высказывания.
 3. Освоить использование страдательного залога.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 7, ОК 8.

Литература: [1]; [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Изучить текст "My native city Kaliningrad".
2. Составить мини-диалоги "Как пройти к ..."
3. Освоить правило страдательного залога

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст, выпишите новые слова и найдите их значение в словаре. После прочтения составьте список вводных слов, употребленных в тексте (например, besides, above all, it's generally known...). Составьте список интересных мест Калининграда.

It's generally known that Kaliningrad region, where I was born and live, is the most western region of Russia. It is located on the Baltic Sea coast and borders with Poland and Lithuania. Our region is the richest place that produces 95% of all stocks of amber. Besides, it is well-known and famous for its resort towns such as Svetlogorsk, Zelenogradsk, Pionerski, and Kurshskaya Kosa/Curonian Spit as well as for its historical places, unusual architecture, nice parks with beautiful flowerbeds, and squares. There are also some museums, a Drama theatre, the House of Art, Art Gallery, the Museum by Immanuel Kant, the Zoo and other attractions. But unfortunately there is no Circus here. I'd like to add that Kaliningrad has a lot of different entertainment spots for any age.

Above all we have got various educational institutions such as schools, colleges, gymnasiums and the famous Baltic Federal University by Immanuel Kant. I personally study at the Maritime Fishing College in the 2/3/4 year at the Logistics department.

As for me, I like our city at night because there are no traffic jams and all the streets are illuminated with bright lights.

In conclusion I want to say that I really like Kaliningrad for its originality and I hope you will like it, too or/ and I hope everyone who comes here also falls in love with Kaliningrad.

2. Опираясь на текст и на фразы ориентирования в пространстве, составьте 5 мини-диалогов "Как добраться к..."

3. Изучите правила использования страдательного залога и составьте схему. Найдите в тексте примеры использования страдательного залога.

Тема 1.9 Типы судов. Расчлененный вопрос Самостоятельная работа №6 Выполнение грамматических упражнений по теме 1.9

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с правилом образования расчлененного вопроса.
2. Тренировать использование расчлененного вопроса.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Изучить правило образования расчлененного вопроса.

2. Тренировать навык использования расчлененного вопроса на упражнениях.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Сопоставьте начало вопроса с его окончанием

1. Tigers are dangerous animals.
 2. They have a wonderful garden.
 3. He bought an expensive TV-set.
 4. You have a terrible toothache.
 5. She has read an interesting book
 6. We gave all possible answers.
 7. I asked a foolish question
 8. It will be a useful exercise.
 9. His speech was boring.
- A. didn't I?
 - B. haven't you?
 - C. aren't they?
 - D. haven't they?
 - E. hasn't she?
 - F. didn't we?
 - G. didn't he?
 - H. wasn't it?
 - I. won't it?

2. Построить расчлененный вопрос к предложениям.

1. You study English.
2. They are discussing a new topic now.
3. He went for a walk in the valley an hour ago.
4. I was learning a poem when he came.
5. Maize is not grown in this part of the country.
6. You were not sure in his success.
7. They have studied at this school for 7 years.
8. We shan't write a dictation tomorrow
9. We are given homework every day.
10. This rule was explained to us yesterday.

Тема 1.10 Великобритания. Настоящее совершенное время
Самостоятельная работа №7 Выполнение грамматических упражнений по теме
1.10

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с правилом образования Настоящего совершенного времени.
2. Тренировать использование Настоящего совершенного времени на упражнениях.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Изучить правило образования Настоящего совершенного времени, составить схему.
2. Закрепить образование и употребление 3-й формы английского глагола.
3. Тренировать навык использования Настоящего совершенного времени в утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной формах.
4. Отличать Настоящее совершенное время от Прошедшего простого времени.
5. Тренировать использование основных наречий Настоящего совершенного времени.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Упражнение 1. Заполните таблицу, используя следующие формы глагола.
Lose, taken, swim, bought, do, written, run, eaten, take, won, write, done, buy, lost, win, run, eat, swum

V1 (infinitive)

V2 (Past Simple)

V3 (Past Participle)

bought

did

ate

lost

ran

swam

took

won

wrote

2. Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму.

1. I _____ (not clean) my football boots.
2. They _____ (not start) their meal.
3. I _____ (not do) my homework.
4. He _____ (not win) all his matches this year.
5. My brother and I _____ (not see) any films this week.
6. It's my birthday party today. I _____ (not invite) many people.
7. He _____ (finish) training.
8. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
9. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
10. He _____ (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
11. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
12. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
13. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
14. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
15. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
16. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
17. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
18. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
19. Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
20. Dad _____ (not take) a holiday since last August.
21. John _____ (not play) the violin since he was school.
22. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
23. These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.
24. Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
25. They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
26. Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
27. Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998.
28. Mum's really angry. We _____ (not tidy) our room!
29. I can't play with my friends this evening. I _____ (not finish) my homework.
30. I _____ (not visit) New York for three years.
31. Where's Alison? We _____ (not see) her since yesterday.

3. Напишите вопросы в Present Perfect, используя глаголы в скобках. Дайте правдивые ответы на вопросы.

Пример:

— *Have you ever eaten Italian food?*

— *Lots of times.*

1 (try Chinese food)

— _____

- _____

2 (win money)

- _____

- _____

3 (have a dream)

- _____

- _____

4 (break a leg)

- _____

- _____

5 (go to a concert)

- _____

- _____

4. Постройте предложения в Настоящем совершенном времени. Обратите внимание на правильное место наречий just, already, yet в предложении.

1. he / meet / his friend. (just)
2. you / not drink / your glass of Coke. (yet)
3. I / make / my bed. (already)
4. We / not arrive. (yet)
5. We / leave / the motorway. (just)
6. The director / talk / to him. (already)
7. I / write / the e-mail you asked me. (just)
8. She / not buy / the flat.(yet) But she wants to buy it soon.
9. He / be / really lucky. (just)
10. He / win / the lottery. (just)
11. We / hear / the news. (already) It's horrible.
12. Paul / not pay / for the dinner. (yet)

5. Ник готовится к путешествию. Он собирается навестить бабушку. Ознакомьтесь со списком дел, которые Ник планирует сделать до отъезда. Напишите, что он уже сделал, а что нет. Используйте *already* и *yet*.

Things to do:

- to pack suitcases (+)
- to water flowers (+)
- to take my library book back
- to say 'good-bye' to Nigel (+)
- to clean my shoes
- to call Granny (+)
- to buy some food and drinks (+)
- to clean the parrot's cage
- to change the water for the fish
- to buy a present for Granny (+)

6. Дополните предложения словами *for* или *since*.

- I've lived in Washington _____ 1997.
- Ben has studied English _____ three years.
- They haven't visited their grandparents _____ months.
- Julie's ill. She's been in bed _____ Tuesday.
- My dad has had his car _____ sixteen.
- It's been ten years _____ we moved to Oxford.

7. В каждом пункте представлены 2 похожих по смыслу предложения. Определите, в каком из них Прошедшее простое время, а в каком Настоящее совершенное. Напишите предложения в правильном времени. Обращайте внимание на наречия времени.

1. I (know) _____ her for six years.

I (know) _____ him when I was at school.

2. He (live) _____ in Paris from 1997 to 2000.

He (live) _____ in New York since 2001.

3. Where's Pete? I (not see) _____ him for ages.

I (not see) _____ Pete last night.

4. We (be) _____ at primary school from 1993 to 1998.

We (be) _____ in this class since September.

5. I (not watch) _____ this video yet.
I (not watch) _____ a video at the weekend.

Тема 1.11 Происшествие в море. Предпрошедшее время Самостоятельная работа №8 Изучение общесудовых команд по теме 1.11

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными происшествиями на судне и общесудовыми командами тревоги.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 5.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с общесудовыми командами тревоги и основными происшествиями на судне.
2. Составить тематический словарь.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом "Different Types of Alarms on Ships". Выпишите новые для Вас слова. Составьте словарь основных общесудовых команд тревоги.

Different Types of Alarms on Ships

An emergency does not come with an alarm but an alarm can definitely help us to tackle an emergency or to avoid an emergency situation efficiently and in the right way. Alarm systems are installed all over the ship's systems and machinery to notify the crew on board about the dangerous situation that can arise on the ship.

Alarm on board ships are audible as well as visual to ensure that a person can at least listen to the audible alarm when working in a area where seeing a visual alarm is not possible and vice versa.

It is a normal practice in the international maritime industry to have alarm signal for a particular warning similar in all the ships, no matter in which seas they are sailing or to which company they belongs to. This commonness clearly helps the seafarer to know and understand the type of warning or emergency well and help to tackle the situation faster.

The main alarms that are installed in the ship to give audio-visual warnings are as follows:

1) General Alarm: The general alarm on the ship is recognized by 7 short ringing of bell followed by a long ring or 7 short blasts on the ship's horn followed by one long blast.

The general alarm is sounded to make aware the crew on board that an emergency has occurred.

2) Fire Alarm: A fire alarm is sounded as continuous ringing of ship's electrical bell or continuous sounding of ship's horn.

3) Man Overboard Alarm: When a man falls overboard, the ship internal alarm bell sounds 3 long rings and ship whistle will blow 3 long blasts to notify the crew on board and the other ships in nearby vicinity.

4) Navigational Alarm: In the navigation bridge, most of the navigational equipments and navigation lights are fitted with failure alarm. If any of these malfunctions, an alarm will be sounded in an alarm panel displaying which system is malfunctioning.

5) Machinery space Alarm: The machinery in the engine room has various safety devices and alarms fitted for safe operation. If any one of these malfunctions, a common engine room alarm is operated and the problem can be seen in the engine control room control panel which will display the alarm.

6) Machinery Space CO2 Alarm: The machinery space is fitted with CO2 fixed with fire extinguishing system whose audible and visual alarm is entirely different from machinery space alarm and other alarm for easy reorganization.

7) Cargo Space CO2 Alarm: The cargo spaces of the ship are also fitted with fixed fire fighting system which has a different alarm when operated.

8) Abandon Ship Alarm: When the emergency situation on board ship goes out of hands and ship is no longer safe for crew on board ship. The master of the ship can give a verbal Abandon ship order, but this alarm is never given in ship's bell or whistle. The general alarm is sounded and every body comes to the emergency muster station where the master or his substitute (chief Officer) gives a verbal order to abandon ship.

9) Ship Security Alarm System: Most of the ocean going vessels are fitted with security alert alarm system, which is a silent alarm system sounded in a pirate attack emergency. This signal is connected with different coastal authorities all over the world via a global satellite system to inform about the piracy.

Different Alarm signals of the vessel are clearly described in the muster list along with the action to be carried out so that all the crew member can perform there duties within no time in actual emergency.

Тема 1.12 Россия. Времена группы Perfect в страдательном залоге
Самостоятельная работа №9 Выполнение грамматических упражнений по теме

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными правилами употребления времен группы perfect в страдательном залоге.

2. Тренировать употребления времен группы perfect в страдательном залоге.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными правилами употребления времен группы perfect в страдательном залоге.

2. Составить схему употребления времен группы perfect в страдательном залоге.

3. Выполнить грамматические упражнения на present perfect, past perfect, future perfect в страдательном залоге.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Найдите в текстах примеры употребления Present Perfect Active и Present Perfect Passive. Переведите их на русский язык.

A)

Nina has lived in Sydney for two years. She has done a lot of things in Sydney. She has seen several plays, she has gone to the picture galleries and museums. She has visited the circus as well, and she has taken a tour to the Islands on Port Jackson. However, there are a lot of planned things she hasn't done yet. She hasn't gone to the Australian Reptile Park yet. Nina hasn't been to some other parks yet.

B)

The boss is angry with his secretary today because important letters haven't been typed yet. Tea has been given to him cold. Wrong telephone numbers have been written down. The mail hasn't been sent in time. A lot of time has been spent over the telephone.

2. Представьте ситуацию: в вашем классе и сквере колледжа была проведена тщательная уборка. Скажите, что было сделано, используя пример. Обратите внимание на использования Present Perfect Passive.

Пример: The windows ... (to wash)

The windows have been washed by the girls.

1. The desks ... (to wash)
2. The flowers ... (to water)
3. The floor ... (to mop)
4. The furniture ... (to dust)
5. The grass ... (to cut)
6. The trees ... (to cut)

3. Ниже даны предложения в Past Perfect Active. Перепишите их в Past Perfect Passive. Затем поставьте вопросительные предложения к предложениям в Past Perfect Passive.

Пример: I had worn blue shoes. - Blue shoes had been worn by me.

- Joe had cleaned the tables. -
- We had lost the key. -
- They had started a fight. -
- I had been reading an article. -
- I had not closed the window. -
- They had not bought the paper. -
- She had not noticed me. -
- Had she solved the problem? -
- Had he recorded that song? -

4. Ниже даны предложения в Future Perfect Active. Перепишите их в Future Perfect Passive. Затем поставьте вопросительные предложения к предложениям в Past Perfect Passive.

Пример: Frank will have ordered the drinks. - The drinks will have been ordered by Frank.

- You will have spent all the money. -
- I will have taken the dog for a walk. -
- She will have sold the car. -
- They will have solved the problem. -
- She will not have read the book. -
- They will not have trusted him. -
- He won't have rung Barbara. -
- Will they have paid the bill? -
- Will you have washed my socks? -

Тема 1.13 Российский флот. Согласование времен **Самостоятельная работа №10 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме**

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с особенностями российского гражданского флота.
2. Освоить навык монологической речи по теме.
3. Ознакомиться с основными правилами согласования времен.
4. Тренировать употребление согласования времен.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 8.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом "The Russian Merchant Marine"
2. Тренировать лексику по теме в упражнениях.
3. Ознакомиться с основными правилами согласования времен.
4. Тренировать употребление согласования времен.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Выпишите все незнакомые слова и выражения.

The Russian federation is a great maritime state. The sea borders of our country are nearly 45000 km long and its shores are washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans. That is why the merchant fleet has traditionally been the leading king of transport in our country.

The Russian Merchant Marine is operated by 10 shipping companies which are self-financing organisations. They successfully compete on the world chartering market. The ships flying the Russian flag call at 1200 ports of 120 countries of the world.

The Russian Merchnt Marine has over 750 sea-going vessels the total deadweight of which is 10 min tons. Our modern cargo ships including container carriers, ro-ro ships, raliway ferries, lighters, atomic ice-breakers, tankers carry different kinds of cargoes to all the continents. Russian passenger liners transport millions people every year.

At the recent press conference for Russian and foreign correspondence the Minister of Transport said that the Russian Fleet was developing from year to year. He added that as a result of the economic reform the rights of the Russian shipping companies had been expanded and they were making good progress. It was also said that in future the Ministry would pay more attention to the development of ports, shipyards and shiprepair plants. In conclusion the Minister said that much depended on the effective use of sophisticated ships and up-to-date technology.

2. Выпишите из текста все вводные и связующие слова и выражения, например: in conclusion, that's why и т.д.

3. Составьте краткий план текста. На его основе подготовьте монологическое высказывание на тему.

4. Найдите в тексте примеры согласования времен.

5. Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильной форме, опираясь на правило согласования времен.

1) Our neighbour said his name (be) Fred. (Наш сосед сказал, что его зовут Фред.)

2) He said he (be) tired. (Он сказал, что устал.)

3) I thought you (call) the doctor. (Я думал, что ты вызвал врача.)

4) We met the woman who (live) next door. (Мы встретили женщину, живущую рядом.)

5) Jane said she (can't afford) to buy a new car. (Джейн сказала, что не может позволить себе покупку новой машины.)

6) She asked me how many books I (read) last month. (Она спросила меня, сколько книг я прочитал в прошлом месяце.)

7) Bob said he usually (go to bed) before midnight. (Боб сказал, что обычно ложится спать до полуночи.)

8) I wondered why Sam (leave) without saying a word. (Мне было интересно, почему Сэм ушел, не сказав ни слова.)

9) Cavendish discovered that water (consist of) hydrogen and oxygen. (Кавендиш открыл, что вода состоит из водорода и кислорода.)

10) Alice and Henry said that they (be) from Florida. (Алиса и Генри сказали, что они родом из Флориды.)

6. Выберите верный вариант глагола, опираясь на правило согласования времен, и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1) I knew that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.

2) I know that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.

3) I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.

4) He said he ... (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.

5) She asks me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled).

6) She asked me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).

- 7) Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next.
- 8) Mike said that he ... (hasn't met/didn't meet/hadn't met) Helen since they parted.
- 9) Kelly said that she ... (didn't want/doesn't want/hadn't wanted) to wear her hat.
- 10) We didn't expect that he ... (showed/will show/would show) us the film.

**Тема 1.14 Открытие Антарктики. Косвенная речь.
Самостоятельная работа №11 Выполнение дополнительных грамматических
упражнений по теме.**

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными правилами употребления косвенной речи.
 2. Тренировать употребление косвенной речи.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 8.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными правилами перевода прямой речи, выраженной в форме утверждения, общего и специального вопросов и побуждений, в косвенную речь.
2. Тренировать употребление косвенной речи.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Упражнение на перевод утверждения в косвенную речь. Переведите в косвенную речь. Не забудьте о согласовании времен.

Пример: "I work hard," Jillian said.

— Jillian said that he worked hard.

- 1) "I am planning to go to Kenya," Sally said.
- 2) "I take my little sister to school every day," little Anthony said.
- 3) "You may take my textbook," Nonna said.
- 4) "They are playing in the gym now," Nick said.
- 5) "I don't like chocolate," Mary said.
- 6) "My sister is ready to go" Helen said.
- 7) "My mother usually goes shopping on Saturday," the girl said.
- 8) "The birds build their nests among the trees," the teacher said.
- 9) "I am not married," Jimmy said.
- 10) "I can't read these books. I don't like them," Petra said.

2. Упражнение на перевод утверждения в косвенную речь. Переведите в косвенную речь. Не забудьте о согласовании времен.

Пример: I have already finished the test. - He said he had already finished the test.

- 1) We have gone on holiday.
- 2) Nelly can't write; she has cut her finger.
- 3) The Ivanovs have travelled to many places.
- 4) Sam has already learnt the poem.
- 5) My sister has broken my pencil.
- 6) My dad has never travelled by plane.
- 7) Andrew has lost his keys.
- 8) Jill has never slept in a tent.

3. Упражнение на перевод общего вопроса прямой речи в косвенную. Представьте, что вчера Вы были у доктора с головной болью. Расскажите другу, какие вопросы Вам задавал доктор.

Пример: Do you sleep well?

The doctor asked me if I slept well.

- 1) Is anything wrong with you?
- 2) Do you sometimes have headaches?
- 3) Are you taking any medicine now?
- 4) Do you spend much time out- of-doors?
- 5) Do you do sports?
- 6) Have you a good appetite?
- 7) Do you usually go to bed late?
- 8) Will you follow my advice?

4. Упражнение на перевод специального вопроса в косвенную речь.

Представьте, что журналист местной газеты посетил ваш колледж. Расскажите своим одноклассникам, какие вопросы он задавал. Не забудьте о правиле согласования времен.

Пример: How long have you studied at this school?

— He asked me how long I had studied at that school.

- 1) What do you like about your school?
- 2) What school activity did you have last?
- 3) What good habits have you formed at school?
- 4) What is your favorite subject?

- 5) What is more important for you at school?
- 6) How often do you go on school trips?
- 7) What is your school record?

5. Упражнение на перевод утвердительных побудительных предложений в косвенную речь. Представьте, что Ваша мама/бабушка/папа дал(а) Вам некоторые поручения. Расскажите другу, что Вам сказали сделать.

Пример: Feed the cat.

She told me to feed the cat.

- 1) Come home straight after school.
- 2) Warm up your dinner.
- 3) Wash up the dishes after the dinner.
- 4) Buy bread, milk and sugar.
- 5) Start doing your homework before I come.
- 6) Take the dog for a walk.
- 7) Clean your room.
- 8) Wait for me at home.

6. Упражнение на перевод отрицательных побудительных предложений в косвенную речь. Расскажите своему другу, какие инструкции/пожелания/наставления дал Вам сегодня учитель.

Пример:

Don't be late for the lesson.— She told us not to be late for the lesson

- 1) Don't stay outside after the bell comes.
- 2) Don't run along the corridor.
- 3) Don't make noise.
- 4) Don't look into your neighbor's exercise-book.
- 5) Don't lie on your desk.
- 6) Don't ask me silly questions.
- 7) Don't waste time at the lesson.
- 8) Listen to me attentively.
- 9) Write down the rule into your exercise-books.
- 10) Get down to work.

Тема 1.15 Трудный рейс. Эквиваленты модальных глаголов Самостоятельная работа №12 Изучение общесудовых команд

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными общесудовыми командами.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 8.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными общесудовыми командами.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ниже представлены основные общесудовые команды. Ознакомьтесь с ними. Составьте тематический словарь.

Команды на руль

1.Право руля! Starboard!

2.Лево руля! Port!

3.Больше право! More starboard?

4.Больше лево! More port!

5. Право на борт! Hard a-starboard!

6. Лево на борт! Hard a-port!

7. Отводи! Ease the helm!

8. Прямо руль! Midships!

9. Одерживай! Meet her!

10. Так держать! Steady!

11. Как на румбе? How does she head?

12. Право не ходить! Nothing to starboard?

13. Лево не ходить! Nothing to port!

14- Приводи на курс! Steer the course!

15. Как слушает руля? .Are you good at steering?

16. Право десять (по аксиометру)!Starboard ten!

17. Лево десять (по аксиометру)! Port ten!

Команды в машинное отделение

18. Машине приготовиться! Stand by the engines!

19. Самый малый вперед! Dead slow ahead!

20. Самый малый назад! Dead slow astern!

21. Малый вперед! Slow ahead!
22. Малый назад! Slow astern!
23. Средний вперед! Half ahead!
24. Средний назад! Half astern!
25. Полный вперед! Full ahead!
26. Полный назад! Full .astern!
27. Стоп машина! Stop her!
28. Машина больше не нужна. Finish with the engine!

Команды при работе с якорем

29. Якорь приготовить к отдаче! Get anchor ready!
30. Отдать якорь! Let go the anchor!
31. Травить якорь-цепь! Slack away the chain!
32. Сколько смычек вышло? How many shackles out!
33. Якорь-цепь держать слабо! Keep cable slack!
34. Стоп травить канат! Hold on the cable!
35. Якорь не держит. Anchor comes home.
36. Как смотрит якорь-цепь? How is chain leading?
37. Сниматься с якоря! Up anchor!
38. Вира якорь! Heave away!
39. Панер! Anchor is areak!
40. Якорь встал!' Anchor is aweigh!
41. Якорь вышел из воды! Anchor is up!
- 42- Якорь чист! Anchor is clear!
43. Якорь не чист! Anchor is foul!
44. Якорь под клюзом! Anchor at the hawse!
45. Якоря держать готовыми к отдаче! Keep anchors ready!
46. Закрепить якоря по-походному! Secure the anchors!

Команды при швартовке

47. Приготовиться к швартовке! Stand by mooring!
48. Подать выброску! Give givenline!
49. Подать носовой! Give the .headline!
50. Подать кормовой! Give the sternline!
51. Подать шпринг! Give the spring!
52. Задержать носовой! Check your headrope!
53. Задержать кормовой! Check your sternrope!

54. Травить! Slack away!
55. Выбирать шпринг! Haul in the spring!
56. Стоп выбирать! Stop hauling!
57. Потравить конец! Slack away the line!
58. Выбирать слабину! Haul in the slack!
59. Отдать шпринг! Let go the spring!
60. Закрепить шпринг! Spring afast!
61. Так крепить! Make fastening so!
62. Чисто ли за кормой? Is it clear astern?
63. За кормой чисто! Clear astern.
64. За кормой не чисто! Not clear astern!
65. Отдать! Let go!
66. Крепить! Make fast!
67. Приготовить кранцы! Get fenders ready!
68. Подать буксир! Give a towline!
69. Отдать буксир! Let go tugboat rope!
70. Травить буксир! Pay out the towrope!
71. Крепить буксир! Stop and belay the rope!
72. Выбрать буксир! Veer in rope!
73. Смотреть за буксиром! Look after the towline!
74. Отдать швартовы! Unmoor!
75. За кормой все чисто! All clear aft!

**Тема 1.16. У врача. Модальные глаголы should, ought to
Самостоятельная работа №13. Составление диалогов по теме 1.16**

Цель работы:

1. Изучить лексику по теме.
 2. Развивать навыки устной речи, навыки диалогического и монологического высказывания.
 3. Ознакомиться с областью употребления модальных глаголов should, ought to.
 4. Тренировать навык использования модальных глаголов should, ought to.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 8.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с моделью диалога "At the doctor's", ознакомиться с отдельно взятыми лексическими единицами, составить тематический словарь.
2. Найти в диалоге примеры употребления модальных глаголов should, ought to.
3. Выполнить грамматическое упражнение на тренировку использования модальных глаголов should, ought to.
4. Составить диалог по модели на предложенную ситуацию.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ниже представлен диалог "At the doctor's". Выпишите все новые слова и выражения. Составьте тематический словарь по теме.

Doctor: Come in, please.

Patient: Thank you. Doctor, I decided to make an appointment because yesterday I had a splitting headache and rash all over my body after taking pills for stomach pain.

Doctor: Did I write out a prescription for taking the pills?

Patient: Yes, here it is.

Doctor: These pills are very strong. They can trigger such symptoms as dizziness, nausea and even rash. Let me check you. I'll measure your blood pressure but firstly put a thermometer into your armpit.

(After a while)

Doctor: Your temperature is in the normal range but your blood pressure is very low. Did you read the medicine label before taking those pills?

Patient: No, I thought your prescription and recommendations were enough to take them correctly.

Doctor: Still, you should read the label anyway. What dose did you take at once?

Patient: I took two pills.

Doctor: So everything should have been all right then. You told me you had no allergies. What's wrong then?

Patient: Just a few days ago I was sneezing all day long but I went on taking the pills.

Doctor: As far as these pills are concerned, they mustn't be taken if you have any allergies. So taking them caused terrible side effects.

2. Найдите в диалоге примеры употребления модальных глаголов should, ought to.

3. Ниже приведены несколько советов для путешествий. Вставьте по смыслу should или shouldn't.

1. You _____ take a map.
2. You _____ make much noise on a train.
3. You _____ touch wild animals.
4. You _____ help your friends.
5. You _____ visit museums.
6. You _____ take your toothbrush.
7. You _____ be careful.

4. Ниже приведены 2 части предложения. Соедините начало и конец, чтобы получилось логически завершенное предложение. Переведите на русский язык.

1. Alex had no suit at all
2. In her prayer Sally was not perfect
3. Jill is a doctor
4. Little Frankie feared everything
5. It's your birthday
6. The parents don't want to lose Nick
7. You're a thief
8. The spaceman glanced back and saw a humanoid creature
9. This work is not for Jeffry
10. Jillian had no time to write a line but
 - a) except what he ought to fear.
 - b) that was bigger than any man ought to be.
 - c) and she ought to be able to help you.
 - d) you ought to have a cake
 - e) she ought to have warned them she was coming.
 - f) he ought to be a professor
 - g) as she did not know what she ought to pray for.
 - h) but he ought to go, as his King and his country both need him.
 - i) and he ought to buy new shoes too.
 - j) and you ought to be caught.

5. Составьте диалог по приведенной выше модели на следующую ситуацию: у Вас кашель, слегка повышена температура и болит горло. Вы идете к врачу на прием и просите справку в колледж.

Тема 1.17 В порту. Объектный падеж
Самостоятельная работа №14 Составление рассказов по теме 1.17

Цель работы:

1. Изучить лексику по теме.
 2. Развивать навыки устной речи, в частности монологического высказывания.
 3. Ознакомиться с основными правилами употребления и образования объектного падежа.
 4. Тренировать навык использования объектного падежа.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 8.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом "At the port". Составить тематический словарь новых лексически единиц.
2. Вставить в тексте "At the port" глаголы в нужной форме.
3. Выполнить упражнение на тренировки лексики из текста.
4. Составить монологическое высказывание о визите в порт.
5. Выполнить грамматические упражнения на использование объектного падежа.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст "At the port". Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужной форме. Найдите в словаре новые лексические единицы, составьте тематический словарь.

I had never seen my father's ship (enter) the port and on the day of my Dad's arrival I asked my mother to let me (go) with her to the port.

When we came to the port we saw a lot of ships (approach) the harbor and some ships (leave) it. We noticed many ships (fly) foreign flags, we went closer to the berth and watch the dockers (load) and (unload) vessels. The dockers felt us (watch) and tried to work faster.

Soon we noticed my father's tanker (enter) the port and I heard my mother (say), "Here they are at last." While we watched the father's ship (moor) many people passed by and I heard some of them (speak) foreign languages. I had never heard any natives (speak) English before and was very sorry that my English was not good enough to speak to foreigners. It made me (spend) more time on English later on.

2. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на правильное употребление конструкции Complex Object.

1) Я видел, как судно вошло в порт. 2) Я заметил, как он сделал ошибку. 3) Вы когда-нибудь слышали, как он говорит по-английски? 4) Мы наблюдали, как наши друзья играли в теннис. 5) Я не слышал, что он рассказывал об Англии. 6) Я никогда не видел, как швартуются суда.

3. Опираясь на текст "At the port", Составьте монологическое высказывание о визите в порт.

4. Раскройте скобки, используя объектный падеж. Переведите на русский язык.

- 1) I want (she) to be my wife.
- 2) My brother taught (I) to swim and dive.
- 3) They would like (we) to read aloud.
- 4) Bob advised (she) to stay for another week.
- 5) We expect (he) to arrive at noon.
- 6) I heard (you) open the door.
- 7) Dad always makes (I) go fishing with him every weekend.
- 8) Our parents expect (we) to stop quarreling.
- 9) Sara never lets (he) drive her car.
- 10) I saw (you) cross the street.

5. Поставьте «to» там, где необходимо.

- 1) We heard the lorry ... stop near the house.
- 2) I want my elder sister ... take me to the zoo.
- 3) I believe the Internet ... be the greatest invention ever.
- 4) The teacher doesn't let us ... use our mobile phones.
- 5) They didn't expect her ... be late.
- 6) The police officer made him ... tell the truth.
- 7) I would like you ... admit your fault.
- 8) Swan believes Vicky ... be the best manager in our store.
- 9) Nick persuaded me ... go in for sports.
- 10) We saw Jacob ... break the window.
- 11) I consider this sculpture ... be a masterpiece.
- 12) She noticed Mary suddenly ... turn pale.

6. Перефразируйте предложения, используя объектный падеж.

Н-р: I want that she will cook mushroom soup. (Я хочу, чтобы она приготовила грибной суп.) – I want her to cook mushroom soup.

- 1) The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. – Their parents saw
- 2) They said: “He is an expert in our industry.” – They consider
- 3) The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. – The policeman noticed
- 4) Elvis said to his son: “Don’t watch horror films.” – Elvis doesn’t let
- 5) “Mummy, please, buy me that doll”, said the little girl. – The little girl would like ...
- 6) Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows
- 7) He swears a lot. Many people heard that. – Many people heard
- 8) “Bring me some water from the well,” my grandmother said. – My grandmother wanted
- 9) Somebody was watching me. I felt that. – I felt
- 10) Daniel said: “Helen, you can go to a night club tonight.” – Daniel let

**Тема 1.18 Охрана окружающей среды. Типы условных предложений
Самостоятельная работа №15 Выполнение дополнительных грамматически
упражнений по теме 1.18**

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными правилами употребления и образования условных предложений.
 2. Тренировать навык использования условных предложений.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными правилами употребления и образования условных предложений 1,2, 3-го и смешанного типа.
2. Выполнить грамматические упражнения на тренировку образования условных предложений 1,2 и 3-го типа.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме условного наклонения. Не забывайте про смешанный тип.

*Документ управляется программными средствами 1С: Колледж
Проверь актуальность версии по оригиналу, хранящемуся в 1С: Колледж*

- 1) If Felix (to be) _____ here I would have seen him.
 - 2) Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) _____ him.
 - 3) If they (mention) _____ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
 - 4) If I (to find) _____ that letter, I'll show it to you.
 - 5) If I meet him, I (to invite) _____ him.
 - 6) Would they come if we (to invite) _____ them?
 - 7) The boss (be) _____ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
 - 8) The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack _____ (stop) talking."
 - 9) The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He _____ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.
 - 10) She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she _____ (arrive) with a delay.
 - 11) If the plane had left on time, they _____ (be) in Minsk now.
 - 12) If they hadn't walked 40 km, they _____ (not / be) exhausted now.
 - 13) What would have become of us, if I _____ (come) to you then!'
 - 14) He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) _____ !
 - 15) What is the answer if you (add) _____ 17 to 75?
2. Образуйте условные предложения, употребив нужную форму глагола.
- 1) Molly (be) _____ a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!
 - 2) The evening will be fine, if only we _____ (not have) a storm.
 - 3) You might be of interest to me, if only I (have) _____ time to waste on you.
 - 4) If you (leave) _____ at two, you will be there before dark.
 - 5) When he is *drowning*, a man (clutch) _____ at any straw.
 - 6) If only Greg (can) _____ get some favourable shock, that's what would do it!
 - 7) You (can) _____ do it if you try
 - 8) You (can) _____ do it if you tried.
 - 9) You (can) _____ it if you had tried.
 - 10) We (go) _____ if it does not rain.
 - 11) Fred (come) _____ if he has time.
 - 12) If you (take) _____ a taxi, you'll be in time.
 - 13) If Mark (have) _____ enough money, he will go to the university.
 - 14) They won't unless you (ask) _____ them to come
 - 15) What remains if you (subtract) _____ 5 from 10?

16) If you (buy) _____ a packet of cigarettes costing 3\$ and matches costing 2\$, and gave the shopkeeper 10\$ note, how much change ought you to receive?

3. Определите, к какому типу условных предложений относятся следующие предложения. Раскройте скобки.

1) If you (to heat) _____ iron, it (to start) _____ to get red hot and then white hot.

2) If Molly and Paul (be not) _____ misinformed about the train times, they (not be) _____ late.

3) If Ioannis (stay) _____ longer at the party, he (have) _____ a good time

4) If the government (lose) _____ the next election, the Prime Minister (resign) _____ from politics.

5) If we (not go) _____ to your friend's party, I never (meet) _____ Alan.

6) If train fares (be) _____ cheaper, more people (use) _____ them.

7) If Molly (get) _____ that job she's applied for, she will be delighted.

8) It (be) _____ a disaster if the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.

9) If the talks (be broken) _____ down again, there (be) _____ a war between the two countries

10) If Ali (know) _____ anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help) _____ us.

11) He (have) _____ a bad accident last Friday if he _____ (not / drive) more carefully.

4. Переведите следующие условные предложения на английский.

1) Джаггер пригрозил уйти в отставку, если правительство потерпит поражение

2) Если бы в компании согласились, мы могли бы достичь быстрого прогресса.

3) Компания вернет деньги, если вы передумаете.

4) Выставка, возможно, закрылась бы, если бы они не нашли новых спонсоров.

5) Я бы отказался сотрудничать, если бы я был в вашем положении

6) Пожалуйста, сообщите врачу немедленно, если она покажет признаки улучшения.

7) Молли и Салли поняли бы свою ошибку, если бы только остались до конца.

8) Можете считать, что мы согласны, если не получите от нас новостей до воскресенья.

9) Если вы выпьете слишком много кофе, вы не сможете уснуть.

10) Если бы Джек привез карту, мы бы не заблудились.

11) Если бы Джон знал о встрече, то приехал бы

12) Если вы столкнетесь с Павлом, скажите ему, что я хочу его видеть.

Раздел 2 Разговорные темы

Тема 2.1 Путешествия самолетом

Самостоятельная работа №16 Выполнение домашних упражнений по теме 2.1

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами, необходимыми для коммуникации в аэропорту.

2. Тренировать навыки устной речи, монологического и диалогического высказывания в рамках данной темы.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 6, ОК 8.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами, необходимыми для коммуникации "В аэропорту".

2. Составить тематический словарь по теме.

3. Ознакомиться с моделью диалога "В аэропорту".

4. Составить диалог на примере модели.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с основными разговорными фразами, необходимыми в аэропорту. Составьте тематический словарь.

Бронь и покупка билета

Я бы хотел(а) забронировать билет на рейс в 9:25 из Мадрида в Москву.	I'd like to to make a reservation on the 9:25 morning flight from Madrid to Moscow.
У меня забронирован билет на самолет в Рим.	I've booked a plane ticket to Rome.
Предпочитаете место у окна или рядом с проходом?	Do you prefer window or aisle? Do you prefer a window seat or an aisle seat?
Можно нам место у окна?	Could we have a window seat, please?
Я бы хотел(а) место рядом с проходом, пожалуйста.	I'd like an aisle seat, please.
Я бы хотел(а) отменить/изменить мою бронь.	I'd like to cancel/change my reservation.

Информация о рейсе

Когда следующий рейс до Лондона?	When is the next flight to London?
Самолеты из Мадрида в Барселону вылетают каждые полчаса.	The air-shuttle Madrid-Barcelone has a flight every half an hour.
Сколько времени длится рейс?	How long does the flight take?
Это беспосадочный/прямой рейс?	Is it a non-stop/direct flight?
Какой номер рейса?	What is the flight number?
Во сколько посадка?	When is the boarding time?
Посадка в 9.	The plane starts boarding at 9 o'clock.
Во сколько мой вылет?	What time does my flight leave?
Во сколько мы прилетаем?	What time do we arrive?
Боюсь, рейс задержан.	I'm afraid the flight has been delayed.
Боюсь, рейс отменен.	I'm afraid the flight has been canceled.

Регистрация и посадка

Когда надо зарегистрироваться (пройти регистрацию)?	What time do I have to check in?
Где проходит регистрация?	Where do I check in?
Уже объявили регистрацию/посадку?	Has our check-in/boarding been called, yet?
Вот ваш посадочный талон.	Here's your boarding pass.
Какой номер ворот (выхода на посадку)?	What is the gate number?
Выход на посадку №12.	You're boarding at gate 12.
От каких ворот отправляется рейс 001?	Which gate does flight 001 leave from?
Приятного полета!	Have a good flight!

Багаж

Где можно взять тележку для багажа?	Where do I get a luggage cart?
У вас есть багаж?	Do you have any luggage?
Сколько у вас сумок?	How many bags are you checking?
Вы должны сдать свой багаж.	You have to check in your luggage.
Поставьте сумку на весы, пожалуйста.	Place your bag on the scale, please.
Берете что-нибудь в кабину? У вас есть ручная кладь?	Do you have any carry-on luggage?
Вес ручной клади не может превышать 10 кг.	Hand-luggage cannot weigh more than 10 kg.
Сколько нужно доплатить за каждый лишний килограмм?	What's the charge for each excess kilo?
Ваш багаж весит значительно больше положенного веса.	Your luggage is well overweight.
Боюсь, вам нужно будет заплатить за перевес.	I'm afraid you will have to pay for excess baggage.
Где получать багаж?	Where can I claim my luggage?
С какого конвейера я могу получить мой багаж?	From which conveyor belt can I pick up my luggage?

Объявления и информация

Пассажиры, идущие на пересадку на другие рейсы, должны подойти к стойке.	Passengers connecting with other flights must go to the counter.
Транзитным пассажирам следует обратиться на стойку информации.	Passengers connecting to other destinations must go to the information desks.
В салоне самолета нельзя пользоваться электронными устройствами.	Inside the plane you cannot use electronic devices.
Во время полёта будет предложен завтрак.	During the flight, breakfast is served.

Не оставляйте вещи без присмотра.	Do not leave items unattended.
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Таможня, паспортный контроль, контроль безопасности

Паспорт, пожалуйста.	Passport, please.
Откройте, пожалуйста, сумку.	Please open the bag.
Вы сами упаковывали эти сумки?	Did you pack these bags yourself?
У вас есть что-нибудь, подлежащее декларированию?	Do you have anything to declare?
Это подарок.	It's gift.

Проблемы

Мой багаж не прибыл.	My luggage hasn't arrived.
Мой багаж потерялся.	My luggage has been lost.
Я потерял(а) свой посадочный талон.	I lost my boarding pass.

2. Опираясь на выше приведенные фразы, составьте план употребления фраз по мере Вашего перелета, например, в Рим. От самого начала, т.е. брони билета, до Вашего успешного выхода из аэропорта прилета. Смоделируйте ситуацию таким образом, чтобы максимально задействовать новые лексические единицы.

3. Ознакомьтесь с диалогом. Прочитайте с партнером по ролям. Составьте диалог, опираясь на приведенный ниже.

At the Airport Ticket Reservation

(Speakers: a travel agent and a customer)

Travel agent: Can I help you?

В: I want to fly to London next week. I'd like to make reservations for a roundtrip ticket.

Т. А.: What day are you planning to leave for London?

В.: On the 12th of March.

Т. А.: There are three flights to London on that day - at 10 am, at 8.30 and 9 pm. Do you have any preference about the time of the day?

В.: I'd rather leave at 9 pm I want to get to London early in the morning.

Т. А.: I can make a reservation for a TWA flight. Are you going to travel 1st-class or economy?

В.: I prefer economy. How much will it be?

Т.А.: 440 dollars.

В.: Are meals and refreshments served on the flight?

Т. А.: Yes, they are.

В.: What's the flying time?

Т. А.: Six hours.

В.: What's the London airport we'll arrive at?

Т. А.: Heathrow Airport. How many days are you planning to stay in London?

В.: Seven days.

Т. А.: When would you like to fly home from London?

В.: March 22nd.

Т. А.: All right. Your name and address?

В.: Boris Brown, 64-42 99th Street, Rego-Parte, New York 11374.

В аэропорту Резервирование билета

- Чем могу помочь.

- Мне нужно в Лондон на следующей неделе. Я бы хотел забронировать билет туда и обратно.

- Когда именно вы планируете лететь.

- 12 марта.

- В этот день есть три самолета в Лондон - в 10.00, 20.30 и 21.00. Есть ли у вас какие - либо предпочтения относительно времени дня.

- Я бы предпочел вылететь в 21.00, мне нужно быть в Лондоне рано утром.

- Я могу забронировать билет на рейс компании TWA. Какой класс вы предпочитаете - 1-ый или эконом.

- Я предпочитаю эконом-класс. Сколько это будет стоить.

- 440 долларов.

- Во время полета подают напитки и закуски.

- Да подают.

- Какова продолжительность полета?

- Шесть часов.

- В какой аэропорт Лондона прибывает рейс?

- В аэропорт Хитроу. Сколько дней вы планируете пробыть в Лондоне?

- Семь дней.

- Когда вы хотели бы вылететь из Лондона?

- 22 марта.

- Хорошо. Ваше имя и адрес.

- Борис Браун, 64-42 99 улица, Риго-Парте, Нью-Йорк 11374.

- T. A.:** And your telephone number? - И ваш номер телефона?
B.: (718) 439-7286. - (718) 439-7286.
T.A.: Will you pay by credit card? - Вы будете платить кредитной картой?
B.: Yes, by Master Card. Number... Valid until January 15, 1993. When can I get my tickets? - Да, Мастер Кард. Номер ... Действительна до 15 января 1993. Когда я смогу забрать билеты?
T. A.: You'll have them 2 days before your departure. - Они будут у вас за 2 дня до вылета.

Тема 2.3 В гостинице

Самостоятельная работа №17 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 2.3

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами, необходимыми для коммуникации в гостинице.
2. Тренировать навыки устной речи, монологического и диалогического высказывания в рамках данной темы

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 6, ОК 8.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами, необходимыми для коммуникации "В гостинице".
2. Составить тематический словарь по теме "В гостинице".
3. Составить диалог на примере модели.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с основными разговорными фразами, необходимыми в гостинице. Составьте тематический словарь.

Бронь номера

Для меня был забронирован номер.	There is a room reserved for me.
Мне нужна комната на ночь.	I'd like a room for the night.
Я думаю остановиться на один день/неделю.	I'm going to stay for one day / a week.
У вас есть одноместные номера?	Do you have a single room?
У вас есть двухместные номера?	Do you have a double room?
Есть ли в номере кондиционер/холодильник?	Is there air-conditioning/fridge in the room?
Почем номер?	How much is the room?
Сколько стоит номер с ванной?	How much does a room with bath cost?
Сколько стоит без завтрака?	How much does a room without breakfast cost?
Есть ли номер подешевле/получше?	Is there any cheaper/better room?
Этот номер мне подходит.	This room will do.
Этот номер мне не подходит.	This room won't do.

Проживание

Где и когда можно позавтракать?	Where and when can I have breakfast?
Разбудите меня, пожалуйста, в ...	Please, wake me up at ...
Где можно почистить / погладить ...?	Where can I get ... cleaned / ironed?
Дайте мне, пожалуйста, ключ от номера.	Could I have the room key, please?
Можно оставить ... в сейфе?	May I leave ... in the safe?
У вас есть прачечная/бассейн?	Do you have a laundry service/a pool?
Где находится парковка?	Where is the parking lot/garage?
Выезд (check-out) и оплата	
Во сколько выезд?	What is the check-out time?
Я хотел бы оплатить счет.	I would like to pay my bill.
Я хотел бы оплатить наличными / кредиткой.	I would like to pay cash / with a credit card..
В счете ошибка.	The bill is incorrect.
Сколько всего (я должен)?	How much is it?

2. Опираясь на выше приведенные фразы, составьте план употребления фраз по мере Вашего заселения в гостиницу. Смоделируйте ситуацию таким образом, чтобы максимально задействовать новые лексические единицы.

3. Ознакомьтесь с диалогом Мартина Баума с администратором отеля. Он ведет диалог по поводу заселения. Найдите в диалоге слова, которые Вы внесли в свой тематический словарь. Если в диалоге есть новые лексические единицы по теме, добавьте их в свой словарь.

Clerk: Hi! Can I help you?

- Я могу вам помочь?

Martin: Yes, we had a reservation for this weekend.

- Да, у нас бронь на выходные.

C.: All right, what was the name, sir?

- Как ваша фамилия, сэр?

M.: Baum, Martin Baum.

- Баум, Мартин Баум.

C.: Baum . . . Baum . . . oh, yes, here it is. A double for two nights?

- Баум ... Баум ... ах да, вот, нашел. Двухместный номер на два дня.

M.: Yes, that's right. But we were wondering . . . would you happen to have a suite available this weekend, something with a living area and a kitchenette?

- Верно. Но , может быть у вас найдется номер люкс с кухней на выходные.

C.: Well, the only one that's available this weekend is the executive suite, and that'll run you \$140 a night.

- Ну, свободен только административный люкс, который будет вам стоить 140 долларов за ночь.

M.: I see. That's pretty high . . .

- Понятно. Довольно дорого.

C.: You know, sir, this double is more than twenty feet square, and it has a refrigerator.	- Знаете, этот номер более 20 футов квадратных в площади и с холодильником.
M.: Oh, really? That sounds fine, then. What do you say, Sally?	- Действительно? Звучит заманчиво. Что скажешь, Салли.
Sally: Sounds good to me, too.	- Мне тоже нравится.
C.: Good, the double then. Do you have a credit card, sir?	- Хорошо, двухместный номер. У вас кредитная карта?
M.: No, I'll be paying cash	- Нет, я заплачу наличными.
C.: Then I'll have to ask you to pay in advance. Fifty-five a night, plus \$8 tax comes to \$126. And would you fill out this registration form, please? Here's a pen. Just your name, address, and the make and license number of your car.	- Тогда мы вынуждены попросить вас заплатить вперед. 55 за ночь, плюс 8 долларов налог. всего 126 долларов. Заполните пожалуйста регистрационную форму. Вот ручка. Напишите ваше имя, адрес, и номер вашего автомобиля.
M.: OK . . . here you are. And travelers checks for \$130.	- Хорошо ... вот. Дорожные чеки.
C.: Fine, Mr. Baum. Here's \$4 change. Check-out time is 12:00 noon. The bellman will take you up ... Harvey! Room 615 ... If you need anything, just let me know.	- Замечательно, мистер Баум. Вот сдача, 4 доллара. Время съезда 12 часов дня. Корридорный отведет вас ... Харви! Номер 615. Если вам что-нибудь понадобится, дайте мне знать.
M.: Thank you. Good night.	- Спасибо, спокойной ночи.

4. После заселения у Мартина возникли некоторые вопросы по номеру. Он звонит администратору по телефону насчет света в ванной. Ознакомьтесь с диалогом.

Clerk: Front desk.	- Стойка регистрации.
Martin: Hello. This is Martin Baum. The bathroom light in my room doesn't work. Could you have somebody come up and take a look at it, please?	- Привет. Это Мартин Баум. Свет в моей ванной не работает. Не могли бы послать кого-нибудь взглянуть на него?
C.: Oh, of course, Mr. Baum. What room number was that, please?	- Конечно, мистер Баум. Какой у вас номер?
M.: Room 615.	- Номер 615.
C.: Okay, I'll have a man up there in a minute.	- Хорошо, через минуту у вас будет

	человек.
М.: Fine. And another thing -I don't seem to have a room service menu. Is there one?	- Замечательно. И еще - у меня в номере, по - моему, нет меню обслуживания номеров. У вас есть обслуживание?
С.: Yes, there is. We have 24-hour room service. I'm sorry about that. I'll have a room service waiter bring you a menu up right away.	- Да, конечно. У нас круглосуточное обслуживание. Извините за неудобства. Официант по обслуживанию номеров принесет вам меню прямо сейчас.
М.: Thanks.	- Спасибо.
С.: If you need anything else, just let me know.	- Если вам понадобится что-либо еще, просто дайте мне знать.
М.: I will. Good night.	- Хорошо, спокойной ночи.
С.: Good night.	- Спокойной ночи.

5. Составьте свой диалог по любой из моделей либо объедините оба диалога в один. Смоделируйте ситуацию таким образом, чтобы в Вашем диалоге было задействовано как можно больше лексических единиц по теме.

Тема 2.3 Покупки

Самостоятельная работа №18. Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 2.4

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами, необходимыми для коммуникации в магазине/торговом центре/рынке.

2. Тренировать навыки устной речи, монологического и диалогического высказывания в рамках данной темы

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 6, ОК 8.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами, необходимыми для коммуникации "В магазине".

2. Составить тематический словарь по теме "В магазине".

3. Составить диалог на примере модели.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с основными разговорными фразами, необходимыми в аэропорту. Составьте тематический словарь.

Фраза на русском языке	Перевод на английский язык
Где я могу купить...?	Where can I buy ...?
Что Вы хотите?	What would you like?
Покажите мне...	Show me ...
Есть ли у Вас...?	Do you have any ...?
Мне это не нравится.	I don't like this.
Я возьму это.	I'll take it.
Заверните, пожалуйста.	Could you wrap it, please?
Я только смотрю.	I'm just looking.
Можно померить?	Can I try it on?
Эти туфли жмут.	These shoes are tight.
Это не мой размер.	This is not my size.
Есть ли на размер больше?	Do you have a larger size?
Есть ли на размер меньше?	Do you have a smaller size?
Я хочу другой цвет.	I'd like another color.
Я хочу вернуть покупку и получить деньги обратно.	I'd like to return the purchase and get a re-fund.
Можно послушать этот диск?	Can I listen this this disk?
Где касса?	Where's the cashdesk?
Сколько это стоит?	How much is this?
Напишите, пожалуйста.	Please, write it down.
Это слишком дорого.	That's too expensive.
Нет ли у Вас чего-нибудь подешевле.	Haven't you anything cheaper?

Общение продавца и покупателя на английском

Время работы (открытия)	Opening times
Когда вы работаете (открыт магазин)?	What times are you open?
Мы открыты с 9 утра до 6 вечера, с понедельника по пятницу.	We're open from 9 am to 6 pm, Monday to Friday.
Мы открыты с 10 утра до 8 вечера, семь дней в неделю.	We're open from 10 am to 8 pm, seven days a week.
Вы работаете (магазин открыт) в субботу / воскресенье?	Are you open on Saturday / Sunday?
Во сколько вы открываетесь завтра?	What time do you open tomorrow?
Во сколько вы закрываетесь?	What time do you close?
Во сколько вы закрываетесь сегодня?	What time do you close today?
Выбор товаров	Selecting goods
Могу я вам помочь?	Can I help you?
Чем я могу Вам помочь?	What can I do for you?
Вы ищете что-то конкретное?	Are you looking for something in particular?
Я просто присматриваюсь, спасибо.	I'm just browsing, thanks.
Вы не могли бы мне помочь?	Could you help me?
Извините, можно Вас спросить?	Excuse me, could I ask you something?
Сколько это стоит?	How much is this / it?
	How much does this / it cost?
Сколько стоят эти?	How much are these?

Сколько стоит этот ... на витрине?
 Это дешево.
 Это подходящая цена.
 Это удивительно выгодная цена.
 Это дорого.
 Вы продаёте ...?
 У вас есть (какие-нибудь) ...?
 У вас есть этот товар большего / меньшего размера?
 А большего / меньшего размера они у вас есть?
 большой / очень большой размер
 Вот, пожалуйста. (Возьмите.)
 Извините, мы их не продаём.
 Извините, их не осталось.
 Я ищу
 Могли бы вы сказать, где находится ...?
 Где я могу найти ...?
 Они вон там.
 Вы нашли то, что искали?
 Можно померить?
 Хотите померить?
 Примерочная вон там.
 Вам очень идёт / подходит.
 У Вас какой размер?
 У вас есть что-нибудь подешевле?
 Как насчет одной из этих?
 Это не то, что я ищу.
 Это не совсем то, что я хотел.
 У вас есть это в продаже?
 Извините, у нас нет
 Вы знаете, где ещё можно посмотреть?
 Есть ли на это гарантия?
 А другой цвет подойдёт?
 А есть такой же, но другого цвета?
 Какой цвет Вы бы хотели?
 Красивый цвет.
 На это один год гарантии.
 Из чего они сделаны?
 Вы делаете доставку?
 Я это / его / её / их возьму.
 Что-то ещё?
 Желаете что-нибудь ещё?
 Пожалуйста, оплатите товар в кассе.
 Я отнесу Ваш товар на кассу.

Оплата
 Вы в очереди?
 Следующий, пожалуйста
 пройти без очереди

How much is that ... in the window?
 That's cheap.
 That's good value.
 This is amazing value for money.
 That's expensive.
 Do you sell ...?
 Do you have any ...? Have you got any ... ?
 Do you have this in large / small?
 Do you have these in a size bigger / smaller, too?
 large / extra large
 Here you are.
 Sorry, we don't sell them.
 Sorry, we don't have any left.
 I'm looking for
 Could you tell me where the ... is?
 Where can I find the ...?
 They are over there.
 Did you find what you were looking for?
 May I try this on, please?
 Would you like to try it on?
 The fitting room's over there.
 It suits you very well.
 What size are you?
 Have you got anything cheaper?
 How about one of these?
 It's not what I'm looking for.
 It's not quite what I wanted.
 Do you have this item in stock?
 Sorry, we are out of
 Do you know anywhere else I could try?
 Does it come with a guarantee?
 Would another colour do?
 Have you got this in another colour?
 What colour would you like?
 It's a nice colour.
 It comes with a one year guarantee.
 What material are they?
 Do you deliver?
 I'll take it / this / them.
 Anything else?
 Would you like anything else? / Anything else? / Did you want anything else?
 Please pay at the check-out.
 I'll take this to the check-out for you.

Making payment
 Are you in the queue?
 Next, please! (В этом же значении может употребляться фраза "Can I help you?")
 to jump the queue (BrE) to cut in the line

Вы принимаете кредитные карточки?	(AmE) Do you take credit cards?
Введите пин-код.	Enter your PIN.
Пожалуйста, подождите.	Please wait.
Заберите карточку.	Remove the card.
Подпись.	Signature.
Sign, please.	Распишитесь, пожалуйста.
Могу я заплатить чеком?	Can I pay by cheque?
Я заплачу наличными.	I'll pay in cash.
Я заплачу карточкой.	I'll pay by card.
Могу я получить чек, пожалуйста?	Could I have a receipt, please?
Вам нужен пакет?	Do you need a bag? Would you like a bag?
Да, спасибо! / Да, (дайте,) пожалуйста!	Yes, thank you! / Yes, please!
НДС	VAT
Могу я получить чек для возврата НДС?	Can I have a tax free bill?
Завернуть в подарочную упаковку?	Shall I giftwrap it?
У вас, случайно, нет мелких монет? (чтобы рассчитаться без сдачи)	You don't happen to have any change, do you?
Вот Ваша сдача.	Here's your change.
1 пенни	one penny
5, 10, 20, 50 пенсов	five / ten / twenty / fifty pence five / ten / twenty / fifty pence (сленг)
1 фунт / 2 фунта	one pound / two pounds
Возврат / обмен товара и жалобы	Returns / exchange and complaints
Я хотел бы вернуть это.	I'd like to return this.
Я хотел бы поменять это на другой размер.	I'd like to change this for a different size.
Я отнесу это (его / её) назад в супермаркет и посмотрю, можно ли это (его / её) поменять.	I'll take it back to the supermarket and see if I can change it.
Вы хотите поменять товар или получить деньги обратно?	Do you want to change it or get a refund?
Подходит (по размеру)?	Does it fit?
Не подходит.	It doesn't fit.
Слишком мал / велик / широк / узок / дорого.	It's too small / big / wide / tight / expensive.
Немного велико / мало.	It's a bit too big / small.
Я бы хотел поменять это на больший / меньший размер.	I'd like to change it for a larger / smaller size.
У вас есть размер побольше / поменьше?	Do you have a bigger / smaller size?
Это не работает.	It doesn't work.
Вы возвращаете деньги обратно? (за товар, который не подошёл)	Do you give refunds?
Вы можете сдать любой предмет одежды в течение трёх недель после покупки, но Вы должны сохранить чек.	You can bring any clothing items back up to three weeks after purchase, but you must keep the receipt.
Могу я получить деньги обратно?	Could I have a refund?
Могу я получить скидку?	Could I have a discount?
У вас есть чек?	Have you got the receipt?
Могу я поговорить с менеджером?	Could I speak to the manager?

Обозначения, которые могут встретиться в магазине	Signs you might see in a shop
Открыто	Open
Закрыто	Closed
Открыто 24 часа в день	Open 24 hours a day
Специальное предложение	Special offer
Распродажа	Sale
Окончательная распродажа	Clearance sale
Распродажа по поводу закрытия	Closing down sale
Выгодная цена	Good value
Купите две вещи по цене одной.	Buy two for the price of one.
Купи 2, получи 1 бесплатно	Buy 2 get 1 free
Купи 2, получи 1 за полцены	Buy 2 get 1 half price
Специальное предложение (на скидку при покупке нескольких одинаковых товаров)	Deal
3 за 5 фунтов	3 for 5 pounds
Уценено (потому что необходимо продать)	Reduced to clear
Полцены	Half price
Ушёл на обед	Out to lunch
Вернусь через 15 минут	Back in 15 minutes

1. Опираясь на выше приведенные фразы, составьте план употребления фраз по мере покупки Вашего нового платья. Смоделируйте ситуацию таким образом, чтобы максимально задействовать новые лексические единицы.

2. Ознакомьтесь с диалогом " Shopping for clothes" Найдите в диалоге слова, которые Вы внесли в свой тематический словарь. Если в диалоге есть новые лексические единицы по теме, добавьте их в свой словарь.

Salesgirl: Good Morning! What can I do for you?

Sarah: Could you let me see that green dress? I saw it in your window and I like the style and the colour very much.

Salesgirl: I'm afraid, this dress will be too big for you. May I show you another dress in green? I think this one will fit you.

Sarah: This is another style. Let me try it on in your fitting-room. I think I like it too. It is very nice.

Salesgirl: I see, you like the dress. It looks very fine on you.

Sarah: I will buy it.

Salesgirl: Do you want anything else?

Sarah: Could you show me that light white shirt? I would like to buy it for my son. May I bring it back tomorrow, if this shirt doesn't fit him?

Salesgirl: Sure, you can. If it doesn't fit him, you can make a refund or exchange it.

Sarah: All right.

Salesgirl: Would you pay cash?

Sarah: No, I would like to pay by my credit card.

Salesgirl: Fine. Thank you. Here are your clothes.

Sarah: Thank you, too. Good bye!

Salesgirl: Good bye!

6. Составьте свой диалог по модели.

Тема 3.1 Организация работ в российских портах Самостоятельная работа №19 Составить тематический словарь по теме 3.1

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами по организации работ в портах.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами в рамках текста
2. Составить тематический словарь по теме.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом "Описание порта". Составьте тематический словарь по теме.

A port is a **protected** place where ships can load, unload and ride at anchor. There are commercial ports, military, industrial, fishing and ports of refuge. By their geographical situation ports can be sea and inland waterway ports.

Sea ports are usually located in natural harbours, in bays, tidal estuaries and river mouths. They also may be formed on an **unprotected** shore line by the construction of breakwaters. Inland waterway ports are constructed on navigable rivers, canals and lakes. River ports have no wave-**protecting** structures.

Every port should be readily **accessible**, provide good shelter and accommodation. The **accessibility** of a port depends on the depth of water in the approach channel. This channel is deepened by dredging. The configuration of the coast line influences the amount of shelter.

A modern port should be provided with terminal facilities, such as **piers**, wharves, quays, docks or **berthing** places for ships. Their main function is to handle passengers and cargo.

Every port has hoisting facilities, storage **areas** (warehouses, transit sheds, port cold stores), and ship repair facilities such as ship repair yards. There are special complexes that specialize in handling certain types of cargoes: timber, oil, ore, coal, containers.

Port communications increase the efficiency of cargo-handling operations and delivery of cargo. Goods must be turned around a port as rapidly as possible.

2. Ознакомьтесь с текстом "Порт". Составьте тематический словарь по теме.

A port must include convenient and compact means for cargo-handling operations. A dock, a wharf or a quay, a **pier** or a jetty are the main port structures.

In British English the term "a dock" means an artificially enclosed body of water for the loading, discharging, and repair of ships. A dock is used to handle a specific type of cargo: oil, ore, cement, grain. When constructing a dock it is necessary to know whether it will be a permanent or a temporary installation, the **size** of ships which will use a dock, the direction of waves and wind, soil conditions, etc.

In the plural it means 'a dockyard'. There are wet docks, artificial basins for vessels, and dry docks, when the basin is pumped out.

In American English, however, "a dock" is a ship's **berth** or wharf. A **berth** is a ship's place at a wharf or a dock.

Piers project out of the shore. They are built over and into the water so that boats can stop next to it or people can walk along it. **Piers** provide for **berths** on both sides doubling the **berthing** space for the same length of a wharf.

A wharf is a fixed platform, commonly on pilings, where ships are loaded and unloaded. Wharves are parallel the shore. A quay wall, similar to a wharf, is backed up by ground.

A **pier** or a jetty is a dock which projects into the water. A jetty can refer to a landing stage or small **pier** to which small vessels can dock or be moored. It can also be a breakwater, that is, a construction to **protect** or defend a harbour, a coast, or a riverbank.

Тема 3.2 Порт Санкт-Петербурга

Самостоятельная работа №20 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 3.2

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами по организации работ в порту.
2. Овладеть основной информацией о работе российского порта на примере порта Санкт-Петербурга.
3. Тренировать новые лексические единицы по теме.
4. Развить навыки понимания лексических единиц по теме на слух.
5. Развить навыки устной речи, монологического и диалогического высказывания по теме.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом "At the Port". Составить тематический словарь.
2. Выполнить упражнения по тексту.
3. Ознакомиться с диалогом-моделью по теме.
4. Составить монологическое или диалогическое высказывание по теме (на выбор)

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Выпишите новую лексику, найдите значение новых слов и выражений в словаре.

At the Port

St. Petersburg port is one of the oldest in the Russian federation. The first sailing ship arrived at the mouth of the Neva River in November of 1703. This Dutch schooner was piloted by Peter the Great himself who wanted a port to be built at the place of mooring.

The port is strategically placed on the Neva linking the Baltic trading area with the White Sea by the Belomor-Baltiysky Canal and with the Central Russia by the Volga.

Though the Gulf of Finland and the Neva freeze in winter St. Petersburg is open to navigation round the year due to its powerful icebreaking fleet.

Some 4,000 ocean-going ships flying the flags of nearly 40 nations annually call at the port.

The port of St. Petersburg is one of the largest in the Russian Federation with the annual cargo turnover of about 12 mln tons. The port has 25 berths and 5,9 km of quays. General cargo, grain, iron ore, timber, equipment, containers and other goods are handled round the clock every day. Container traffic is expected to increase and the port administration wants some more container terminals to be built in the port.

The cargo is stored in the up-to-date warehouses, transit sheds, refrigerators, grain elevators and other storage facilities.

There are also different cargo handling facilities in the port, such as gantry and floating cranes, trucks and others. The process of loading and unloading is controlled by the port computer centre.

St. Petersburg is also a passenger port with thousands of passengers passing through every year.

There is a shiprepair yard in the harbor with some dry and floating docks.

To meet the demands of the increasing traffic the port is to be expanded and some new port facilities are expected to be constructed in the near future.

2. Дайте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Устье реки, размещать груз, работать круглосуточно, ледокольный флот, сухой и плавучий доки, контейнерный терминал, место швартовки, механизмы для обработки грузов; в ближайшем будущем; движение транспорта, груз хранится, быть открытым для навигации, обрабатывать груз в порту.

3. Заполните первую графу таблицы и, используя модели, расскажите об обработке и хранении различных грузов в порту.

Модель 1: *The cargo is stored in different storage facilities.*

Модель 2: *The cargo is handled by different handling facilities.*

Type of cargo	Cargo handling	Port facilities
	To be stored	Warehouses
	To be delivered	Transit sheds
	To be frozen	Grain elevators
	To be weighed	Conveyers
	To be repacked	Refrigerators
	To be loaded	Trucks
	To be unloaded	Terminals
	To be checked	Berths
	To be handled	Quays
		Gantry cranes
		Floating cranes

4. Прочитайте текст еще раз и ответьте на вопросы:

1) What did you learn from the text about the history of St. Petersburg? 2. Why did Peter the Great want the port to be built in St. Petersburg? 3. What kinds of cargoes are handled in St. Petersburg port? 4. Where is St. Petersburg shiprepair plant situated? 5. What can you say about the development programme of the port of St. Petersburg?

5. Посмотрите короткий фильм о порте Санкт-Петербурга "Passenger Port of Saint Petersburg "Marine Facade". Рекомендован ресурс: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JbsF9QPNybs&feature=youtu.be>

6. Откройте скобки, употребив нужную форму глагола.

In 1986 a new port (to appear) on the Baltic Sea – the Novotallinnsky Port. Now when one more stage of the port (to construct) the President of the Estonian Shipping Company (to give) an interview to the correspondent of the *Russian Shipping*.

Correspondent: First of all I'd like to ask you why the Novotallinnsky Port (to call) the Port of the 21st century?

President: There (to be) some reasons for that. Firstly because the whole project (to complete) in the 21st century. Secondly because the equipment and the cargo handling facilities (to be) up to the highest world standards.

C.: What port facilities (to build) in the port yet?

P.: Novotallinnsky Port is an all-purpose dry cargo port. So many specialized loading/unloading terminals, grain tanks and elevators, refrigerators for perishables (скоропортящиеся грузы), warehouses for general cargoes (to construct) in our port.

C.: How large do you expect the port (to be) after the completion?

P.: When the construction (to be) over Novotallinnsky port (to be) the largest in the Baltic Sea.

C.: Is it a joint project, isn't it?

P.: Yes, several foreign partners (to participate) in the construction of the port.

C.: Thank you for the interview.

7. Расскажите, что Вы узнали из интервью:

- о размерах и техническом оснащении порта;
- о том, почему этот порт называют портом 21-го века;
- о международном сотрудничестве в строительстве данного порта.
- 8. Передайте краткое содержание интервью, пользуясь схемой:

1. О теме интервью.

2. Об идее интервью

3. Об основной информации

4. О Вашем мнении.

9. Составьте монологическое или диалогическое (на выбор) высказывание о любом из портов мира, опираясь на модели, данные в упражнениях.

Тема 3.3 Порт Лондона

Самостоятельная работа №21 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 3.3

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами по организации работ в порту.

2. Овладеть основной информацией о работе российского порта на примере порта Санкт-Петербурга.

3. Тренировать новые лексические единицы по теме.

4. Развить навыки понимания лексических единиц по теме на слух.

5. Развить навыки устной речи, монологического и диалогического высказывания по теме.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом "The Port of London". Составить тематический словарь.

2. Выполнить упражнения по тексту.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Выпишите новую лексику, найдите значение новых слов и выражений в словаре.

The Port of London

The Port of London lies along the banks of the river Thames on the borders of 3 regions: Greater London (the capital itself), East of England and South East England. The port is governed by the Port of London Authority (PLA), a public trust established in 1908.

The port can handle cruise liners, roll-on roll-off ferries, and cargo ships of all types. It is not located in one area - it stretches along the tidal river including central London, with many individual wharfs, docks, terminals and facilities built incrementally over the centuries. As with many similar historic European ports, such as Antwerp and Rotterdam, the

bulk of activities has steadily moved downstream towards the open sea, as ships have grown larger and other uses take up land closer to the city's centre.

The Port of London today comprises over 70 independently owned terminals and port facilities, directly employing over 30,000 people.

The Port of London handles containers, timber, paper, vehicles, aggregates, crude oil, petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas, coal, metals, grain and other dry and liquid bulk materials.

With an annual cargo turnover exceeds 50 mln tons, the port is currently the United Kingdom's second largest port, after Grimsby&Immingham (60 mln tonnage).

2. Прочтите текст еще раз. Найдите определения и краткую информацию о подчеркнуты словах.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1) Where is the Port of London situated? 2. What is the Port of London governed by? 3 What kinds of ships can the port handle? 4. How many and what handling facilities has the port got? 5. What kinds of cargoes can the port handle? 6. How many people does the port employ? 7.What is the port's annual cargo turnover? 8. What is the largest United Kingdom's port? How many tones is its cargo turnover?

Тема 3.10 Баржи и суда для перевозки навалочных грузов Самостоятельная работа №22 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 3.10

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с центральными понятиями темы.
2. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами по типам судов и в частности по типам судов, предназначенных для перевозки навалочных грузов.
3. Тренировать лексические единицы в упражнениях.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с центральными понятиями темы.
2. Выполнить упражнение на понимание центральных понятий.
3. Ознакомиться с текстом "Types of Cargo Ships"
4. Выполнить упражнения по тексту.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ниже даны определения **bulk cargo** и **bulk carrier**. Ознакомьтесь с центральными понятиями темы. Выпишите к себе в тетрадь, переведите на русский язык.

Bulk cargo is commodity cargo that is transported unpackaged in large quantities. It refers to material in either liquid or granular, particulate form, as a mass of relatively small solids, such as petroleum/crude oil, grain, coal or gravel. Bulk cargo is classified as liquid or dry.

A **bulk carrier, bulk freighter**, or colloquially, **bulker** is a merchant ship specially designed to transport unpackaged, such as grains, coal, ore, and cement in its cargo holds.

2. Сопоставьте русское определение "навалочный груз" и английское "bulk cargo". Объясните, насколько они идентичны и в чем они расходятся.

3. Найдите английский эквивалент для следующих понятий: **сухогруз, судно для перевозки наливных грузов, комбинированный грузовоз** (или второе название **нефтерудовоз**). Дайте им определения на английском языке.

4. Составьте кластер всех грузовых судов (на русском языке). Выделите суда, предназначенные для перевозки навалочных грузов. В данный русскоязычный кластер внесите английские эквиваленты, с которыми Вы ознакомились в предыдущих заданиях.

5. Прочтите текст "Types of Cargo Ships". Выпишите новые лексические единицы, найдите их значение в словаре.

To begin with, all cargo ships are divided into two types: dry cargo vessels and tankers, although there are OBO (Oil-Bulk-Ore) ships that can carry both dry and liquid cargoes. Dry cargo vessels, *in their turn*, may be divided into universal ships and specialized ships. Universal vessels can carry practically any types of cargoes, even *refrigerated* goods and liquids (in special tanks). Specialized ships are designed to carry one particular type of cargo (e. g. bulk cargo, timber, oil etc.).

There are three trends in specialized ship design. 1) One is cargo-carriers with cargo handling equipment on board for special purposes or routes. For example, heavy/bulky cargo ships with cranes can handle single lifts over 500 tons and they do not require outside assistance. These ships are also called *special-purpose ships*. 2) The second trend is Roll-on/Roll-off ships, which permit vehicles to drive on board and drive off again. Such vessels require only minimum dock-side facilities. 3) The third trend is container ships that carry freight containers (closed or open) of different sizes and of different *cargo carrying*

capacity. Containers can be quickly *launched* over the *ship's stern*. But you can often meet combined ships, such as CONBULKERS – container/bulk-carriers, PROBO ships – product/oil/bulk/ore-carriers and others.

There are also *multi-purpose ships* that combine characteristic features of both universal and specialized vessels. They retain versatility of universal vessels, their capability to carry different bulk and general cargoes, but become, *to a certain extent*, specialized. Thus, all multi-purpose vessels are *adapted* to carry standard containers. Some of them are also adapted to carry rolled vehicles or heavy/bulky cargoes.

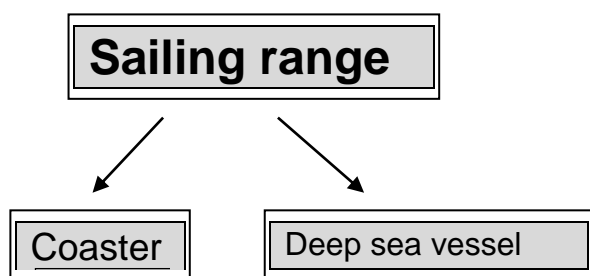
Depending on the cargo handling method dry cargo ships may also be divided into: 1) LO-LO (lift-on/lift-off) vessels where handling of cargo is effected by derricks or cranes through cargo hatches; 2) RO-RO (roll-on/roll-off) vessels where the cargo is rolled on board and rolled off; 3) FO-FO (float-on/float-off) vessels where dock lift cargo handling method is used, that is floating cargo units (e.g. barges) are floated into cargo spaces (usually large holds). 4) But there are also *hybrid vessels* where combinations of the above mentioned methods are used, such as LO/RO, RO-FO vessels and others.

Depending on their sailing range all vessels may be divided into limited sailing range vessels (or *coasters*) and unlimited sailing range vessels (or deep sea vessels). Coasters are designed to sail in a certain area or at a certain distance from the port of shelter, deep sea vessels can sail to any area of the World Ocean.

Depending on the number of decks ships may be *one-deckers*, *double-deckers* etc. *Finally*, all cargo ships may be either liners or tramps. A liner is a vessel which sails to a fixed destination on a fixed route. It has fixed dates of departure and arrival, fixed *ports of call* between its home port and place of arrival. A tramp does not sail on a fixed route. Ports of call are governed by the necessity of carrying certain cargoes from place to place.

6. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских понятий: порт захода, начнем с того что, в свою очередь, охлажденный, судно специального назначения, грузоместимость, корма, контейнеры могут быть быстро погружены, многофункциональное судно, судно-гибрид, в зависимости от, в определенной степени, дальность плавания, однопалубник/двухпалубник , наконец.

7. Составьте кластер грузовых судов на основе текста "Types of Cargo Ships". Учтите все классификации приведенные в тексте (всего 6 штук, в некоторые есть подклассификации), давая названия классификациям/подклассификациям и приводя примеры судов (например,



8. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту и центральным определениям темы:

1) What types of cargo ships do you know? 2) What is a bulk cargo? 3) What is a bulk carrier? 4) Give examples of liquid bulk cargoes and dry bulk cargoes. 5) What is a cargo hold? 6) What is the difference between universal and specialized ships? 7) What is the other name of a limited sailing range vessel? 8) What is the Russian for "liquid bulk cargoes"? 9) What is the Russian for "dry bulk cargoes"? 10) What type of a vessel is used for liquid bulk cargoes? 11) What is the exact English equivalent for the Russian "навалочный груз"? 12) What is a CONBULKER? 13) What is a PROBO? 13) What is the difference between FO-FO and LO-LO vessels? 14)

Тема 4.1 Грузы **Самостоятельная работа №23 Составить список грузов**

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами по видам грузов
2. Овладеть основной классификацией грузов.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 5.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом "Types of cargo". Составить тематический словарь.
2. Выполнить упражнения по тексту.
3. Составить кластер по тексту.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом "Types of Cargo". Составьте тематический словарь по тексту.

Types of Cargo.

Cargo (or freight) is goods or produce transported, generally for commercial gain, by ship or aircraft, although the term is now extended to intermodal train, van or truck. In modern times, containers are used in most long-haul cargo transport.

Marine

Seaport terminals handle a wide range of maritime cargo.

Automobiles are handled at many ports and are usually carried on specialized roll-on/roll-off ships.

Break bulk cargo is typically material stacked on pallets and lifted into and out of the hold of a vessel by cranes on the dock or aboard the ship itself. The volume of break bulk cargo has declined dramatically worldwide as containerization has grown. One way to secure break bulk and freight in intermodal containers is by using Dunnage Bags.

Bulk cargo, such as salt, oil, tallow, and scrap metal, is usually defined as commodities that are neither on pallets nor in containers. Bulk cargoes are not handled as individual pieces, the way heavy-lift and project cargoes are. Alumina, grain, gypsum, logs, and wood chips, for instance, are bulk cargoes.

Neo-bulk cargo comprises individual units that are counted as they are loaded and unloaded, in contrast to bulk cargo that is not counted, but that are not containerized.

Containers are the largest and fastest growing cargo category at most ports worldwide. Containerized cargo includes everything from auto parts, machinery and manufacturing components to shoes and toys to frozen meat and seafood.

Project cargo and the heavy lift cargo include items like manufacturing equipment, air conditioners, factory components, generators, wind turbines, military equipment, and almost any other oversized or overweight cargo which is too big or too heavy to fit into a container.

Air Cargo

Air cargo, commonly known as air freight, is collected by firms from shippers and delivered to customers. Aircraft were first used for carrying mail as cargo in 1911. Eventually manufacturers started designing aircraft for other types of freight as well.

Train

Trains are capable of transporting large numbers of containers that come from shipping ports. Trains are also used for the transportation of steel, wood and coal. They are used because they can carry a large amount and generally have a direct route to the destination. Under the right circumstances, freight transport by rail is more economic and energy efficient than by road, especially when carried in bulk or over long distances.

The main disadvantage of rail freight is its lack of flexibility. For this reason, rail has lost much of the freight business to road transport. Rail freight is often subject to transshipment costs, since it must be transferred from one mode of transportation to another. Practices such as containerization aim at minimizing these costs.

Road

Many firms, like Parcellforce, FedEx and R+L Carriers transport all types of cargo by road. Delivering everything from letters to houses to cargo containers, these firms offer fast, sometimes same-day delivery.

A good example of road cargo is food, as supermarkets require deliveries every day to keep their shelves stocked with goods. Retailers of all kinds rely upon delivery trucks, be they full size semi trucks or smaller delivery vans.

2. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих высказываний: грузовой транспорт дальнего следования, доставка в тот же день, розничный продавец, доверяться, прямой маршрут к точке назначения, при правильном стечении обстоятельств, экономичный и энергоэффективный, коммерческая прибыль.

3. Дайте примеры break-bulk и neo-bulk cargoes.

4. Составьте кластер по тексту.

Раздел 5 Типы грузов

Тема 5.1 Генеральные грузы

Самостоятельная работа №24 Выполнение домашних работ по теме 5.1. Составление диалогов

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами по теме "Генеральные грузы"

2. Овладеть основной информацией по центральному понятию темы "Генеральные грузы", его вилами и плюсами/минусами.

3. Тренировать навыки устной речи в виде диалогического высказывания.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 7, ОК 8.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом "General Cargo". Составить тематический словарь.

2. Ознакомиться с текстом "Advantages and Disadvantages of General Cargo".

3. Выполнить упражнение по тексту.

4. Составить диалог на основе двух текстов.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Выпишите новые слова, найдите их значение. Составьте тематический словарь по тексту.

General Cargo

In shipping, **break bulk cargo** or **general cargo** are goods that must be loaded individually, and not in intermodal containers nor in bulk as with oil or grain. Ships that carry this sort of cargo are called general cargo ships. The term break bulk derives from the phrase breaking bulk—the extraction of a portion of the cargo of a ship or the beginning of the unloading process from the ship's holds. These goods may not be in shipping containers. Break bulk cargo is transported in bags, boxes, crates, drums, or barrels. Unit loads of items secured to a pallet or skid are also used.

A break-in-bulk point is a place where goods are transferred from one mode of transport to another, for example the docks where goods transfer from ship to truck.

History

Break bulk was the most common form of cargo for most of the history of shipping. Since the late 1960s the volume of break bulk cargo has declined dramatically worldwide as containerization has grown. Moving cargo on and off ship in containers is much more efficient, allowing ships to spend less time in port. Break bulk cargo also suffered from greater theft and damage.

Types of General Cargo.

Bagged cargo

Bagged cargo (e.g. coffee in sacks) is stowed on double dunnage and kept clear of the ship's sides and bulkheads. Bags are kept away from pillars and stanchions by covering it with matting or waterproof paper.

Baled goods

Baled goods are stowed on single dunnage at least 50 mm (1.97 in) thick. The bales must be clean with all the bands intact. Stained or oily bales are rejected. All fibres can absorb oil and are liable to spontaneous combustion. As a result, they are kept clear of any new paintwork. Bales close to the deck head are covered to prevent damage by dripping sweat.

Barrels and casks

Wooden barrels are stowed on their sides on "beds" of dunnage which keeps the middle of the side (the bilge) off the deck and they are stowed with the bung at the top. To

prevent movement wedges called quoins are put in on top of the "beds". Barrels should be stowed fore and aft and not athwart ships. Once the first tier has been loaded the next tier of barrels fits into the hollows between the barrels, this is known as stowing "bilge and cantline". Barrels which are also known as casks or tuns are primarily use for transporting liquids such as wine, water, brandy, whiskey, and even oil. They are usually built in spherical shape to make it easier to roll and have less friction when changing direction.

Corrugated boxes

Main articles: Corrugated box design and strapping

Corrugated boxes are stowed on a good layer of dunnage and kept clear of any moisture. Military and weather resistant grades of corrugated fiberboard are available. They are not overstowed with anything other than similar boxes. They are frequently loaded on pallets to form a unit load; if so the slings that are used to load the cargo are frequently left on to facilitate discharge.

Wooden shipping containers

Wooden boxes or crates are stowed on double dunnage in the holds and single dunnage in the 'tween decks. Heavy boxes are given bottom stowage. The loading slings are often left on to aid discharge.

Drums

Metal drums are stowed on end with dunnage between tiers, in the longitudinal space of the ship.

Paper reels

Reels or rolls are generally stowed on their sides and care is taken to make sure they are not crushed.

Motor vehicles

Automobiles are lifted on board and then secured using lashings. A great deal of care is taken to make sure they do not get damaged.[8] Vehicles are also prepared by ensuring potentially hazardous liquids (gasoline, etc.) have been removed. (This is in contrast to Ro-ro (Roll-on/roll-off) vessels where vehicles are driven on and off the ship under their own power.)

Steel girders

Main articles: Girder and Structural steel

Any long heavy items are stowed fore and aft. If they are stowed athwart ships they are liable to shift if the ship rolls heavily and pierce the side of the ship.

2. Составьте кластер по типам генеральных грузов с примерами (на основе информации в тексте).

3. Ознакомьтесь с текстом "Advantages and Disadvantages of General Cargo Shipping".

Advantages and disadvantages of General Cargo Shipping

The biggest **disadvantage** with break bulk is that it requires more resources at the wharf at both ends of the transport—longshoremen, loading cranes, warehouses, transport vehicles—and often takes up more dock space due to multiple vessels carrying multiple loads of break bulk cargo. Indeed, the decline of break bulk did not start with containerisation; rather, the advent of tankers and bulk carriers reduced the need for transporting liquids in barrels and grains in sacks. Such tankers and carriers use specialised ships and shore facilities to deliver larger amounts of cargo to the dock and effect faster turnarounds with fewer personnel once the ship arrives; however, they do require large initial investments in ships, machinery, and training, slowing their spread to areas where funds to overhaul port operations and/or training for dock personnel in the handling of cargo on the newer vessels may not be available. As modernization of ports and shipping fleets spreads across the world, the advantages of using containerization and specialized ships over break-bulk has sped the overall decline of break-bulk operations around the world. In all, the new systems have reduced costs as well as spillage and turnaround times; in the case of containerisation, damage and pilfering as well.[citation needed]

Break bulk continues to hold an **advantage** in areas where port development has not kept pace with shipping technology; break-bulk shipping requires relatively minimal shore facilities—a wharf for the ship to tie to, dock workers to assist in unloading, warehouses to store materials for later reloading onto other forms of transport. As a result, there are still some areas where break-bulk shipping continues to thrive. Goods shipped break-bulk can also be offloaded onto smaller vessels and lighters for transport into even the most minimally-developed port which the normally large container ships, tankers, and bulk carriers might not be able to access due to size and/or water depth. In addition, some ports capable of accepting larger container ships/tankers/bulk transporters still require goods to be offloaded in break-bulk fashion; for example, in the outlying islands of Tuvalu, fuel oil for the power stations is delivered in bulk but has to be offloaded in barrels.

4. Составьте таблицу на основе текста.

Advantages**Disadvantages**

5. Составьте диалог на основе двух текстов, приведенных выше. Смоделируйте его так, чтобы максимально задействовать новую лексику.

Тема 5.2 Контейнеры, упаковка
Самостоятельная работа №25 Выполнение домашних работ по теме 5.2

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами по теме "Контейнеры, упаковка"
 2. Овладеть основной информацией по видам контейнеров.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4.

*Литература: [4]**Порядок выполнения работы:*

1. Ознакомиться с текстом "Containers ". Составить тематический словарь.
2. Составить кластер по видам контейнеров.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Выпишите новые слова в тетрадь. Найдите в словаре значение этих слов.

Contaiers

A shipping container is a container with strength suitable to withstand shipment, storage, and handling. Shipping containers range from large reusable steel boxes used for intermodal shipments to the ubiquitous corrugated boxes. In the context of international shipping trade, "container" or "shipping container" is virtually synonymous with "intermodal freight container," a container designed to be moved from one mode of transport to another without unloading and reloading.

Intermodal freight containers

Freight containers are a reusable transport and storage unit for moving products and raw materials between locations or countries. There are about seventeen million intermodal containers in the world, and a large proportion of the world's long-distance freight

generated by international trade is transported in shipping containers. In addition, it is estimated that several million of these containers have now been discarded due to the shipping cost of sending them back to their port of origin. Their invention made a major contribution to the globalization of commerce in the second half of the 20th century, dramatically reducing the cost of transporting goods and hence of long-distance trade.

Corrugated box

Main article: corrugated fiberboard
Corrugated boxes are commonly used as shipping containers[4] (more than 90% of all shipping containers are of this type).[4][5] They are made of corrugated fiberboard which is lightweight, recyclable, and strong enough to ship a variety of products.

Wooden box

Wooden boxes are often used for shipping heavy and dense products. They are sometimes specified for shipments of government or military shipments.

Crate

A crate is a large container, often made of wood, used to transport large, heavy or awkward items. A crate has a self-supporting structure, with or without sheathing.

Intermediate bulk shipping container

An Intermediate bulk container (IBC) is a container used for transport and storage of fluids and bulk materials. The construction may be plastic, composite, steel, stainless steel, etc. Some are foldable (collapsible).

Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container

A Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container, FIBC, big bag, bulk bag, or super sack is a standardized container in large dimensions for storing and transporting and storing granular products. It is often made of a woven synthetic material.

Bulk box

A bulk box, bulk bin, skid box, or tote box is a pallet size box used for storage and shipping of bulk quantities.

Drum

Drums are cylindrical shipping containers made of steel, plastic or fiber. They are often used for liquids and granular materials.

Insulated

Insulated shipping containers are a type of packaging used to ship temperature sensitive products such as foods, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals. They are used as part of a cold chain to help maintain product freshness and efficacy.

Pail

Some pails are used as shipping containers.

Unit load device

A Unit Load Device, or ULD, is a container used to transport cargo on commercial aircraft.

A ULD can be a pallet or container used to load luggage, freight, and mail on wide-body aircraft and specific narrow-body aircraft. It allows a large quantity of cargo to be bundled into a single unit. Since this leads to fewer units to load, it saves ground crews time and effort and helps prevent delayed flights. Each ULD has its own packing list, manifest, or tracking identification to improve control and tracking of contents

Specialized

Custom containers are used for shipments of products such as weapons and aviation components. Customized cushioning, blocking and bracing, carrying handles, lift rings, locks, etc. are common to facilitate handling and to protect the contents. Often, these shipping containers are reusable.

Specialized shipping containers include: high cube containers (providing an extra 1 ft (305 mm) in height to standard shipping containers), pallet wides, open tops, side loaders, double door or tunnel-tainers, and temperature controlled containers.

Another specialized container, known as Transtainer, is a portable fuel and oil freight container. The hybrid bulk fuel tank is originally intended for the construction, mining, logging and farming sectors. The tank can be used to transport and store bulk fuels as well as dangerous liquids, by road, rail and sea.

Transit and flight cases

Flight cases and transit cases are usually custom designed for shipping and carrying fragile equipment: audio visual, camera, instruments, etc. Although generally light in construction, they tend to have reinforced edges and corners.

Road cases

Road cases are often used for shipping musical instruments and theater props.

3. Сделайте кластер по видам контейнеров с примерами.

Тема 5.3 Насыпные грузы
Самостоятельная работа №26 Выполнение домашних работ по теме
5.3. Составить диалоги по теме

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с основными лексическими единицами по теме "Насыпные грузы"
 2. Овладеть основной информацией по рискам, возникающим в процессе транспортировки насыпных грузов.
 3. Тренировать использование новых лексических единиц по теме в упражнениях.
 4. Развить навыки устной речи, в частности диалогического высказывания.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 6, ОК 7.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом "9 Common Hazards Of Dry Bulk Cargo On Ships"
2. Составить тематический словарь по тексту.
3. Выполнить упражнения по тексту.
4. Составить диалог по теме на предложенную ситуацию.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. В самостоятельной работе № 22 Вы ознакомились с понятием bulk cargo и поняли, что содержание русских понятий "навалочный груз" и "насыпной груз" напрямую не совпадают с их английским эквивалентом, точнее в английском языке нет деления на навалочный и насыпной, а есть одна категория "насыпного груза" – **dry bulk cargo**. Прочтите текст о 9 самых распространенных рисках, связанных с насыпными грузами. Составьте тематический словарь.

9 Common Hazards (опасности, риски) Of Dry Bulk Cargo On Ships

The marine industry is *an essential link* (важная связка) in international trade, with ocean going vessels representing the most efficient and often the only method of transporting *large volumes* (большие объемы) of basic *commodities* (товары) and finished products.

Bulk carriers play a major role in the global economy. Dry bulk cargoes cover a wide range of products. Some of the most commonly handled dry bulk materials are coal, cement, grain, sulphur (сера), fertilizers (удобрения), iron ore and sugar. These products

are generally not packaged separately but transported in large quantities in the hold of a ship.

Many dry bulk cargoes are also classified as 'dangerous' because they require special attention during loading, transportation and discharging. The carriage of solid bulk cargoes possess potential hazards and thus require efficient and safe *stowage* (укладывание) and shipment.

Some of the most common hazards of bulk cargoes on board ships are mentioned below:

1. Cargo shift:

Cargo shift (сдвижение/перемещение груза) has always remained as one of the greatest dangers on bulk carriers. This problem is greater for ships carrying grain cargoes. Grain settles (оседает) by about 2% of its volume. Because of this settling, small *void spaces* (пустоты) exist on the top of grain surface. These void spaces permit the grain to shift. The free flowing characteristics of grain reduce the stability of any ship carrying it. *Rolling* (бортовая качка) can also cause shifting of cargo from one side to the other and reduce her positive stability resulting in the vessel *to capsize* (опрокидываться).

2. Cargo falling from height.

Cargoes like iron ore, *quartz* (кварц) and steel scraps are *high density cargo* (груз высокой плотности). There is a possibility of cargo falling from height during cargo operations. Cargo may either fall from the conveyor belt of the shiploader or from the discharging *grab* (ковш) onto the deck of the ship. People working on deck can *get injured* (пострадать) badly if hit by the sizeable *lumps* (куски, комки) of the bulk cargo. It can be as bad as death. Cargo operation should always be monitored by responsible officers and care should be taken that no unwanted personnel are present on the working area of the deck. Persons who are involved in the cargo operation should wear *protective* (защитный) clothing including *hard hats* (каска), safety shoes and *highly visible vests* (хорошо видимые жилеты).

3. Dust from working cargo.

Dust is one of the most common hazards in bulk carriers. Many bulk cargoes are dusty by nature. *Dust particles* (частицы пыли) are small enough to be inhaled and if inhaled can have *disastrous effects* (чудовищные последствия) on health. Dust can cause sneezing and irritation of the eyes. Where possible it is always best to avoid exposure to cargo dust however if exposure cannot be avoided *protective face masks* (защитные маски) should be worn. Filters should be constantly renewed. Deck machinery should be properly protected as they can be adversely affected by dust.

4. Cargo Liquefaction.

Liquefaction (разжижение) is a phenomenon in which solid bulk cargoes are transformed from a solid dry state to an almost fluid state. Many common bulk cargoes such as iron ore fines, nickel ore and various mineral concentrates are examples of materials that may liquefy. Liquefaction occurs as a result of compaction of the cargo which results from engine vibrations, ship's motion and rolling and wave impact.

Liquefaction results in a flow state to develop. This permits the cargo to slide and shift in one direction thus creating *free surface effect* (эффект свободной поверхности) and reducing stability. Shippers declaration should be thoroughly examined by the chief officer before loading any bulk cargo. He must make sure that the moisture content of the cargo should not exceed the transportable moisture limit (предел влажности, допустимой при транспортировке) to avoid liquefaction during the voyage. Often shippers declaration turn out to be faulty. *Spot checks* (выборочные проверки) can also be carried on board ships to check the moisture content.

5. Structural damage.

Heavy cargoes place high loads on the structure and structural failure is therefore probable. High density cargoes occupy a small area for a large weight that is they have a low *stowage factor* (удельный погрузочный объем). It is therefore important that the tank top has sufficient strength to carry heavy cargoes like iron ore, nickel ore, bauxite etc . The load density of the tank top should never be exceeded. Tank top strength is provided in the ship's stability booklet. Exceeding the maximum permissible cargo load in any of the holds of a ship will lead to over stressing of local structure. Poor distribution of and/or inadequate trimming (обрезка) of certain cargoes can result in excessive *bending* (вмятины) and shear forces.

6. Oxygen depletion.

Sea transportation of bulk cargoes of an organic nature such as wood, paper pulp and agricultural products may result in rapid and severe *oxygen depletion* (кислородное истощение) and formation of *carbon dioxide* (углекислый газ). Thus apparently harmless cargoes may create potentially life threatening conditions. The cargo *holds* (трюмы) and communicating spaces in bulk carriers are examples of confined spaces where such toxic atmospheres may develop. Several fatal accidents can occur when people enter *unventilated spaces* (непроветриваемые пространства). The IMSBC code lists the following cargoes as potentially oxygen depleting: coal, direct reduced iron, sponge iron, sulphide concentrates, ammonium nitrate based fertilisers, linted cotton seed. Entry of personnel

into *enclosed spaces* (закрытые пространства) should be permitted only when adequate ventilation and testing of the atmosphere is done with appropriate instruments.

7. Corrosion (коррозия).

Some cargoes like coal and sulphur can cause severe damage due to corrosion. Cargoes of sulphur in bulk are normally subjected to exposed storage and are thus subjected to inclement weather thereby resulting in the increase of moisture content of the cargo. Wet sulphur is potentially highly corrosive. When sulphur is loaded, any retained free water filters to the bottom of the holds during the voyage, from where it is pumped out via the bilges. Some water remains on the tank top and reacts with sulphur. This leads to the release of sulphuric acid resulting in the corrosion of the ship's holds. Pond coal which is reclaimed after having been abandoned and dumped in fresh water ponds usually have high moisture content and sulphur content. This type of coal may be liable to react with water and produce acids which may corrode parts of the ship.

8. Contamination

Preparation of cargo *holds* (трюмы) for the next intended carriage is a *critical element* (важнейший элемент) of bulk carrier operations. A lack of proper preparation can lead to claims related to cargo quality such as *contamination* (загрязнение), *water ingress* (проникновение) or *cargo loss* (потеря груза). *Residues* (остатки) and dust of previous cargo can contaminate the presently loaded bulk cargo and can cause cargo *stains* (пятна) that are not acceptable. Cement when contaminated by residues of previous cargo reduces its *binding capacity* (связывающая, фиксирующая способность).

9. Fire.

Many bulk cargoes have a tendency to heat due to *the oxidation process* (окислительный процесс) taking place during the voyage. Common cargoes like coal, sulphur, cotton, fishmeal are liable to spontaneous heating. Coal also emits methane which is a *flammable* (воспламеняющийся) gas. When mixed with air it can form an *explosive* (взрывной) mixture. Dust created by certain cargoes may constitute an explosion hazard. Sulphur dust can ignite causing an explosion. *Fire precautions* (правила пожарной безопасности) should be strictly observed on bulk carriers.

The ship as carrier is obliged to care for the cargo in an expert manner to ensure it is discharged in the same state in which it was loaded. The IMSBC code should be consulted for the safe stowage and shipment of solid bulk cargoes. Suitable precautions and good seamanship should be adopted to minimise and overcome the hazards of bulk cargoes.

Note: This is not an exhaustive list of hazards of bulk cargo, but enumerates the most common ones.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1) What carriers play a major role in the global economy? 2) Name some of the most commonly handled dry bulk materials. 3) Why are dry bulk cargoes classified as dangerous? 4) How are the dry bulk cargoes transported? 5) What can cause a cargo shift? What can cargo shift result in? 6) Why is cargo falling from height dangerous? What measures should be taken to avoid injuries? 7) What effects can dust from work cargo cause? What protective measures should be taken to minimize the effect? 8) What is liquefaction? What causes the cargo liquefaction? Why is examining of shippers declaration important? 9) What is the danger of high density cargoes? 10) Why is oxygen depletion hazardous? What cargoes are potentially oxygen depleting? What precaution measures should be taken to avoid oxygen depleting?

3. В интернете найдите случаи, когда нарушение мер безопасности привело к происшествию на корабле или порче груза.

4. Составьте диалог. Вы с Вашим партнером открываете бизнес по транспортировке насыпных грузов. Зная все риски, обсудите пути их преодоления. Задействуйте как можно больше новой лексики.

Тема 5.6 Трюмы и люки
Самостоятельная работа №27 Выполнение домашних работ по теме
5.6. Составить список работ, проводимых докерами

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами по теме.
2. Ознакомиться с основными видами работ докеров перед погрузкой груза.
3. Тренировать новые лексические единицы.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 2, ОК 4.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом " How to prepare cargo holds before loading - procedures and guidelines"
2. Выписать новую лексику, найти значение слов в словаре.
3. Составить список работ, проводимых докерами перед погрузкой груза.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Выпишите новую лексику в тетрадь, найдите значение в словаре.

How to prepare cargo holds before loading - procedures and guidelines

1. The compartment (=hold) should be swept clean, and all traces of the previous cargo removed. The amount of cleaning is dependent on the nature of the previous cargo: some cargoes, such as coal, will require the holds to be washed before the carriage of a general cargo. Washing is always carried out after the compartment has been swept. Drying time for washed compartments must be allowed for, before loading the next cargo; this time will vary with the climate, but two to three days must be expected.

2. *Bilge* (трюм) areas should be cleaned and all 'bilge suction' seen to be working satisfactorily. All 'holes' in rose boxes should be clear to allow the passage of water and the lines' non-return valves seen to be in a working condition. Should the bilges be contaminated from odorous cargoes, it may become necessary to 'sweeten' them by a wash of chloride of lime. This acts as a disinfectant as well as providing a coating against corrosion.

3. The fire/smoke detection system should be tested and seen to function correctly.

4. The holds drainage system and tween deck scuppers should be clear and free from blockage.

5. Spar ceiling (cargo battens) should be examined and seen to be in a good state of repair.

6. Steel hatch covers should be inspected for their watertight integrity about any joints. If hard rubber seals are fitted, these should be inspected for deterioration.

7. Ladders and access points should be inspected for damage and security.

8. Hold fitments such as built-in lighting and guard rails should be checked and seen to be in good order.

9. Soiled dunnage should be disposed of. New dunnage, clean and dry, should be laid in a manner to suit the next cargo, if needed.

10. Hold ventilation system should be operated to check fan conditions.

Additional for Special Cargoes

1. Grain: Limber boards should be plugged and covered with burlap. This prevents grain blocking bilge suction, while at the same time allowing the passage of water.

2. Coal: Spar ceiling should be removed and covered (most bulk cargoes require this).

3. Salt: Metalwork should be whitewashed.

3. Составьте список работ, проводимых докерами перед погрузкой.

Тема 5.7 Погрузка, укладка, разгрузка груза
Самостоятельная работа №28 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме
5.7. Составить список погрузочно-разгрузочных работ

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами по теме.
 2. Ознакомиться с основными видами и техническими средствами погрузочно-разгрузочных работ на примере морского порта Балтийска.
 3. Тренировать новые лексические единицы.
 4. Развить навыки устной речи, в частности монологического высказывания.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 5.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом " Loading and Unloading Operations"
2. Выписать новую лексику, найти значение слов в словаре.
3. Составить список работ и технических средств по погрузке-разгрузке в порту.
4. Подготовить монолог про технические средства морского порта Балтийска.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст "Loading and Unloading Operations". Выпишите новую лексику, найдите значение слов в словаре.

LOADING AND UNLOADING OPERATIONS

General information

The Kaliningrad Department of the North-Western Basin Branch offers the following services at the railway ferry complex (further referred to as the Complex) of Kaliningrad Seaport in the town of Baltiysk:

- reception and handling of sea ferries;
- cargo transshipment according to various schemes;
- cargo unpacking;
- cargo aggregation and storage in outdoor areas;
- related works (engine forced start, towage of transport);
- cargo (un)securing.

At the railway and ferry complex it is possible to transship:

- ✓ RO-RO cargoes, including railway carriages and passenger cars;
- ✓ bulk-loaded cargoes according to direct scheme;
- ✓ general cargoes (in containers, big bags, carriages).

The Complex includes a railway ferry berth with a railway lifting bridge, which ensures connection of the berth to the Rider-type and Mukran-103-type ferries, as well as reception of loading ramps from RO-RO ships.

The Complex berth wall length is 236.18 metres and the alongside depth is 10.5 metres allowing to handle ferries with the length of up to 190 metres and the draught of up to 9.5 metres. The Complex also has:

- a railway measuring 7.1 km, where it is possible to place more than 200 railway carriages at a time;
- a ramp extension for loading passenger cars into railway carriages, allowing to load 18 carriages at 2 levels at a time;
- aggregation areas for motor transport measuring 10.5 thous. m² with an approach road;
- an open warehouses measuring 45.68 thous. m²;
- checkpoints for detailed examination of railway carriages and motor transport.

The Complex is also equipped with Komatsu FD forklift trucks having the carrying capacities of 7 tons and 2.5 tons, and with a Kalmar TRX-182 towing tractor.

The capacities of the Complex allow to handle up to 5 mln tons of cargoes per year, or more than 123 thous. carriages per year.

Handling operations are performed at the Complex by the professional team of the North-Western Basin Branch Kaliningrad Department Railway and Ferry Complex Operation Service ensuring high quality of the services provided.

Procedures for the provision of loading and unloading operations.

Loading and unloading operations at the Complex are performed by the Kaliningrad Department of the North-Western Basin Branch in accordance with the cargo transshipment contract (further referred to as Contract).

To make a Contract the client shall file an application to the Kaliningrad Department of the North-Western Basin Branch by fax: +7 (4012) 36-21-48 or e-mail: SEpifanova@kld.rosморпорт.ru. Within 3 working days from receipt of the application together with the documents required for making a Contract, and provided that it is technically possible to perform the requested services, the Kaliningrad Department of the North-Western Basin

Branch sends a formal Contract to the client for signing. The client shall return a signed Contract to the Kaliningrad Department of the North-Western Basin Branch.

The cargo transshipment services are performed by the Kaliningrad Department of the North-Western Basin Branch in accordance with the terms and conditions of the

2. Составить список работ и технических средств по погрузке-разгрузке в порту на примере морского порта Балтийска.
3. Подготовить монолог про технические средства морского порта Балтийска.

Тема 5.8 Повреждение груза

Самостоятельная работа №29 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 5.8. Составить сообщение о причинах повреждения груза

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами по теме.
 2. Ознакомиться с основными видами повреждения грузов, их причин и мерами профилактики.
 3. Тренировать новые лексические единицы.
 4. Развить навыки устной речи, в частности монологического высказывания.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 5.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом " Cargo Damage"
2. Выписать новую лексику, найти значение слов в словаре.
3. Выполнить вопросно-ответные упражнения по тексту.
4. Подготовить монолог о видах повреждения груза, причинах и мерах предотвращения повреждений грузов.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Выпишите подчеркнутые слова, найдите их значение в словаре.

Cargo Damage

The global transportation industry, freighting and logistics in particular, is a well-oiled machine, but it can certainly come with its bumps and bruises along the way. Regardless of whether you're looking to ship by sea, air, road or rail there are risks that you need to take into account when shipping goods. While every care will be taken with your shipments and imports, some conditions are out of human control and accidents can hap-

pen. In the case that the worst should happen with your shipment, it can be difficult to know what to do about it. We've pulled together our ultimate guide to cargo damage to help you identify potential damage and what to do should it occur, as well as how you can prepare your cargo for shipment to reduce the risk of accidental damage.

The Types Of Cargo Damage

Every year, thousands of complaints relate to damaged cargo. Physical damage, infestation, contamination, lost containers, water damage and so much more often crop up in complaints, but of all the claims, there are only 5 types that are classified as being 'cargo damage':

1. Physical Damage

Physical damage is where cargo is damaged due to dropping, breakages, being knocked during transit etc.

2. Wet Damage

Wet damage is precisely what the name suggests – when cargo is damaged by water.

3. Contamination Damage

Where cargo is damaged due to contamination.

4. Reefer Related Damage

This is where cargo is damaged due to reefer equipment or mishandling.

5. Infestation Damage

This damage covers any cargo affected by infestation.

Reasons For Cargo Damage

The reasons for damaged cargo truly can vary, but some of the most common reasons include lack of proper packaging, incorrect container types, incorrect temperatures, overloading, unbalanced weight distribution or simply incorrect labelling that could lead to a hazardous container. Take sea freight, for example. As a result of the ship sitting on water for a long period of time the cargo is unlikely to be checked for the period of time it is in these adverse and potentially humid conditions. As such, this can lead to the movement of cargo within a container, potential water leakage and even bad odours if the goods are not packaged correctly, which ultimately leads to damage.

Action and Reaction

The blame game that follows after cargo is damaged is the biggest cause of emotional distress in the shipping industry. Customers tend to blame the freight forwarder or shipping line, but the blame doesn't always rest here. In fact, more often than not, the fault can come from elsewhere, including:

- Negligence by the shipper or packing warehouse when packing the cargo

The shipper or packing warehouse taking 'shortcuts' that could save them time or costs, but as a result have put the cargo at risk (this is commonly found in the shipment of heavy items such as steel, granite, or blocks of material)

- Lack of knowledge about the nature of the cargo being shipped and any care that may need to be taken with said cargo.
- Lack of checks before the shipment is sent to ensure cargo is safe and secure within the cargo.

In the case that there is no damage to the outside container, but to the cargo inside of the container, your claim against a freight forwarder would often fall through due to responsibility for packing lying with the shipper.

How You Can Help Prevent Damage

Thankfully, there are plenty of ways that you can work to prevent damage to your cargo.

Make sure you use the right container. Heavy cargo needs a container designed to carry heavy items, and that the right lashings and dunnage material are used within the container to restrict movement of the cargo.

When shipping cargo susceptible to wet damage, make sure you take note of the route that this will be taking. Climates with high humidity, for example, could affect the cargo inside containers, and condensation could create water damage without any damage to the container. Ensure all doors of the container are well sealed before shipment, and that all rubber gaskets are present and in reasonable, or good condition.

Read up on insurance for your cargo if you truly want to know you are protected in the case that your shipment is damaged before or during transit.

7. Выпишите из текста типы повреждений грузов.
8. Выпишите из текста причины повреждений грузов.
9. Играет ли роль в повреждении грузов человеческий фактор? В чем именно состоит вина человека в повреждении грузов и кто несет ответственность за это?
10. Выпишите основные пути предотвращения порчи грузов.
11. Соедините все свои ответы на выше указанные вопросы в монолог о видах повреждения груза, причинах и мерах предотвращения повреждений грузов.

Тема 5.11 Склады

Самостоятельная работа №30 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 5.11. Составить список грузов, хранящихся в открытых и закрытых складах

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами по теме.
2. Ознакомиться с основными видами складов.
3. Тренировать новые лексические единицы.
4. Развить навыки устной речи, в частности монологического высказывания.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 5.

Литература: [1], [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомиться с текстом " A Bonded Warehouse "
2. Выписать новую лексику, найти значение слов в словаре.
3. Выполнить упражнения по тексту.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом о таможенных складах "A Bonded Warehouse".

Выпишите новые слова, найдите их значение в словаре.

A bonded warehouse, or bond, is a building or other secured area in which dutiable goods may be stored, manipulated, or undergo manufacturing operations without payment of duty. It may be managed by the state or by private enterprise. In the latter case a customs bond must be posted with the government. This system exists in all developed countries of the world.

Upon entry of goods into the warehouse, the importer and warehouse proprietor incur liability under a bond. This liability is generally cancelled when the goods are:

- exported; or deemed exported;
- withdrawn for supplies to a vessel or aircraft in international traffic;
- destroyed under Customs supervision; or
- withdrawn for consumption domestically after payment of duty.

While the goods are in the bonded warehouse, they may, under supervision by the customs authority, be manipulated *by cleaning, sorting, repacking,* or otherwise *changing* their condition by processes that do not amount to manufacturing. After manipulation, and within the warehousing period, the goods may be exported without the payment of duty, or they may be withdrawn for consumption upon payment of duty at the rate applicable to the

goods in their manipulated condition at the time of withdrawal. In the United States, goods may remain in the bonded warehouse up to five years from the date of importation. Bonded warehouses provide specialized storage services such as deep freeze or bulk liquid storage, commodity processing, and coordination with transportation, and are an integral part of the global supply chain.

Types of bonded warehouses

Depending on the country or region, there are various options for the storage of goods in a bonded warehouse.

Temporary storage premises (RTO)

Temporary storage premises offer the possibility of storing goods that enter the customs territory of the EU awaiting further customs-approved use or treatment.

Type B customs warehouse

The type B customs warehouse is a public customs warehouse. This means that the administrator (warehouse keeper) can make the premises available to anyone that wants to store goods under customs control.

Type C customs warehouse

A type C customs warehouse is a private customs warehouse. This means that only the administrator of the customs warehouse (warehouse keeper) can store goods in it. These goods do not have to be his property, for that matter: he can also store goods on behalf of others. In that case as well, the warehouse keeper will remain responsible to Customs for the goods kept in storage. The warehouse keeper is also the person that has to provide security to Customs.

Type D and E customs warehouses

Type D and E customs warehouses are private customs warehouses, which means that only the administrator (warehouse keeper) is allowed to store goods in them.

Free warehouse

A Public Bonded Warehouse is a building or premises guarded and locked by Customs. Within this building or these premises, anyone can store goods.

Special economic zone or Free zone

Unlike a free warehouse, a special economic zone is not a building or premises, but a location. This location is a geographical area which has been carefully charted and recorded. Sometimes these areas are known as bonded logistics parks.

Implementation

Depending on different countries, it is difficult to choose what kind of warehouse should be chosen for different situations, for example, goods may be entered for tempo-

rary warehouse and afterwards for consuming locally or they may be transported out-bound to another country and are placed in warehouse for a while, or they are entered for warehouse waiting for retailers to transfer them.

Under such a complex circumstances, many importers and exporters try to use automation to help manage issues in bonded warehouse which, to some extent, can respond rapidly to customer orders and dispatch products

Aircraft and Ship stores

Bonded store is place where they place those items which are not declared either serviceable or un-serviceable.

2. Сопоставьте определения таможенного склада на русском и английском языках. Во всем ли они сходятся?

3. Составьте классификацию таможенных складов по тексту.

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты открытого и закрытого складов.

Приведите примеры товаров и грузов, которые могут на них храниться.

Раздел 6 Хранение, укрытие груза, погрузочные работы

Тема 6.2 Повреждение груза

Самостоятельная работа №31 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.2

Цель работы:

1. Активизировать лексические единицы по теме "Повреждение груза"
2. Развить навыки устной речи, в частности диалогического высказывания.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 5.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Прочитать текст "Cargo Damage" из самостоятельной работы № 29.
2. Повторить лексические единицы по теме.
3. Составить диалог по теме.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочитать текст "Cargo Damage" из самостоятельной работы № 29.
2. На основе текста составьте диалог журналиста с руководителем успешной компании по морским грузоперевозкам. Поговорите об основных причинах повреждения груза и как этого избежать.

Тема 6.3 Хранение/укрытие груза
Самостоятельная работа №32 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме
6.3

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами по теме.
2. Ознакомиться с основными правилами складирования грузов.
3. Развить навыки устной речи, в частности монологического высказывания.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 8.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом "Cargo Storage Rules"
2. Составить тематический словарь по теме.
3. Составить памятку по правилам складирования грузов.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочитайте текст "Cargo Storage Rules". Составьте тематический словарь по теме.

STORAGE CARGO RULES

There are many sources of information that are giving tips regarding the proper way to stow and secure your cargo.

This information depends on the way and the kind of transportation.

Most of them are very similar, especially when refers to secure cargos which are transported safely.

Our following advices, are based, among other sources, in code CTU (Cargo Transport Units) by the IMO (International Maritime Organization - International Maritime Organization).

8 Basic Tips in order to stow and secure your cargo for transportation via truck or container.

1. Meet the forces that will effect the cargo.
2. Find out if the climate will change during the trip of your product.
3. Prepare the stacking of your load.
4. Inspect the floor of the container or the truck before loading.
5. During loading, ensure that the centre of gravity of the load is equally distributed along the length and width of the container - truck.

6. Use Cardboard slip sheets in order to increase friction and prevent movement of the load.

7. Prevent the fall of the goods from the door of the container or the truck, upon arrival at the destination.

8. Do not assume that heavy cargoes cannot move easily.

NOTE: You must take special care of loads of dangerous goods.

1) Meet the forces that brought the cargo.

Make sure that your cargo is stowed and adequately insured against the forces that is expected to receive during the trip.

2) Find out if the climate will change during the trip of your product.



the container.

2) Prepare the stacking of your load.

This is mainly referring to your new loads.

Before loading the container or the truck, stack all your cargo in an area with the same size as the unit of transportation. This will help to discern what the most suitable way of shipment is and which materials you'll have to use to ensure the stability of the load.

Make sure there is no gap, because if there are gaps, even very small ones, are matching together to a big gap with the first movement of the container or the truck and allow the movement of your goods.

Proper stacking:

*Документ управляется программными средствами 1С: Колледж
Проверь актуальность версии по оригиналу, хранящемуся в 1С: Колледж*

The change in climatic conditions (temperature - humidity) has, as a result, the perspiration and moisture of your goods.

Several times in loads with long transit time, we encounter the phenomenon, called as "rain" in the container.

To avoid these effects on your cargo, we suggest the use of *Cargo Driers*, which absorb moisture inside



- Lightweight goods must be placed on top of heavy goods.
- Solid goods should be placed along or at the top of the liquid goods.

Technically made floors may be necessary between the layers of the load, such drums, to prevent sliding or to prevent the collapse of packing! (SLIP SHEETS)
Hazardous loads marking must be clearly visible and should be placed near the doors of the container or the truck, for quick removal if necessary.

4) Inspect the floor of the container or the truck before loading.



Make sure that the container or the truck is clean and intact.

Wipe if needed!

5) During loading, ensure that the centre of gravity of the load is equally distributed along the length and width of the container or the truck.



Make sure that the weight of your load is evenly distributed in length and width, of the container or truck. Take special care with the reels, such as for example steel rolls, which with their displacement may cause damage to the container or the truck. For these cases it is highly recommended to use *cargo airbags*.

Be careful not to exceed the maximum load width and height of the container or the truck especially when you are using a forklift truck.

6) Use Cardboard slip sheets in order to increase friction and prevent movement of the load.



An important factor to prevent movement of the load is the frictional force between the goods among themselves and also among the floor.

You can increase these frictional forces using anti-skid friction sheets with a factor according to your needs.

Should be taken special care with loads extremely slippery as sheet metal and painted pipes where it is almost imperative the use of anti-skid material.



7) Prevent the fall of the goods from the door of the container or the truck upon arrival at the destination.

In the final stages of loading a container or a truck, measures should be taken in order to prevent the fall of your cargo by opening the door on arrival at the destination or any inspection that may need to happen.

We recommend using of SAFETY SHEETS to prevent it.



Another way to prevent this damage of your cargo, is to use *airbags* rear the container's door.

8) Do not assume that heavy loads cannot move easily. Do not assume that heavy loads cannot move!

All cargoes, regardless of weight, move when are not adequately secured and subjected to a force bigger than the friction forces.

A cargo of 10 tonnes will move as easily as a 1 ton cargo when subjected to 1 g force during braking.

However, the 10 tonne cargo will do much more damage with it's movement!

NOTE :

You must take special care for loads of dangerous goods.

There are separate codes for dangerous goods (IMO / ADR / IMDG / RID) and you should consult them before stow secure and transport.

2. Составьте памятку по правилам складирования грузов.

**Тема 6.5 Ответственность лиц и осмотр отсеков перед погрузкой
Самостоятельная работа №33 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме
6.5**

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами по теме.
 2. Ознакомиться с обязанностями вахтенного офицера.
 3. Развить навыки устной речи, в частности монологического высказывания.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 8.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом "10 Important Things Deck Officers Must Check During Cargo Watch"
2. Составить тематический словарь по теме.
3. Составить основной список обязанностей вахтенного офицера.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Составьте тематический словарь по теме.

10 Important Things Deck Officers Must Check During Cargo Watch

Container vessels usually follow a tight schedule of ports of call. They presumably follow one fixed route with certain numbers of ports, which are likely to be changed as per the interest of the company.

During the port stay of the vessel, the deck officers are in-charge of monitoring the loading and discharging of cargo and numerous other indispensable happenings onboard.

Incidentally, this explains why many officers onboard find the port stays more hectic than a normal day at sea.

However, with the right knowledge and plan of action, cargo watches can be a lot easier than they seem. The notes and guidelines below on ten important things that need to be checked during your cargo watch will help you to plan and make the best out of your watches when the ship is at port.

1. Plan and Monitor Loading and Discharging of Cargo

The most important factor or the ultimate reason of the port stay is loading and discharging of containers, hence the first priority should be the same.

Make sure the loading/discharge plans are ready in hand before you commence your watch. Like it's always done, as you go out on deck for rounds mark out on which bays the gantry cranes are working on. It is also good to note the gantry number, as we can track the movement of gantries during the next rounds.

If practical, suggest for an even discharging or loading of cargo as it avoids listing/heeling of the vessel and avoid continuous running of Auto-Heeling system and heeling pumps. Give special attention to under deck cargo operations inside the cargo hold. Ensure safe keeping and safe removal of hatch covers without damage to ship's superstructure.

If any cargo operation is not complying with the cargo plans, it needs to be checked with the foreman or the planner. Any damage to the ship's structure due to rough operation of cranes should also be brought into their attention and a stevedore damage report should be made as well.

2. Have Knowledge of IMDG Containers Loaded Onboard

IMO recognized International Maritime Dangerous Goods are carried in containers onboard the vessels designated to carry them. As the name depicts, IMDG containers should be treated with utmost significance. The paper works and documentation of IMDG cargo including IMDG Spotting Plan is the responsibility of the deck officers, therefore a good familiarization of IMDG Code is strongly recommended.

IMDG are normally loaded as far away as practical from accommodation, as per compliance with the IMDG Code. However, during the cargo watches duty officers need to re-assure the position of each and every DG containers loaded onboard are as per the cargo plan. Any change in the same should be brought into the attention of Chief Officer and the planner. Furthermore, every box containing DG cargo should be having HAZMAT and IMO Class stickers. It is recommended to have the same on all visible sides of the containers.

Discharging DG containers with no stickers is a serious offense and the ship can be fined or arrested for the same. Hence, confirm the presence of the IMO Class stickers during the loading time. Any missing stickers should again be brought into the attention of Chief Officer and the Foreman/Planner should be informed and asked to fix it.

3. Handle Reefer Containers With Care

Reefers or the Refrigerated Containers are very sensitive cargo and hence should be handled with care. Onboard container vessels carrying reefers, there should be an electrical engineer dedicated for handling the reefers. All loading and discharging of reefers should be with the knowledge and supervision of the electrician. Ensure that while reefers are loaded and discharged the electrician is informed and readily available.

Avoid disconnecting the reefers from the power supply too early prior to discharge. It is recommended to ask the foreman to give a notice of which all reefers are about to be discharged and hence to unplug the same just before it goes out from the ship.

Be aware that the electrician is the responsible and qualified person for connecting and disconnecting reefers but in practical while handling too many reefers at once it is a good practice for officers, cadets or deck crew to help him out, however while doing so make sure you have the basic knowledge to do the same, like switching on the reefers and confirming the given set points. If you feel you don't know it, never do it.

4. Check Lashings Of Out of Gauge Cargo (OOG)

OOG means cargos which are not suitably fitted inside a container. Such cargo can be heavy machinery, spare parts, boats, yachts etc. OOG are usually loaded under deck inside the cargo hold. It can also be loaded on-top of flat rack containers, or by using wooden dunnage.

The lashings in such cargo are different from normal container lashings. In most of the cases, the stevedores working on lashing the OOG cargo are skilled and know what they are doing, but a thorough check and supervision is to be done by the duty officer. Make sure you physically checked the lashings and find them satisfactory and good enough to withstand all rough sea going conditions.

It is good to take photographs of the cargo once it is lashed and secured. If you find any defect or lack of quality of the lashing ask the foreman to fix the same.

5. Have Proper Visual Inspection of Ship's Draught

It is nothing new that arrival draughts and departure draughts needs to be visually checked and logged down. The significance of draught not only applies during arrival and departure, but also during the whole period of time when the ship is alongside.

In certain ports, where the available depth is less, there should be a close watch on the draught and the under-keel-clearance as it can vary when large number of boxes are to be loaded, or large quantity of ballast water being taken. There should be a visual examination of the draught at least once during every watch as the draught gauges can't be accurate always. A timely check on draught can avoid a lot of dangers while alongside.

6. Check Ship's Ballast and List

It is normally the Chief Officer who is responsible for the ballast operations and the stability of the vessel. At the same time duty officers are required to have comprehensive knowledge about ballast operations and will be required to do so, as per chief officer's advice. While doing ballast operations, keep a close watch on the inclinometer to monitor the vessels list. In cases, where ballast water is pumped into the same side where the cargo is being loaded the vessel can tend to list. Keep in mind that more than 1 degree of list on any side needs to be corrected in no time.

Also as practical as possible, try to minimize the intake of ballast water in ports and to use internal transfer of ballast. All ballast operations should be logged down. Make yourself familiar with the Ballast water management plans.

While de ballasting, be aware of the restrictions of certain ports where de-ballasting is strictly prohibited. Inform the chief officer if any doubts or uncertainties.

7. Check Lashings Thoroughly

Lashing is another vital factor which needs to be checked during cargo watches. It is the duty officer's responsibility to ensure every lashing is found satisfactory. A good understanding of the vessel's lashing plans and lashing gears is absolutely necessary.

The 'Cargo Securing Manual' of the ship should be read and followed. Lashings are good if they are moderately tight. Slack on the lashing bar-turnbuckle unit is not appreciated and such slack should be tightened up with spanners. Excessive force should not be used making the unit too tight and hence immobile and stiff. Any lashings found unsatisfactory or any missing lashings on certain containers should be brought into the attention of foreman. The lashings are to re-tighten and checked during the voyage as well, but it's normally done by the deck crew.

The lashing checks are not limited to the lashing bar-turnbuckle units but also the twist locks used in between the containers. The type of twist lock whether its semi-automatic or fully-automatic depends on the ships lashing plan, but a missing twist lock between any two boxes is not a part of any plan. Therefore, any twist locks found missing should be again informed to the foreman. Also, do not forget to lock the hatch cover cleats /pins too.

It is a good practice to check the lashings as soon as it is finished, it will save the unnecessary rush during the cargo completion time.

8. Carry Out Change of Watch Procedure Without Missing Anything

Change of watch during port stays is as important as it is at sea. The relieving officer should be officially handed over with all the necessary information of the progress on deck, cargo operations, and ballast operations in detail.

It is a good practice to take a deck rounds just before the end of your watch so that the correct updated status of the cargo operations can be known. The cargo plans should be updated as well. Any bays completed off lashings are to be checked before handing over. Any out of ordinary information should be exchanged. During the change of watch do not forget to log down the end of watch along with the necessary update on cargo operations.

9. Ensure Utmost Level of Security and Safety On board Ship

Another significant element in the port stay is the ISPS policies. Security rounds and gangway watches are kept at all the times during the vessels port stay. As per ISPS Code, there are different security levels and respective security measures are to be followed. Good knowledge of the security duties and ISPS Code is strictly recommended.

The next important factor is the safety of the ship and its personnel. When the ship is alongside and cargo operations are underway, the risks of accidents on deck are more than at sea. The safety of the ship's crew and shore stevedores are to be ensured and any unsafe working practice should be noticed and stopped.

10. Carry Out Cargo Completion Without Errors

This final phase of the port stay can be a busy one. When the cargo completion comes on your watch you have to be sure of the count of moves left.

During the last rounds, count how many more containers are to loaded on each bay and total it to find how many moves altogether are remaining.

As prior to departure, the captain is most likely to ask how many moves left, so be ready with the answer. Other than that check on the following points during cargo completion time:

- Visually examine and note down the departure draught.
- Ensure that all lashings has been checked and found satisfactory and the lashing certificate has been signed.
- Make sure that the lashing gear boxes are going to be landed back onboard and note down the position of the same.

- Ensure that good housekeeping was maintained by the stevedores and deck crew.
- Ensure that notices to E/R and other deck crews have been given.
- Make sure the officer in charge to prepare the bridge has been informed.
- Confirm the presence of Agent and Planner of the company is onboard for final paper works prior departure.
- Confirm whether the Pilot has been contacted.

During cargo completion time if you feel that there are too many happenings onboard at the same time, call out for extra hands on deck for helping to check on loading, lashings, or any other activities.

2. Составить основной список обязанностей вахтенного офицера.

Тема 6.6 Судовые документы **Самостоятельная работа №34 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.6.**

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами по теме.
 2. Ознакомиться с основными судовыми документами.
 3. Развить навыки устной речи, в частности монологического высказывания.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 8.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом " Documents required when cruising abroad"
2. Составить тематический словарь по теме.
3. Составить памятку по основным видам судовых документов.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Составьте тематический словарь по теме.

Documents required when cruising abroad

Clearance formalities vary greatly from country to country, being extremely simple in some and ridiculously complicated in others. The complexity of formalities is often a reflection of the nature of the regime in power and it can be safely assumed that the less liberal a country the more complicated its entry formalities.

Vessel Documents

Although some forms will have to be filled in on the spot (or for many countries now online in advance), considerable time can be saved by having some papers prepared beforehand (for example photocopies of the ship's papers as well as plenty of crew lists).

Many cruisers now have a small printer/scanner on board to save time and effort finding a copy shop ashore. Place the documents in a solid folder with waterproof pockets or similar, to cope with countless trips ashore and thumbing.

1. Boat Registration

It is an international requirement that all vessels (including trailed sail boats) outside their home waters are properly registered. Many countries have a simpler (and cheaper) option to register a boat other than the more involved commercial register.

2. Insurance Certificate

Many countries and some marinas insist on a minimum level of third party insurance (be sure to carry the original document). Also there may be an additional requirement such as a translation or a reciprocal arrangement with a local insurance company.

3. Radio License

A radio operator's license, whether for VHF, HF or amateur radio, is required in most countries, although this is rarely checked. Some cruising yachts carry an amateur radio, most of their operators being properly licensed to operate a maritime mobile station. However, in some countries such stations can only be used legally if the operator is in possession of a reciprocal license issued by the country concerned. In most places this is a simple formality and costs a small fee. In a few countries there are strict restrictions on the use of any radio equipment while in port, while in others, such as Thailand and New Zealand, the use of portable marine VHF radios on land is forbidden.

4. VAT Paid Certificate

If cruising in Europe with an EU registered boat, then a certificate showing that VAT has been paid will be expected. In the case of an older boat, then endeavour to obtain a Customs declaration that 'VAT is deemed to have been paid', before leaving your home. Without it, a Customs official can insist that VAT is paid on the current value of the boat at the rate applicable in the country being visited.

5. Clearance or Exit Document

This is the document which is (or should be) issued to show that a boat has left a previously visited country legally. It is often called a 'zarpe'. It will be expected at your next port of call. Note that some countries do not issue exit zarpes as a matter of routine (e.g.

USA) so some planning will be required if your destination country will not permit entry without one.

6. Other Documents

As well as the above, some countries may also want to see the ship's logbook (this can be used as a legal document) and a list of electronic or other valuable items on board.

7. Boat Stamp

A ship's stamp is greatly appreciated in many countries where, for some strange reason, a rubber stamp has a certain authority. The stamp should show the name of the boat, registration number and your flag state.

Crew Documents

1. Passports

A valid passport is required for each crew member. It is a usual requirement that it is valid for at least six months.

2. Visas

Ensure that every crew member who requires one, either has a visa in advance of arrival or ensure that a 'visa on arrival' will be issued. Visiting cruisers are often subject to different rules to those applied to visitors arriving by air or cruise liner. Be sure to check the current requirements well in advance of arrival. Some countries may have a convenient embassy in a neighbouring state where a visa may be obtained. Do your research in advance.

3. Crew Lists

Several copies of the complete crew list are likely to be requested when clearing in to a new country. This list should include for each crew member, including the Skipper:

- Full name
- Date and place of birth
- Nationality
- Passport number
- Date of expiry of the passport

4. Medical Information

Vaccination certificates if required.

Medicines: A prescription or a letter from a doctor specifying the medicine, and why it is taken, should accompany any medicines containing powerful narcotics or habit-forming drugs, especially those used by a member of the crew on a regular basis, such as heart and blood pressure medication, diuretics, tranquillisers, anti-depressants, stimulants

or sleeping tablets. Also take note if there is any particular restriction as some 'over-the-counter' medications can be restricted in some countries.

5. Additional Skipper's Documents

An International Certificate of Competence (ICC), or some official document showing the competence of the person in charge of the boat, is now required by officials in many countries. Whilst your home country may not require such a certificate, it is worth getting something before you start cruising to avoid any nasty surprises (see this Croatia report by American cruisers who had to pay to get a Croatia Boater's License in lieu of an ICC certificate).

If travelling on the inland waterways of Europe, then proof of having passed the CEVNI exams is required. This is a theory test to ensure you understand the inland waterway rules and signage and can be done online.

6. Pets

Any animals on board must have international health certificates and their anti-rabies and other vaccinations should be kept up to date.

7. Divers

If you carry scuba diving equipment on board, you may be asked to show diving qualification certificates before getting your tanks filled.

2. Дайте расшифровку всем аббревиатурам, упомянутым в тексте.

3. Составьте памятку по основным видам судовых документов.

Тема 6.7 Контракты на обычную погрузку и разгрузку Самостоятельная работа №35 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.7

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами по теме.
 2. Ознакомиться с основными стандартами контрактов на погрузку и разгрузку.
 3. Развить навыки устной речи, в частности монологического высказывания.
- Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 8.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

- 1) Ознакомьтесь с текстом " MOF draft standard contract for port loading and unloading"

*Документ управляется программными средствами 1С: Колледж
Проверь актуальность версии по оригиналу, хранящемуся в 1С: Колледж*

- 2) Составить тематический словарь по теме.
- 3) Составить памятку по основным стандартам контрактов на погрузку и разгрузку.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Составьте тематический словарь по теме.

MOF draft standard contract for port loading and unloading

On April 6, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries announced that it had drafted a "standard contract for port loading and unloading," in order to ensure the fair and transparent contract for port loading and unloading through standardization.

Ports are the country's primary national logistics infrastructure, handling over 99% of the country's total imports and exports. The loading, unloading, storage and transportation of cargo play a central role in the port logistics industry, with 455 logistics firms currently in operation.

However, the disparity of contracts for loading and unloading depending on the conditions and bargaining power of each port, and the lack of a standard contract specifying the rights and duties of port-related stakeholders have resulted in continuous problems in handling import and export cargo.

Against this backdrop, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries came up with a standard contract for port loading and unloading, following numerous discussions with shipping companies, shippers, and loading and unloading companies since May of last year.

This standard contract will clearly define the rights and duties of shipping companies, shippers, and loading and unloading companies, in order to ensure the safe and swift loading and unloading of cargo at ports. According to the contract, loading and unloading companies are not allowed to cease loading or unloading without justifiable reasons; must complete all work within the given laytime of a vessel; and pay demurrage charges corresponding to the days of delay if any delay occurs.

In addition, shipping companies and shippers must in principle pay the loading and unloading charges in cash within 30 days, and pay charges including delay interest if they fail to make the payment on time.

Also, shipping companies or shippers must not request improper financial or other advantages for reasons such as renewal of service agreement, and furthermore must specify the liability for compensation of related stakeholders.

The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries expects that the introduction of the standard contract for port loading and unloading will facilitate the handling of import and export car-

go so that it is undertaken in a more swift and precise manner. It is also expected to cut the costs of loading and unloading at ports by preventing improper bribery and by minimizing the loss or damage of cargo.

2) Составьте небольшое монологическое высказывание по основным пунктам стандартного контракта на погрузку и разгрузку.

Тема 6.9 Выполнение работ на судах ро-ро, действующих по соглашению со стивидорскими компаниями
Самостоятельная работа №36 Выполнение домашних заданий по теме 6.9

Цель работы:

1. Ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами по теме.
2. Ознакомиться с основными работ на судах ро-ро, действующих по соглашению со стивидорскими компаниями.

Формируемые общие компетенции: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 8.

Литература: [4]

Порядок выполнения работы:

- 1) Ознакомьтесь с текстом по теме.
- 2) Составить тематический словарь по теме.

Ход выполнения работы:

1. Прочтите текст. Составьте тематический словарь по теме.

RORO or Roll On Roll Off is a cargo-handling method for loading and unloading heavy equipment onto cargo barges and ships without using cranes. RORO has many advantages over the LOLO, or Lift On Lift Off, method.

- How do we load, unload, and transport heavy cargo like gas turbines, assembled boilers, reactors, heavy vessels, bridge sections, off shore rigs, etc. weighing hundreds and thousands of tons to and from cargo carriers and barges? The simple answer could be "Use a crane." However, it is not always that simple.

- LOLO Method

If cranes are available at the port or on the ship, these can lift the cargo on or off the ship very easily. This is the LOLO method (Lift On & Lift Off). This is the conventional method for handling cargo and is simple for lighter cargo. For heavy and over-dimension cargo weighing hundreds and thousands of tons, the availability of suitable cranes puts restrictions on the LOLO method.

- Limitations of the LOLO Method

In order to lift the heavy cargo the crane should have a capacity greater than the weight of the cargo. A thousand ton cargo, for example, would require a crane (or cranes) with a lifting capacity of at least one thousand, two hundred tons. It is not always feasible physically and economically to provide such a huge crane, especially if the operation is a one-time or rare affair. The reasons are:

- for very heavy and bulky cargo, the cranes of that capacity do not exist
- transporting, assembling, and disassembling a large capacity crane would take days and an effort equal to the transport of the cargo
- the ground has to be prepared, shored, and strengthened for positioning such a crane
- the location may prevent positioning such a big crane
- often destination ports are near to remote construction sites and there could be only a temporary jetty or wharf with no crane facility
- shipping may involve shallow rivers where larger vessels with cranes cannot navigate
- RORO Method

In the RORO method, the heavy cargo comes on a hydraulic platform trailer. The platform can move up or down using hydraulic cylinders. The size, capacity, and type of the trailer depends on the load, terrain, and route. The trailer drives on to the deck of the ship or barge. The hydraulic platform lifts the cargo so that support legs can be placed under the cargo. The platform lowers the cargo on to these supports, and the cargo is lashed to the barge or ship. The hydraulic platform further lowers and the trailer drives out.

Используемые источники литературы:

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