

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний авіаційний університет

PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH **AIR CARGO HANDLING**

ПРАКТИКУМ
для здобувачів вищої освіти
ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальності 275
«Транспортні технології
(на повітряному транспорті)»

VIVERE!
VINCERE!
CREARE!

Київ 2024

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The guide to practical classes contains professionally oriented texts, communicative and interactive tasks, glossary and literature.

It is intended for higher education seekers, speciality 275 “Air Transport Technologies”.

Professional English. Air Cargo Handling: практикум / уклад.:
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Містить професійно орієнтовані тексти, комунікативні та інтерактивні типи вправ, словник та літературу.

Для здобувачів вищої освіти ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальності 275 «Транспортні технології (на повітряному транспорті)».

PREFACE

Практикум з фахової англійської мови «Professional English. Air Cargo Handling» / «Організація робіт з авіаційними вантажами», призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальності 275 «Транспортні технології (на повітряному транспорті)», знайомить студентів з технологіями оброблення та перевезення вантажів; класифікацією авіаційних вантажів, їх характеристиками; вимогами до їх зберігання; організацією навантажувально-розвантажувальних робіт, пакуванням й розміщенням вантажів у літаках.

Метою практикуму є навчити майбутніх авіаційних інженерів основам професійного спілкування англійською мовою, розвинути стійкі навички читання, перекладу, анотування, реферування спеціальної технічної літератури для отримання й використання інформації, необхідної в їх майбутній практичній діяльності.

Практикум складається з трьох розділів, які містять автентичні фахові тексти; передтекстові англо-українські термінологічні вокабуляри; післятекстові комунікативні вправи з дискусивним навчальним матеріалом для розвитку різних видів мовленнєвої діяльності; комплексу додаткових текстів та глосарію основної лексики. Додаткові тексти з фаху передбачені як для аудиторної, так і для самостійної роботи. Пропонуються різні види лексико-граматичних вправ, які розміщено в логічній послідовності з нарощуванням складності, що після їх ретельного опрацювання забезпечить ефективне засвоєння базової термінології.

Джерелом навчального матеріалу практикуму є оригінальні неадаптовані тексти сучасних авіаційних періодичних видань.

Unit I

AIR CARGO CLASSIFICATION

Exercise 1. *Read, practise and memorize the basic vocabulary to text 1.*

cargo	вантаж
freight	1. вантаж; 2. фрахт, плата за перевезення вантажу; 3. фрахтувати; 4. вантажні перевезення
nature	1. сутність, властивість; 2. природа
general cargo	звичайний вантаж
item	кожний окремий предмет (<i>у списку</i>); пункт
require	вимагати
requirement	вимога
handling	1. оброблення (<i>вантаж</i>), організація робіт (з чимсь), поводження; 2. навантажувально-розвантажувальні роботи
dangerous goods	небезпечний вантаж
substance	речовина
safety	безпека
property	1. власність, майно; 2. характеристика; властивість, якість
environment	оточуюче середовище
guidelines	правила; норми; керівні вказівки
IATA (International Air Transport Association)	Міжнародна асоціація повітряного транспорту
live animal	жива тварина
species	вид; різновид; порода
care	догляд (<i>в обслуговуванні/утриманні</i>)
condition	1. умова; 2. стан
specific	спеціальний, специфічний; особливий
storage	зберігання
perishables	швидкопсувний вантаж

valuable	1. цінний; коштовний, дорогоцінний; 2. <i>pl.</i> коштовності
jewel	дорогоцінний камінь
precious	коштовний, дорогоцінний
size	розмір
weight	вага
package	1. пакет; 2. пакувальна тара
medium	середнього розміру
overly	занадто
oversized	що перевищує номінальний розмір; нестандартного розміру
heavy	важкий
exceed	перевищувати
limit	1. межа; границя; 2. допуск; 3. обмежувати
equipment	обладнання
loading	завантаження
unloading	розвантаження
urgent	терміновий, невідкладний
urgency	терміновість
delivery	доставка
shipment	1. вантаж, партія (<i>відправленого товару</i>); 2. завантаження, відвантаження; відправлення товарів
schedule	графік, розклад
outside of schedule	поза графіком
mean (meant)	1. мати на увазі; 2. призначати
immediate	негайний, терміновий
humidity	вологість
need	1. потреба; 2. потребувати
especially	особливо
essential	1. обов'язковий; необхідний; суттєвий
be aware of	знати, бути обізнаним; усвідомлювати
regulation	1. правило, інструкція; регламент; 2. постанова, розпорядження

Exercise 2. *Read, translate, entitle and give the gist of text 1.*

Text 1

The air cargo classification can be based on various aspects.

1. By Nature of the Cargo:

- General Cargo. Standard items that don't require any special handling.
- Dangerous Goods. Substances or materials that pose a risk to health, safety, property, or the environment. These goods are further classified based on guidelines from the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
- Live Animals. Various species that require special care and conditions during transportation.
- Perishables. Food products, pharmaceuticals, flowers, and other items that require specific storage conditions (e.g., temperature control).
- Valuable Cargo. Items such as jewels, money, precious metals, and other valuables.
- Human Organs. For transplantation purposes.

2. By Size and Weight:

- Small Cargo. Smaller items usually transported in standard containers or packages.
- Medium Cargo. Items that might require some special handling due to their size but aren't overly large.
- Oversized and Heavy Cargo. Items that exceed standard size and weight limits and require special equipment for loading and unloading.

3. By Urgency of Delivery:

- Standard Shipments. Regular shipments that follow the normal delivery schedule.
- Express Shipments. Items that are meant for faster delivery.
- Urgent Shipments. Cargo that requires immediate transportation, often outside of regular schedules.

4. By Handling Requirements:

- Special Handling Cargo. Items that require specific conditions, like refrigeration, humidity control, etc.
- Regular Cargo. Items that don't need any specific conditions during transport. When planning air freight, especially for dangerous or specific types of cargo, it's essential to be aware of both international and national regulations and standards.

Exercise 3. Write out of the text words that can be used both as a noun and a verb. Give their translation.

Model: function – 1. функція; 2. функціонувати

Exercise 4. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following expressions:

базуватися на різних аспектах; вимагати спеціальної обробки; завдавати загрозу; різноманітні види; вимагати спеціального догляду; умови перевезення; особливі умови зберігання; з ціллю транспортування; керівні вказівки ІАТА; перевозити у стандартних контейнерах; занадто великий; нестандартного розміру, що перевищує номінальний; навантажувально-розвантажувальне обладнання; дотримуватися графіку доставки; перевищувати межі ваги; призначений для скорішої доставки; невідкладне перевезення поза графіком; потребувати контролю температури і вологості під час перевезення; бути обізнаним з правилами та стандартами.

Exercise 5. Match the English - Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. cargo | a) коштовності |
| 2. requirement | b) обладнання |
| 3. handling | c) доставка |
| 4. dangerous goods | d) графік |
| 5. safety | e) правила |
| 6. substance | f) вантаж |
| 7. perishables | g) вимоги |
| 8. valuables | h) партія товару |
| 9. oversized | i) оброблення (вантаж) |
| 10. delivery | j) вологість |
| 11. shipment | k) речовина |
| 12. schedule | l) небезпечний вантаж |
| 13. equipment | m) швидкопсувні товари |
| 14. regulations | n) нестандартного розміру |
| 15. humidity | o) безпека |

Exercise 6. *Read and translate the following universal words without a dictionary taking into account the difference in their pronunciation and spelling, in English and Ukrainian.*

Classification, base, aspect, nature, standard, special, material, risk, transport, association, product, temperature, pharmaceutical, metal, organ, transplantation, container, package, limit, regular, normal, express, urgent, specific, planning, type, international, national.

Exercise 7. *Define by suffixes/endings the parts of speech the following words belong to (noun, adjective, adverb, verb form) and translate them.*

Classification, various, based, special, handling, nature, general, safety, specific, requirement, classified, classifier, dangerous, property, association, environment, international, condition, temperature, basic, valuable, storage, precious, usually, transported, container, package, overly, oversized, exceeding, limited, urgency, regularly, regulation, equipment, urgent, immediately, planning, refrigeration, humidity, refrigerator, especially, essential, required.

Exercise 8. *Insert prepositions, where necessary, based on text 1.*

1. Cargo classification can be based __ various aspects. 2. Air cargo can be classified __ nature __ the cargo; __ size and weight; __ urgency __ delivery and __ handling requirements. 3. Dangerous goods pose a risk __ health, safety, property, or environment. 4. Human organs __ transplantation purposes are transported __ air. 5. Small cargo is usually transported __ standard containers. 6. Medium Cargo might require some special handling due __ its size. 7. Heavy cargo requires special equipment __ loading and unloading. 8. Regular shipments follow __ the normal delivery schedule. 9. Express Shipments are meant __ faster delivery. 10. Urgent Shipments. require immediate transportation, often outside __ regular schedules. 11. When planning air freight __ dangerous types __ cargo, you should be aware __ international and national regulations.

Exercise 9. *Put questions of different types (general, alternative, special, disjunctive/tag and subject questions) on text1 after the models (two questions of each type).*

<p>Model 1: general question</p>	<p>1. Oversized cargo exceeds standard size. Does oversized cargo exceed standard size?</p> <p>2. Live animals require special care during transportation. Do live animals require special care during transportation?</p> <p>3. Air cargo classification is based on four aspects. Is air cargo classification based on four aspects?</p> <p>4. Air cargo classification can be based on various aspects. Can air cargo classification be based on various aspects?</p>
<p>Model 2: alternative question</p>	<p>1. Does oversized cargo exceed standard size or weight?</p> <p>2. Do live animals or dangerous goods require special care during transportation?</p> <p>3. Is air cargo classification based on 4 or 5 aspects?</p> <p>4. Can air cargo classification or transportation be based on various aspects?</p>
<p>Model 3: special question</p>	<p>1. What does oversized cargo exceed?</p> <p>2. What do live animals require during transportation?</p> <p>3. How many aspects is air cargo classification based on?</p> <p>4. What can air cargo classification be based on?</p>
<p>Model 4: disjunctive/tag question</p>	<p>1. Oversized cargo exceeds standard size, doesn't it?</p> <p>2. Live animals require special care during transportation, don't they?</p> <p>3. Air cargo classification is based on four aspects, isn't it?</p>

	4. Air cargo classification can be based on various aspects, can't it ? 5. Cargo must not exceed size limits, must it ?
Model 5: subject question	1. What exceeds standard size? 2. What requires special care during transportation? 3. What is based on four aspects? 4. What can be based on various aspects?

Exercise 10. *Match the terms (left column) with the definitions (right column).*

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. general cargo | a) items such as jewels, money, precious metals and other valuables. |
| 2. dangerous goods | b) items that aren't overly large but might require some special handling due to their size. |
| 3. perishable goods | c) items that exceed standard size limits and require special equipment for loading and unloading. |
| 4. valuable cargo | d) items that are meant for faster delivery. |
| 5. small cargo | e) items that require specific handling conditions like refrigeration, humidity control, etc. |
| 6. oversized cargo | f) standard items that don't require any special handling. |
| 7. standard shipments | g) cargo that requires immediate transportation, often outside of regular schedules. |
| 8. medium cargo | h) substances or materials that pose a risk to health, safety, property, or the environment. |
| 9. express shipments | i) regular shipments that follow the normal delivery schedule. |
| 10. urgent shipments | j) smaller items usually transported in standard containers or packages. |
| 11. special handling cargo | k) food products, pharmaceuticals, flowers, and other items that require specific storage conditions. |

Exercise 11. Give definitions of the following terms:

general cargo, dangerous goods, perishables, valuable cargo, oversized cargo, medium cargo, urgent shipment, express shipment, standard shipment, special handling cargo, small cargo.

Exercise 12. Give the initial form of the following words. Translate the pairs.

Classification, various, requirement, handling, dangerous, safety, guideline, international, association, transportation, storage, perishable, valuable, smaller, usually, container, transported, package, overly, oversized, equipment, unloading, urgency, delivery, shipment, following, normal, faster, outside, refrigeration, humidity, planning, especially, essential, regulation.

Exercise 13. Choose nouns among the following words. Put their first letters in the cells in the same order. Make up a sentence with the obtained word.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Organize, delivery, fast, following, aspect, special, require, nature, outside, regular, guideline, exceed, equipment, urgent, regulate, regulation, oversized, organ, essential, immediate, unloading, often, small, size.

Exercise 14. Learn the active vocabulary to text 2.

threat	загроза
establish	1. засновувати; 2. запроваджувати, установлювати
define	визначати
include	включати
explosive	вибухова речовина
flammable	вогнебезпечний
liquid	рідина
oxidizing	1. окиснення, окисація; 2. окислюючий, окислювальний
ensure	забезпечувати, гарантувати

airline	(авіа)компанія, перевізник
comprehensive	всебічний, вичерпний; комплексний
sheft-life	термін придатності під час зберігання
deteriorate	псуватися
proper	належний
demand	1. вимога; 2. попит; 3. вимагати
shipping	1. відправлення; відвантажування; 2. перевезення (<i>амер.</i>)
vulnerable	уразливий
value	1. цінність; 2. вартість; ціна
damage	1. пошкодження; 2. псувати
artwork	витвір мистецтва
secure	надійний; надійно захищений
involve	викликати (<i>наслідки</i>)
vehicle	транспортний засіб
freight forwarder	вантажовідправник, експедитор
adhere to	дотримуватися (<i>правил</i>)

Exercise 15. Read and translate text 2 in writing.

Text 2

Specialized air cargo refers to those categories of goods that require specific handling, storage, or transport conditions due to their unique properties or potential risks associated with them. Dangerous Goods pose a threat during transportation because of their chemical, radioactive, biological, or physical properties. The IATA has established the "Dangerous Goods Regulations" which define different classes of dangerous goods, including explosives, gases, flammable liquids, oxidizing substances, toxic and infectious substances, and more.

The transportation of live animals requires special care to ensure their safety and well-being during flight. Many airlines have specific guidelines and recommendations for transporting animals. The IATA has also established the "Live Animals Regulations" which provides a comprehensive guide for the transportation of animals.

Perishable Goods are items with a limited shelf-life that might quickly deteriorate without proper storage, such as food products, pharmaceuticals and flowers. Such cargo typically demands temperature-controlled conditions or other specific storage

requirements. IATA's "Perishable Cargo Regulations" provides guidelines for shipping perishable goods.

Valuable and Vulnerable Goods have high value or are easily damaged. This category includes items like jewelry, artworks and electronics. Special secure storage areas in aircraft or specific packaging might be required for such goods.

Oversized and Heavy Cargo, due to its size or weight, requires specialized equipment for loading, transportation and unloading. Transporting such cargo might involve using cargo-specific aircraft or specialized loading vehicles. For the successful and safe transportation of specialized air cargo, airlines, cargo agents and freight forwarders must strictly adhere to guidelines and regulations set by national and international organizations. The regulations ensure the safety of the aircraft, its crew, the cargo and the environment.

Exercise 16. *Divide the text into logical parts, entitle each of them and write a topical sentence of each part.*

Exercise 17. *Work in pairs. Say if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones using the following phrases:*

- I don't think so;
- It's not quite so;
- I can't agree with it;
- On the contrary.

1. The transportation of specialized air cargo requires specific handling, storage or transport conditions. 2. Live animals pose a threat to environment during transportation by air. 3. IATA's "Dangerous Goods Regulations" define different items with a limited shelf-life. 4. Specialized air cargo refers to the categories of goods with unique properties or potential risks associated with their transportation. 5. Transportation of valuable goods requires special care to ensure their safety. 6. Perishable goods may quickly deteriorate without proper storage. 7. Heavy cargo demands temperature-controlled conditions for secure storage and transportation. 8. Oversized cargo requires specialized equipment for loading and unloading. 9. IATA has established a comprehensive guide for the transportation of dangerous goods. 10. Perishable goods are classes of goods, including explosives, gases, flammable liquids, oxidizing, toxic and infectious substances. 11. Many airlines have specific guidelines for transporting live animals.

12. Valuable and vulnerable goods may demand secure storage areas in aircraft or specific packaging. 13. Oversized Cargo might be easily damaged. 14. Transporting dangerous goods might involve using specialized loading vehicles. 15. Valuable goods, such as food products, pharmaceuticals, have high value, so specific packaging might be required for such goods.

Exercise 18. *Put questions of different types (general, alternative, special, disjunctive/tag and subject questions) on text 2.*

Exercise 19. *Complete the following sentences with the English equivalents of the words in brackets.*

1. (Спеціальний вантаж) refers to those categories of goods that require specific (організація робіт), (зберігання), or (умови транспортування). 2. Specialized air cargo has unique (властивості) or (потенціальні ризики) associated with them. 3. Dangerous goods (завдавати загрозу) during (перевезення). 4. The IATA has established (Правила перевезення небезпечних вантажів) which define (різні класи) of dangerous goods. 5. Dangerous goods include (вибухонебезпечні речовини), gases, (вогнебезпечні рідини), (окислюючі речовини), toxic and infectious substances. 6. Dangerous goods pose a threat because of their (хімічні), radioactive, (біологічні або фізичні властивості). 7. The transportation of (живі тварини) requires special (догляд) to ensure their (безпека) during flight. 8. Many (авіакомпанії) have specific (керівні вказівки) and recommendations for (перевезення) animals. 9. (Швидкопсувний вантаж) has a (обмежений термін зберігання) and might quickly (псуватися) without (належне зберігання). 10. Perishable cargo typically demands (умови температурного контролю) or other specific (вимоги до зберігання). 11. (Цінні товари) have high (вартість) or are easily (псуються). 12. Valuable goods might require special (надійні зони зберігання) in aircraft or specific (пакування). 13. (Нестандартний вантаж) requires specialized (обладнання) for (завантаження), (перевезення) and (розвантаження).

Exercise 20. *Add question tags and answer the questions.*

1. Specialized cargo requires specific handling. 2. Specialized goods have unique properties. 3. Dangerous cargo poses potential risks during transportation. 4. Different classes of dangerous goods are explosives,

gases, flammable liquids, toxic and infectious substances. 5. The transportation of live animals requires special care 6. Many airlines have specific guidelines for transporting animals. 7. IATA's "Perishable Cargo Regulations" provides guidelines for shipping perishable goods. 8. IATA's "Live Animals Regulations" is a comprehensive guide for the transportation of animals. 9. Perishable cargo demands temperature-controlled conditions of storage and transportation. 10. Valuable goods have high value. 11. Such goods are easily damaged. 12. This category of cargo includes items like jewelry, artworks and electronics. 13. Transporting oversized and heavy cargo involves using specialized loading vehicles. 14. Freight forwarders must adhere to regulations set by national and international organizations. 15. The regulations ensure the safety of the aircraft, its crew, the cargo, and the environment. 16. Valuable goods must not be damaged during flight.

Exercise 21. *Give passive infinitives. Mind the forms of irregular verbs. Translate the pairs.*

Model: Active Infinitive - Passive Infinitive

– translate – перекладати; be translated –
перекладатися

– make – робити; be made – бути зробленим

Require, transport, associate, establish, define, include, ensure, mean, recommend, regulate, provide, limit, store, demand, control, ship, damage, pack, weigh, equip, load, unload, break, organize, deliver, involve, use, change, take, give, inform.

Exercise 22. *Use the verbs in brackets in the proper tense and voice form. Mind the forms of irregular verbs.*

1. Specialized air cargo (require) specific handling, storage or transport conditions. 2. Specific handling (require) due to unique properties of specialized air cargo. 3. Dangerous goods (pose) a threat during transportation. 4. "Dangerous Goods Regulations" (establish) by IATA. 5. IATA's "Dangerous Goods Regulations" (define) different classes of dangerous goods. 6. Special care (require) during live animals transportation. 7. Airlines, cargo agents, and freight forwarders must (adhere) to national and international regulations. 8. The regulations (mean) for successful and safe transportation of specialized cargo.

9. Specialized equipment (require) for oversized cargo loading, transportation, and unloading. 10. Special secure storage areas in aircraft or specific packaging must (ensure) for valuable goods. 11. Perishable cargo (have) a (limit) shelf-life. 12. "Live Animals Regulations" (provide) a comprehensive guide for the transportation of animals. 13. Specialized loading vehicles may (use) for (transport) oversized and heavy cargo.

Exercise 23. *Choose verbs among the following words below. Put their first letters into the cells in the same order. Use the obtained word in a sentence of your own.*

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Precious, provide, goods, specific, establish, such, cargo, unique, require, very, always, inform, their, storage, store, jewel, safe, general, have, property, substance, item, associate, handling, size, weight, break, valuable, learn, special, species, weight, ensure, nature.

Exercise 24. *Work in pairs. Compose a dialogue on "Air Cargo Classification".*

Exercise 25. *Read, practise and memorize the basic vocabulary to text 3.*

animals	тварини
carriage	перевезення, транспортування
carrier	(авіа)компанія, перевізник
in accordance (with)	у відповідності (до)
suitable	підходящий
IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR)	Правила ІАТА щодо перевезення живих тварин
authorized	офіційний, дозволений
authorized agent	уповноважена особа
take into account	брати до уваги, враховувати
environmental requirements	екологічні вимоги, вимоги навколишнього середовища
ascertain	з'ясувати, вияснити
shipper	вантажовідправник
range	діапазон
effect	вплив, результат

notify	сповіщати, повідомляти
cargo hold	вантажний відсік
form	бланк; форма
controls	органи керування
heating	обігрівання, обігрів
manifest	1. список, перелік; 2. вносити (в документи); 3. чітко показувати
code	код
priority	пріоритет
involve	залучати
advance arrangement	попередня домовленість
accept	приймати
obtain	отримувати
confirmation	підтвердження
consignment	вантаж, партія вантажу
consignee	вантажоодержувач, вантажоотримувач
destination	пункт призначення
arrival	прибуття
anticipated	очікуваний
participate	брати участь
route	маршрут
avoid	уникати
repeated	повторний; неодноразовий
customs clearance	митне оформлення
responsibility	відповідальність
public holiday	святковий день
take care	турбуватися (<i>про те, щоб</i>)
restrict	обмежувати
particular	особливий
be subject (to)	підлягати (<i>чомусь</i>)
reservation	бронювання
finalize	остаточно погоджувати
comply (with)	дотримуватися, відповідати
applicable	відповідний; придатний
conform	відповідати (<i>чомусь</i>)
contravene	суперечити

affix	прикріплювати
edition	видання
attach	прикладати; додавати
copy	1. копія, дубляж; 2. примірник
record	1. запис, реєстрація; 2. записувати, реєструвати; позначати
declare	заявляти, визначати, зазначати
medication	лікування
accompany	супроводжувати

Exercise 26. *Read and translate text 3.*

Text 3. Live Animals Carriage by Air

Animals are to be transported in accordance with the IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR). Live animals shall only be loaded into suitable aircraft compartments authorized by the carrier, taking into account the needs of the animals. When carrying any type of live animals, the basic environmental requirements shall be ascertained from the shipper or passenger and the IATA LAR, considering in-flight conditions (temperature range and oxygen needs) and possible climatic effects on ground during transit stops. The flight crew shall be notified on the form – Special Load of any live animals load and the required action on the cargo hold heating/ventilation controls. Live animals shipments must be manifested in all documents as “AVI”, the aircraft handling code for animals, that must take priority over all other handling codes when animals are transported. When more than one carrier is involved in the transportation, live animals must not be accepted for carriage unless advance arrangements have been made and confirmation has been obtained that all participating carriers can accept the consignment over the routes concerned¹. Arrangements must be made by the shipper or consignee for animals to be delivered to the consignee or his agent at destination. The shipper must advise the consignee of the anticipated arrival. The most direct route must be used to keep the number of landing and take-off to a minimum, thus avoiding repeated handling and climatic changes. Since² some airports do not have Customs and Veterinary clearances on week-ends and public holidays, care must be taken not to move animals that will arrive at those airports at that time. For commercial and technical reasons, some carriers may

restrict the quantity of particular species that can be carried in each aircraft. These quantity limitations are subject to arrangement with the carrier concerned.

Shipper's Responsibilities. The shipper or its authorized agent must:

- finalize the route and any special care required by the shipment upon reservation and prior to acceptance;
- obtain all documents and correct information for the Shipper's Certification;
- comply with national, carrier and IATA regulations as applicable;
- provide containers that conform to the IATA LAR latest edition;
- provide suitable bedding and food for the species that does not contravene any regulations;
- the scientific and common name of the animal(s) and quantity of each animal contained in the container, as shown on the shipper's certification;
- affix special feeding and watering instructions to the container and attach a copy to the documents that accompany the shipment;
- record on the container instructions, the date and time that food and water was last given to the animal, prior to acceptance;
- declare the condition of animals when pregnant or has given birth in the last 48 hours;
- record any medication given, i.e. drug, dosage, time given and route. This information must accompany the documents and a copy be fixed to the container.

Notes:

¹concerned – пов'язаний (з чимось); що має відношення (до чогось);
про що/який йдеться

²since – оскільки; через те, що

Exercise 27. Match the English – Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. regulations | a) вантажоотримувач |
| 2. shipper | b) різновид |
| 3. consignment | c) обмежувати |
| 4. live animal | d) митне оформлення |
| 5. consignee | e) бронювання |
| 6. destination | f) сповіщувати |
| 7. customs clearance | g) прибуття |
| 8. restrict | h) вантажовідправник |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 9. species | i) жива тварина |
| 10. reservation | j) вантажний відсік |
| 11. arrival | k) партія вантажу |
| 12. cargo hold | l) правила |
| 13. notify | m) пункт призначення |

Exercise 28. *Read and translate the following universal words, taking into account the difference in their pronunciation, spelling and shades of meaning in the English and Ukrainian languages.*

Passenger, temperature, transport, climate, effect, transit, form, special, ventilation, control, manifest, document, code, priority, number, minimum, airport, veterinary, week-end, public, technical, commercial, agent, reservation, correct, information, certification, national, container, instruction, copy, accompany, date, declare, dosage, fix.

Exercise 29. *Find in the text words that can function both as a noun and as a verb. There are more than 20 of them. Give their translation.*

Exercise 30. *Find in the text the English for the following:*

у відповідності до правил перевезення живих тварин; Міжнародна Асоціація Повітряного Транспорту; завантажувати лише у підходящі вантажні відділення; брати до уваги потреби тварин; зважаючи на умови польоту; під час транзитних зупинок; органи керування обігрівом та вентиляцією вантажного відсіку; код авіаційних навантажувально-розвантажувальних робіт; компанії-перевізники, що беруть участь у перевезенні живих тварин; поки не отримано підтвердження попередніх домовленостей; уникнути повторних зльотів і приземлень; звести кількість зльотів і приземлень до мінімуму; з комерційних та технічних причин; обмежити кількість особливих різновидів живих тварин для перевезення у кожному літаку; відповідальність вантажо-відправника або уповноваженої ним особи; контейнери, що відповідають правилам IATA щодо перевезення живих тварин (LAR) останнього видання.

Exercise 31. *Define by suffixes or endings the part of speech of the following words (noun, adjective, adverb, verbal form). Give initial form of the words. Translate the pairs.*

Regulation, transportation, environmental, requirement, shipper, special, climatic, notified, action, heating, ventilation, priority, carriage, arrangement, confirmation, obtained, participating, carrier, commercial,

limitation, technically, particular, responsibility, possibility, usually, national, contained, instruction, fixed.

Exercise 32. *Give passive infinitives. Mind the forms of irregular verbs. Translate the pairs.*

Load, transport, regulate, authorize, carry, ascertain, consider, notify, require, heat, manifest, involve, accept, make, obtain, deliver, use, keep, repeat, change, take, move, restrict, arrange, provide, show, attach, record, give, declare, accompany, fix, hold, ssociate, inform, confirm, break.

Exercise 33. *Complete the sentences using the English equivalents of the terms in brackets. Translate the sentences.*

1. Live animals shall (завантажуватися) into suitable (вантажні відділення) authorized by the (компанія-перевізник). 2. Basic environmental (вимоги) for live animals (перевезення) are ascertained from (вантажовідправник) and the (Правила ІАТА щодо перевезення живих тварин). 3. The environmental requirements include in flight (умови): temperature (діапазон) and (потреби кисню). 4. Some carriers (обмежувати) the number of particular live animals (різновиди) to be (перевозитися) in each aircraft. 5. Some airports do not have (таможенне та ветеринарне оформлення) on week-ends. 6. The shipper or (вантажоотримувач) must make (домовленість) for animals to (доставлятися) to the consignee or his (уповноважена особа) at (пункт призначення). 7. The most direct (маршрут) must be used to (унікати) repeated (навантажувально-розвантажувальні роботи). 8. More than one carrier can (залучатися) in the live animals (перевезення). 9. Live Animals (партія вантажу) must (вноситися в документи) in all documents as «AVI» 10. (Льотний екіпаж) shall (сповіщатися) of any (вантаж з живими тваринами) and the required action on the (багажний відсік) heating / ventilation (органи керування).

Exercise 34. *Choose nouns among the following words. Put their first letters into the cells in the same order. Make up a sentence of your own with the obtained word.*

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Consist, customs, open, always, organization, notify, commercial, narrow, need, some, suitable, restrict, shipper, conform, prior, instruction, require, during, ground, only, never, norm, each, attach, easily, effect, finalize, scientific, common, edition, attach.

Exercise 35. *Use the verbs in brackets in the correct grammatical form.*

1. Animals (transport) in accordance with IATA LAR. 2. Live animals (manifest) in all documents as “AVI”. 3. When (carry) live animals, the basic environmental requirements must (ascertain) from the shipper, (consider) inflight conditions. 4. The flight crew should (notify) of any live animals load and the (require) action on the cargo hold heating/ventilation controls. 5. The aircraft handling code “AVI” must (take) priority over all other handling codes when animals (transport). 6. When more than one carrier (involve) in the transportation, live animals must (accept) for carriage only after advanced arrangements (make) and confirmation (obtain) on all the items. 7. Arrangements must (make) for animals to (deliver) to the consignee or his agent at destination. 8. Some airports not (have) Customs and Veterinary Clearances on week-ends and public holidays. 9. Some carriers may (restrict) the quantity of particular species that can (carry) in each aircraft. 10. These limitations of animal quantity must (arrange) with the carrier. 11. The most direct route (use) to keep the number of landing and take-off to a minimum, thus (avoid) repeated handling. 12. The shipper must (advise) the consignee of the (anticipate) arrival. 13. Aircraft compartments for live animals carriage (authorize) by the carrier.

Exercise 36. *Make up 10 key questions on text 3.*

Exercise 37. *Work in pairs. Compose a dialogue on “Live Animals Carriage by Air”.*

Exercise 38. *Learn the basic vocabulary to text 4.*

endanger	наражати на небезпеку, загрожувати (чомусь)
convention	конвенція
in advance	заздалегідь
concerning	стосовно, відносно
permit	1. дозвіл; 2. дозволяти
enter into force	вступати в силу

implement	виконувати, здійснювати; реалізовувати
administer	керувати, вести справу
objective	ціль, задача
maintain	підтримувати
plant	рослина
designate	1. зазначати, називати; визначати
list	1. список, перелік, реєстр; 2. вносити до списку
appendix	додаток
symbolize	позначати
threaten	загрожувати; погрожувати
extinction	вимирання (<i>виду</i>)
exceptional	винятковий, надзвичайний
circumstance	обставина
issue	1. випуск, видання; 2. видавати, виписувати; 3. спірне питання
appropriate	відповідний
authorities	влада, адміністрація
certificate of origin	свідоцтво про походження
jurisdiction	юрисдикція

Exercise 39. *Read, translate and entitle text 4.*

Text 4

For CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) regulated species, before preparing a live animal consignment for carriage by air, shippers must always obtain full information well in advance concerning CITES export permit and a copy of the CITES import permit where required.

The CITES entered into force on 1 July 1975 and is implemented by most countries. The Convention is administered by a Secretariat under the United Nations Environmental Programme. The primary objective of the Convention is to establish and maintain world-wide control on trade in endangered wild animals and plant species. The designated species of wild animals and plants are listed in three appendices to the Convention symbolized I, II, and III. Meaning of symbols used in the alphabetical list:

I – species listed in Appendix I are threatened with extinction and for which trade must be subject to strict regulation and only authorized in exceptional circumstances. Import/export is only possible if import is non-commercial purposes and import/export permits are issued.

II – this means CITES Appendix II species, which could become endangered if trade is not controlled. A CITES export permit, issued by the appropriate CITES authorities, is required for the import and export of these species (some EU States require both import/export permits).

III – these species are included in Appendix III, which are not necessarily endangered but are managed within the jurisdiction of a CITES Party. Export/import from the countries listing the species is permitted if an export permit has been issued. Export/import from other countries is allowed if a certificate of origin or a re-export certificate is presented.

Exercise 40. *Read and translate the following universal words. Mind the difference in their pronunciation, spelling and shades of meaning in English and Ukrainian.*

Convention, secretariat, program, control, symbol, symbolize, alphabetical, import, export, non-commercial, jurisdiction, party, certificate, re-export, present, fauna, flora, information, regulate, copy.

Exercise 41. *Decipher the following abbreviations:*

EU, USA, IATA, CITES, LAR, UN.

Exercise 42. *Find in the text fifteen words that can function both as a noun and as a verb. Give their translation.*

Exercise 43. *Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions: in, on, to, of, into, under, by, for, from, with, within.*

1. The CITES entered ... force ... July 1st 1975 and is implemented most countries. 2. Shippers must prepare a live animal consignment ... carriage ... air well ... advance. 3. The Convention is administered ... a Secretariat ... the UN Environmental Programme. 4. The endangered species ... wild animals and plants are listed ... three appendices ... the convention. 5. The primary objective ... the convention is to establish control ... trade ... endangered wild animals and plant species. 6. A CITES permit issued ... the appropriate CITES authorities is required ... the import and exports of these species.

7. Species listed ... Appendix I are threatened ... extinction. 8. Trade ... species listed ... Appendix I is subject ... strict regulation and authorized only... exceptional circumstances. 9. Species included ... Appendix III are managed ... jurisdiction of CITES Party. 10. Export/import ... CITES Appendix III species ... other countries is allowed ... a certificate ... origin or a re-export certificate.

Exercise 44. *Define by suffixes/endings the parts of speech the following words belong to (noun, adjective, adverb, verb form) and translate the derivative chains.*

Regulation, regular, regulated, regulating, regularly; preparing, prepared, preparation; carrying, carriage, carried; information, informative, informing, informed; administered, administration, administrative, administrator; establishment, established, establishing; united, unity, uniting; maintain, maintaining, maintenance, maintained; symbolize, symbolization, symbolic, symbolically; exception, exceptional, excepted, exceptionality; meaning, meaningful, meaningless; authority, authorize, authorized, authorizing; including, included, inclusion, inclusively; required, requirement, requiring; necessary, necessity; management, manager, manageable, managerial, managing; permitted, permitting, permission, permissive, permissible, permissibility; endangered, endangering, dangerous, dangerously; allowed, allowable, allowably, allowability.

Exercise 45. *Put different types of questions (general, alternative, special, disjunctive/tag and subject question) on text 4.*

Exercise 46. *Speak on:*

1. Air Cargo Classification.
2. Specialized Goods.
3. Dangerous Goods.
4. Perishable Goods.
5. Valuable Goods
6. Oversized and Heavy Cargo.
7. Live Animals Transportation by Air.

Unit II

AIRMAIL TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY

Exercise 1. *Read, practise and learn the active vocabulary to text 1.*

mail	1. пошта; поштова кореспонденція; система доставки. 2. надсилати поштою.
airmail/air mail	авіапошта
surface mail	пошта, що перевозиться наземним транспортом, звичайна пошта
brand	1. бренд, марка, клеймо, сорт; 2. маркувати
branding	маркування
sell (sold, sold)	продавати
cost	1. вартість; 2. коштувати
leg	ділянка маршруту
letter	лист
parcel	посилка
arrive	прибувати
Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)	Всесвітня Поштова Рада
overseas	1. закордонний; 2. за кордоном
adopt	приймати (<i>резолуцію і т.і.</i>)
comprehensive	комплексний, всебічний
worldwide	1. в усьому світі; 2. всесвітній
mark	1. знак, мітка; 2. наносити маркування
categorize	розподіляти за категоріями; класифікувати
separate	1. окремий; 2. відокремлювати
mode of transport	вид транспорту; транспортний засіб
intermodal	Пов'язаний з використанням комбінації різних видів транспорту; інтермодальний
opt	вибирати
option	вибір; право вибору або заміни
scheduled flight	регулярний рейс
aerogram(me)	аерограма
refer (to)	відноситься (до)
envelope	конверт

forbid	забороняти
enclosure	вкладення
indicate	вказувати
note	позначка; нотатка; запис
handwritten	рукописний
label	етикетка, бирка
sticker	ярлик, етикетка
stamp	1. штамп; штемпель; 2. марка; 3. пломба; 4. штемпелювати
vary	відрізнятися

Exercise 2. Read and translate text 1.

Text 1. Airmail Handling

Airmail (or air mail) is a mail transport service branded and sold on the basis of at least¹ one leg of its journey being by air. Airmail is letters and parcels transported by aircraft. Airmail items typically arrive more quickly than surface mail, and usually cost more to send. Airmail may be the only option for sending mail to some destinations, such as overseas, if the mail cannot wait the time it would take to arrive by ship, sometimes weeks. The Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) adopted comprehensive rules for airmail at its 1929 Postal Union Congress in London. Since² the official language of the Universal Postal Union is French, airmail items worldwide are often marked *Par avion*, literally³ "by aircraft".

Notes:

¹ at least – щонайменше

² since – оскільки

³ literally – буквально

For about the first half century of its existence, transportation of mail via aircraft was usually categorized and sold as a separate service (airmail) from surface mail. Today, mail service is often categorized and sold according to transit time alone, with mode of transport (land, sea, air) being decided in dynamic intermodal combinations. Thus even "regular" mail may make part of its journey on an aircraft. Such "air-speeded" mail is different from nominal airmail in its branding, price, and priority of service.

A postal service may sometimes opt to transport some regular mail by air, perhaps because other transportation mode is unavailable. Generally, airmail would take a guaranteed and scheduled flight and arrive first, while air-speeded mail would wait for a non-guaranteed and merely available flight and would arrive later than normal airmail.

A letter sent via airmail may be called an aerogramme, (aerogram), air letter or simply airmail letter. However, aerogramme may also refer to a specific kind of airmail letter which is in its own envelope.

Some forms of airletter, such as aerogram, may forbid enclosure of other material so as to keep the weight down.

The choice to send a letter by air is indicated either⁴ by a handwritten note on the envelope, by the use of special labels called airmail etiquettes (blue stickers with the words "airmail" in French and in the home language), or by the use of specially-marked envelopes. Special airmail stamps may also be available, or required; the rules vary in different countries.

Note:

⁴ either ..., or – або ..., або

Exercise 3. Write out of the text 18 words that can be used both as a noun and a verb. Give their translation.

Exercise 4. Match English – Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. mail | a) лист |
| 2. airmail | b) етикетка |
| 3. letter | c) конверт |
| 4. parcel | d) пункт призначення |
| 5. envelope | e) прибуття |
| 6. stamp | f) першочерговість |
| 7. label | g) авіапошта |
| 8. arrival | h) посилка |
| 9. destination | i) пошта |
| 10. priority | j) штемпель |

Exercise 5. Find in text 1 the English for:

служба поштових перевезень; ділянка маршруту; перевозити літаками; надсилати за пунктом призначення; Весвітня Поштова Рада; у всьому світі; за кордоном; розподіляти за категоріями; вид транспорту; регулярний рейс; пошта, що перевозиться наземним

транспорт; відрізняється маркуванням; лист, відправлений авіапоштою; рукописна позначка; використання спеціальних етикеток; зменшувати вагу; спеціально марковані конверти; спеціальні авіапоштові марки.

Exercise 6. *Read and translate the following universal words taking into account the difference in their pronunciation, spelling and shades of meaning in English and Ukrainian.*

Transport, service, basic, typically, option, congress, separate, transit, dynamic, combination, regular, priority, nominal, category, guarantee, normal, specific, form, material, special, specially.

Exercise 7. *Define the parts of speech of the following words by the suffixes/endings (noun, adjective, adverb, verb form). Give the initial form of the words and translate the pairs.*

Transportation, branded, typically, transported, postal, usually, existence, literally, dynamic, intermodal, combination, nominal, regularity, different, speeded, available, scheduled, merely, normal, called, simply, specific, enclosure, indicated, priority, required, marked, option, comprehensive, sending, possible, requirement, availability, dynamically, possibility.

Exercise 8. *Make passive infinitives of the following verbs and translate the pairs. Mind the forms of irregular verbs.*

Model: call	– be called
називати	– називатися
write	– be written
писати	– бути написаним

Transport, send, adopt, take, mark, categorise, sell, decide, combine, make, regulate, know, guarantee, carry, forbid, enclose, show, keep, indicate, use, require, locate, give, translate, support, organize, reduce.

Exercise 9. *Put the following verbs into an appropriate column on the basis of the -ed–ending pronunciation.*

Model: [d] carried	[t] marked	[ɪd] transported
------------------------------	---------------	---------------------

Categorized, supplied, equipped, used, stopped, delivered, adopted, combined, located, guaranteed, branded, speeded, called, named, indicated, followed, required, regulated, enclosed, packed, organized, supported, reduced, moved, ensured, protected, prevented, handled, operated, classified, produced, formed, scheduled, referred, stamped, complicated.

Exercise 10. *Use the correct form of the verb “be” in brackets.*

1. Airmail (be) transported by air. 2. Airmail items worldwide (be) often marked “Par avion”. 3. Airmail may (be) the only option for sending mail overseas. 4. Airmail transport service (be) sold on the bases of at least one leg of its journey (be) by air. 5. Airmail (be) letters and parcels transported by air. 6. The official language of the Universal Postal Union (be) French. 7. In the past airmail (be) categorized as a separate service from surface mail. 8. Today mail service (be) often categorized and sold according to transit time. 9. The mode of transport may (be) decided in dynamic intermodal combinations. 10. “Air-speeded” mail (be) different from nominal airmail in its branding, price and priority of service. 11. A letter sent via airmail may (be) called an aerogram. 12. Aerogramme may refer to a specific kind of airmail letter which (be) in its envelope. 13. The choice to send a letter by air may (be) indicated by a hand-written note on the envelope. 14. Special airmail stamps (be) also available.

Exercise 11. *Complete the sentences with the English equivalents of the Ukrainian terms in brackets.*

1. (Авіапошта) is branded and sold on the basis of at least one (ділянка маршруту) of its journey being (повітряним транспортом). 2. Airmail is (листи й посилки) transported by aircraft. 3. Airmail may be the only (вибір) for sending mail to some (пункти призначення). 4. (Всесвітня Поштова Рада) adopted comprehensive (правила) for airmail in 1929. 5. Airmail items (в усьому світі) are often (маркуються) in French “Par avion”. 6. For about the first half century of its (існування) airmail was categorized and sold as (окремий) service from (пошта, що перевозиться наземним транспортом). 7. Regular mail may make (частину свого маршруту) on an aircraft. 8. Such “air-speeded” mail is (відрізняється) from nominal airmail in branding, price and (першочерговість). 9. Some regular mail is transported by air

when other transportation mode is (немає в наявності). 10. Airmail would take a guaranteed and (регулярний рейс) and (прибуде) first. 11. Some forms of air letter may (забороняти) enclosure of other material so as to (зменшувати вагу). 12. Special airmail (марки) may also be (вимагатися). 13. The rules (відрізняються) in different countries.

Exercise 12. *Choose verbs among the words below. Put their first letter into the cells in the same order. Translate the obtained word and use it in a sentence of your own.*

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Late, adopt, glass, some, include, quick, regular, require, postal, parcel, make, material, arrive, existence, also, envelope, indicate, letter, different, locate.

Exercise 13. *Derive nouns from the following verbs using the word - building suffixes: -tion/sion, -ment, -ence/ance, -ure, -er/or, -ty, -age, -ce. Translate the pairs.*

Transport, exist, separate, decide, combine, differ, consider, refer, enclose, indicate, stick, require, vary, carry, equip, direct, pay, complete, serve, opt, organize, instruct, include, locate.

Exercise 14. *Insert prepositions: on, of, by, at, to, for, from, in.*

1. Airmail is letters and parcels transported ... air. 2. The U.P.U. adopted rules ... airmail ... its Congress ... London. 3. Airmail is branded and sold ... the basis of ... least one leg ... its journey being ... air. 4. Airmail may be the only option ... sending mail ... some destinations. 5. Airmail was categorized as a separate service ... surface mail ... the first half century ... its existence. 6. Today mail service is often sold according ... transit time. 7. "Regular" mail may take part ... its journey ... an aircraft. 8. Such "air-speeded" mail is different ... nominal air ... price and priority ... service. 9. "Air-speeded" mail would wait ... an available flight. 10. Aerogramme may refer ... a special kind ... airmail which is ... its own envelope. 11. A letter sent by air may be indicated ... a handwritten note ... the envelope or ... the use ... special labels. 12. Airmail handling rules vary ... different countries.

Exercise 15. *Put 10 key questions on text 1.*

Exercise 16. *Work in pairs. Compose a dialogue on “Airmail Handling”.*

Exercise 17. *Read, practise and learn the active vocabulary to text 2.*

infancy	початок становлення, зародження
be involved in/with	брати участь (у чомусь), залучатися (до)
postal service	поштові послуги
post office department	поштове відділення
speed up	прискорювати(сь)
improve	поліпшувати
facilities	1. засоби обслуговування; 2. канали зв'язку
advance	розвиватися, швидко просуватися, прогресувати
occasional	випадковий
load-carrying ability	вантажопідйомність
reliability	надійність
terrain	місцевість, територія
powered flight	політ з працюючими двигунами
immediate postwar period	період відразу після війни
costs	витрати
profitable operation	прибуткова діяльність
coupled with	у купі з
effort	зусилля
overnight	термін до початку наступного робочого дня або з п'ятниці до понеділка
self-supporting	госпрозрахунковий
excess	перевищення
expenditure	витрата
revenue	дохід
turn over	передавати, передоручати
contractor	підрядник (компанія)
ton-mile costs	витрати на тонно-милю
decline	знижуватися, падати
rapid	швидкий

entrepreneur	підприємець
substantial improvement	суттєве поліпшення
payload	корисне (<i>платне</i>) навантаження
per-pound	за фунт
tender	гпропонувати; робити заявку на торгах
promote	сприяти
attract	приваблювати
subsidy	субсидія, дотація
attributable	що може бути віднесено (<i>приписано</i>) до чогось
attribution	віднесення (<i>прив'язок</i>) до чогось
rate	тариф, розцінка
bid	заявка
amend	виправляти, вносити зміни / поправки
simplify	спрощувати
eliminate	ліквідувати
poundage	1. загальна вага у фунтах; 2. мито з ваги
postage	поштовий збір, поштові витрати
simultaneously	одночасно, водночас
result	1. відбуватися в результаті; 2. призводити (до)
increase	1. збільшення, зростання; 2. збільшувати.

Exercise 18. *Read and translate text 2.*

Text 2. History of Airmail Carriage

AIR transportation from its infancy was involved with postal service. The possibility of using aircraft to speed up mail communication and improve service in areas, where ground facilities were slow or unsatisfactory, was advanced in the first decade of powered flight. Experimental or occasional airmail services existed before World War I. The war stimulated aircraft development in ways that improved load-carrying ability and reliability. Aircraft could improve the speed of mail carriage even over terrain where ground transportation facilities were relatively well developed. By the end of the war, the U.S. Post Office

Department was ready to begin airmail services, and development started in earnest¹ in 1918.

In the immediate postwar period, it was still impossible to carry mail in aircraft at costs and rates which would permit profitable operation. This fact, coupled with strong interest in the military potential of air transport, led to government operation of airmail carriage. These efforts were technically successful, and by 1925, transcontinental service, including overnight New York-Chicago service, was being operated by the Post Office Department on a regular basis. The service was not self-supporting, however. One estimate places the excess of government expenditures over airmail revenues in the period 1918–1927.

By the mid-1920's, when proposals were first introduced into the Congress to turn transportation of airmail over to private contractors, air transport economics had improved somewhat². Ton-mile costs were declining and speed and reliability, and thus the value of the services offered, were improving. Moreover, technical development was very rapid during the twenties, leading entrepreneurs to hope for very substantial improvement in the near future. As of 1925, however, payload was relatively light and of high per-pound value to be suitable for carriage by air. The government was interested in promoting air transport and thus increasingly willing to arrange for airmail carriage at rates which exceeded the revenues that the Post Office could attract by offering airmail service. The components for constructing a special relationship between Congress, the Post Office Department, and the air carriers were all present by the 1925–1927 period. By 1930, the basic relationship had been established.

The first attempt by the government to turn airmail carriage over to private contractors was designed to avoid any subsidy by limiting payments to carriers to 80 percent of revenues attributable to the mail they carried. The attribution requirement produced a complicated rate structure and made it very unlikely³ that contractors could operate profitably. Few bids were received under the original system. In 1926 the Act was amended to simplify the rate structure by eliminating the revenue attribution requirement. But it also had the effect of permitting operation at a deficit by permitting payment on a poundage basis only. Airmail postage rates were reduced in early 1927, raising revenues to the carriers from the resulting increase in volume and simultaneously increasing the size of the subsidy by reducing revenues to the Post

Office for each unit of mail carried. The volume of mail tendered was still low, however, and costs of operation high. Even with the subsidy, few contractors operated profitably.

Notes:

¹ in earnest – серйозніше, інтенсивніше (ніж раніше)

² somewhat – дещо

³ unlikely – малоймовірно

Exercise 19. *Divide the text into logical parts and entitle each of them.*

Exercise 20. *Match the English - Ukrainian equivalents.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. postal service | a) корисне навантаження |
| 2. load carrying ability | b) дохід |
| 3. post office department | c) перевізник |
| 4. carriage | d) поштові послуги |
| 5. expenditures | e) прибуток |
| 6. revenue | f) тариф |
| 7. rate | g) поштовий збір |
| 8. value | h) перевезення |
| 9. payload | i) надійність |
| 10. carrier | j) підрядник |
| 11. excess | k) вантажопідйомність |
| 12. contractor | l) поштове відділення |
| 13. profit | m) цінність |
| 14. postage | n) витрати |
| 15. reliability | o) перевищення |

Exercise 21. *Find in text 2 the English for:*

повітряні перевезення; залучатися до поштових послуг; прискорювати поштовий зв'язок; поліпшувати послуги; наземні засоби зв'язку; політ з працюючими двигунами; стимулювати розвиток авіації; поліпшувати надійність; перевезення пошти; добре розвинений; одразу після війни; перевозити пошту літаками; прибуткова діяльність; військовий потенціал; успішні зусилля; на регулярній основі; госпрозрахункова служба; перевищення витрат над доходами; до середини 20-х років; передати авіапоштове перевезення приватним підрядникам; зменшити витрати на тонно-милю; підходящий для перевезення авіатранспортом; сприяти розвитку авіаперевезень; налагоджувати стосунки; перша спроба

уряду; уникати виплати субсидій; доходи, пов'язані з перевезеною поштою; складна структура тарифів; оптимізувати заявки на участь у тендері; вносити зміни; ліквідувати вимогу; оплата на основі загальної ваги у фунтах; зменшити ставки поштового збору; збільшення обсягу.

Exercise 22. *Write out of the text words that can function both as a noun and a verb. Translate the pairs.*

Exercise 23. *Derive nouns from the following verbs. Translate the pairs.*

Transport, communicate, improve, advance, exist, stimulate, develop, carry, rely, operate, lead, govern, include, regulate, estimate, propose, arrive, introduce, promote, arrange, attract, construct, relate, present, establish, pay, attribute, complicate, amend, simplify, eliminate, require, reduce.

Exercise 24. *Translate the following universal words. Mind the difference in their pronunciation, spelling and shades of meaning in English and Ukrainian.*

Communication, decade, experimental, stimulate, department, start, period, operation, fact, interest, potential, transport, transcontinental, regular, basis, proposal, congress, private, economics, ton-mile, component, construction, special, present, subsidy, limit, produce, structure, original, act, effect, deficit, result.

Exercise 25. *Work in pairs. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. Air transportation was not involved with postal service in the past.
2. The possibility of using aircraft to speed up mail transportation was advanced with powered flight.
3. The occasional airmail services existed even before World War I.
4. Airmail service development started in earnest in 1930.
5. In the immediate postwar period airmail carriage operated profitably.
6. Strong interest in the military potential of air transport led to the government operation of airmail carriage.
7. By 1925, transcontinental service was successfully operated by the Post Office Department on a regular basis.
8. In the period of 1918 – 1927 the airmail service was self-supported.
9. In the mid-1920's air transport economics had improved.
10. Technical development was not so rapid during the twenties.
11. The government was interested in promoting air

transport at a higher profit. 12. By 1930 the basic relationship between the Congress, the Post Office Department and the air carriers had been established. 13. The government decided to turn airmail carriage to private contractors. 14. Limiting payments to carriers to 80% of revenues, attributable to the mail they carried, produced a complicated rate structure. 15. The contractors could operate profitably under that system. 16. In 1926 the act was amended by eliminating the revenue attribution requirement. 17. Airmail postage rates were reduced in early 1927. 18. With the low volume of mail tendered and high costs of operation, contractors operated profitably.

Exercise 26. *Insert prepositions (of, on, in, for, from, into, by, over, at, to, with) into the gaps.*

1. Air Transportation was involved ... postal service ... its infancy. 2. The possibility ... using aircraft for mail carriage was advanced ... the first decade ... powered flight. 3. Aircraft could improve the speed ... mail carriage ... terrain ... developed ground transportation facilities. 4. It was impossible to carry mail ... aircraft ... so high costs and rates. 5. This fact, coupled ... interest ... military potential ... air transport, led ... government operation ... airmail carriage. 6. ... 1925, transcontinental service was operated ... a regular basis ... the Post Office Department. 7. ... the period 1918–1927, there was the excess ... government expenditures ... airmail revenues. 8. The first proposals to turn airmail transportation over ... private contractors were introduced ... the Congress ... the mid-1920's. 9. Entrepreneurs hoped ... very substantial improvement ... the near future. 10. Payload was ... high per pound value to be suitable ... carriage ... air. 11. The government was interested ... promoting air transport. 12. It had the effect ... permitting operation ... a deficit ... permitting payment ... a poundage basis only. 13. Reduced airmail postage rates raised revenues ... the carriers ... the resulting increase ... volume ... of mail carried. 14. This also increased the size ... the subsidy ... reducing revenues ... the post office... each unit... mail carried.

Exercise 27. *Answer the questions on text 2.*

1. When was air transportation first involved in postal service? 2. What was the purpose of using aircraft for mail carriage? 3. When did the US Post Office Department begin airmail services? 4. When did the

airmail service development start in earnest? 5. Why was it not profitable to carry mail in aircraft in the immediate postwar period? 6. What led to government operation of airmail carriage? 7. When was transcontinental airmail service operated on a regular basis? 8. Was airmail service self-supporting in the 1918–1927 period? 9. When were the proposals to turn airmail transportation to private contractors introduced into the Congress? 10. Did any substantial improvement in air transport economics take place during the twenties? 11. How did government avoid subsidy to carriers? 12. What did the revenue attribution requirement lead to? 13. When and how was the Act amended? 14. When were airmail postage rates reduced? 15. What did the reduction of airmail postage rates result in?

Exercise 28. *Choose nouns among the words below. Put their first letters in the cells in the same order. Use the obtained word in a sentence of your own.*

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Central, cargo, amend, however, airmail, rapid, reliability, operate, relatively, revenue, carry, introduce, increase, original, avoid, attract, attribution, military, improve, government, technical, postwar, suitable, expenditure, earnest.

Exercise 29. *Compose an extended summary of text 2.*

Exercise 30. *Speak on:*

1. Airmail Handling Process.
2. Airmail Carriage History.

Unit III

CARGO HANDLING PROCESS

Exercise 1. *Learn the basic vocabulary to text 1.*

ship	1. перевозити, відправляти; 2. відвантажувати
load	1. вантаж, партія вантажу; 2. навантаження; 3. навантажувати, завантажувати
box truck	критий вантажний автомобіль; фургон
irregularly	нерівномірно, несиметрично, нерівно
altitude	висота (<i>пльоту</i>)
shape	1. форма; 2. надавати форму
curved	вигнутий, зігнутий
cylindrical	циліндричний
interior	внутрішній бік; інтер'єр
multiple	1. чисельний, множинний; 2. складений; 3. багаторазовий
deck	палуба фюзеляжу
height	висота
additionally	1. додатково; 2. до того ж
width	ширина
depth	глибина
virtually	практично, фактично
frequently	часто, нерідко
pallet	палета, піддон
break down	1. розламувати(ся), розвалювати(ся); 2. розділяти(ся) (<i>на компоненти</i>)
reconsolidate	повторно об'єднувати
limitation	обмеження
store	зберігати
compartment	відсік, відділення
dimension	розмір, величина, габарит
curvature	кривизна
airframe	корпус літака
carrying capacity	вантажопідйомність

operating conditions	умови експлуатації
door	1. люк; 2. ступка
distance	відстань
fit	точно підходити; відповідати
efficiency	ефективність
roperlyp	належним чином
balance	1. рівновага, балансування; 2. врівноважувати, балансувати, центрувати
define	визначати, характеризувати
belly	нижня частина фюзеляжу
nose	передня частина (<i>літака</i>)
tail	задня частина (<i>літака</i>)
wheel base	колісна база
sling load	вантаж, підвішений зовні
netting	сітка
secure	1. забезпечувати безпеку; 2. гарантувати
harness	підвісна система
rope	трос
rotory wing aircraft	гвинтокрилий літальний апарат; гелікоптер

Exercise 2. Read, translate and write a brief summary of text 1.

Text 1. Aircraft Cargo Loading

Cargo shipped via air requires more attention to details. Unlike the inside of a standard shipping container or regular box truck, the inside of aircraft is irregularly shaped. Fixed wing aircraft – especially fixed wing aircraft operating at high altitude – will have curved cylindrical interiors, while¹ larger aircraft may have multiple decks of varying heights. Additionally, the width and height of interior cargo holds and aircraft doors are different for virtually every aircraft. Frequently, more than one aircraft will be used for multiple legs of a transport route, meaning pallets can be broken down and cargo reloaded multiple times to match the different types of aircraft. This can lead to cargo being broken down and re-consolidated throughout the transport process.

While loading and storing cargo onto an aircraft, there are some specific physical limitations to what and how items can be loaded:

Cargo Hold. The cargo hold is any space on an aircraft where cargo is stored and transported, including any of compartments on an aircraft. Holds of each aircraft have specific dimensions, including height, depth, width, and shaped curvature of the airframe itself. These dimensions will limit what and how objects are loaded.

Payload is the maximum carrying capacity of an aircraft, usually expressed in weight. Max payloads may change for a single aircraft based on distance and operating conditions.

Door Dimensions. Doors are any/all points where cargo can enter or leave an aircraft. Door dimensions have maximum sizes specific to the aircraft, and ultimately² limit what can be loaded. Even if the hold is large enough to store a certain object, it may not be able to fit through the doors of the aircraft.

Load Balance. Cargo loaded onto a plane must be properly balanced. A balanced cargo load maximizes safety and energy efficiency, while an unbalanced load can lead to serious safety risks.

Cargo can be loaded into specially defined sections of an aircraft including:

Deck cargo is cargo loaded onto the main deck/body of an aircraft. (as shown in Figure 1);

Belly load is cargo loaded onto the under deck/belly of an aircraft. (as shown in Figure 2);

Nose load is cargo loaded into the front compartment of an aircraft. (as shown in Figure 3);

Tail load is cargo loaded into the rear compartment/area past the rear wheel base of an aircraft;

Sling load is cargo carried below of a rotory wing aircraft using special netting, secured harnesses, and ropes.

Oversized cargo, or premade pallets that don't fit the specific dimensions of the airframe in question³ will either not be loaded, or will need to be broken down into smaller units for loading.

Notes:

¹ while – 1. тоді як; 2. в той час, коли; під час

² ultimately – врешті-решт, зрештою

³ in question – про який / що йдеться

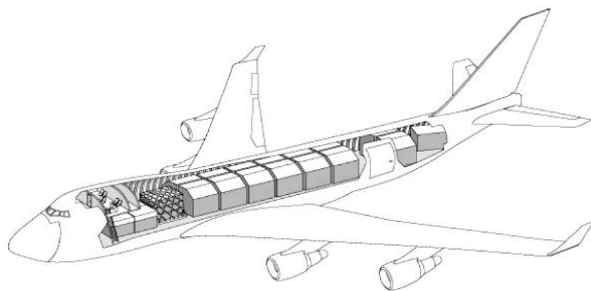
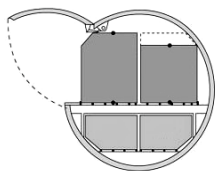
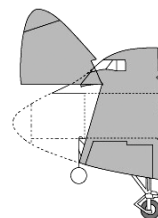


Fig. 1. Deck cargo load



Side loaded cargo hold



Nose loaded cargo hold

Fig. 2 Belly load

Fig. 3 Nose load

Exercise 3. Write out of the text 20 words that can be used both as a noun and a verb. Translate the pairs.

Exercise 4. Match the English – Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. payload | a) вантажний відсік |
| 2. shipping | b) нестандартного розміру |
| 3. curvature | c) корисне навантаження |
| 4. deck | d) урівноважувати |
| 5. cargo hold | e) підвішений зовні вантаж |
| 6. dimensions | f) відвантажування |
| 7. carrying capacity | g) відстань |
| 8. sling load | h) палуба фюзеляжу |
| 9. oversized | i) вантажопідйомність |
| 10. limitations | j) кривизна |
| 11. distance | k) габарити |
| 12. balance | l) обмеження |

Exercise 5. *Make passive infinitives. Translate the pairs.*

Load, ship, transport, require, shape, fix, make, operate, add, hold, use, mean, break, lead, store, limit, carry, express, change, base, balance, define, secure.

Exercise 6. *Use the verbs in brackets in the proper tense form.*

1. Cargo (ship) by air (require) more attention to details. 2. The inside of aircraft (shape) irregularly. 3. (Fix) wing aircraft (operate) at high altitudes have (curve) cylindrical interiors. 4. Width and height of cargo holds and doors (be) different in different types of aircraft. 5. During transport process cargo may (break down). 6. There are some specific physical limitations to what and how cargo items can (load). 7. Cargo hold (be) any space on an aircraft where cargo (store) and (transport). 8. Each aircraft hold (have) specific dimensions which (limit) what and how objects (load). 9. Maximum payloads may (change) for a single aircraft (base) on distance and operating conditions. 10. Cargo loaded onto airplane must (balance) properly. 11. A balanced cargo (maximize) safety, while an (unbalance) cargo can (lead) to safety risks. 12. Cargo can (load) into specially (define) sections of an aircraft.

Exercise 7. *Insert prepositions (of, on, in, onto, into, for, at, to, by, through) into the gaps.*

1. Cargo shipped ... air requires much attention ... details. 2. The width and height ... interior cargo holds are different ... every aircraft. 3. More than one aircraft may be used ... multiple legs ... a transport route. 4. Large aircraft operating ... high altitude may have multiple decks ... varying heights. 5. Cargo holds ... each aircraft have specific dimensions, including shaped curvature ... the airframe. 6. The cargo hold is any space ... the aircraft were cargo is transported. 7. Door dimensions are specific ... the aircraft. 8. Certain objects may not be able to fit ... the doors ... the aircraft. 9. Cargo loaded ... a plane must be properly balanced. 10. An unbalanced load can lead ... serious safety risks. 11. Cargo can be loaded ... especially defined sections ... an aircraft. 12. Belly Load is cargo loaded... the under deck ... an aircraft. 13. Nose load is cargo loaded ... the front compartment ... an aircraft. 14. Oversized cargo will need to be broken down ... smaller units ... loading.

Exercise 8. Choose nouns among the following words. Put their first letters into the cells in the same order. Translate the obtained word and use it in a sentence of your own.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Specific, down, deck, multiple, item, define, maximize, member, especially, efficiency, different, virtually, news, unlike, safety, inside, rear, oversized, organize, same, operation, lead, enough, nose.

Exercise 9. Define the parts of speech the following words belong to (noun, adjective, adverb, verb form) by the suffixes/endings. Give their initial form and translate the pairs.

Loading, normalize, limitation, container, requirement, shipped, regularity, irregularly, fixed, especially, cylindrical, additionally, different, varying, maximize, virtually, specific, management, unbalanced, usually, safety, frequently, efficiency, loaded, ultimately, including, division, based, development, carriage, transportation, oversized, curvature, physical, storage, basic.

Exercise 10. Put 10 key questions on text 1

Exercise 11. Read, practise and learn the active vocabulary to text 2.

airworthiness	льотна придатність (годність)
access	доступ
accessible	доступний, досяжний
sufficient	достатній
reach	діставатися; досягати
contents	зміст
fire extinguisher	вогнегасник
provision	забезпечення
hazardous	небезпечний
quantity	кількість, величина, об'єм
extinguishing agent	вогнегасна речовина
flame	Полум'я
approve	затверджувати; санкціонувати; схвалювати
smoke detector	детектор диму

fire detector	пожежний датчик/детектор
warning	попередження; сигналізація
flight engineer	бортінженер
meet the requirements	відповідати вимогам
built-in	вбудований; вмонтований
controllable	керований
means	засіб, засоби
exclude	виключати
ventilation	вентиляція
draught	втяжка
occur	відбуватися, з'являтися
completely	повністю
confine	обмежувати; утримуватись в межах
endanger	загрожувати, створювати загрозу
noxious gas	шкідливий газ
give consideration (to)	приділяти/звертати увагу; враховувати
heat	1. тепло, жар; ступінь нагріву; 2. нагрівати
discover	виявляти
station	1. місце, позиція; 2. пост, пункт
presence	присутність, наявність
shut off	відключати; вимикати
enable	надавати можливість
acceptable	прийнятний
flight crew	льотний екіпаж
emergency exit	аварійний вихід

Exercise 12. *Read, translate and give the gist of text 2.*

Text 2. Aircraft Cargo Compartments

Aircraft Cargo compartments are classified (in most national airworthiness requirements) as follows:

A *Class A* cargo or baggage compartment is one in which:

1. the presence of a fire would be easily discovered by a crew member while at his or her station;
2. each part of the compartment is easily accessible in flight.

A *Class B* cargo or baggage compartment is one in which:

1. there is sufficient access in flight to enable a crew member to effectively reach any part of the compartment with the contents of a hand fire extinguisher;

2. when the access provisions are being used, no hazardous quantity of smoke, flames or the extinguishing agent will enter any compartment occupied by the crew or passengers;

3. there is a separately approved smoke detector or fire detector system to give warning at the pilot or flight engineer station.

A *Class C* cargo or baggage compartment is one not meeting the requirements for either Class A or B compartment but in which:

1. there is a separate approved smoke detector or fire detector system to give warning at the pilot or flight engineer station;

2. there is an approved built-in fire-extinguishing system controllable from the pilot or flight engineer station;

3. there are means of excluding hazardous quantities of smoke, flames, or extinguishing agent from any compartment occupied by the crew or passengers;

4. there are means of controlling ventilation and draughts within the compartment so that the extinguishing agent used can control any fire that may start within the compartment.

A *Class D* cargo or baggage compartment is one in which:

1. a fire occurring in it will be completely confined without endangering the safety of the aircraft or the occupants;

2. there are means of excluding hazardous quantities of smoke, flames, or other noxious gases from any compartment occupied by the crew or passengers;

3. ventilation and draughts are controlled within each compartment so that any fire likely to occur in the compartment will not progress beyond safe limits;

4. consideration is given to the effect of heat within the compartment on adjacent critical parts of the aircraft. For compartments of 14.2 m³ or less, an airflow of 42.5 m³ per hour is acceptable.

A *Class E* cargo compartment is one on aircraft used only for the carriage of cargo and in which:

1. there is a separate approved smoke or fire detector system to give warning at the pilot or flight engineer station;

2. there are means of shutting off the ventilating airflow to or within the compartment, and the controls for these means are accessible to the flight crew in the crew compartment;

3. there are means of excluding hazardous quantities of smoke, flames, or noxious gases from the flight crew compartment;

4. the required crew emergency exits are accessible under any cargo loading conditions.

Exercise 13. *Find in text 2 the English equivalents for:*

ділитися на класи, вимоги до льотної придатності, виявляти наявність пожежі, класифікація багажних відсіків, член льотного екіпажу, бортінженер, небезпечна кількість диму, вогнегасна речовина, ручний вогнегасник, вміст вогнегасника, відповідати вимогам, пожежний датчик, вбудована протипожежна система, аварійний вихід, створювати загрозу безпеці, надавати можливість доступу, засоби керування вентиляцією та витяжками, окрема система, присутність шкідливого газу, відключити вентиляційний потік повітря, при будь-яких умовах завантаження вантажу, приділяти увагу ступеню нагріву.

Exercise 14. *Match the English - Ukrainian equivalents.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. airworthiness | a) органи керування |
| 2. hazardous | b) пожежа |
| 3. accessible | c) достатній |
| 4. fire | d) льотна придатність |
| 5. flame | e) попередження |
| 6. galley | f) суміжний |
| 7. controls | g) засіб |
| 8. acceptable | h) небезпечний |
| 9. warning | i) полум'я |
| 10. means | j) бортова кухня |
| 11. adjacent | k) прийнятний |
| 12. sufficient | l) доступний |

Exercise 15. *Read and translate the following universal words taking into account the difference in their spelling, pronunciation and shades of meaning in English and Ukrainian.*

Classify, national, class, baggage, presence, station, effectively, agent, occupant, separate, detector, system, pilot, engineer, control, passenger, ventilation, start, gas, progress, limit, effect, critical, category, option, universal, intermodal, station, guarantee.

Exercise 16. *Find in the text 10 words that can be used both as a noun and a verb. Give their translation.*

Exercise 17. *Add tag questions to the following statements and answer the obtained disjunctive/tag questions.*

1. Air cargo compartments are divided into three classes. 2. Each part of a Class A cargo compartment is easily accessible in flight. 3. A crew member can reach any part of the compartment. 4. A smoke detector or fire detector system gives warning at the pilot or flight engineer station. 5. A Class C cargo compartment does not meet the requirements for either Class A or Class B compartments. 6. The presence of a fire would be easily discovered by a crew member. 7. No hazardous quantity of smoke or flames will enter any compartment occupied by the crew or passengers. 8. Smoke detector and fire detector systems must be separately approved. 9. Special means exclude noxious gases from entering any compartment occupied by the crew. 10. A fire endangers the safety of the aircraft and the occupants. 11. A fire occurring in a Class D cargo compartment will be completely confined without endangering aircraft safety. 12. Class B cargo compartments are used only for carriage of cargo. 13. There are means of shutting off the ventilation airflow to or within a Class E cargo compartment. 14. Crew emergency exits are accessible under any cargo loading conditions.

Exercise 18. *Put 6 general questions based on text 2.*

- Model:** 1. **Does** text 2 **consist** of 5 sections?
2. **Is** the text **divided** into sections by the classes of cargo compartments?
3. **Is there** information about fire fighting?
4. **Can** you **translate** it into Ukrainian?

Exercise 19. *Compose 5 alternative questions based on text 2.*

Model: **Are** Class D **or** Class E compartments **used** only for carriage of cargo?

Exercise 20. Ask 5 subject questions based on text 2.

- Model:** 1. What gives warning of fire to the pilot and flight engineer?
 2. What is divided into 5 classes?
 3. What class cargo compartment can be used only for cargo carriage?

Exercise 21. Work in pairs. Compose a dialogue on “Classification of air cargo compartments” using different types of questions (general, alternative, special, disjunctive/tag type, subject question).

Exercise 22. Learn the vocabulary to text 3.

location	місцезнаходження
flight deck	кабіна екіпажу
area	зона
galley	бортова кухня
remote	1. віддалений; 2. дистанційний
combi aircraft	вантажопасажирський літак
passenger cabin	пасажирський салон
wide-bodied aircraft	широкофюзеляжний літак
charge	1. заряд; 2. заряджати
extinguishant	вогнегасна речовина
initially	спочатку
instead of	замість
equip	обладнувати
be designed	призначатися
severely	суворо
supply	1. постачання; 2. постачати
oxygen	кисень
jet aircraft	реактивний літак
assume	припускати
comprise	включати, охоплювати; складатися

entire	увесь; цілий, повний
conventional	звичайний, звичайного типу

Exercise 23. *Make a written translation of text 3.*

Text 3. Aircraft Cargo Compartment Locations

Class A cargo compartments are small cargo compartments that may be located between the flight deck and the passenger cabin or adjacent to the galley area or at the back of the aircraft.

A *Class B* cargo compartment is usually much larger than a *Class A* cargo compartment and can be located in an area remote from the flight deck. *Class B* cargo compartments are found on “combi” aircraft between the flight deck and the passenger cabin or behind the passenger cabin at the rear of the aircraft. A combi aircraft is one in which both¹ cargo and passengers are carried on the main deck.

A *Class C* cargo compartment is large in volume. Its volume is usually larger than *Class A or B* and such cargo compartments are generally found under the floor in wide-bodied aircraft. A *Class C* cargo compartment may have two fire extinguishing systems, enabling a second charge of extinguishant to be fired into the cargo compartment sometime after the fire has initially been controlled by the first charge.

Class D cargo compartments are located under the passenger cabin floor on most jet transport aircraft. Instead of being equipped with fire detection and extinguishing systems, *Class D* cargo compartments are designed to control a fire by severely restricting the supply of oxygen. However certain dangerous goods are themselves oxygen producers. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that a fire in a *Class D* cargo compartment will necessarily self-extinguish.

A *Class E* cargo compartment normally comprises the entire main deck compartment of a cargo aircraft.

A conventional passenger aircraft is usually fitted with either *Class C* or *Class D* cargo compartments under the passenger cabin.

Note:

¹ both ... and ... – як ..., так і...

Exercise 24. *Translate the following noun + noun collocations:*

aircraft cargo compartment, cargo compartment location, Class B cargo compartment, flight deck, passenger cabin location, galley area, cargo compartment volume, fire detector, fire extinguishant charge, fire detection system, oxygen supply, passenger cabin floor, transport aircraft, oxygen producer, cargo aircraft, aircraft cargo compartments classification, aircraft cargo compartment location.

Exercise 25. *Match the Ukrainian - English equivalents.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. бортова кухня | a) be designed |
| 2. широкофюзеляжний літак | b) conventional aircraft |
| 3. вантажопасажирський літак | c) fit |
| 4. реактивний літак | d) area |
| 5. літак звичайного типу | e) wide-bodied aircraft |
| 6. кабіна екіпажу | f) remote |
| 7. вогнегасна речовина | g) combi aircraft |
| 8. обмежувати | h) flight deck |
| 9. оснащувати | i) jet aircraft |
| 10. призначатися | j) extinguishant |
| 11. віддалений | k) restrict |
| 12. зона | l) galley |

Exercise 26. *Write out of the text three words that can be used both as a noun and a verb. Give their translation.*

Exercise 27. *Choose adjectives among the following words below. Put their first letters into the cells in the same order. Use the obtained word in a sentence of your own.*

--	--	--	--	--	--

Compartment, flight, gaseous, instead, area, adjacent, assume, local, usually, equip, cabin, large, transport, between, carry, easy, sometime, extinguishing, yellow, behind, enable.

Exercise 28. *Put different types of questions (general, alternative, special, disjunctive/tag and subject questions) on the following sentences.*

1. Class D cargo compartments can be located in an area remote from the flight deck. 2. Class A cargo compartments are found adjacent to the galley area. 3. A Class C cargo compartment is usually large in volume. 4. A class E cargo compartment comprises the entire main deck

compartment of a cargo aircraft. 5. This class C cargo compartment has two fire extinguishing systems. 6. A conventional passenger aircraft is normally fitted with either class C or class D cargo compartments.

Exercise 29. *Give passive infinitives and translate the pairs. Mind the forms of irregular verbs.*

Model:	do	–	be done
	робити	–	бути зробленим
	use	–	be used
	використовувати	–	використовуватися

Locate, find, carry, extinguish, design, charge, control, fire, equip, detect, restrict, supply, produce, show, comprise, fit, break, classify, install, transport, limit, give, discover, complete, take, call, find, translate, base, know, exclude, send, load, separate, make, indicate, adopt, cell, endanger, keep, regulate, forbid.

Exercise 30. *Complete the sentences with English equivalents of the words in brackets.*

1. Class A cargo compartments maybe located between the (кабіна екіпажу) and the (пасажирський салон) or (суміжний) to the (бортова кухня). 2. Class B cargo compartments are found on (комбіновані літаки) at the (задня частина) of the aircraft. 3. A Class C cargo compartment is larger than class A or B (за об'ємом). 4. Class B cargo compartments can be located in an area (віддалена) from the (кабіна екіпажу). 5. Cargo compartments are usually found under the floor in (широкофюзеляжний) aircraft. 6. In a (вантажно-паса-жирський) aircraft both (вантаж) and (пасажир) are carried on the main (палуба фюзеляжа). 7. Class C cargo compartments may have two (система пожежогасіння). 8. Class D cargo compartments (призначені) to control a fire by (обмежуючі постачання) oxygen. 9. Some (небезпечні вантажі) are (кисень) producers. 10. (Звичайного типу) passenger aircraft is usually (оснащений) with Class C or Class D cargo compartments.

Exercise 31. *Work in pairs. Compose a dialogue on "Aircraft cargo compartments location".*

Exercise 32. *Speak on:*

1. Air Cargo Loading.
2. Aircraft Cargo Compartments Classification.
3. Aircraft Cargo Compartments Location.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Text 1. Air Transport of Dangerous Goods

Air transport of dangerous goods is a specialized activity that requires strict adherence to regulations established by both international and national aviation authorities to ensure the safety of the aircraft, its crew, passengers, and the environment. Here's a detailed breakdown:

1. Definition of Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous goods are substances or articles that pose a risk to health, safety, property, or the environment when transported by air.

2. Classification of Dangerous Goods.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) classify dangerous goods into various classes, such as explosives, gases, flammable liquids, toxic and infectious substances, and more.

3. Packaging.

Dangerous goods must be packaged in compliance with the specifications set by IATA and ICAO. The packaging ensures that the goods remain contained during transportation.

4. Marking and Labeling.

Properly packaged dangerous goods must be marked and labeled in accordance with the regulations. This ensures the identification of the contents and ensures their safe handling and transportation.

5. Documentation.

Each dangerous goods shipment must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation, declaring the nature of the goods, their classification, and other pertinent details. The "Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods" is a typical document used for this purpose.

6. Restrictions and Prohibitions:

Some dangerous goods may be prohibited from air transport altogether, while others may have specific quantity or packing restrictions.

7. Training.

Personnel involved in the handling and transportation of dangerous goods must undergo specialized training to understand the risks and adhere to the required procedures. Training ensures that these goods are prepared, packaged, and handled safely.

8. Responsibility.

Shippers bear the responsibility for correctly classifying, packaging, marking, labeling, and documenting their dangerous goods. Incorrect or misdeclared shipments can lead to severe penalties.

9. Emergency Response.

In the event of an incident involving dangerous goods, there are established emergency response procedures. Information regarding the response, including potential hazards, protective measures, and first-aid, is usually provided in the documentation accompanying the shipment.

10. Carrier's Acceptance Procedures.

Airlines have the right to refuse the carriage of dangerous goods or set additional requirements for their transport. Before shipping, it's essential to check with the individual airline about its specific dangerous goods policies and acceptance procedures.

It's worth noting that the transportation of dangerous goods by air is subject to ongoing oversight and evaluation. As new risks are identified or as safer practices are developed, regulations can be updated. Hence, stakeholders involved in this process, like shippers, freight forwarders, and airlines, must stay updated on the latest regulations.

Text 2. Air Transport of Perishable Goods

Air transport of perishable goods involves the shipment of commodities that are susceptible to deterioration over a short period. This can include food products, pharmaceuticals, biological specimens, flowers, and more. Given the urgency and the delicate nature of these goods, air transport is often the preferred method, but it comes with specific requirements to ensure the quality and safety of the cargo.

Here's a detailed look at the key aspects:

1. Specialized Packaging:

- Perishables require packaging that can protect them from external environmental conditions, physical damage, and maintain their freshness.
- This often includes insulated packaging, gel packs, dry ice, or even liquid nitrogen for some cargo types.

– Packaging should also allow for proper ventilation if required, e.g., for fresh produce.

2. Temperature Control:

– Many perishables need strict temperature maintenance.
– Airlines offer specialized services like cold storage facilities at terminals and temperature-controlled cargo holds.

Active containers or passive containers with cooling elements can be used based on the nature of the goods.

3. Quick Handling:

– Perishable goods require fast loading and unloading to minimize the time they're exposed to non-optimal conditions.

– Prioritization during handling processes, direct transfers, or even specialized services like "cool dollies" to maintain cold chain during tarmac transfers can be part of the process.

4. Special Documentation and Permits:

– Depending on the nature and destination, perishable shipments might require specific documentation related to health, safety, or agricultural concerns.

– This could include phytosanitary certificates, health certificates, CITES permits for endangered plant species, and more.

5. Risk and Insurance:

– Given the sensitive nature of perishables, there's a higher risk associated with transportation.

– Insurance premiums might be higher due to the risks of spoilage, and there's often a need for specialized insurance products tailored for perishables.

6. Cost Implications.

Because of specialized requirements like packaging, handling, and storage, the cost of transporting perishables can be higher than regular cargo.

7. Tracking and Monitoring:

– Many shippers and consignees want real-time monitoring of their perishable shipments.

– Some solutions offer temperature logging and GPS tracking to ensure the cargo is being handled properly throughout its journey.

8. Regulations and Compliance:

– Different countries have specific regulations about importing perishables, particularly food and plants, to prevent the introduction of pests, diseases, or non-native species.

– It's crucial to be aware of these to prevent shipment rejections or delays.

9. Short Shelf-Life Considerations.

For goods with extremely short shelf-lives, planning and coordination become even more critical. Every hour counts, and any delay can result in significant financial loss.

If considering air transport for perishable goods, it's advisable to work with freight forwarders or airlines that have a demonstrated expertise in this area. Proper planning, understanding of the requirements, and timely execution are essential to the successful air transport of perishable goods.

Text 3. Transporting Animals

Transporting animals by air requires a high degree of care and specialized attention to ensure the welfare, safety, and comfort of the animals throughout their journey. From domestic pets to exotic species and livestock, the considerations for air transport can vary widely.

Here's a detailed overview of transporting animals via air:

1. Type of Animal.

Different animals have distinct needs. The requirements for shipping domestic pets differ from those for transporting exotic species or large animals like horses.

2. Specialized Containers:

– Animals need to be housed in sturdy, ventilated, and secure crates or carriers for their journey.

– These containers must allow the animal enough space to stand, lie down, and turn around comfortably.

– Specialized containers may be needed depending on the species, for example, aviary crates for birds or habitats for certain reptiles.

3. Regulations and Documentation:

– Most countries have strict regulations regarding the import and export of animals.

– Necessary documentation often includes health certificates, vaccination records, and import/export permits.

4. Airline Restrictions:

– Some airlines may have restrictions on the transport of certain species.

– It's essential to review and follow the specific airline's animal transport policy.

5. Temperature Considerations.

Some airlines might restrict animal transportation during specific times of the year due to extreme temperature conditions.

6. Pre-flight Preparations:

– Animals are generally advised not to be fed within 4–6 hours of flying.

– Ensuring your pet has access to fresh water is crucial.

7. Transit and Layovers:

– When planning routes, consider the flight duration and layover times to minimize stress for the animal.

– Ensure that in case of layovers, the animal will be checked and taken care of.

8. Check and Care Upon Arrival.

Upon reaching the destination, it's essential to promptly check the animal for signs of stress or health issues.

9. Risk and Insurance

With the inherent risks associated with transporting animals, consider getting them insured for the journey.

10. Cost Implication.

Animal transportation can be pricey, given the specialized care and services required for their welfare and safety.

11. Traveling with the Owner:

– When transporting pets (like dogs or cats), they might travel in the cabin with their owner, if the airline's policy allows, or in the cargo hold.

– Ensure you're familiar with the airline's specific policy about where animals are placed during the flight.

12. Training and Habituation.

For pets, especially, it can be beneficial to habituate them to their crate or carrier well ahead of the journey, making the experience less stressful.

When considering the air transport of an animal, it's vital to consult with the chosen airline or specialized animal transport services. They can offer guidance to ensure the maximum welfare and safety of the animal during the transit.

Text 4. Types of Air Transported Cargo

Types of Air Transported Cargo: Exploring the Variety.

When it comes to air transportation, there is a wide variety of cargo that can be transported. Understanding the different types of air transported cargo is essential for both shippers and carriers. One common type of cargo is general goods, which includes items such as clothing, electronics, and household goods. These goods are typically packaged in boxes or crates and are relatively easy to handle and transport.

Another type of air transported cargo is perishable goods. These include items such as fresh produce, flowers, and pharmaceuticals. Perishable goods require special handling and temperature-controlled environments to ensure their freshness and quality during transportation. This often involves using refrigerated containers or specialized packaging materials to maintain the desired temperature throughout the journey.

Hazardous materials are another category of air transported cargo that requires careful handling and adherence to strict safety regulations. These materials can include flammable substances, corrosive chemicals, or radioactive materials. Due to their potential risks, hazardous materials must be properly classified, packaged, labeled, and documented before being allowed on an aircraft. Specialized training is also required for those involved in handling these types of cargo to ensure the safety of everyone involved.

Text 5. Perishable Goods: Safeguarding Freshness during Air Transport

When it comes to transporting perishable goods by air, ensuring freshness is of utmost importance. Perishable goods include items such as fresh produce, flowers, seafood, and pharmaceuticals that have a limited shelf life. To safeguard their freshness during air transport, various measures are taken throughout the entire process.

Firstly, proper packaging is crucial in maintaining the quality of perishable goods. Specialized containers and packaging materials are used to protect these items from temperature fluctuations and physical damage. Additionally, temperature-controlled environments are maintained throughout the journey to prevent spoilage. This includes refrigerated storage areas at airports and onboard cooling systems in aircraft.

Furthermore, close coordination between all parties involved is essential for the successful transportation of perishable goods. From

suppliers to freight forwarders to airlines, everyone must work together seamlessly to ensure timely delivery and minimize any potential disruptions. Constant monitoring of temperature conditions and regular inspections also play a vital role in identifying and addressing any issues that may arise during transit.

Text 6. Hazardous Materials: Ensuring Safety in Air Cargo Transportation

Hazardous materials pose unique challenges in air cargo transportation. These materials include substances that are flammable, explosive, toxic, corrosive, or radioactive. Ensuring the safety of these goods during transport is of utmost importance to protect both the crew and the aircraft. Stringent regulations and guidelines are in place to govern the handling, packaging, labeling, and documentation of hazardous materials in air cargo.

One key aspect of ensuring safety in air cargo transportation is proper classification and identification of hazardous materials. Each hazardous material is assigned a specific UN number and hazard class based on its characteristics. This classification helps determine the appropriate packaging requirements and handling procedures for each type of hazardous material. It also ensures that all relevant parties involved in the transportation process are aware of the potential risks associated with these goods. In addition to classification, strict packaging requirements must be followed when transporting hazardous materials by air. Specialized containers and packaging materials are used to prevent leaks, spills, or any other form of contamination during transit. Labels and markings indicating the nature of the contents are affixed to packages to provide clear identification for handlers. Proper documentation is also crucial, including shipping papers that detail the type and quantity of hazardous materials being transported.

Text 7. Valuable Cargo: Protecting High-Value Goods in the Air

When it comes to air transportation, valuable cargo requires special attention and protection. These high-value goods can range from precious jewelry and artwork to sensitive electronic equipment and pharmaceuticals. The transportation of such items demands meticulous planning and execution to ensure their safety throughout the journey.

One of the key aspects in protecting valuable cargo during air transport is the implementation of robust security measures. Airlines and freight forwarders employ advanced tracking systems, surveillance cameras, and secure storage facilities to minimize the risk of theft or damage. Additionally, strict access control procedures are in place to prevent unauthorized individuals from handling these valuable goods. Furthermore, specialized packaging plays a crucial role in safeguarding high-value cargo. Custom-made crates, shock-absorbent materials, and temperature-controlled containers are used to provide maximum protection against potential hazards such as turbulence, temperature fluctuations, and vibrations. By investing in top-quality packaging solutions, shippers can significantly reduce the likelihood of any damage occurring during transit.

Text 8. Oversized and Heavy Cargo: Overcoming Challenges in Air Transport

Oversized and heavy cargo presents unique challenges in air transport. These types of cargo require special handling and careful planning to ensure their safe and efficient transportation. One of the main challenges is finding an aircraft that can accommodate the size and weight of the cargo. Not all planes are equipped to handle oversized or heavy items, so it is crucial to work with airlines that have the necessary capabilities. In addition to finding a suitable aircraft, another challenge is ensuring that the cargo is properly secured during transit. Oversized and heavy items may require specialized equipment such as cranes or forklifts to load and unload them from the aircraft. It is essential to have experienced personnel who are trained in handling these types of cargo to prevent any damage or accidents during the loading and unloading process. Furthermore, oversized and heavy cargo often requires additional documentation and permits for transportation. This includes obtaining permits for road transportation to and from airports, as well as complying with any regulations regarding weight restrictions on certain roads or bridges. It is important to work closely with freight forwarders who have expertise in dealing with these requirements to ensure a smooth and compliant transport process.

Text 9. Specialized Cargo: Meeting Unique Requirements in Air Freight

When it comes to air freight, specialized cargo plays a crucial role in meeting unique requirements. This category encompasses a wide range of goods that require special handling and attention during transportation. From live animals to pharmaceuticals, each type of specialized cargo demands specific conditions to ensure its safety and integrity throughout the journey. One common type of specialized cargo is live animals. Whether it's transporting racehorses for an international competition or relocating exotic species for conservation purposes, air transport provides a fast and efficient solution. However, ensuring the well-being of these animals during transit requires careful planning and adherence to strict regulations. Temperature control, proper ventilation, and comfortable enclosures are just some of the factors that need to be considered when transporting live animals by air. Another important aspect of specialized cargo is pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. These goods often have strict temperature requirements to maintain their efficacy. Air transport offers the advantage of speed, allowing time-sensitive medications to reach their destination quickly. However, maintaining the required temperature range throughout the journey is crucial to prevent spoilage or degradation. Specialized containers equipped with temperature monitoring systems are used to safeguard these valuable shipments.

GLOSSARY

A

accept	приймати
acceptable	прийнятний
access	доступ
accessible	доступний, досяжний
accompany	супроводжувати
additionally	1. додатково; 2. до того ж
adhere to	дотримуватися (<i>правил</i>)
adjacent	суміжний, прилеглий, сусідній
administer	керувати, вести справу
adopt	приймати (<i>резолуцію і т.і.</i>)
advance	розвиватися, швидко просуватися, прогресувати
advance	попередня домовленість
arrangement	
aerogram(me)	аерограма
affix	прикріплювати
airframe	корпус літака
airline	(авіа)компанія, перевізник
airmail/air mail	авіапошта
airworthiness	льотна придатність (<i>годність</i>)
altitude	висота (<i>пльоту</i>)
amend	виправляти, вносити зміни / поправки
animals	тварини
anticipated	очікуваний
appendix	додаток
applicable	відповідний; придатний
appropriate	відповідний
approve	затверджувати; санкціонувати; схвалювати
area	зона
arrival	прибуття
arrive	прибувати
artwork	витвір мистецтва
ascertain	з'ясовувати, вияснити
assume	припускати

attach	прикладати; додавати
attract	приваблювати
attributable	що може бути віднесено (<i>притисано</i>) до чогось
attribution	віднесення (<i>прив'язок</i>) до чогось
authorities	влада, адміністрація
authorized	офіційний, дозволений
authorized agent	уповноважена особа
avoid	уникати

В

balance	1. рівновага, балансування; 2. врівноважувати, балансувати, центрувати
be aware of	знати, бути обізнаним; усвідомлювати
be designed	призначатися
be involved in/with	брати участь (<i>у чомусь</i>), залучатися (<i>до</i>)
be subject (to)	підлягати (<i>чомусь</i>)
belly	нижня частина фюзеляжу
bid	заявка
box truck	критий вантажний автомобіль; фургон
brand	1. бренд, марка, клеймо, сорт; 2. маркувати
branding	маркування
break down	1. розламувати(ся), розвалювати(ся); 2. розділяти(ся) (<i>на компоненти</i>)
built-in	вбудований; вмонтований

С

care	догляд (<i>в обслуговуванні/утриманні</i>)
cargo	вантаж
cargo hold	вантажний відсік, трюм
carriage	перевезення, транспортування
carrier	(авіа)компанія, перевізник
carrying capacity	вантажопідйомність
categorize	розподіляти за категоріями; класифікувати
certificate of origin	свідоцтво про походження
charge	1. заряд; 2. заряджати

circumstance	обставина
code	код
combi aircraft	вантажопасажирський літак
compartment	відсік, відділення
completely	повністю
comply (with)	дотримуватися, відповідати
comprehensive	всебічний, вичерпний; комплексний
comprise	включати, охоплювати; складатися
concerning	стосовно, відносно
condition	1. умова; 2. стан
confine	обмежувати; утримуватись в межах
confirmation	підтвердження
conform	відповідати (<i>чомусь</i>)
consignee	вантажодержувач, вантажоотримувач
consignment	вантаж, партія вантажу
contents	зміст
contractor	підрядник (<i>компанія</i>)
contravene	суперечити
controllable	керований
controls	органи керування
convention	конвенція
conventional	звичайний, звичайного типу
copy	1. копія, дубляж; 2. примірник
cost	1. вартість; 2. коштувати
costs	витрати
coupled with	у купі з
curvature	кривизна
curved	вигнутий, зігнутий
customs clearance	митне оформлення
cylindrical	циліндричний

D

damage	1. пошкодження; 2. псувати
dangerous goods	небезпечний вантаж
deck	палуба фюзеляжу
declare	заявляти, визначати, зазначати
decline	знижуватися, падати
define	визначати, характеризувати

delivery	доставка
demand	1. вимога; 2. попит; 3. вимагати
depth	глибина
designate	1. зазначати, називати; визначати
destination	пункт призначення
deteriorate	псуватися
dimension	розмір, величина, габарит
discover	виявляти
distance	відстань
door	1. люк; 2. стулка
draught	витяжка

Е

edition	видання
effect	вплив, результат
efficiency	ефективність
effort	зусилля
eliminate	ліквідувати
emergency exit	аварійний вихід
enable	надавати можливість
enclosure	вкладення
endanger	наражати на небезпеку, загрожувати (чомусь); створювати загрозу
ensure	забезпечувати, гарантувати
enter into force	вступати в силу
entire	увесь; цілий, повний
entrepreneur	підприємець
envelope	конверт
environment	оточуюче середовище
environmental requirements	екологічні вимоги, вимоги навколишнього середовища
equip	обладнувати
equipment	обладнання
especially	особливо
essential	1. обов'язковий; необхідний; суттєвий
establish	1. засновувати; 2. запроваджувати, установлювати
exceed	перевищувати

exceptional	винятковий, надзвичайний
excess	перевищення
exclude	виключати
expenditure	витрата
explosive	вибухова речовина
extinction	вимирання (<i>виду</i>)
extinguishant	вогнегасна речовина
extinguishing agent	вогнегасна речовина

F

facilities	1. засоби обслуговування; 2. канали зв'язку
finalize	остаточно погоджувати
fire detector	пожежний датчик/детектор
fire extinguisher	вогнегасник
fit	точно підходити; відповідати
flame	полум'я
flammable	вогнебезпечний
flight crew	льотний екіпаж
flight deck	кабіна екіпажу
flight engineer	бортінженер
forbid	забороняти
form	бланк; форма
freight	1. вантаж; 2. фрахт; плата за перевезення вантажу; 3. фрахтувати; 4. вантажні перевезення
freight forwarder	вантажовідправник, експедитор
frequently	часто, нерідко

G

galley	бортова кухня
general cargo	звичайний вантаж
give consideration (to)	приділяти/звертати увагу; враховувати
guidelines	правила; норми; керівні вказівки

Н

handling	1. оброблення (<i>вантаж</i>), організація робіт (з чимсь), поводження; 2. навантажувально-розвантажувальні роботи
handwritten	рукописний
harness	підвісна система
hazardous	небезпечний
heat	1. тепло, жар; ступінь нагріву; 2. нагрівати
heating	обігрівання, обігрів
heavy	важкий
height	висота
humidity	вологість

І

IATA (International Air Transport Association)	Міжнародна асоціація повітряного транспорту
IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR)	Правила IATA щодо перевезення живих тварин
immediate	негайний, терміновий
immediate postwar period	період відразу після війни
implement	виконувати, здійснювати; реалізовувати
improve	поліпшувати
in accordance (with)	у відповідності (до)
in advance	заздалегідь
include	включати
increase	1. збільшення, зростання; 2. збільшувати.
indicate	вказувати
infancy	початок становлення, зародження
initially	спочатку
instead of	замість
interior	внутрішній бік; інтер'єр

intermodal	Пов'язаний з використанням комбінації різних видів транспорту; інтермодальний
involve	викликати (<i>наслідки</i>); залучати
irregularly	нерівномірно, несиметрично, нерівно
issue	1. випуск, видання; 2. видавати, виписувати; 3. спірне питання
item	кожний окремий предмет (<i>у списку</i>); пункт

J

jet aircraft	реактивний літак
jewel	дорогоцінний камінь
jurisdiction	юрисдикція

L

label	етикетка, бирка
leg	ділянка маршруту
letter	лист
limit	1. межа; границя; 2. допуск; 3. обмежувати
limitation	обмеження
liquid	рідина
list	1. список, перелік, реєстр; 2. вносити до списку
live animal	жива тварина
load	1. вантаж, партія вантажу; 2. навантаження; 3. навантажувати, завантажувати
load-carrying ability	вантажопідйомність
loading	завантаження
location	місцезнаходження

M

mail	1. пошта; поштова кореспонденція; система доставки. 2. надсилати поштою.
maintain	підтримувати
manifest	1. список, перелік; 2. вносити (<i>в документи</i>); 3. чітко показувати
mark	1. знак, мітка; 2. наносити маркування

mean (meant)	1. мати на увазі; 2. призначати
means	засіб, засоби
medication	лікування
medium	середнього розміру
meet the requirements	відповідати вимогам
mode of transport	вид транспорту; транспортний засіб
multiple	1. чисельний, множинний; 2. складений; 3. багаторазовий

N

nature	1. сутність, властивість; 2. природа
need	1. потреба; 2. потребувати
netting	сітка
nose	передня частина (<i>літака</i>)
note	позначка; нотатка; запис
notify	сповіщати, повідомляти
noxious gas	шкідливий газ

O

objective	ціль, задача
obtain	отримувати
occasional	випадковий
occur	відбуватися, з'являтися
operating conditions	умови експлуатації
opt	вибирати
option	вибір; право вибору або заміни
outside of schedule	поза графіком
overly	занадто
overnight	термін до початку наступного робочого дня або з п'ятниці до понеділка
overseas	1. закордонний; 2. за кордоном
oversize(d)	нестандартного розміру, розміру, що перевищує номінальний
oxidizing	1. окиснення, окисація; 2. окислюючий, окислювальний
oxygen	кисень

P

package	1. пакет; 2. пакувальна тара
pallet	палета, піддон
parcel	посилка
participate	брати участь
particular	особливий
passenger cabin	пасажирський салон
payload	корисне (<i>платне</i>) навантаження
perishables	швидкопсувний вантаж
permit	1. дозвіл; 2. дозволяти
per-pound	за фунт
plant	рослина
post office	поштове відділення
department	поштовий збір, поштові витрати
postage	поштові послуги
postal service	1. загальна вага у фунтах; 2. мито з ваги
poundage	політ з працюючими двигунами
powered flight	коштовний, дорогоцінний
precious	присутність, наявність
presence	пріоритет; першочерговість
priority	прибуткова діяльність
profitable	сприяти
operation	належний
promote	1. власність, майно; 2. характеристика;
proper	властивість, якість
property	забезпечення
provision	святковий день
public holiday	

Q

quantity	кількість, величина, об'єм
-----------------	----------------------------

R

range	діапазон
rapid	швидкий
rate	тариф, розцінка
reach	діставатися; досягати

reconsolidate	повторно об'єднувати
record	1. запис, реєстрація; 2. записувати, реєструвати; позначати
refer (to)	відноситься (до)
regulation	1. правило, інструкція; регламент; 2. постанова, розпорядження
reliability	надійність
remote	1. віддалений; 2. дистанційний
repeated	повторний; неодноразовий
require	вимагати
requirement	вимога
reservation	бронювання
responsibility	відповідальність
restrict	обмежувати
result	1. відбуватися в результаті; 2. призводити (до)
revenue	дохід
rope	трос
roperly	належним чином
rotory wing	гвинтокрилий літальний апарат;
aircraft	гелікоптер
route	маршрут

S

safety	безпека
schedule	графік, розклад
scheduled flight	регулярний рейс
secure	надійний; надійно захищений
secure	1. забезпечувати безпеку; 2. гарантувати
self-supporting	госпрозрахунковий
sell (sold, sold)	продавати
separate	1. окремий; 2. відокремлювати
severely	суворо
shape	1. форма; 2. надавати форму
sheft-life	термін придатності під час зберігання
ship	1. перевозити, відправляти; 2. відвантажувати

shipment	1.вантаж, партія (<i>відправленого товару</i>); 2.завантаження, відвантаження; відправлення товарів
shipper	вантажовідправник
shipping	1. відправлення; відвантажування; 2. перевезення (<i>амер.</i>)
shut off	відключати; вимикати
simplify	спрощувати
simultaneously	одночасно, водночас
size	розмір
sling load	вантаж, підвішений зовні
smoke detector	детектор диму
species	вид; різновид; порода
specific	спеціальний, специфічний; особливий
speed up	прискорювати(<i>сь</i>)
stamp	1. штамп; штемпель; 2. марка; 3. пломба; 4. штемпелювати
station	1. місце, позиція; 2. пост, пункт
sticker	ярлик, етикетка
storage	зберігання
store	зберігати
subsidy	субсидія, дотація
substance	речовина
substantial	суттєве поліпшення
improvement	
sufficient	достатній
suitable	підходящий
supply	1. постачання; 2. постачати
surface mail	пошта, що перевозиться наземним транспортом, звичайна пошта
symbolize	позначати

Т

tail	задня частина (<i>літака</i>)
take care	турбуватися (<i>про те, щоб</i>)
take into account	брати до уваги, враховувати
tender	пропонувати; робити заявку на торгах
terrain	місцевість, територія

threat	загроза
threaten	загрожувати; погрожувати
ton-mile costs	витрати на тонно-милю
turn over	передавати, передоручати

U

Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)	Всесвітня Поштова Рада
unloading	розвантаження
urgency	терміновість
urgent	терміновий, невідкладний

V

valuable	1. цінний; коштовний, дорогоцінний; 2. <i>pl.</i> коштовності
value	1. цінність; 2. вартість; ціна; 3. (<i>pl.</i>) цінності; 4. значення; 5. оцінювати
vary	відрізнятися
vehicle	транспортний засіб
ventilation	вентиляція
virtually	практично, фактично
vulnerable	уразливий

W

warning	попереження; сигналізація
weight	вага
wheel base	колісна база
wide-bodied aircraft	широкофюзеляжний літак
width	ширина
worldwide	1. в усьому світі; 2. всесвітній

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Навчальне видання

PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH AIR CARGO HANDLING

ПРАКТИКУМ

для здобувачів вищої освіти
ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальності 275
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