

UNIT 1a

Transportation 1

SOURCE: [HTTP://ENCARTA.MSN.COM](http://encarta.msn.com)

Introduction; Methods of Transportation; Transportation Service Providers; Trade and Economics; Government Regulation and Administration; History

INTRODUCTION

Transportation, movement of **people and goods** from one location to another. Throughout history, the economic wealth and military power of a people or a nation have been closely tied to efficient methods of transportation.

Transportation provides access to **natural resources** and promotes **trade**, allowing a nation to accumulate wealth and power. Transportation also allows the movement of soldiers, equipment, and supplies so that a nation can wage war.

Content checking:

Transportation involves:

_____ and _____ .

It provides: access _____ .

and promotes _____ .

Transportation is vital to a nation's economy. Reducing the costs of transporting natural resources to production sites and moving finished goods to markets is one of the key factors in economic competition.

The transportation industry is the largest industry in the world. It includes the manufacture and distribution of vehicles, the production and distribution of fuel, and the provision of transportation services. In 2000, approximately 3.2 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product and an estimated 7.4 percent of all jobs in the United States were related to the transportation industry.

In the text above, find verbs referring to the nouns below:

_____ costs

_____ goods

_____ transportation service

In the text above, find words which qualify the following nouns:

natural resources

_____ sites

_____ goods
key _____
_____ competition
transportation _____
_____ services
gross _____ product

What are the two key factors in economic competition?

- a) _____
- b) _____

What does transportation industry

- manufacture and distribute? _____
- provide?

What do the two figures below refer to?

- 3.2 %
- 7.4 %

In the later 20th century, people became more aware of how transportation systems affect the environment. For example, the burning of petroleum-based fuels for motor vehicles creates pollution that can be harmful to human health. In the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that three-quarters of all carbon monoxide and one-half of all oxides of nitrogen come from motor vehicles. In addition, petroleum-based transportation is responsible for approximately one-third of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, an important contributor to [global warming](#). Transportation accounts for 66 percent of total U.S. oil consumption.

Other environmental effects of transportation systems include impacts on noise levels, water quality, hazardous materials, natural habitats, and wetlands. Many governments now require that before a new transportation project is begun a detailed study called an environmental impact statement must be prepared to anticipate how the project will affect the environment.

Give the title to the two passages above:

Find the nouns referring to the following verbs:

- affect
- creates
- come from motor vehicles
- transportation accounts for
- prepare
- affect

Write down the chunk that each sentence begins with:

- In the later 20th century,
- _____
- _____
- _____

What kind of information does it provide to the rest of the sentence?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Methods of Transportation

Transportation is usually classified by the medium in which the movement occurs, such as by **land, air, water, or pipeline**. Within each of the first three media, many different methods are used to move people and goods from place to place. Pipelines are used mainly to transport liquids or gases over long distances

The methods/modes of transportation are:

transport by _____

transport by _____

transport by _____

transport by _____

Unit 1b

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE PROVIDERS

The many companies and government agencies that provide transportation to the *public* and to *businesses* are known as service providers. They are classified into two major groups: **freight** (cargo) and **passenger**. Freight service providers transport cargo, such as manufactured products, raw materials, and food, and are generally hired by businesses. Passenger service providers move people from place to place and are usually hired by individuals. Both freight and passenger service providers often operate out of a facility known as a terminal. **Terminals** are centralized meeting points where service providers can manage the flow of transportation vehicles, serve customers, and efficiently load and unload freight and passengers.

Another word for freight (US) is: _____
(UK/EU)

Transportation services are provided to:

- _____
- _____

These services are provided by:

- _____
- _____

and are known as: _____

Multiple-choice test:

Passenger /Oil /Post /Freight service providers transport cargo, such as manufactured products, raw materials, and food, and are generally hired by businesses.

Passenger service providers **load /move /stow / send** people from place to place and are usually hired by individuals.

Both freight and passenger service providers often **speak /work /operate /start** out of a facility known as a terminal. **Terminals** are centralized meeting points where service providers can manage the flow of transportation vehicles, serve **operators /clients /customers /carriers**, and efficiently load and unload freight and passengers.

UNIT 1c

Freight Service

Freight transportation companies specialize in moving large amounts of cargo quickly and efficiently. Some companies use their own fleets of **vehicles** to transport their goods, whereas other companies *hire* service providers to ship their goods.

The for-hire service providers are owned by **individuals, partnerships, or corporations** as part of the **private sector** of the economy, particularly in the United States. In many other countries, the **government** holds partial or total ownership of the for-hire transportation industry.

- ***Complete the missing word:***

Freight transportation _____ specialize in moving large amounts of cargo quickly and efficiently. Some companies use their own fleets of _____ to transport their goods, whereas other companies *hire* service providers to _____ their goods.

(ship, companies, vehicles)

- 'to ship' means 'to _____ goods or cargo

- Who are the service providers owned by?
 - _____
 - **partnerships,**
 - _____
 - _____

Service providers compete with one another for freight business on the basis of such standards as the *cost of shipment, delivery time, frequency of service, and reliability* in meeting schedules. When carriers move freight, they are legally taking possession of the goods and are under obligation to deliver them for a reasonable price. In a free market, **competition** among carriers to provide this service theoretically helps keep transportation costs reasonable.

A contract for service, known as a **bill of lading**, is used to specify the terms and conditions under which the cargo is to be shipped and delivered. In foreign trade the Bill of Lading (UK) is a document containing full particulars of goods shipped or for shipment. The usual U.S. and Canadian name is

waybill.

- *Supply the missing part of the shipping term:*

_____ (price) of shipment

_____ (hand-over) time

_____ (time intervals) of service

_____ (invoice) of lading

- *Explain the following terms:*
 - *Carrier*
 - *Bill of Lading*

- *Supply the missing term:*

When carriers move freight, they are legally taking _____

and are under _____ to deliver them for a reasonable price.

In a free market, competition among carriers to provide this service theoretically helps keep transportation costs _____ (i.e. within

acceptable limits).

- *Supply the missing part of the term:*

A contract for service, known as a **bill of _____**, is used to specify the terms and _____ under which the cargo is to be _____ and delivered. In foreign trade the Bill of Lading (UK) is a document containing full _____ of goods shipped or for shipment. The usual U.S. and Canadian name is _____ .

Service providers differ in the amount of freight or cargo they can transport and the distance they can transport it. Depending on the size and weight of the cargo, local freight within a city may be moved by *courier service, delivery van, or truck*. For movement from city to city, freight may travel by *truck, barge, rail, bus* (for small packages), or *airplane*. In many cases, freight is carried in large vehicles from city to city and then transferred to smaller vehicles for local delivery.

- Cargo is moved locally by means of:

- _____
- _____
- _____

- In the city-to-city transport freight is moved by:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

A major development in long-distance freight

transportation since the 1950s has been the use of **intermodal transportation carriers**. Intermodal transportation is the combination of two or more transportation modes used to move freight from origin to destination. Intermodal transportation improves the transfer of freight from intercity movement to local distribution. An example of this is the combined use of trucks and trains to move cargo over longer distances. Truck trailers are loaded with goods, driven to a rail yard, and transferred to a *rail flatcar*. They are then moved a long distance by train, unloaded at the destination rail yard, and driven to a market or a supply warehouse. Such a freight trip is called *trailer-on-flatcar* (TOFC) or *container-on-flatcar* (COFC). Today almost 20 percent of all truck trailer loads traveling over 800 km (500 mi) in the United States are transported this way.

- When did intermodal transportation start?
- Intermodal transportation is the combination of _____
- Give an example of intermodal transportation
- Truck trailers are loaded with goods, driven to a rail yard, and transferred to a _____.
- They are then moved a long distance by train, unloaded at the destination rail yard, and driven to a market or a supply _____.

Such a freight trip is called _____

(TOFC) or _____ (COFC).

Intermodal transportation requires cooperation and agreements relating to prices and delivery arrangements among the different carriers. Similar agreements apply in the transportation of international freight. One way that shippers use technology to exchange information is by using *electronic tracking devices and software*. These tools allow shippers to monitor the progress of freight movement. Automatic equipment identification tags similar to *bar codes* are placed on containers and truck trailers for identification as they go through different stages of their trip.

- Multiple choice test:

Intermodal transportation *requests/requires/insures/resists* cooperation and agreements relating to prices and delivery arrangements among the different carriers. Similar agreements *apologize /approve /apply /approach* in the transportation of international freight. One way that shippers use technology to *explain/exchange/export/extract* information is by using *electronic tracking devices and software*. These tools allow shippers to *monitor/control/check/move* the progress of freight movement. Automatic equipment identification tags similar to *bar codes* are

applied/placed/removed/approved on containers and truck trailers for identification as they go through different stages of their trip.

- *What is the job of the **shippers**?*

UNIT 1d

Transportation 4

Terminal Management and Planning

C

Terminals are transportation centers where goods and people are transferred onto and off of vehicles. Terminals include **ports, airports, bus stations, and train stations**. The greatest amount of delay in a trip often occurs at a terminal, usually because of *congestion* or inadequate capacity. Equipment failures and bad weather also frequently contribute to delays. Proper *management* and *operation* of terminals is crucial in order to keep passengers, vehicles, and freight moving efficiently.

Terminals are: _____

They are located in: _____

Delays occur because of: _____

Delays also occur because of: _____

In order to move people and goods efficiently it is

important to _____ and _____
terminals properly.

Three forms of terminal management are commonly found in the transportation industry: **government, private sector, and special authority**. In some cases, such as with airports, one can find all three management structures in place.

1. *Government agencies* often operate important terminals, especially in countries other than the United States. Terminal operation is organized to provide such necessary services as customer ticketing, package handling, and parking and docking for automobiles, trucks, aircraft, or ships.

2. *Privately run terminals*, such as freight terminals run by railroads, have similar organizational structures to those of publicly operated terminals but generally focus on commercial operation and managing the arrival and desired departure times of cargo. For private terminals, turnaround or transfer time is directly related to how much profit is made.

3. The third form of terminal management is a

hybrid of the previous two. Governments create special authorities, such as port authorities for managing harbor operations, to manage and operate transportation facilities and terminals. Although such authorities are accountable to the legislative body that created them, they often have a great deal of flexibility in operation and finance. For example, whereas government agencies are nonprofit, many special authorities earn profits that are reinvested in the transportation system.

Three forms of terminal management are:

- _____
- _____
- *port authorities*

Fill out the missing terms:

Government agencies often operate important terminals, especially in countries other than the United States. Terminal operation is organized to provide such necessary services as _____ ticketing, package _____, and parking for trucks and _____ for ships.

The US term for railway is _____ .

Turnaround time is the time needed for

_____ .

Port authorities

- manage _____ and _____
- operate _____
- are responsible to _____ .

What happens with the profit earned by port authorities?

- _____ .

Planning for transportation facilities involves not only the government agencies responsible for transportation but also numerous *users* and *stakeholders*¹ who depend on such service. The cost of airport expansion, for example, is often funded by increased landing fees charged to the airlines and ultimately to the traveler. Similarly, the costs of port improvements are often passed on to shipping companies and their customers in the form of port dues. Thus, private companies are important participants in the planning and investment process for transportation improvements.

Supply the missing part of the term:

Planning for transportation facilities involves not only the _____ agencies responsible for transportation but also numerous *users* and *stakeholders* who depend on such service. The cost of airport expansion, for example, is often funded by increased landing _____ charged to the airlines and ultimately to the traveler. Similarly, the costs of port improvements are

¹ STAKEHOLDER: Any person, group or organisation with an interest in, or who may be affected by, the activities of another organisation.

often passed on to _____ companies and their customers in the form of _____ dues. Thus, private _____ are important participants in the planning and investment process for transportation improvements.

Who is involved in the process of planning transport facilities?

- _____
- _____

Discuss the following term:

- *transport/port facilities*
- *stakeholders*
- *shipping company*
- *landing fees*
- *port dues*

The national government takes an active role in supervising a nation's transportation systems. Transportation departments or ministries manage the planning, construction, funding, and regulation of these systems. Such government agencies study transportation needs and allocate resources in order to maintain the existing transportation systems and to anticipate future needs. The United States has an extensive system of government regulation, but, in contrast to what happens in other countries, most U.S. transportation services are privately owned and operated.

<http://encarta.msn.com/>