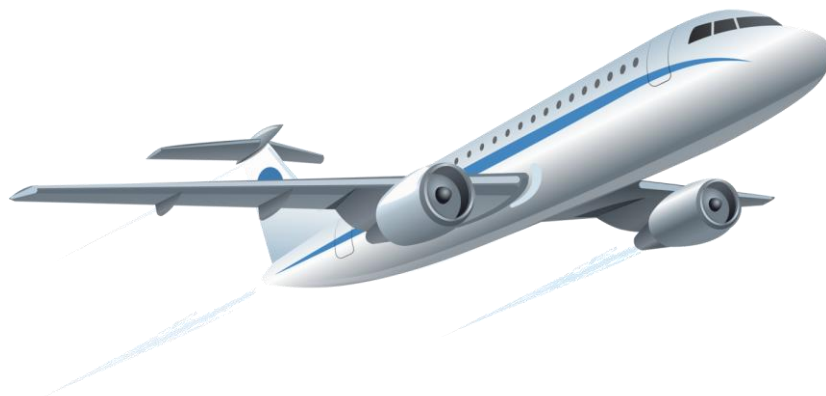Федеральное агентство воздушного транспорта (Росавиация)
ФГБОУ ВО «Санкт-Петербургский государственный
университет гражданской авиации»

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)

Методические указания и контрольные задания **№5**
Для студентов ЗФ
Профиль **ОрАД**

Санкт-Петербург
2020

Одобрено и рекомендовано к изданию

Учебно-методическим советом университета

Ш 87 (03)

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК: Методические указания и контрольные задания **№5** / Университет ГА. С.-Петербург, 2020

Издаются в соответствии с программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (Английский язык).

Предназначены для студентов 2 курса ЗФ профиль ОрАД.

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

1. Данное контрольное задание имеет 5 вариантов. Студент должен выполнить один из этих вариантов в соответствии с последней цифрой своего шифра.

Последняя цифра шифра студента	Номер варианта задания
1 и 2	1
3 и 4	2
5 и 6	3
7 и 8	4
9 и 10	5

2. Контрольное задание должно быть написано четко, аккуратно. Необходимо оставлять поля для замечаний и рекомендаций рецензента.

3. К зачету или экзамену допускаются студенты, выполнившие контрольное задание в соответствии с учебным графиком.

4. Для сдачи зачета или экзамена студент должен:

а) прочитать и перевести текст;

б) выполнить задание, обращая внимание на причастия;

в) соотнести термин с определением;

г) выполнить лексические задания по тексту;

д) ответить на вопросы по тексту.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

Грамматический комментарий к контрольному заданию 5

ПРИЧАСТИЕ

Формы причастия	Залог	
	Действительный	Страдательный
Причастие I	using	being used
Причастие II	-	used
Перфектное причастие	having used	having been used

Из всех форм причастия наиболее употребительными являются формы причастия 1 типа (using) и причастия 2 типа.(used).

Примечание. По внешнему виду на причастие 1 походит герундий, который на русский язык чаще всего переводится существительным или глаголом. Например: handling of passengers- обслуживание пассажиров, the planning of airport –планирование аэропорта.

Синтаксические функции причастия

Причастие в функции определения

1. Причастие 1 типа (*using*) переводится на русский язык причастием действительного залога настоящего или прошедшего времени использующий/использовавший.

Airlines using centralized terminals – авиакомпании, использующие централизованные терминалы.

2. Причастие 2 типа (*used*) переводится русскими причастиями страдательного залога настоящего или прошедшего времени (используемый, использованный).

Bags carried by an individual passenger – сумки, перевозимые

индивидуальным пассажиром / *in the checked baggage* – в зарегистрированном багаже.

Некоторые причастия 2 типа вследствие изменения значения переходят в разряд прилагательных, например:

well known airlines – хорошо известные авиакомпании.

Причастие в функции обстоятельства

1. Причастие 1 типа в функции обстоятельства с относящимися к нему словами переводится обычно деепричастным оборотом или придаточным предложением с союзом «когда», если:

Flying to Moscow I met my friend – Летя в Москву, я встретил своего друга.

Часто перед причастием 1типа в этой функции стоят союзы *when/while* (когда).

2. Причастие 2 типа, как правило, употребляется в функции обстоятельства с союзами *When* (когда), *If* (если), *Though/although* (хотя), *Once* (когда).

Причастие 2 типа в этой функции обычно переводится придаточным обстоятельственным предложением или предложным оборотом «при + существительное» или «будучи».

When heated to 100 degrees water starts boiling – При нагревании (будучи нагретой) до 100˚С, вода закипает.

Причастие как часть сказуемого

Причастие 1 типа используется для образования времён группы *Continuous/Perfect Continuous*.

We are flying to Moscow today / We have been flying for 3 hours.

Причастие 2 типа используется для образования:

a) страдательного залога (*Passengers are checked-in before a flight*);

b) времен группы *Perfect* (*We have checked our luggage*).

<u>Образец выполнения грамматического задания</u>

Underline   participle 1 or participle 2, determine its function and translate into Russian.

1.   Three main functions are <u>carried</u> out within the terminal area.

Три основные функции выполняются в зоне терминала (причастие 2 часть страдательного залога)

2.   It is very important to consider the passenger requirements for the landside mode of transportation <u>used</u> to access the airport.

Очень важно учитывать требования пассажиров к наземному виду перевозки, используемой, чтобы подъехать к аэропорту (причастие 2 в функции определения).

3.   When <u>accommodated</u> on the airside, the aircraft must be <u>serviced.</u>

Будучи размещенным в стерильной зоне (зоне летного поля), самолет должен быть обслужен (причастие 2 в функции обстоятельства, причастие 2 часть страдательного залога)

4.   Large air passenger volumes have <u>required</u> the appropriate facilities.

Крупные объёмы авиапассажиров потребовали соответствующих помещений (причастие 2 – часть сказуемого в Перфекте).

5.   Large international terminals are <u>handling</u> more than 30 mln passengers per year.

Крупные международные терминалы обслуживают более 30 миллионов пассажиров в год (причастие 1 – часть сказуемого в Продолженном времени).

6.   Decentralized design can be more convenient for a departing passenger.

Децентрализованный проект может быть более удобным для вылетающего пассажира (причастие 1 в функции определения).

7.   While <u>checking-in</u> baggage, airline attendants attach a tag to a bag.

Регистрируя багаж, сотрудники авиакомпании прикрепляют бирку к сумке (причастие 1 в функции обстоятельства).

Complete the table below with the correct Participle and give translation.

Verb	Part 1	Part 2
require – требовать	requiring – требующий	required – требуемый
fly – лететь	flying–летающий	flown – налетанный
carry – перевозить	carrying – перевозящий	carried – перевезенный/перевозимый
bring – приносить	bringing –приносящий	brought – принесенный
process – обрабатывать	processing – обрабатывающий	processed – обработанный
write – писать	writing – пишущий	written – написанный

Translate into English using Participles.

1. Пассажиры и багаж обрабатываются в зоне терминала.

Passengers and baggage are handled in the terminal.

2. Воздушный вид транспорта широко используется пассажирами, чтобы экономить время.

Air mode of transport is widely used by passengers to save time.

3. Шереметьево недавно построил еще один терминал.

Sheremetyevo has recently constructed a new terminal.

4. Если требуется, авиакомпания может увеличить частоту рейсов.

If required, an airline can increase flights frequency.

5. Изучая расписание, пассажир должен помнить о времени (московское или местное).

While studying the schedule a passenger should remember the time (Moscow or local).

6. Очень важно разделять потоки прибывающих и вылетающих пассажиров.

It is very important to separate flows of arriving and departing passengers.

7. Мы думаем о строительстве новой взлетно-посадочной полосы.

We are thinking of building a new runway.

Вариант 1

1. Read and translate the text.

The airport as a System

The airport forms an essential part of the air transport system, because it is a physical site at which a modal transfer is made from the air mode to land modes. Therefore, it is the point of interaction of the three major components of the air transport system:

− the airport;

− the airline;

− the user.

The planning and operation of airports must, if they are to be successful, take into account the interaction of these three major components, or system actors. For the system to operate well, each of the actors must reach some form of equilibrium with the other two. Failure to do so will result in suboptimal conditions, exemplified by a number of undesirable phenomena that are indicators of inadequate operation. Each can in a state of unrestrained competition, lead to an eventual decline in scale of operation at the airport facility, as traffic is attracted elsewhere, and in the absence of a competitive option, to depressed demand levels. Such conditions become manifest in a variety of ways:

− deficit operations by the airport;

− deficit operations by the airline at the airport;

− unsatisfactory working conditions for airline and airport employees;

− inadequate passenger accommodation;

− insufficient flight supply;

− unsafe operations;

− high operational costs to users, etc.

2. Underline Part 1 or Part 2, determine its function and translate into Russian.

1. A modal transfer is made at airports.

2. Failure to do so will result in conditions exemplified by a number of undesirable phenomena

3. If delayed for a long time, passengers get hotel accommodation.

4. We haven't completed boarding passengers yet/

5. Undesirable phenomena indicating inadequate operation of airport.

6. When developing a national airport system each country should consider its own needs.

7. Aeroflot is boarding passengers for a flight to Moscow.

3. Form the Participles from the following verbs:

Verb	Part 1	Part 2
interact		
operate		
complete		
satisfy		
employ		
accommodate		

4. Translate from Russian into English using a proper participle.

1. Пассажиры, путешествующие воздушным транспортом.

2. Заходя в терминал, пассажиры проходят в первую очередь спецконтроль.

3. Рейс на Москву задерживается из-за погодных условий..

4. Зарегистрированный багаж путешествует в одном самолете с пассажиров в багажном отделении.

5. Будучи зарегистрированным, я проследовал в зал отправления.

6. Пассажиры только что прошли регистрацию.

7. В целях безопасности пассажиров просят пройти спецконтроль.

5.Match the synonyms.

Result in	activity
Essential	hotel rooms
Eventual	lead to
Operation	necessary
Accommodation	provide
Supply	final

6. Match the word with the definition.

Transfer	a place or building used for a particular purpose or activity
Transit	way of behaving ,living, operating
Facility	to move or change one vehicle to another in the course of a journey
Mode	going or moving from one place to another
Failure	a set of numbers or standards for measuring or comparing
Scale	lack of success

7. Answer the questions.

1. Why does the airport form an essential part of the air transport system?

2. What three components interact in the air transport system?

3. What must be done for the system to operate well?

4. What will failure to do so result in?

5. What can inadequate operation lead to?

6. In what ways can such conditions become very plain to see?

Вариант 2

1. Read and translate the text.

The function of the Airport

An airport is either an intermediate or terminal point of an aircraft on the air portion of a trip. In simple functional terms, the facility must be designed to enable an aircraft to land and take off.

In between these two operations, it might, if required, unload and load payload and crews and be serviced. It is customary to divide the airport's operation between the airside and landside functions. The airside area includes the runway, taxiways, apron, gates, and aircraft. The landside area includes pier, arrival/departure concourse, passenger area processing (for departure), passenger and baggage reclaim, parking lots, roads to urban access.

The airport passenger and freight terminal is itself a facility that has three distinct functions:

1. *Change of mode.* To provide a physical linkage between the air vehicle and the surface vehicle designed to accommodate the operating characteristics of the vehicles on airside and landside respectively.

2. *Processing.* To provide the necessary facilities for ticketing, documentation, and control of passengers and freight.

3. *Change of movement type.* To convert continuous arrivals of freight by trucks and of departing passengers by car, bus, and train into aircraft-sized groups that generally depart according to a preplanned schedule; to reverse this process for arriving aircraft.

2. Underline participle 1 or participle 2, determine its function and translate into Russian.

1. The facility must be designed to enable an aircraft to land and take off.
2. If required, an aircraft might load and unload its payload and crew and be serviced.
3. On this page you can see a more detailed system description.

4. The flight has not arrived yet.

5. Departing passengers make their way through the landside area to the gates.

6. Where are you travelling?

7. When travelling to Moscow, I prefer a Supsan.

3. Form the Participles from the following verbs:

Verb	Part 1	Part 2
simplify		
design		
depart		
arrive		
require		
operate		

4. Translate from Russian into English using a proper participle.

1. Аэропортовая деятельность может быть разделена на две функции (зоны) – стерильную и нестерильную.

2. Более подробную информацию можете получить на сайте аэропорта.

3. Если требуется, авиакомпания может изменить время вылета чартерного рейса.

4. Пассажиры еще не закончили посадку в самолёт.

5. Важно разделять потоки прибывающих и вылетающих пассажиров.

6. Просвечивая багаж, агент по безопасности внимательно следит за содержанием сумки.

7. Агент по безопасности сейчас проверяет мой багаж.

5. Match the synonyms.

Terminal point	cargo
Intermediate point	unbroken/non-stop
Freight	incoming
Departing	destination
Arriving	stopover
Continuous	outgoing

6. Match the word with the definition.

Mode	something in or on which people or goods can be carried from one place to another
Vehicle	a place or building used for a particular purpose
Processing	an entrance or way out, esp. in an airport
Facility	The part of a load of a load-carrying vehicle for which payment is received
Payload	facilities for ticketing, documentation and control of passenger and freight
Gate	A way of living, operating

7. Answer the questions.

1. What is the status of an airport on the air portion of a trip?

2. What is the primary function of the facility?

3. What operations can be performed between take off and landing?

4. How is the airport functionally divided?

5. What is airside? What is landside?

6. Name three distinct functions of the airport passenger and freight terminal.

Вариант 3

1. Read and translate the text.

Functions of the passenger terminal

Analysis of the airport passenger terminal leads to the conclusion that three principal transportation functions are carried out within the terminal area.

1. *The processing of passengers and baggage*. This includes ticketing, check-in and baggage drop, baggage retrieval, governmental checks, and security arrangements.

2. *Provision for the requirement of a change of movement type.* Facilities are necessarily designed to accept departing passengers, who have random arrival patterns from various modes of transportation and from various points within the airport's catchment area at varying times, and aggregate them into planeloads. On the aircraft arrival side, the process is reversed. This function necessitates a holding function, which is much more significant than for all other transport modes.

3. *Facilitating a change of mode.* This basic function of the terminal requires the adequate design and smooth operation of terminal facilities of two mode types. On the airside, the aircraft must be accommodated, and the interface must be operated in a manner that relates to the requirements of the air vehicle. Equally important is the need to accommodate the passenger requirements for the landside mode, which is used to access the airport.

A simplified flow process for passengers and baggage through a typical domestic/international airport terminal can be represented in generalized terms in the following chart: car – general concourse – airlines check-in – customs control (if required) – domestic/international departure lounge – gate (lounge-gate control) and airline check-in (passport control if required) – security control – aircraft. For arriving passengers the process is reversed and simpler.

2. Underline participle 1 or participle 2, determine its function and translate into Russian.

1. Three principal functions are carried out within the terminal area.

2. It is important to improve services used by passengers.

3. When required, an airline can replace an aircraft.

4. Many flights have been delayed today due to poor weather.

5. The number of air passengers is growing.

6. There are some passengers waiting for boarding in the departure lounge.

7. When looking through the passport, the customs officer ensures that the visa is valid.

3. Form the Participles from the following verbs:

Verb	Part 1	Part 2
move		
conclude		
require		
represent		
vary		
check		

4. Translate from Russian into English using a proper participle.

1. Обработка пассажиров и багажа проводится в зоне терминала.

2. Белуга – один из самых больших самолетов, используемых для перевозки грузов.

3. Самолет только что вылетел.

4. Если требуется, авиакомпания может увеличить частоту рейсов.

5. Выполняя внутренние рейсы, авиакомпания указывает местное время.

6. Потоки прилетающих пассажиров необходимо отделять от вылетающих пассажиров.

7. Наша авиакомпания думает о покупке одного Боинга.

5. Match the synonyms.

Lead to	perform
Carry out	important
Mode	result in
Various	main
Significant	different
principal	way of doing

6. Match the word with the definition.

Vehicle	the process of finding and bringing back
Processing	to provide with a place to stay
Accommodate	runway, taxiway, apron
Facilities	something in or on which people or goods can be carried
Retrieval	facilities for ticketing, documentation and control of passengers and freight
Airside	Things such as buildings, shops, or services that are useful or help one to do something

7. Answer the questions.

1. What are the three principal transportation functions of an airport terminal?
2. What does processing mean?
3. Why are the necessary facilities designed to accept departing passengers?
4. What does the function of "facilitating a change of mode" mean?
5. What are the procedures for an aircraft on the airside?
6. What procedures do departing passengers go through before boarding the plane?

Вариант 4

1. Read and translate the text.

Centralized and decentralized Terminal Systems

The way in which an airport is operated and the administrative structure of the operating authority are affected by the physical design of the airport itself. It is convenient to classify airports into two broad and very different operational classes: centralized and decentralized. Most older airport terminals were designed using the centralized concept, where processing was carried out in the main terminal building, an access to the aircraft gates was attained by piers and satellites or by apron transporters. Many airports still operate quite satisfactorily using centralized facilities. Other airports started as centralized facilities but became decentralized when additional terminals were added to cope with increased traffic (e.g. Sheremetyevo). Up to the early 1960s passenger traffic through even the world's largest airports was so small that centralized operation was commonplace. As traffic grew at the major hubs, the physical size of the centralized facilities began to expand.

The advantages of decentralization are significant. Terminals are kept on human scale, passenger volumes never become uncomfortably high, and walking distances are kept low. Parking lots are small, keeping walking distances reasonable. Therefore, the lots are easier to supervise and thus safer from the crime view point, and curbside drop-off areas are simple to design. Operationally, however, decentralization can lead to higher airport staff requirements, since the same functions, such as administration and security, must be carried out separately in each terminal. Because the scale of such facilities is very large each unit requires a full range of passenger and staff facilities. It is possible therefore, to have poor economy of scale in terms of the fixed facilities, such as baggage rooms, baggage claims, and check-in areas, and the mobile facilities, such as apron handling equipment. Completely decentralized designs mean that interlining passengers must have some form of transit system to permit interterminal movement (a train or bus service).

2. Underline participle 1 or participle 2, determine its function and translate into Russian.

1. Only those passengers who have checked-in for the flight may proceed to the departure lounge.

2. When refueled, the aircraft is almost ready for departure.

3. Trains generally depart according to a pre-planned schedule.

4. In a centralized terminal processing is carried out in the main building.

5. When booking a flight, a vegetarian should inform the airline about it.

6. Large international terminals are handling more than 30 mln passengers per year.

7. Passengers flying with our airline always get the best service for the best price.

3. Form the Participles from the following verbs:

Verb	Part 1	Part 2
operate		
classify		
require		
centralize		
satisfy		
equip		

4. Translate from Russian into English using a proper participle.

1. Неэффективная работа аэропорта ведет к потерянному пассажирскому времени.

2. Большинство старых аэропортов были спроектированы, используя централизованную концепцию.

3. Будучи зарегистрированным, багаж отправляется на транспортер.

4. Пассажиры еще не получили свой багаж

5. Пассажиры ждут свой багаж.

6. Аэропорты, выполняющие рейсы в зарубежные страны, являются международными.

7. Обрабатывая документы, мы заметили несколько ошибок.

5. Match the synonyms.

Carry out	result in
Start	influence
Significant	perform
Lead to	begin
since	important
Affect	as

6. Match the word with the definition.

in terms of	to manufacture things more cheaply due to large quantities
facilities	a set of numbers or standards for measuring or comparing
scale	things such as buildings, shops, services that are useful or help one to do something
economies of scale	With regard to
access	To deal successfully with a difficult situation
cope with	Means of entering, way in

7. Answer the questions.

1. What operational classes can airports be classified into?

2. What does the centralized concept mean?

3. What factors made centralized facilities become decentralized?

4. Which operational class is Sheremetyevo referred to?

5. What can decentralization operationally lead to and why?

Вариант 5

1. Read and translate the text.

HUBSs

There is some ambiguity in the term "hub" when used in the context of air transport. Prior to deregulation of the airlines the FAA used the term to designate large airports serving as major generator of services, both international and domestic within the United States. With the advent of deregulation airlines were able to control levels of service provision in terms of route and frequencies. This enabled the establishment of what the airlines designated as "hub", which provided services both to other major airports also designed as hubs and to smaller airports providing spoke services. The airline hubbing system was associated with much greater frequency of services between hubs and from the spoke airports, supposedly accompanied by higher load factors on the aircraft. Direct services between smaller non-hub airports were generally abandoned. Some airports operate as hubs for one airline, others for two or more airlines. Hubbing presents airlines with the opportunity to better use their aircraft and passengers with many more flight combinations, although these combinations almost always require transfer at the hub. Flights from hubs are usually non-stop and those to other hubs are usually in larger more comfortable aircraft than formerly. Flights to spoke airports are often on smaller aircraft. The effectiveness of a hub airport depends on:

- its geographical location;
- the availability of flights to multiple destinations;
- the capacity of the airport system to handle aircraft movements and the passenger volumes;
- the ability of the terminal layout to accommodate passenger transfers.

2. Underline participle 1 or participle 2, determine its function and translate into Russian.

1. There is some ambiguity in the term "hub" when used in the context of air transport.

2. The airline hubbing system was associated with much greater frequency of services.

3. A number of airports in the world have become hubs.

4. Large hubs require mechanized aids.

5. Hub terminals must accommodate large numbers of passengers moving between gates.

6. Recognizing that the inter-gate transfers require considerable distance to be covered in short connection times, hubs should provide speedy transportation.

7. Hubs are developing baggage transfer capacity.

3. Form the Participles from the following verbs:

Verb	Part 1	Part2 2
Deregulate		
Enable		
service		
Use		
establish		
Designate		

4. Translate from Russian into English using a proper participle.

1. Особое внимание должно быть уделено паспортному контролю.

2. Даже внутренние аэропорты разработали обширные коммерческие услуги.

3. Если пассажир пропускает стыковку, загруженный багаж должен быть снят с самолета.

4. Будучи используемыми для доставки пассажиров в удаленные терминалы, транспортные средства должны быть быстрыми и надежными.

5. Рисунок показывает пешеходный туннель, соединяющий терминалы.

6. Ситуация становится всё более сложной.

7. Становясь хабом, аэропорт должен обслуживать большее число пассажиров.

5. Match the synonyms.

Enable	name
Designate	permit
Formerly	position
Service	amount
Location	previously
Volume	flight

6. Match the word with the definition.

Hub	amount produced by some kind of activity
Spoke	to move or change from one vehicle to another in the course of a journey
Layout	any of the bars which connect the outer ring of a wheel to the center
Transfer	the amount that something may hold or contain
Capacity	the way in which smth large with many parts is arranged
Volume	the central part of a wheel round which it turns, the center of activity or importance

7. Answer the questions.

1. What was the initial meaning of the term "hub"?
2. When did this term change its meaning?
3. What airports do hubs provide services to?
4. What was airline hubbing associated with?
5. What sort of opportunity does hubbing present airlines with?
6. What does the effectiveness of a hub airport depend on?

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