Unit 1 – pp. 4-5

1
1 skipper's
2 personal answer
3 personal answer
4 personal answer
5 the Train Operator Company
6 personal answer
7 personal answer
8 personal answer
9 a conductor
10 a locomotive engineer/a train driver
11 in a warehouse

2
Possible answer:
2 naval architecture
3 naval architecture
4 logistics
5 logistics

3
1 a 2 b 3 f 4 e 5 h 6 g 7 d 8 c

Unit 2 – pp. 6-9

1
1 b 2 e 3 d 4 a 5 c

2
1 knots 2 nautical 3 moor 4 dock 5 safety 6 safe

3
1 sailor 2 danger 3 expert 4 to moor 5 to secure

4
Personal answer

5
1 C 2 A 3 B

6
Possible answer:
First take a rope and make an eye. Then turn the rail round anticlockwise.
Finally put the rail through the eye and pull.

7
Possible answer:
A Bowline knot is a knot used by a sailor to tie a line to his bow. It was very important in case of emergency because it did not slip, however hard it was pulled.

8
1 c 2 d 3 e 4 a 5 b

9
1 A hitch is the knot used to moor a ship.
2 You attach the ship's rope to the bitt.
3 The Franciscan knot and the Savoy knot.
4 They are also called 'stop knots'.
5 The Bowline knot.
6 'to remember the ropes' or ' to show someone the ropes'.

10 1

First take a rope round your body and place the working end on top of the rope. Bring the working end between you and the static end. Then bring it up through the loop. Pull the working end so as to force the loop into the static end. Take the working end back round the static line. Finally take it down in the forced loop and pull.

1 E 2 F 3 A 4 B 5 D 6 C
Ordine: 2, 3, 5, 1, 6, 4

11
1 T 2 F 3 T 4 T

12
Ordine: 4, 1, 6, 3, 2, 5

13
1 Because in China it also has great artistic and symbolic value.
2 The character *sī* symbolises silk or rope while the *jí* represents prosperity, long life, luck and health.
3 Because this character is thought to resemble a moving dragon, and the dragon is considered the greatest animal of all in Chinese culture.
4 A well-made knot must always look the same seen from the back as from the front.
5 Red is the most popular colour because it symbolises luck and prosperity.
6 The three most common uses of knots in China are: decorative, practical and symbolic.
7 The ancient art of knot tying lost importance in the 20th century.

14
1 In Chinese culture no animal is considered to be as important as the dragon.
2 This variety is reflected by the existence of many different types of knot.
3 If a knot is well made it doesn't look different seen from the back as from the front.
4 The colour red is more common than any other colour.
5 The ancient art of knot tying became less important in the 20th century.

Unit 3 – pp. 10-13

1
1f 2 g 3 a 4 e 5 d 6 b 7 c

2
1 control tower 2 gate 3 runway 4 taxiways
5 ground radar 6 ground controller

3
1 E 2 B 3 A 4 F 5 C 6 D

4
1 Before taking off, the pilot inspects the plane and files a flight plan at least 30 minutes prior to pushing back from the gate. The flight plane includes: the airline name and

flight number; the type of aircraft and equipment; the intended airspeed and cruising altitude and the route of flight.
2 The flight progress strip contains all of the necessary date for tracking the plane during its flight and it is constantly updated.
3 The flight data person gives clearance to the pilot and passes the strip to the ground controller in the tower.
4 He is responsible for all the ground traffic, which includes aircraft taxiing from the gates to take-off runways and from landing runways to the gates.
5 When he determines that it is safe to start taking-off.
6 The ground controller passes the strip to the local controller.
7 The local controller watches the skies above the airfield and uses surface radar to track aircraft.
8 No, he still monitors the plane until it is 5 miles fromthe airport.

5
1 d 2 c 3 e 4 a 5 f 6 b
New York, USA
London, UK
Paris, France
California, USA
Milan, Italy
South Africa

6
2 type of aircraft
6 time aircraft is estimated to cross LIT
8 flight route with departure and destination
16 remarks area

7
1 *Delta Airlines flight 542*
2 2675
3 16
4 T469
5 330
6 MD80/A
7 ZNY

8 2

In the cockpit, every time we prepare an airplane to fly we make use of a checklist. We have a physical checklist in front of us and we go through each item every time regardless of how many times we've used it before.
As we go through it, if we are interrupted for any reason we go back and start over from the beginning. When going through the checklist we use what is known as a 'challenge and response system' of working through it.
The co-pilot calls out all items and the pilot checks the items and responds out loud. Saying each item aloud as the checklist is completed makes it less likely you are going to miss something.

1 C 2 A 3 B 4 A 5 C 6 C

9
1 A 2 B 3 B

Unit 4 – pp. 14-17

1
1 F (Most ships are built of steel.)
2 F (Steel has a fatigue limit, below which any stress will not damage the ship seriously.)
3 F (Many ships are at sea during storms.)
4 T
5 T
6 F (Naval architects work for ship owners, design firms, navies, governments, etc.)

2
1 It is wise to assume that the ship will regularly operate fully loaded, in heavy weather and strong waves and that it will encounter its maximum operating conditions many times over during its lifetime.
2 Naval architecture involves preliminary design of the vessel, its detailed design, construction, trials, operation and maintenance, launching and dry-docking. It also involves
formulation of safety regulations and damage control rules and the approval and certification of ship design.
3 It is a co-operative effort because it involves groups of several technically skilled individuals who are specialists in particular fields, often coordinated by a lead naval architect.
4 He has to ensure that a safe, economic, and seaworthy design is produced.

3
1 Steel
2 fatigue limit
3 design
4 multi-skilled
5 themselves

4
1 C.B. ORCUTT. Pres't.
2 Simpson's Basin Dry Dock.
3 It can repair and build vessels 600 feet long.
4 New York.
5 C.B. ORCUTT. Pres't No.1 Broadway, New York.

5
1 What do they produce?
2 Where are they working now?
3 What is the company's headquarters address?
4 What kind of society are they?
5 What other types of product do they produce?

6
2 weighty / heavy
3 speedy / fast
4 wide
5 high
6 deep

7 3

Four football fields long, a monster diesel engine, an extremely long engine-shaft, three hundred thousand pieces of steel, that must fit together. Seven hundred tons, a giant ship. When you set the bar you have to be very careful. A mistake with very expensive parts like this can cost a lot. But anything can happen building the world's biggest container ship made in Denmark!

Length overall: four football fields long
Propulsion: a monster diesel engine
Material used: steel
Shipyard crane lifting power: seven hundred tons
Type of ship: container ship
Place of construction: Denmark

8
1 c 2 a 3 e 4 b 5 g 6 h 7 i 8 f 9 d

9
ship structure: fire protection – layout and access – allocation of spaces
material used: steel and aluminium
naval architect: skills – roles

10
1 e 2 b 3 d 4 g 5 a 6 f 7 c

Unit 5 – pp. 18-21

1
1 aerodynamically smooth
2 generate upward lifting force
3 tail-plane
4 jet engines provide thrust directly from the engine while propellers do not
5 to reduce drag

2
1 d 2 f 3 h 4 a 5 e 6 c 7 b 8 g

3
1 LIFT 2 THRUST 3 DRAG 4 WEIGHT

4
1 The aircraft models are 787-8 and 787-9.
2 Only two in both models.
3 The 787-9 is the biggest one.
4 The 787-9.
5 They can be: General Electric GEnx or Rolls Royce Trent 1000.

5
1 Because it is the biggest airliner ever built.
2 The two main problems were money problems and the lack of courage to take on the 747 aircraft with an entirely new design.
3 Four countries: Spain, Britain, France and German.
4 One of the biggest challenges was to increase passenger numbers.
5 It was important because there was a phase of increased air traffic congestion.

6
1 When was the maiden flight of the Airbus A380?
2 How long did it take to get to this moment?
3 How much did its construction cost?
4 Why did the 474 survive in all this time?
5 What was the European plane maker's aim?
6 How many planes do they build a year?

7
1 c 2 f 3 a 4 g 5 h 6 b 7 d 8 e

8
1 e 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 f 6 i 7 g 8 d 9 h

9 4

Imagine a (1) **plane** that holds almost six hundred people. Imagine a plane with (2) **space** for showers, shops and bars. Imagine a plane which could change air (3) **traffic** forever. Right now, that dream is coming true.
This is the story of a multi-billion pound gamble. A (4) **game** of high technology, big (5) **machines**, gigantic buildings, the creation of an airliner bigger, more powerful, more luxurious than anything ever seen: the (6) **Airbus** A380.
Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen and welcome to the (7) **2003** Paris Air Show. For people who build (8) **airliners** this is the most important event of the year. Businessman Charles Champion has the (9) **fate** of the company known as Airbus on his shoulders.

10
1 It can carry almost six hundred people.
2 It was shown for the first time at the Paris Air Show.
3 In 2003.
4 Charles Champion.
5 Airbus.

Unit 6 – pp. 22-25

1
1 D 2 B 3 A 4 C

2
1 They are usually near the front of an aircraft.
2 It first appeared in 1914.
3 It refers to the driver's seat of a car.
4 It refers to the coxswain's station in a Royal Navy.
5 It contains flight instruments and the controls.
6 To avoid access by hijackers.

3
1 d 2 e 3 a 4 c 5 b

4
1 area
2 aircraft
3 ground
4 compartment
5 control

5
Personal answers

6
2, 1, 3
5, 4, 6

7
1 T 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 T

8
1 commanded
2 located
3 vessel
4 view
5 navigation

9 5

Propulsion for the train is provided by a (1) **separate** locomotive, or by individual (2) **motors** in self-propelled multiple units. Most modern trains are powered by (3) **diesel** locomotives or by electricity supplied by overhead wires or (4) **additional** rails, although historically the steam locomotive was the dominant form of locomotive (5) **power**. The cab, crew compartment or driver's compartment is the part of the locomotive housing the (6) **train driver** and the controls necessary for the locomotive's operation.
On steam locomotives, the cab is normally (7) **located** to the rear of the firebox. The cab of a diesel or electric locomotive is either (8) **inside** a cabin or forming one of the structural elements of a cab unit locomotive.

10
Personal answers

11
1 It was used to control the direction of trains and ensure the safety of passengers and vehicles.

2 The invention of the radio and telephone and later of the computer.
3 By radio or telephone.
4 Because today most signalling is controlled centrally by very sophisticated computers.
5 To remind us of their important role in the development of the railway system.

12
1 c 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 b

Unit 7 – pp. 26-29

1
1 Man used the sun, the moon and the stars.
2 They can help them to choose the best route: avoiding traffic, saving time and petrol costs.
3 It helps the transport company to monitor the driver. For example, it ensures that he respects the speed limits, travels at the permitted times and rests at regular intervals. It can even allow the company to find the vehicle in case of theft.
4 It is possible to look into one's living room from the sky, thanks to the accuracy of satellite images.
5 They do not like this technology because they consider it an invasion of their privacy and sometimes, it is not always 100% reliable.

2
1 c 2 f 3 g 4 e 5 d 6 b 7 a

3
1 It stands for Radio Detection and Ranging.
2 It was used for the first time during the Second World War by the allied troops against the Germans.
3 It uses electromagnetic waves, sent by the radar dish or antenna.
4 The working principle of the radar is that radio waves bounce off solid surfaces; in this way it is possible to determine the bearings and distances of far away targets and deduce information about potential hazards.
5 The term 'gain' represents the capacity of the antenna to concentrate the irradiation energy in the dish.
6 A fix is a fixed point of reference on the land, which can be useful to find the position of a ship at sea.

4
1 f 2 d 3 a 4 c 5 b 6 e

5 6

We see everything because of reflected (1) **light**. Radar is a beam, not of visible light, but of a related form of (2) **energy**: microwave radiation. When an invisible beam of microwaves is directed outwards and something crosses its path, a little of the microwave energy is bounced back to its (3) **source**. The time it takes a pulse of microwave energy to travel out and be (4) **reflected** back, allows us to understand the distance from the object being tracked. The (5) **angle** of the returning energy, coming back to the radar, gives the (6) **altitude** of the object.
In 1935 Nazi dictator Adolph Hitler announced the rebirth of the German Air Force, the Luftwaffe. Anxious to protect their cities from the threat of German bombing, the British Government commissioned the Scottish radio (7) **expert** Robert Watson Watt to investigate the possibility of creating a death ray to shoot down Nazi aircrafts. Watson Watt took the ideas for a death (8) **ray** and turned them into the world's first practical radar system. Radar stands for Radio direction and ranging. Before 1935 radars were (9) **crude** and could only detect very large objects like a ship. In that year, Robert Watson Watt made a crucial breakthrough. He devised a radar that could spot something as small as an (10) **aircraft**, applying scientific principles already well understood at the time.

6
1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C

7
1 F (It belongs to the American Ministry of Defense)
2 F (It helps airborne users to determine their exact location)
3 T
4 T
5 T

8
1 e 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 b

9
1 It isn't displayed.
2 92 Km/h
3 Paris
4 Turning on the right
5 less than a km (0,9 km)

10 7

You know that incredibly uncomfortable feeling you get when you realise you are totally lost, for example in the woods or on the open ocean or in an unfamiliar city. With the global positioning system you can know exactly where you are, anywhere on the planet. All you need is a small hand-held receiver.
The system that makes it work is absolutely amazing. There are (1) **24** GPS satellites in orbit. They fly at an altitude of (2) **11,000** miles and there are always (3) **6** or (4) **7** of them overhead at any time. To find your location your receiver calculates exactly how far away it is from at least (5) **3** overhead satellites. Then it uses a little trigonometry. If you intersect (6) **2** spheres you get a circle. If you intersect (7) **3** spheres you get (8) **2** points. The Earth is a sphere. So if you have only (9) **3** satellites you can use the Earth as (10) **one** of the spheres.
Since most GPS receivers have maps built in, you can use your longitude and latitude to find your way out of the woods, to the shore or to your favourite restaurant.

11
Personal answer

Unit 8 – pp. 30-33

1
1 Great Britain
2 Sicily
3 Eastern Europe
4 Spain
5 Russia
6 Northern Italy
7 Ukraine

2 1 Partially cloudy
2 Northern Africa
3 Northern Europe, Russia
4 Turkey
5 Spain
6 The weather in Great Britain will probably be cloudy, with low temperatures around 4° C.

3 1 minimum temperature
2 maximum temperature

3 wind direction
4 wind force
5 marine forecast

4 8

A tornado watch is undergoing for our area. Currently, the temperature is 69 degrees with a thunderstorm. For tonight, strong to severe thunderstorms. Storms may produce large hail and strong winds. Low pressure 59, winds south, south-east at 10-20 miles per hour. Chance of rain 80%. And on Saturday, partly cloudy and windy. High pressure 69, winds west-south-west at 15-25 miles per hour. And Saturday night, a mostly clear sky, low pressure 44.

	Weather	Pressure	Wind Direction	Wind force
Tonight	strong to severe thunderstorms	Low 59	SSE	10 to 20 mph
Saturday morning	partly cloudy and windy	High 69	WSW	15 to 25 mph
Saturday night	a mostly clear sky	Low 44	/	/

5
1 A 2 D 3 E 4 C 5 B

6
1 Because the atmosphere is constantly changing.
2 They get their information from a number of sources, for example mobile weather observers, weather balloons, weather stations and satellites.
3 The 'A-Train' is a series of satellites which are orbiting and are collecting all sorts of data, including those that will help predict weather and climate changes.
4 Cloudsat will help improve weather forecasting, by studying the different aspects of clouds. Calipso will help predict climate change and how aerosols or particles affect the Earth's atmosphere.
5 They need to know the best time to plant and harvest their crops.

7
1 accurately
2 analyse
3 series
4 forecasting
5 rely on
6 severe
7 scheduled

8 9

Intv. What's the weather like today?
Male speaker It's cloudy and damp.
Intv. And what's the weather like?
Female speaker Brisk, it's brisk. Cool is the word, yeah. Yeah, brisk, it's wonderful.
Intv. What's the weather like today?
Male speaker It's a beautiful day in New York. It's cool and it's crisp. It's autumn.
Intv. What's the weather like today?
Female speaker OK, well it's really overcast and cloudy and it's a bit crisp and a little windy out, but it's pleasant.
Intv. What's the weather like?
Female speaker Now? Dull and grey.
Male speaker Cold.
Intv. And what's the weather like?
Old male speaker Weather? Breezy, bright, sunny, very nice, very healthy.
Intv. And what's the weather like today?
Female speaker The weather is beautiful today. It's a little cool, it's dry and it's a little breezy and sunny.
Intv. What's the weather like today?
Female speaker It's nice. It's not too cold and it's not too warm. It's pleasant.
Intv. And what's the weather like today?
Male speaker Sunny, mild, not too hot, not too cold. Great.
Intv. What's the weather like?
Female speaker Beautiful today, very nice, really nice. Like the south of France.
All speakers: Chilly, windy, cold and windy, very sunny, warm, very cold, windy, not very nice. It's raining.

Possible answer:

Sight	Touch/Feeling	Temperature	Opinion
cloudy	windy	cool	wonderful
overcast	breezy	cold	beautiful
dull	rainy	warm	pleasant
grey	damp	mild	nice
bright	crisp	hot	healthy
sunny	dry		

9
1 Because it can slow the plane and compromise the wings' ability to lift it.
2 You can take two different actions: de-icing and anti-icing.
3 The formation of frost can reduce lift and increase drag and the additional weight of ice increase the lift required to take off.
4 By spraying heated Type 1 glycol aircraft de-icing fluid.
5 After de-icing, to prevent further build-up.

10
1 wings, tail, stabilisers
2 increases, reduces
3 the lift required to take off increases
4 the first is performed to melt and remove ice, whilst the second to prevent further build-up.

11
1 d 2 a 3 e 4 b 5 c

12
1 c 2 f 3 b 4 e 5 d 6 a

13
Personal answer

Unit 9 – pp. 34-37

1
1 The most common ones are by air, rail, road, on the water.
2 Transport is fundamental both for trade between people and for establishing cultural exchanges and increasing understanding between different cultures.
3 The most common forms of infrastructure for land-based transport are airports, railway and bus stations, warehouses, trucking terminals, refueling depots and seaports.
4 Regulations are controlled by the category of transportation used.
5 Transport uses a large amount of land and causes air pollution.
6 Subsidies and planning.

2
1 d 2 g 3 a 4 b 5 c 6 e 7 h 8 f

3
A Electric train, (the greenest)
B Ship 1000-3000 tonnes
C Diesel electric train
D Ship 250-1000 tonnes
E Articulated lorry
F Lorry 10-20 tons (local delivery), (the most polluting one)
Personal answer

4 10

1 Beluga Airbus	two	Europe
2 Super Guppy	four	USA
3 747 Dreamlifter	four	USA
4 124 Antonov	four	Russia
5 225 Antonov	six	Russia

5
1 B 2 A 3 D 4 C

6
1 T 2 DS 3 F 4 F 5 F

7
1 C 2 D 3 A 4 B

8
1 They were developed to solve problems for the transport of large quantities of 'black gold' across the globe.
2 Crude tankers are the larger of the two. They move raw, unrefined oil from the places where it is pumped out of the earth to the refineries. Product tankers are smaller than crude tankers and move already-processed petroleum products to markets where they can be sold and used.
3 Oil tankers provide an easy and inexpensive way to transport oil over long distances.
4 The main disadvantages are linked to oil tanker accidents. For example, when oil spills into the sea, it creates enormous damage to nature, which takes many years to recover.
5 Its future is uncertain because man is looking for new ways of producing energy as oil reserves are finishing and ecological issues are becoming more important.

9
1 b 2 c 3 a

Unit 10 – pp. 38-41

1
1 Because it is important that warehouses are close to main transport facilities such as ports, roads, stations and rivers.
2 Cranes and forklift trucks, ISO standard pallets and pallet racks are commonly used.
3 The organisation of a warehouse is very important in order to save time, space and therefore money.
4 Warehouses have changed due to new technology and business demands.
5 Automated warehouses require very few people and they employ 'Just in Time' techniques, so goods are never stored for very long, meaning savings in space and time.

2
1 f 2 b 3 h 4 d 5 a 6 e 7 i 8 j 9 g 10 c

3
1 handling
2 seamless
3 retain
4 expand

4
1 D 2 C 3 B 4 A

5
1 …the standardisation of pallets.
2 …in order to stabilise the forklift when it lifts heavy loads.
3 …by the overhead guard.
4 …it is controlled from a computer and it is no longer driven by an operator.
5 …it can move in any direction, and so also to places that were previously off limits for this type of vehicle.

6
1 vague
2 manufacture
3 redesigned
4 resistance

7
1 The two main parts of an airport are the air side and the land side.
2 Gates are usually considered the border between the two areas.
3 An apron is the area of the airport in which aircraft are prepared for the flight, they are parked there, unloaded or loaded, refueled and boarded. It is not usually open to the general public and a license may be required to gain access.
4 The apron management service.
5 I.C.A.O. stands for International Civil Aviation Organization.

8
1 e 2 b 3 d 4 f 5 c 6 a

9 1 B 2 A 3 D 4 C

10
1 busiest
2 handled
3 imperative
4 up to date
5 expanding

11 11

The terminals are (1) **equipped** with two gantry cranes each. Container (2) **handling** at the terminal is carried out by straddle carriers and R.T.G. (rubber-tyred gantry) cranes. Most containers are (3) **overseas** cargo, but the volume of short-sea shipping containers is increasing.
Forty-six thousand new cars are unloaded each year in the port of Oslo. There are two port (4) **sheds** for storage of new cars and unloading track for further distribution by rail with departures every day. The port of Oslo handles a large volume of dry bulk. An (5) **increase** in construction work in the whole of Eastern Norway has resulted in heavy demand for cement and sand.
The port has two quays for oil tankers. As much as forty per cent of Norway's (6) **consumption** of oil products is unloaded at Oslo and stored in storage units.
Air traffic in Eastern Norway is also dependent on the port of Oslo, which receives all the jet (7) **fuel** used at Oslo's Gardermoen airport. The fuel is then freighted to the airport by a daily rail (8) **shuttle**.

Unit 11 – pp. 42-47

1
Personal answer

2
1 Yes, it is.
2 The 1991 Workplace Regulations
3 The 1992 Workplace Regulations
4 The employer
5 They have to notify occupational injuries, diseases and dangerous events.
6 They introduced the obligation for employers to carry out risk assessments and arrange for appropriate information and training.

3

1 fundamental	6 provided
2 employees	7 safe
3 range	8 arrange
4 appropriate	9 hazardous
5 notify	

4
2, 4

5
1 They concern hand luggage.
2 No, only for flights originating within the EU.
3 1 I
4 In a transparent and re-sealable plastic bag.
5 No, because the maximum quantity for each item is 100 ml.

6
1 F 2 T 3 T 4 T

7

On Vehicles	Features for users	Infrastructures
seat belts	cycling helmets	road signs
ABS	underpasses	speed cameras
airbags	cycling lanes	speed bumps
brake lights	pedestrian crossings	guardrails

8
1 J 2 A 3 E 4 H 5 K 6 G 7 L 8 D 9 F 10 C
11 B 12 I

9
1 …human activity.
2 …road accidents.
3 …ABS braking.
4 …cyclists.

10
1 The 'fleet monitoring' scheme foresees a sign printed on vehicles with a phone number that the general public can call to inform transport companies of any improper behaviour by their drivers.
2 To make the normal citizen responsible.
3 Because this scheme can be abused and is considered as a form of spying.
4 Personal answer.

11
Personal answer

12
1 E 2 B 3 A 4 D 5 C

13
1 In Lisbon.
2 In 2003.
3 Spain and France.
4 It has to reduce the risk of maritime accidents, marine pollution and death at sea.

14 12

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is the United Nations' specialised agency with responsibility for the safety and security of shipping and the prevention of marine pollution by ships.
Shipping is perhaps the most international of all the world's great industries and one of the most dangerous. The best way of improving safety at sea is by developing international regulations that are followed by all shipping nations. IMO has developed and adopted international regulations and global standards for seafarers, as well as international conventions and codes relating to search and rescue, the facilitation of international maritime traffic, the carriage of dangerous goods, tonnage measurement, fire protection, construction standards for new ships and security against piracy.

1 F (International Maritime Organization)
2 F (It is a specialised agency of the United Nations.)
3 T
4 F (IMO has developed international regulations and conventions relating to construction standards as well.)

15 13

Most people do not know that the (1) **fatal** injury rate for the warehousing industry is (2) **higher** than the average rate for industries in general. This may seem surprising but moving (3) **goods** and materials can be a dangerous job! There are numerous potential (4) **hazards** in warehouses including unsafe use of forklift trucks, improper handling of materials, ergonomic hazards and slipping, tripping and (5) **falling**.
To reduce the risk of accidents it is essential that potential hazards are communicated effectively to (6) **employees** by employers. This may be done in the form of training courses, manuals and signs and (7) **posters** in the workplace.
Many warehouse activities also require the use of safety equipment, which must also be provided by the employer. These may include safety (8) **helmets**, respiratory protection, (9) **masks** and special overalls. Electrical systems are particularly sensitive and should always come with instructions for use, (10) **warnings** and emergency procedures. In case of emergency it is especially important that (11) **exits** are clear and accessible and clearly marked, and that (12) **fire** extinguishers are available and in good working order.

16
Possible dangers: unsafe use of forklift trucks; improper handling of materials; ergonomic hazards; slipping, tripping and falling.
Safety measures: to communicate potential hazards; use of safety equipment; instructions for electrical systems; warnings and emergency procedures.

17
Possible answers:
The first sign warns you against the danger of an accident occurring when forklift trucks are operated.
The second sign advises you to pay attention to the slippery wet floor.
The third sign indicates where the first aid kit is located.
The fourth sign is located over a fire exit and reminds you that the exit must be kept clear in case of emergency.

18
Personal answer