МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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ЗАВДАННЯ

для виконання контрольної роботи з дисципліни

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VARIANT 1,7

General Description of a Ship

A ship is a complex construction made to carry cargoes, passengers and for other purposes. The main body of a ship is a hull. The forward part is called the bow, the rearmost part — the stern or aft. The ship's hull is limited by the main deck, sides (port and starboard) and the bottom. The hull is made up of frames covered with plating. The keel is the base of the ship.

Most ships have three decks: the main deck, the upper deck and the lower deck. The part of the hull below water is the ship's quickwork. The part above the surface is ship's freeboard. It is the distance between the waterline and the main deck.

The hull is divided into watertight compartments by decks (horizontally) and bulkheads (vertically). The main deck provides shelter for all the contents of the vessel. The deck which divides cargo spaces is called the tweendeck.

There are two lines on the hull of each ship. One shows the draught of a ship without cargo in her holds and the other shows the draught with a full cargo. These lines help to avoid overloading which is dangerous.

In dry cargo ships the cargo space is divided into holds. Openings giving access to the holds are called hatches. The hatches are equipped with hatch covers. The space between the holds and the bottom is called double bottom and is used for fuel, fresh water and ballast water. The hull contains the engine room with the propulsion plant, the superstructure with the navigating bridge and the crew's accommodation.

There are cargo-handling facilities on deck such as derricks, winches, cranes, windlasses, capstans, etc.

Task №1
Mark the words which are used for description of a ship

1. **double** bottom
2. frame
3. lighthouse
4. bow
5. port
6. deck
7. bulkhead
8. weather
9. plating
10. starboard side

Task №2
Match synonyms and antonyms to the following words.

Synonyms	
1. ship	a. underwater part
2. body	b. drinking water
3. stern	c. vessel
4. equipment	d. hatch
5. fresh water	e. aft
6. opening	f. facility
7. quick work	g. hull
Antonyms	
1. horizontally	a. quickwork

2. bow	b. ballast water
3. starboard side	c. vertically
4. freeboard	d. stern
5. fresh water	e. portside

Task № 3

Make the appropriate choice among (a), (b), (c),

1. Dry cargoes are carried
   a) in the double bottom
   b) in the engine room
   c) in the holds

2. The compartments must be
   a) fitted with doors
   b) watertight
   c) controlled by a video camera

3. Holds are separated from the engine room by
   a) bulkheads
   b) superstructure
   c) hatches

4. Crew's accommodation is the place where
   a) cargo is loaded
   b) ballast water is kept
   c) seamen live

5. Cargo handling facilities are located
   a) in the holds
   b) on deck
   c) on the navigating bridge

6. The hull is made up of frames covered with
   a) decks
   b) bulkheads
   c) plating

Task № 4

Match the following terms with the definitions

Definitions	Terms
1. Openings through which cargoes are loaded	a. hull
2. The underwater part of the hull	b. cargo handling facilities
3. The forward part of a ship	c. double bottom
4. The space for cargoes	d. hatch
5. Equipment for loading and discharging cargoes	e. stern (aft)
6. The body of the ship	f. quickwork
7. The rearmost part of a ship	g. hold
8. The part of the hull above the surface	h. freeboard
9. Left-hand side of a ship	i. bow
10.The space above the bottom for storage of fuel,	j. portside

fresh water and ballast water	

Task № 5

Complete the sentences with the appropriate words from the list.

Frames; fuel; hatches; plating; cargo handling facilities; bulkheads; crew's accommodation

1. Cabins for the crew are called ...
2. ... make the ship stronger.
3. ... help to load and discharge cargoes.
4. Openings giving access to the holds are called ...
5. ... are vertical steel walls dividing a ship into compartments
6. The hull is made up of frames covered with ...
7. The double bottom is used for carrying ...

Task №6

Answer the questions.

1) What is the main body of the ship?
2) What is the hull made up of?
3) What cargo spaces are there in dry cargo ships?
4) What does superstructure include?
5) What cargo handling facilities are on deck?
6) What do we call a bow? A stern?
7) What do we call ship's quickwork? Ship's freeboard?
8) What is the base of a ship?
9) Where does the crew live?
10) What are ships designed for?

Exercise №7

Translate the sentences.

1) Основной частью судна является корпус судна.
2) Корпус судна собран из шпангоутов, покрытых обшивкой.
3) Грузовое пространство под главной палубой разделено на трюмы.
4) На каждом судне есть ходовой мостик.
5) Все люки снабжены автоматическими люковыми закрытиями.
6) Эти танки используются для водного балласта и жидкого топлива.
7) Все палубные надстройки были выкрашены в белый цвет.
8) Переборки в помещениях экипажа покрыты специальным пластиком.

Task7

Translate the dialogue

- Мы находимся на главной палубе. Трюмы открыты для погрузки.
- Да, мы загружаем в них различные генеральные грузы.
- Трюмы закрывают чем-нибудь?
- Конечно, трюмы оборудованы автоматическими люковыми крышками, которые защищают груз от возможного повреждения.
- А что за механизм на носовой части судна?
- Это брашпиль. Он используется для того, чтобы бросать и поднимать якорь (to drop anchor, to weigh anchor).
- Что это за вертикальный большой цилиндр на корме?
- Это шпиль для работы со швартовыми (mooring ropes).
- Очень интересно. Спасибо за объяснение.

VARIANT 3, 9

Types of Cargo

Many ships sail in seas. Merchant ships take cargo in some port and deliver it to another port.
The act of hiring a ship to carry cargo is called chartering. A complete chartering contract is known as a charter party.
A cargo ship or a freighter is any sort of a ship or a vessel that carries cargo, goods and materials from one port to another.
Cargo ships are often equipped with cranes and other mechanisms to load and unload cargo.
Dockers load and discharge (unload) cargo.
There are different types of cargo.
General cargo is usually packed in boxes or bags, barrels or containers. Sometimes general cargoes are transported in pieces or unpacked cargo items such as locomotives, lorries, heavyweights, timber logs.
Bulk cargo is unpacked cargo of one commodity. Dry bulk cargo, such as grain, ore, and fertilizers is carried in specially designed ships called bulk carries.
Liquid cargoes such as crude oil, spirits, petroleum, edible oils and liquefied gas are carried in tankers.

Task 1
Classify different types of cargo:

	bulk cargo	**liquid cargo**	**general cargo**
locomotives cotton in bales coal timber logs ore sugar in bags grain petrol fertilizers salt fuel oils oil products wheat cars lubricating oils			

Task 2 Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is the function of a merchant ship?
2. What is chartering?
3. What are the cargo ships equipped with?
4. What are the main types of cargoes?

Specialized Ships

Container ships are equipped with their own gantry cranes that load and discharge containers. Container ships may carry general cargoes, liquid cargoes or refrigerated cargoes. The advantages of carrying cargo in containers are: efficient and rapid cargo handling; few stevedores are required; less pilferage because the cargo is stored in locked containers
Timber carriers carry timber and can easily be recognized by their derricks.
Heavy-load vessels are designed to lift and carry extremely heavy cargo on the main deck. Their features are very heavy derricks, masts and lifting-blocks. Their cargoes, such as drilling platforms, engines, yachts, trains, are loaded onto the main deck. A special way of loading and carrying heavy

cargo is performed by submerging the ship. She must be equipped with a powerful pumping-system.

Refrigerated-cargo vessels (Reefers) are ships that carry perishable] cargoes, such as meat or fruit. Ships are equipped with refrigerating plants.

Universal vessels can carry practically any types of cargo, including refrigerated goods and liquids.

Passenger liners and modern cruise ships are used for making luxurious holiday trips to distant countries and ports. On board there is a whole range of facilities for relaxation like swimming pools, cinemas, bars, casinos, theaters etc.

Lightships serve as beacons for navigation and are anchored in the vicinity of crowded channels or seaways. They are usually not self-propelled, it means that they are towed to their position.

Icebreakers are designed to ride up the ice and crush a way through for other ships to follow. It requires a powerful engine and considerable strengthening of her stern.

Task 3

Match the words in the first column with those in the second column.

A. Merchant ships	1. No cargo handling equipment
B. Tramps	2. Deepens port fairways, canals
C. General cargo	3. Submerging and emerging
D. Bulk cargo	4. Marine research
E. Tankers	5. Transportation of grain
F. Ro/Ro ships	6. The most modem communication equipment
G. Heavy lift ship	7. No fixed schedule
H. Buoyage vessel	8. Beacon
I. Search and Rescue vessels	9. Placing and maintenance
J. Lightship	10. Carry crude oil or edible oil
K. Survey ship	11. Different types of cargo
L. Dredger	12. Own gantry cranes
M Container ship	13. Crates, boxes, bags and pieces
N. Motor ships	14. Crush a way through for other ships
O. Icebreakers	15. Internal combustion engine
P. Reefers	16. Assist ships in entering and leaving the port
Q. Salvage ships	17. Carry perishable cargoes
R. Tugs	18. Give assistance to the ships in distress

Roll-on / Roll-off Ships (Ro-Ro Ships)

Depending on the cargo handling method ships may be divided into:

Lo-Lo (Lift-on/ Lift-off) vessels using cranes or cargo derricks for loading;

Ro-Ro (Roll-on/ Roll-off) vessels using roiled vehicles for loading/ discharging;

Fo-Fo (Float-on/ Float-off) vessels using the docking method of loading/ discharging and hybrid vessels using a combination of above methods.

Ro-Ro vessels have brought a revolution in the world's shipping. These vessels can be loaded and discharged far quicker that the conventional ships. On Ro-Ro ship cargo is rolled on and rolled off on lorries or trailers. The great advantage of this system is that no cargo equipment is required. These vessels can carry not only packed goods but bulk cargoes as well.

Liners and Tramps

Vessels designed to transport cargo or passengers are called merchant ships. They may be classified as liners and tramps.

Liners carry cargo between two fixed destinations. Their sailing schedules are prearranged - they have a fixed homeport, port of destination an] port of call, and fixed ETA and ETD (Estimated Time of Arrival and Estimate Time of Departure).

Freighters that carry cargoes according to schedules that are not fixed are called tramps. Homeports, ports of destination, ports of call, ETA and ETD differ with every voyage.

Depending on their sailing range all vessels may be divided into limited sailing range vessels (or coasters), designed to sail in a certain area or at a certain distance from the port of shelter and unlimited sailing range vessels (or deep vessels), designed to sail to any area of the World Ocean. A coaster carries cargo along the coast or on sea-voyages. Trans-Atlantic voyages are quit common. A coaster is of limited length and tonnage.

Task 4

Insert the appropriate word from the list:

tankers, reefers, dredgers, heavy-lift cargo carrier, tramps, coaster, passenger liner, salvage tug, merchant ships, liner

1. A cargo ... is a freighter running to a fixed time-table between two or more ports on a regular service.
2. ... carry cargo between ports ail over the world as and when cargoes are available.
3. … are designed to carry many different kinds of liquid cargo.
4. The main features of ... are the immensely unimportant masts, the enormous number of lifeboats, and the great length of enclosed promenade deck.
5. … carry perishable goods such as meat, fruits, etc., which require special ventilating equipment.
6. The primary purpose of a ... is to carry cargo.
7. A ... can be seen anywhere around our coasts, in any port, large or small.
8. An ocean going ... is a fast high-powered motor vessel, which can deal with most disasters at sea in the worst of weathers.
9. ... are necessary to maintain the depth of water in channels, docks, and basins.
10. A ... can transport heavy units such as locomotives.

Task 5

Answer the questions:

1. What are merchant ships?
2. What types of cargo do you know?
3. What cargoes do tankers and bulkers carry?
4. How can general cargo ships load or discharge their cargo?
5. What specialized ships do you know?
6. What are the advantages of container's ship?
7. What is special purpose vessels designed for?
8. What is the difference between liners and tramps?
9. How are the ships divided according to their methods of loading/discharging and the kind of propelling machinery?

VARIANT 2, 8

Read and translate the text

Ship's Personnel

A modern cargo ship has two departments on her board: the deck department and the engine department.

The deck department includes navigators, the boatswain and sailors (able seamen AB and ordinary seamen OS). Navigators are called according to their position on board ship: the master (captain), the chief mate and watch mates (the second and the third).

The engine department consists of the chief engineer, the second engineer, the third engineer, the electrical engineer (electrician) and some motormen. The number of engineers varies depending on the class of the equipment installed.

Time on board ship is divided into periods called "watches". Navigators keep sea watch on the bridge. Marine engineers keep watch in the engine room. They relieve each other of watch every four hours.

Ship's personnel (crew members) keep watch day and night navigating the vessel or operating the engine to secure safety of navigation. The ship and the crew are under command of the master who is responsible for everything on board.

Task1

Translate the words, word combinations and sentences.

нести вахту

Экипаж судна несет вахту круглосуточно.

Где несут вахту судоводители (судомеханики, инженеры-электрики)?

Мотористы сейчас не несут вахту, они отдыхают.

сменять с вахты

Члены экипажа сменяют друг друга с вахты через четыре часа.

Как часто судоводители сменяют друг друга с вахты?

Кто сменяет с вахты старшего помощника?

команда, отделение

Палубная команда и команда машинного отделения - это две части экипажа.

Сколько команд на грузовом судне и какие?

включать, входить в состав, состоять из

Каждый член экипажа входит в состав одной из команд.

Кого включает палубная команда?

Из кого состоит команда машинного отделения?

обеспечить безопасность

Все члены экипажа должны выполнять свои обязанности хорошо, чтобы

обеспечить безопасность судна.
Существуют ли правила, которые обеспечивают безопасность судоходства?

отвечать за что-либо
Капитан отвечает за безопасность судна и надлежащую работу его экипажа.
Кто отвечает за всё на борту судна?
Старший механик отвечает за работу команды машинного отделения

управлять судном; судоходство; плавание; навигация; штурман
Штурманы управляют судном, находясь на ходовом мостике.
Судоходство должно быть безопасным.
Сколько штурманов в экипаже судна?
Каковы основные обязанности штурманов?
Все члены экипажа обеспечивают безопасность плавания.

обслуживать, эксплуатировать двигатель
Механики и инженеры-электрики работают в машинном отделении; они обслуживают двигатель.
Какую работу выполняет персонал машинного отделения по обслуживанию двигателей?

устанавливать оборудование
На судне установлено современное оборудование.
Кто обслуживает оборудование, установленное в машинном отделении?
Установленное на судне оборудование - несовременное, его необходимо заменить.

Task №2
Translate the dialogue.

- Сколько человек в экипаже современного торгового судна?
- Как правило, экипажи грузовых судов небольшие, они состоят из 10-12 человек.
- Кто обычно входит в состав судовой команды?
- Судоводители, судомеханики, электромеханики, матросы-мотористы, боцман и повар.
- Какова общая задача экипажа?
- Прежде всего, члены экипажа должны обеспечивать безопасность мореплавания, хорошо выполняя свои обязанности.
- Все члены экипажа несут вахту?
- Все, кто входит в состав экипажа судна, несут вахту в определенное время в определенном месте.

Read and translate the text

Crew's Duties

Every crew member has his special responsibilities on board ship.
The captain or the master is responsible for the safety of the ship, her crew, cargoes and passengers, if any. The chief mate is the head of the deck department who allocates duties to the crew. He is the master's administrative assistant; he is responsible for the ship's safety equipment and provides the ship with provision and supply.
The second mate is responsible for the cargo, for loading and unloading at the ports of departure and destination.
The third mate chooses the charts for the coming voyage, plots the course and makes necessary directions on the charts according to the latest navigational information.
Besides, all navigators are in charge of keeping efficient communication at sea.
The boatswain and sailors are responsible to the chief mate; they carry out routine activities such as painting, washing and scrubbing decks, holds and ship's accommodations, rust-prevention, maintenance of cargo gear and life- saving appliances, watch keeping at the wheel as helmsmen or lookouts.
The personnel of the engine department, engineers and motormen, operate and maintain the engine room equipment, propulsion machinery, machinery, deck machinery. They carry out regular maintenance work in order to avoid breakdowns.
The chief mate and his subordinates are responsible for bunkering and pumping in and out ballast water.
A modern ship has rather complex electric equipment and devices and it is the electrical engineer who is responsible for proper maintenance of every electric device on board. The electrical engineer's duty is to keep electrical equipment in good order and condition and to repair it in case of trouble.
All crew members should have sufficient knowledge of English to perform their duties properly and safely.

Task №3

Match the verbs in the left column with the nouns in the right column.

	Verbs	Nouns
1	allocate	breakdown
2	repair	painting, washing
3	choose	equipment/machinery
4	carry out	deck machinery
5	wash, scrub, paint	ballast water
6	have	devices (in case of trouble)
7	plot	responsibilities
8	load/ unload	charts
9	operate	duties
10	provide with	decks, holds, accommodations

11	make	course
12	pump (in/ out)	provision and supply
13	maintain	cargo
14	avoid	corrections

Task4

Match responsibilities with the position

	Responsibilities	**Position**
1	He corrects charts before every voyage.	
2	It is his responsibility to ensure safe navigation of the vessel.	
3	He keeps the ship's hull, holds and decks in good condition.	
4	He is responsible for bunkering and pumping operations.	
5	His task is to steer the ship precisely according to the instructions of the watch officer.	
6	He is the head of the deck department.	
7	He is in charge of loading and unloading the cargo at the ports.	
8	He assists the captain and supplies the ship with provision.	
9	He maintains and repairs the engine-room equipment.	
10	He keeps a sharp lookout.	
11	He is responsible for the life of people and safety of goods on board.	
12	He is the head of the deck department.	

VARIANT 4,10

Safety at Sea

Seafaring has always been one of the most dangerous occupations. Collisions, grounding (stranding), capsizing, fire damage, engine trouble, foundering are the main accidents of many maritime casualties

In a survival situation a man is suddenly exposed to many threats: drowning, cold, thirst, hunger, despair, and everybody sailing should know how to fight these conditions.

Of course, it's necessary to have a good ship with sufficient stability, water and weather tight and properly equipped. However, safety on a ship is not guaranteed by availability on board of the compulsory safety systems. Since most of the accidents are the result of human errors, nowadays safety rests mostly on the professional competence of ship's crew. Courses and regular drills teach the crew to use safety equipment in case of accident.

In every case of collision it is the duty of the captain of each ship to stay by the vessel in distress to render any assistance to the damaged vessel, her captain, crew or passengers.

Survival at sea is the ability to stay alive when the person's life is threatened usually as a result of a shipwreck. In such case crew members and passengers often have to abandon the ship making use of survival craft or personal life-saving appliances.

A decision to leave the ship damaged is taken by the master when the destruction of the ship is imminent.

Before abandoning, a distress signal should be sent giving the vessel's position, the engine stopped and portable radio taken to the survival craft, warm clothing collected, lifejackets properly donned. Once the order has been given, it is the master's responsibility to get the crew and passengers off the ship quickly as possible.

Task№1

Match the words and their definitions

1	to collide	**A**	to run aground
2	to capsize	**B**	to meet and strike
3	to founder	**C**	to fill with water and sink
4	to ground	**D**	to overturn

5	to strand	E	to run aground

Task №2

Match the two parts of the sentences.

1	Cold, thirst, hunger or despair	A	a. as in some circumstances you may not have sufficient strength to save yourself without help.
2	The ability to swim is not enough	B	b. may kill a person within minutes or days depending on the situation.
3	It is important to have a ship	C	c. should send a distress signal giving her position
4	Courses and drills teach the crew	D	d. equipped with safety systems
5	In case of accident the crew	E	e. for the safety of the ship
6	Master is responsible	F	f. must abandon the ship with the help of life-saving appliances
7	A ship in distress	G	g. to use safety equipment

Task №3

Correct the false information in the following sentences

1. Seafaring has always been a risky occupation.
2. Seamen have a better chance to survive in an accident nowadays because ships are regulated by strict laws, the crews are well-trained and the equipment is considerably improved.
3. Seafarers should not pay much attention to the safety at sea as accident may happen very seldom.
4. The ability to swim is enough to survive in difficult situations.
5. The will to survive is the best weapon against the weather conditions.

6. Nowadays safety of a ship mostly depends on the safety equipment.
7. A decision to leave the ship is taken by the ratings.

Task№4

Translate the sentences

1. Мореплавание всегда было опасным занятием.
2. Суда в море могут столкнуться, сесть на мель, опрокинуться и затонуть.
3. В случае кораблекрушения команда должна покинуть судно, используя спасательные средства.
4. Большинство аварий на море - это результат человеческих ошибок, и экипаж судна должен уметь правильно пользоваться спасательным оборудованием на борту.
5. При аварии моряки должны подать сигнал бедствия, остановить двигатель, надеть спасательные жилеты и покинуть судно как можно быстрее.

Task №5

Answer the questions

1. What accidents can happen at sea?
2. Why has seafaring always been a dangerous occupation?
3. What is a man exposed to when in water?
4. What is the most important requirement for a person who goes to sea?
5. What are the main causes of most accidents at sea?
6. When should you leave the ship damaged?
7. What should be done before abandoning?
8. Who is responsible for the safety of a ship?

VARIANT 5

Safety Regulations

After the Second World War the volume of transporting goods by sea has grown greatly. Sailing in congested waters has become rather dangerous.
To avoid accidents at sea and coordinate international maritime safety the International Maritime Organization (IMO) was established in 1948. Nowadays more than 100 countries are the members of this organization. IMO performs man functions through its Committees, which work out special regulations and documents, such as: International Regulation for Preventing Collisions at Sea, International Convention on Preventing Pollution at Sea, International Regulations for Safety at Sea. These documents are well known to all the mariners and must be strictly obeyed in practical navigation.
Reduced manning on modern ships, failure to keep a good lookout, language and communication problems, traffic in congested waters are the main causes of marine accidents nowadays.
In narrow channels vessels should proceed with great care and caution. Usually, speed is also reduced. In some places soundings are taken to avoid running aground. Banks, underwater rocks, shallow waters may threaten the ship's safety. As a rule, all the dangers are shown on the charts. They are also described in pilot-books. That's why pilot-books and charts should always be carefully consulted. When sailing in dangerous areas a good lookout should be always kept.
In the areas of intensive traffic ships may sometimes collide with each other or cause some damage. To minimize the risk of such accidents, the area of some channels is divided into separate lanes (traffic lanes). Along each of these lanes ships may proceed only in one fixed direction. Shore-based Radar stations in these areas help the ships to navigate safely.

Task №1

Match the verbs with the nouns. Make up sentences using these pairs of words.

1	to avoid	**A**	lookout
2	to prevent	**B**	into traffic lanes
3	to keep	**C**	speed
4	to proceed	**D**	accidents

5	to divide	**E**	maritime safety
6	to reduce	**F**	in one direction
7	to coordinate	**G**	collisions
8	to show	**H**	in congested waters
9	to sail	**I**	the documents
10	to obey	**J**	on charts

Task№2

Translate the following sentences.

1. В узком проходе суда должны следовать с осторожностью.
2. Чтобы избежать столкновения в районах интенсивного движения судам следует соблюдать международные правила по предупреждению столкновений в море.
3. С какой целью (зачем) некоторые узкие каналы с интенсивным движением были разделены на полосы движения?
4. Каковы основные причины аварий в море?
5. При следовании судов в опасных районах судоводители должны обращаться к картам и лоции.
6. Безопасность судна зависит не только от современного оборудования на борту, но, главным образом, от грамотности экипажа.
7. Именно капитан несет ответственность за безопасность судна.
8. Экипаж судна, терпящий бедствие, должен подать сигнал бедствия с указанием своих координат, заглушить двигатель и спуститься в спасательную шлюпку, надев спасательный жилет.

Task№3

Translate the dialogue, based on the text.

- Почему плавание в районах с интенсивным движением опасно?
- Потому, что объем перевозимых грузов сильно возрос.
- Что нужно сделать, чтобы уменьшить риск столкновения в море?
- Нужно придерживаться международных правил предотвращения столкновений в море.
- А где указаны опасности, с которыми может встретиться судно?
- Они описаны в лоции и указаны на картах, при плавании в опасных районах нужно обязательно к ним обращаться.

Variant 6

Survival Crafts

Most often the main life-saving appliance is a lifeboat.
There are open, partially enclosed and totally enclosed types. They are wooden, steel, aluminum and glassfibre plastic lifeboats. Modern lifeboats are fast and highly maneuverable. If they are properly designed, equipped and handled they can withstand the worst of sea conditions and safely operate in shallow water. A lifeboat is to save lives, and it will only be able to do that if
a) it is properly maintained and
b) the crew know how to operate it.
So it is necessary for the crew to maintain the boat and also carry out drills with it. Rescue boats are part of the requirement of new international regulations. The boat is designed to rescue persons in distress. It can be launched from the ship within a few minutes, even when then ship is under way. Rescue boats have either an inboard engine or an outboard engine. That enables them to achieve a speed of at least 6 km.
The inflatable life rafts form one more life-saving appliance. They are made in different sizes from 6 to 25 persons. If it is not possible to launch the lifeboat it may be necessary to use the life rafts to abandon the ship. The rafts may be inflated on board and lowered by davit or they may be thrown overboard in their container and then be inflated.

Task №1
Which one is different

1. open lifeboat, rescue boat, pilot boat, totally enclosed boat
2. launch, rise, lower, fall, go down
3. fiberglass, stone, wooden, rubber
4. rescue, save, retrieve, design
5. provide, supply, equip, inflate

Task №2
Fill in the blanks using these words

a) to render b) to reduce c) to protect d) to detect e) to support

The primary functions of survival crafts are 1. _____ survivors out of water and thus 2. _____ body cooling, 3. _____ survivors from wind, rain, sea and cold, 4. _____ location for search and rescue services, 5. _____ first medical aid possible in such circumstances

Task №3

Fill in the missing verbs in the sentences below. Choose from the following list

a) swim b) jump c) board d) right e) operate f) don g) keep

Before being assigned to shipboard duties, all seamen shall receive training in personal survival techniques to be able to:

1. ... a lifejacket
2. safety ... from a height into the water
3. ... an inverted life raft
4. ... while wearing a lifejacket
5. ... afloat without a lifejacket
6. ... a survival craft from ship and water while wearing a lifejacket
7. … survival craft equipment

Task №4

Fill in the missing verbs in the sentences below. Choose from the following list

a) pump out b) keep c) push d) will be distributed e) sit down
f) drink g) join h) enter i) obey j) fire k) is

1. ... lifeboat/liferaft only when ordered by an officer.
2. Do not... each other when entering the lifeboat.
3. ... in the lifeboat/liferaft immediately.
4. ... your lifejackets on.
5. ...the water.
6. Provisions and drinking water ... by an officer.
7. Warning! Do not... sea water whatever the situation.
8. Strictly ... all instructions given by the officer.
9. Discipline in the lifeboat/liferaft ... of vital importance.
10.... rockets to attract attention.
11.... the other lifeboats/life rafts.

Task №5

Answer the questions:

1. Why is a lifeboat considered to be the main life-saving equipment?
2. What types of lifeboats can be found on board ships?
3. What are lifeboats made of?
4. What is lifeboat designed for?
5. In what case should liferafts be used?
6. What are the primary functions of survival crafts?

41. Under Way and Shutting-Down
42. Vibration
43. Gas Turbines
44. Functions
45. Refrigerating Plants
46. Compressor
47. Condenser
48. Regulation
49. Deck Machinery
50. Maintenance on Board
51. Maintenance of Machinery
52. Repairs
53. Bunkering
54. General Ships
55. Ordering Spare Parts
56. Marine Pollution
57. Sewage and Waste Water Treatment System
58. Marine Incinerator
59. Marpol