

## English for Mariners



Tony Grice

# English for Mariners


A Two-Level Course Book

Published by  
Arbeitsbereich Linguistik, wwu Münster  
LdV-Project LCCTV  
2009

Published by  
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster  
Arbeitsbereich Linguistik  
Hüfferstraße 27, 48149 Münster  
<http://santana.uni-muenster.de>

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This work has been funded with support from the European Commission within the Leonardo da Vinci Innovation Transfer Project *Language Competence Certification Tools for the Vocations (LCCTV)*. See <http://lcctv.uni-muenster.de> for more information. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Typeset by Johannes Schwall and Prinzipalsatz Typographie Münster  
Printed in Germany by Buersche Druckerei Neufang KG, Gelsenkirchen

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# Introduction

The seafarers, who transport the world's international trade back and forth across the oceans, are of all nationalities and speak hundreds of different languages. Their life style has many attractions but it can also be austere and physically demanding. This combined with brutal weather, hazardous cargoes and attacks by pirates all makes for very dangerous working conditions. To make things safer, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) acts by setting international standards and procedures for ships and seafarers. One such action was taken in 1995 when, aware that many marine accidents were caused by seafarers simply not being able to understand each other, the IMO established English as the international language of the sea.

English language competence is now required for certification of officers in most countries and so is provision of English language training for crews. To work efficiently in any position of responsibility on a ship a mariner needs not only a basic knowledge of general English but also a highly specialised lexicon of words and terms which are in everyday use on board. It is this language that is tested by, for example, the IMO's Model Course 3.17 'Maritime English'.

In 2007 the European Commission's Leonardo da Vinci programme financed a project, *Language Competence Certification Tools for the Vocations (LCCTV)*. One of the aims of the LCCTV project has been to develop materials both for testing the second language competence of mariners and for teaching them the language that they require for professional certification. One of the results is this course book: *English for Mariners*.

*English for Mariners* is written with trainee mariners in mind and therefore does not assume that users will have an in-depth knowledge of maritime matters. Support for language teachers using the material is provided in the form of glossaries and background maritime information, along with answers to all exercises, in a separate volume called *Guidance Notes for Teachers*.

The material is arranged in two courses, each at a different level: level 1 is Pre-Intermediate (CEFR-A2 / IELTS 3 and below) and level 2 is Intermediate (CEFR-B2 / IELTS 5). Both levels are concerned with the language used when mooring, belaying, stowing, measuring, piloting, naming hull and deck parts, describing sea and weather conditions, making measurements and doing the mathematics required for navigation. Both levels are organised into five units under the following headings: 1A *Ship handling*, 2A *Emergencies*, 3A *Navigation*, 4A *Meteorology*, and 5A *Cargo handling*. These units present structures and vocabulary which are

recognisably natural English in a maritime context. However, because a very important part of communication at sea is done over VHF radio, which involves a set of conventions and protocols that are not like natural speech, and because there is also a lot of heavy jargon as well as abbreviations and acronyms, these things have been termed *Seaspeak* called: *1B Ship handling in Seaspeak*, *2B Emergencies in Seaspeak* etc.

The main feature of the *Seaspeak* units is Standard Marine Communication Phrases (SMCPS). SMCPS are a large set of phrases and words which can be slotted together to meet the VHF communication needs of common marine situations. They were formally adopted by the IMO in 2001 as a standardised way of communicating by VHF radio; ship to ship and ship to shore. Their purpose is to eliminate ambiguity in VHF radio communication and simplify communication between people who do not share the same first language. SMCPS are models of good communication practice and though few mariners or coastguards actually use purely SMCPS, trained people will resort to them when there is a language problem or when there is a lot of radio interference. SMCPS are a very important aspect of both level 1 and 2 and they are explained more fully in the *Guidance Notes for Teachers*.

### *Acknowledgements*

I would like to acknowledge the help I have received in the writing of this material from John Bray of the Dover coastguards and staff and students at the Mersin Maritime Academy, Turkey.

Tony Grice

September 2009



Level 1

# Unit 1A Ship handling



## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** Ship parts and people

**Structures:** present tenses – simple/continuous

## 1 Introduction

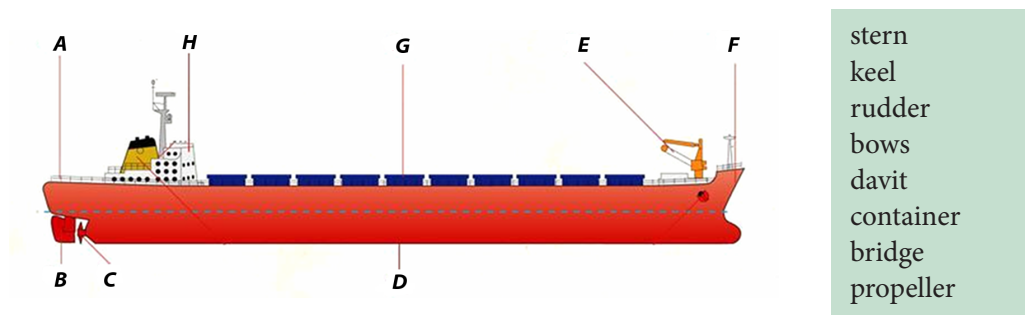
**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of ship's motion.**

- 1) When the wind hits a ship amidships which of these vessels turns towards the wind?
  - a) tug
  - b) tanker
  - c) yacht
- 2) What do the words *axial* and *transverse* describe?
  - a) rudders
  - b) sails
  - c) propellers
- 3) Which of these is *pitch*?
  - a) bow up, stern down
  - b) port up starboard down
  - c) whole ship up and down
- 4) Waves from astern make a ship speed up and slow down. This is called:
  - a) yawing
  - b) heaving
  - c) surging
- 5) *Rolling* is caused by:
  - a) waves from abeam
  - b) wind from astern
  - c) ship moving against the current

## 2 Vocabulary

### Parts of a Ship

**Exercise 2.** Use these words to name the parts of the ship (A–H) and name any other parts you know.



stern  
keel  
rudder  
bows  
davit  
container  
bridge  
propeller

**Exercise 3.** Write these words onto the correct places in the diagram:

port side    starboard side    dead astern    abaft    after end    forward end

**Exercise 4.** Match the words on the left with definitions on the right.

bows  
stern  
port side  
starboard side  
aft  
forward  
hull  
keel  
bridge  
hatch way  
galley  
windlass  
quarters

towards the front  
opening in the deck  
right side  
a projection below the hull  
living area  
command station  
machine to move heavy things  
point that is most forward  
kitchen  
the rear  
towards the rear  
body of a ship  
left side

**Exercise 5. Each of these sentences has an error. Find the error and correct it.**

Example: Go forward towards a bows.

Go forward towards the bows. ✓

1) The windlass are aft of the bridge.

---

2) Crews quarters are in the port side.

---

3) Help I out in the galley please.

---

4) Go through the hatchway and into the deck.

---

5) Report you to the bridge now.

---

6) We paint and scrape a hull of this ship.

---

7) The propeller are broken.

---

8) Some keel hit the rocks.

---

9) Clean the ship from a bows to a stern.

---

10) There is a hole in the starboard sides of the hull.

---

## People on board

**Exercise 6. Match the job with the description.**

Master	sailor responsible for food
Second Engineer	technical expert
Purser	helps maintain engines
Third Officer	safety officer who does the 8–12 watch
Marine Oiler	learner
Ordinary Seaman	the captain of a ship
Electrician	officer in charge of accounts
Cook	supervises engine department

**Exercise 7. Put the jobs in the list into these ship's departments.**

Deck department	Engineering department	Steward's department
-----------------	------------------------	----------------------

**Exercise 8. Write sentences which describe the work of:****a) an able seaman, b) a pilot**

a) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 9. Match the speech bubbles (a–h) with the jobs in the list in Exercise 6.**

**a)** I was in charge of a ship for many years but now I work ashore. People still call me 'Captain'.

**c)** I do general maintenance on board ship. I chip, scrape and paint the hull and decks and keep lifeboats in good condition.

**e)** My job is safety officer and I have responsibility for the ship eight hours a day.

**g)** I work onboard with circuits, generators, switches and coils.

**b)** I am the officer responsible for administration and supply. I handle the money. The cooks and stewards answer to me.

**d)** I work under orders from the Chief and under me there are juniors who do daily maintenance of important equipment.

**f)** I help the engineer with the propulsion equipment.

**h)** I order and store supplies. I am concerned with galley hygiene and the preparation of food.

### 3 Structures

#### Present Tenses

**Exercise 10.** Say which sentences are in the *Simple Present* and which sentences are in the *Present Continuous*.

- 1) I am travelling at three knots.
- 2) We sail from Dover to Calais every day.
- 3) The Second Engineer supervises the engine room.
- 4) We're leaving harbour now.

**Exercise 11.** Say which of the above sentences are about:

- 1) facts that are true at any time
- 2) things that are happening now
- 3) repeated actions
- 4) things that happen for a limited time

**Exercise 12.** Choose the correct option in the brackets.

- 1) Crews of ships (*are/being*) in departments. The deck department (*has/is having*) responsibility for ship handling and general maintenance. The engineering department (*is dealing/deals*) with propulsion. The stewards department (*is handling/handles*) supplies and living quarters.
- 2) This seaman (*is cleaning/cleans*) the decks at the moment. He (*is getting/gets*) more and more experience.
- 3) The chief cook (*is/is being*) not available right now. He (*is working/works*) in the kitchen. Today he (*supervises/is supervising*) a new seaman.

**Exercise 13. The words of these sentences are mixed up. Write the sentences correctly.**

Example: master about knows maritime ship's A law

Answer: A ship's master knows about maritime law. ✓

1) are by we stars navigating the

We \_\_\_\_\_

2) am watch not I tonight standing

\_\_\_\_\_

3) route am planning the I

\_\_\_\_\_

4) navigating collisions by we avoid safely

We \_\_\_\_\_

5) not leaving our arriving but berth we are

We \_\_\_\_\_

6) and a movement ship's swell wind tide affect Wind

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 14. Match the beginnings with the endings of these sentences.**

We are leaving

I plan

The deck hand is

Everyone

I am making fast

The ship

My job is to

each route very carefully.

stands watch.

to a buoy.

is sinking.

maintain the engines.

port now.

helping the cook.

## 4 Reading

**Exercise 15.** In the past a ship's log was a book for recording the distance a ship travelled. Now it is much more. Discuss with a partner what information is in a modern ship's log.



**Exercise 16.** Study this entry in a ship's log and answer the questions:

### Text 1

Wed. 5th July	We are at single anchor in Plymouth Sound
Tues. 10 July 15.00	The pilot comes on board
15.30	We weigh anchor and proceed towards the harbour
16.15	The ship grounds on the western side of Plymouth Sound
17.45	Two tugs lash alongside. They put up a head line and a stern line
18.15	The ship goes off into deep water. We make fast to a mooring buoy.
18.30	Pilot leaves the ship

- 1) Find words in the log that mean:
  - a) one
  - b) (to) raise
  - c) (to) go towards
  - d) rope/cable
  - e) (to) tie up (2 ×)
- 2) What does the log describe?
  - a) a ship sinking
  - b) a ship leaving harbour
  - c) an accident
- 3) Which one of these things does not happen in the log of 5th July?
  - a) towing
  - b) docking
  - c) mooring
  - d) reversing



**Exercise 17. Before you read Text 2; work with a partner to make a list of all the things Ordinary Seamen do. Then, as you read, compare your list with the text.**

**Text 2: The work of an Ordinary Seaman (os)**

Ordinary Seamen work in all departments: deck, engineering and stewarding. They help with docking and undocking and sometimes stand watch. Most of the time Ordinary Seamen maintain the vessel; chipping, scraping and painting. They also clean the vessel's interior and help in the galley.

Living conditions for Ordinary Seamen are different from ship to ship. On large ships Ordinary Seamen have private rooms and share bathrooms. Smaller ships have multiple berthing areas.

With experience an Ordinary Seaman can get promotion to Able Seaman.

1) Find a word in the text that means 'leaving port'.

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What three things do Ordinary Seamen do to maintain a vessel?

a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_

3) What word in the text means 'inside'?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) What term in the text means crews quarters? (3 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

5) What word means to go up a rank?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 18. Discuss: Is there any work on board a ship that women cannot do?**

## 5 Writing

**Exercise 19. Write a description of the day-to-day duties of one of the following:**

- 1) Deck department
  - a) Chief Officer/Chief Mate
  - b) Second Officer
  - c) Boatswain
  - d) Able Seaman
- 2) Engineering department
  - a) Chief Engineer
  - b) Second Engineer
  - c) Junior Engineer
  - d) Oiler
- 3) Steward's department
  - a) Chief Steward
  - b) Chief Cook
  - c) Steward's Assistant

# Unit 1B Ship handling in Seaspeak

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** standard wheel and engine orders

**Listening:** SMCP message markers

**Speaking:** making the initial call

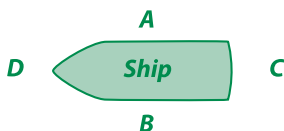
**Structures:** wheel orders and engine orders



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of the language of ship handling.**

- 1) Where is *aloft*?
  - a) Down below
  - b) Under the hull
  - c) Up above
- 2) The term *hand over hand* has two meanings. The first is 'to haul on a rope'. What is the other meaning?
  - a) easily
  - b) slowly
  - c) rapidly
- 3) What is *propeller walk*?
  - a) Propeller speed
  - b) Sideways movement of ship
  - c) Type of propeller
- 4) A BC is a Bulk Carrier. What is a ULBC?
- 5) Study this diagram:



D is 'ahead' of the ship and A is 'on the starboard beam'. Where are C and B?

C: \_\_\_\_\_ B: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Vocabulary

### Standard wheel and engine orders

**Exercise 2. Discuss with a partner: When a helmsman receives a wheel order, what does he/she do first? Why?**



**Exercise 3. Match the orders (left) with the meanings (right).**

'Full ahead both'	Stay on the heading given earlier
'Dead slow astern'	Hold rudder in the fore and aft position
'Stand by engine'	Reduce the amount of rudder to 20°
'Bow thrust half to port'	Reverse very slowly
'Midships'	Maximum speed for two engines
'Ease to twenty'	Get ready
'Steady as she goes'	Move the ship's head to port on 50 % power

**Exercise 4. Listen to the orders and write them in the spaces:**



Example: Emergency full astern

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_



2) *Transmission Number 2*

\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ the fairway.

3) *Transmission Number 3*

\_\_\_\_\_ on VHF Channel \_\_\_\_\_ over.

4) *Transmission Number 4*

\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ anchor.

## 4 Structures

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct words in the brackets to complete these wheel and engine orders.**

### Wheel orders

- OoW Steer starboard five.  
 Helmsman (*To steer/Steering/Steered*) starboard five sir.  
 OoW Hard- (*to/the/a*) -port.  
 OoW (*Reduce/Easy/Lower*) to one-five and steady as she goes.  
 Helmsman Steady (*to/on/by*) one-five sir.  
 OoW Keep the buoy on the port side.  
 Helmsman (*Keep/Kept/Keeping*) buoy on port side sir.

### Engine orders

- OoW Stand (*to/by/on*) engine room.  
 Engineer Engine room standing (*to/by/on*), sir.  
 OoW (*Slow astern/Reverse slowly/Go backwards*).  
 Engineer (*Going slowly backwards/Astern slow/Slowly astern*), sir.  
 OoW Stop engines.  
 Engineer (*Engines stopping/Stop engines/I stop the engines*), sir.  
 OoW (*Dead/Very/Really*) slow ahead.  
 Engineer (*Going/Dead/Very*) slow (*forwards/ahead/in front*), sir.  
 OoW (*Full ahead/Maximum speed/Top speed*).

## 5 Speaking

### Exercise 9. What is an *initial call*?

- the start of a communication
- a radio test
- the first call of a new ship's watch



### Exercise 10. Study this model transcript of an initial VHF call. Decide with a partner which response (1–3) is correct.

#### Initial call:

SEA TURTLE DELTA LIMA TWO THREE FIVE TWO, SEA TURTLE DELTA LIMA TWO THREE FIVE TWO, SEA TURTLE DELTA LIMA TWO THREE FIVE TWO. THIS IS WILHEMSHAVEN RADIO, WILHEMSHAVEN RADIO CALLING ON CHANNEL FOUR OVER

#### Response:

- I HEAR YOU WILHEMSHAVEN RADIO, GO AHEAD, OVER.
- WILHEMSHAVEN RADIO THIS IS SEA TURTLE, GO AHEAD, OVER.
- ROGER, WILHEMSHAVEN RADIO RECEIVING YOU LOUD AND CLEAR, OVER.



### Exercise 11. Work with a partner on an initial call.

**Student A:** Go to page 174 and use the information you find there to call your partner.

**Student B:** You are Marseille Port Control. Get information from your partner to complete this form:

#### INITIAL CALL

Ship's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Ship's call sign: \_\_\_\_\_

ETA: \_\_\_\_\_

Cargo details: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 12. Now do it the other way around.**



**Student B:** Go to page 174 and use the information you find there to call your partner.

**Student A:** You are Lisbon port authority. Get information from your partner to complete this form:

INITIAL CALL

Ship's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Ship's call sign: \_\_\_\_\_

Ship's position: \_\_\_\_\_

Ship's draft: \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 2A Emergencies

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** marine emergencies

**Structures:** commands, negative commands and 'must +'

**Reading/Writing:** reports of emergencies



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of marine emergency procedures.**

- 1) Which is the VHF channel for emergencies?
- 2) What colour flare signals distress?
- 3) With what code words do you start a call for an *urgent safety* message?
- 4) What is a *Mayday relay*?
  - a) when there is more than one emergency
  - b) when you transmit a distress message for another person
  - c) a VHF network
- 5) Who do you send a Mayday call to?
  - a) The coastguard
  - b) The nearest ship
  - c) Everyone

## 2 Vocabulary


### Marine emergencies

**Exercise 2.** A maritime emergency is any serious distress to a vessel or her crew.

(a) Make a list of marine emergencies, (b) Describe an emergency that you have been in.

**Exercise 3.** Match each verb (left) with a definition (right):

to capsize	cannot be seen
to collide	fill with water
to sink	turn over
to swamp	go down slowly
to settle	smash together
to drift	go without power
to disappear	go under



**Exercise 4.** Study these three sentences. Which sentence is about something that has happened (past)? Which sentence is about something happening now (present continuous)? Which sentence is an order (present)?

- 1) The vessel collided with the jetty.
- 2) We are sinking fast.
- 3) Please change to Channel One Zero.

**Exercise 5. Complete this table and pronounce the words:**

<i>Present</i>	<i>Present Continuous</i>	<i>Past</i>
capsize	(is/are) capsizing	capsized
collide	_____	_____
_____	_____	sank
swamp	_____	_____
settle	_____	_____
drift	(is/are) drifting	_____
disappear	_____	_____

**Exercise 6. Put the correct form of verbs into the spaces in these sentences.**

Example: A minute ago the deck hand \_\_\_\_\_ under the water. (*disappear*)

Answer: A minute ago the deck hand disappeared under the water.

- 1) We \_\_\_\_\_ in heavy seas. Please send assistance. (*drift*)
- 2) The waves are too high and the sea \_\_\_\_\_ our yacht. (*swamp*)
- 3) This morning we \_\_\_\_\_ with a tanker but there was no damage. (*collide*)
- 4) Both vessels \_\_\_\_\_ now. (*sink*)
- 5) Yesterday the yacht Western Rose \_\_\_\_\_ off the coast of southern Portugal. (*capsize*)

**3 Reading****Exercise 7. Study the three emergency code words below. What do they mean? Match them with: URGENT call, DISTRESS call and SAFETY call.**

- 1) Mayday, Mayday, Mayday
- 2) Pan-pan, Pan-pan, Pan-pan
- 3) Sécurité, Sécurité, Sécurité



‘Sea water **swamped** the vessel and she **shipped** a heavy sea. She **settled** by the stern. There was no time to call for help and two of the crew lost their lives.’

- 5) Find a phrase in the text that means ‘to die’.
- 6) A *swamped* vessel is:  
a) turned over                      b) filled with water                      c) damaged
- 7) To *ship* here means:  
a) to travel                      b) to go on board                      c) to take on
- 8) To *settle by the stern* means:  
a) to go down stern down      b) to go straight down                      c) to go down stern up

A vessel was in harbour **undergoing** engine repairs. There was an explosion and a **blaze** started in the engine **compartment**. Three people suffered burns to the face and body.

- 9) You can replace *undergoing* with:  
a) needing                      b) having                      c) waiting
- 10) A *blaze* is:  
a) strong heat                      b) damage                      c) fire
- 11) A *compartment* is:  
a) a room                      b) a cupboard                      c) a box

A barge **overturned** and the total cargo of coal was **lost**. There were no injuries and no pollution. A tug **towed** the barge to harbour. It was then **righted**.

- 12) You can replace *overturns* with:  
a) is destroyed                      b) starts up                      c) goes upside down
- 13) What happens to the cargo?  
a) No one could find it      b) It died                      c) It could not be used
- 14) To *tow* is:  
a) to pull                      b) to escort                      c) to guide

15) To *right* something is:

- a) to turn it over                      b) to mend it                      c) to survey it

The bow of a vessel swung to port across a channel. A second vessel struck its side. The collision damaged both vessels but there was no pollution.

16) Which one of these statements is correct?

- a) Two vessels cause environmental damage.  
b) A vessel hits the side of a channel.  
c) There is a collision between two vessels.

A deck hand went forward to the bow and disappeared. The crew heard no cry for help. The missing man is a non-swimmer. He is not wearing a life jacket.

17) Which of these statements is correct?

- a) We try to rescue a man who falls overboard, but we lose him.  
b) A member of the crew is missing and no one on board knows when he fell over the side.  
c) A man is pulled from the water by a member of the crew.

## 4 Structures

### Instructions and giving permission

**Exercise 10. Study these sentences:**

Instruction: You must change to Channel one six.

Stop using Channel one six.

Avoid using Channel one six.

Do not use Channel one six.

Use Channel one six.

Please change to Channel one six.

You may change to Channel one six.

You have permission to use one six.

**Exercise 11. Complete these sentences:**

- 1) Instruction: You \_\_\_\_\_ go to berth number 5.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ not enter the fairway.
- 3) Affirmative: You \_\_\_\_\_ now proceed to quay four.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the fairway now.
- 5) Question: Do I have \_\_\_\_\_ to proceed?
- 6) Stop. You must \_\_\_\_\_ proceed.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ immediately. Do not proceed.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ : You must change to channel 16.
- 9) Please \_\_\_\_\_ interrupting a transmission.

**Exercise 12. Match the two parts of the sentences:**

Do not make	→	immediately
Request:		distress message
Stop transmitting	→	unnecessary transmissions
Please avoid putting		send assistance immediately
You have permission		always respond to distress calls
Please repeat your		to come alongside
You must		life in danger

## 5 Writing

### Attacks by pirates

**Exercise 13. Study Report No. 1 and the summary that follows.**

#### Report No. 1

<b>Crime:</b>	Boarding vessel, physical attack on Master Ch Eng. and Radio Officer. Men steal \$ 7000
<b>Location:</b>	Malacca straits 01° N to 02°N
<b>Attacked vessel:</b>	tanker
<b>Details of attackers:</b>	20 pirates with automatic weapons.

#### Summary:

20 pirates with automatic weapons attacked a tanker in the Malacca straits. They boarded the vessel. They attacked the Master, Chief engineer and Radio Officer and stole \$ 7000.

**Exercise 14. Write summaries for Report No. 2 and Report No. 3.**

#### Report No. 2

<b>Crime:</b>	Attempted hijacking
<b>Location:</b>	50 miles off Somali coast
<b>Attacked vessel:</b>	pleasure cruiser
<b>Details of attackers:</b>	persons in small fast boats

Summary

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## Report No. 3

**Crime:** Robbery of cargo  
**Location:** India 08° 49' N - 076° 13' E  
**Attacked vessel:** barge under tow  
**Details of attackers:** 10 men in 2 speed boats

## Summary

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# Unit 2B Emergencies in Seaspeak

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** understanding and making distress calls

**Speaking & Listening:** emergencies

**Reading:** the words you should *not* use

**Structures:** responding to a May Day call and canceling a distress alert



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge.**

- 1) Does “I read you one” mean that radio reception is good or bad?
- 2) What do EPIRBs, ELTs and PFDS all have in common?
- 3) In a radio transmission, *Roger* means:
  - a) I understand you
  - b) I agree with you
  - c) I hear you
- 4) What is *squelch*?
  - a) the emergency channel
  - b) an unclear voice
  - c) radio background noise
- 5) In the International Code of Signals which letter of the alphabet means: ‘man overboard’

## 2 Listening

**Exercise 2. Study these parts of an emergency call and put them in the correct order:**

- All stations, all stations, all stations.
- My position is 37° 11.3' N 076° 10.2' W.
- Require an urgent tow.
- Over.
- Steering failure. Drifting at 2 knots towards the shore.
- Pan-pan, Pan-pan, Pan-pan.
- This is 30312, Mother of Pearl, Mother of Pearl, Mother of Pearl.



**Exercise 3. Listen to the first part of an emergency call and answer the questions.**

1) What type of vessel is Sirius?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What is the emergency?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Where is Sirius?

\_\_\_\_\_



**Exercise 4. Listen to the second part of the call and complete this extract:**

Thank you Sirius. \_\_\_\_\_ : ten miles north west of Harlingen. Over. \_\_\_\_\_

Westkapelle. \_\_\_\_\_ .

Sirius. This is Westkapelle coastguard. We are coming to your assistance. \_\_\_\_\_ on channel 16. \_\_\_\_\_ . Over.

Westkapelle. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ . Over.

**Exercise 5. Complete this record of the emergency call:**

EMERGENCY CALL RECORD

Emergency call received from: \_\_\_\_\_

Call made to: \_\_\_\_\_

on channel: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency type  danger to life or vessel  
 no immediate danger to life or vessel

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of people on board: \_\_\_\_\_

Summary of emergency: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Structures

#### Exercise 6. Responding to an emergency call

- 1) If you receive a distress message use the following procedure:
  - a) Say 'May Day' followed by the name or call sign of the vessel in trouble.
  - b) Say: 'This is ...' followed by your call sign and then say 'Received May Day' followed by information about your speed and your ETA.
- 2) Your call sign is RF14. Fill in the spaces in this response to a Mayday from Ocean Princess:

\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean Princess. \_\_\_\_\_ Duke Leopold, Romeo Foxtrot one-four.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ is six knots and my \_\_\_\_\_ is nine  
three three. Over.

#### Exercise 7. Cancelling a distress alert

- 1) If you make a distress call but later you need to cancel it use the following procedure:
  - a) Call all stations on Channel 16.
  - b) Give your vessel name, call sign and position.
  - c) Use the expression: Cancel my distress alert (followed by the date and time of your distress alert).
  - d) Repeat your vessel's name, call sign and end the transmission with the word 'Out'.
- 2) Fill in the spaces in this transmission:

All stations, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. This is Ocean Princess Alpha Hotel  
Romeo one niner.  
My \_\_\_\_\_ is: two two four degrees North, one two three degrees West.  
\_\_\_\_\_ of Monday one six June fourteen hundred hours.  
This is \_\_\_\_\_. Out.

## 4 Reading

**Exercise 8. Citizens' Band Radio has a number of expressions and words that are not SMCPS. These expressions are not recommended for use by seafarers, but what do they mean?**

handle

ten-four

smokey bear

put the hammer down

**Exercise 9. Read the text and answer the questions below.**

### What not to say

The IMO established SMCPS in 2001. The idea was to have the same set of English words and phrases used and understood by all seafarers. They are supposed to avoid misunderstandings and decrease the numbers of maritime accidents.

VHF radio exchanges are in a lot of TV and film dramas and most people recognise words like *Roger* and *Wilco*. Because many businesses now use Citizens' Band Radio a lot of new expressions have appeared but they do not necessarily help achieve clarity. The following example may be common practice for taxi dispatchers and lorry drivers but the IMO definitely does not recommended such talk at sea:

A: Breaker, breaker. Hey Big Daddy, you got your ears on?

B: Ten-four, good buddy, come on back.

Some people use the word *Roger* to mean 'I agree'. Actually it simply means 'I understand you'. *Wilco* is a short form of 'I will comply' and it is not combined with *Roger* to make 'Roger Wilco'. *Over* means 'I have finished my statement and wait for your reply'. *Out* means 'I have finished the transmission.' There is no such thing as 'Over and Out.'

Mariners should not use the phrase "Do you copy?" to mean 'Do you hear me?' The correct procedure when trying to make contact is to say the name of the vessel you are trying to contact three times, say your vessel's name and then say the word *Over*. If there is no answer wait for two minutes and try again.

- 1) Find words and phrases in the text to mean:
  - a) groups of words
  - b) mariners
  - c) person who gives information to taxi drivers
  - d) do what someone says
  - e) broadcast

- 2) Write the following in correct SMCPs:

A: Breaker, breaker. Hey Big Daddy, you got your ears on?

B: Ten-four, good buddy, come on back.

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## 5 Speaking

### Exercise 10. Work in pairs.



**Student A:** Go to page 174. Read the information about a marine emergency. Use the information to transmit a radio message to your partner.

**Student B:** Get information from your partner to complete this record of the call.

EMERGENCY CALL RECORD	
Level of emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Distress <input type="checkbox"/> Urgency <input type="checkbox"/> Safety
Vessel position	_____
Vessel identification	_____
Vessel details	_____
Nature of emergency	_____

**Exercise 11. Change roles.**

**Student B:** Go to page 174. Read the information about a marine emergency. Use the information to transmit a radio message to your partner.

**Student A:** Get information from your partner to complete this record of the call.

EMERGENCY CALL RECORD	
Level of emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Distress <input type="checkbox"/> Urgency <input type="checkbox"/> Safety
Vessel position	_____
Vessel identification	_____
Vessel details	_____
Nature of emergency	_____

# Unit 3A Navigation

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** nautical charts and passage planning

**Structures:** past tense verbs to describe a vessel's passage

**Reading:** navigational notices for mariners

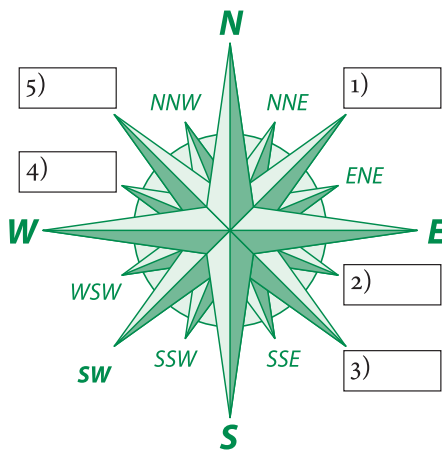
**Listening:** plotting a course



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of navigation.**









- 1) The angles of a triangle add up to \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
- 2) What is the circle halfway between the north and south poles?
- 3) What do we call the lines running north/south through the poles?
- 4) How many satellites do you need for a GPS position?
  - a) one
  - b) three
  - c) twenty four
- 5) Label points 1–5 on the compass rose:



## 2 Vocabulary

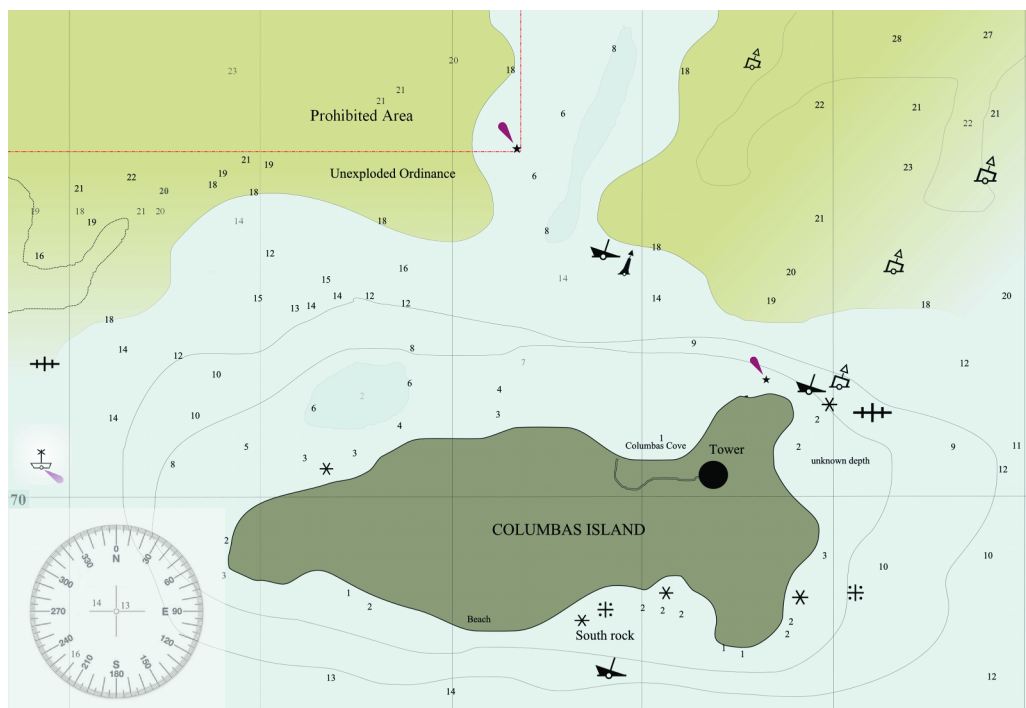
Nautical charts, symbols and signals

**Exercise 2. Write these words next to their symbols:**

obstruction	danger	anchorage	wreck under water
foul sea bed	rock	visible wreck	light buoy
			
			
			
			
			
<i>Obstn</i>			
			
			
			

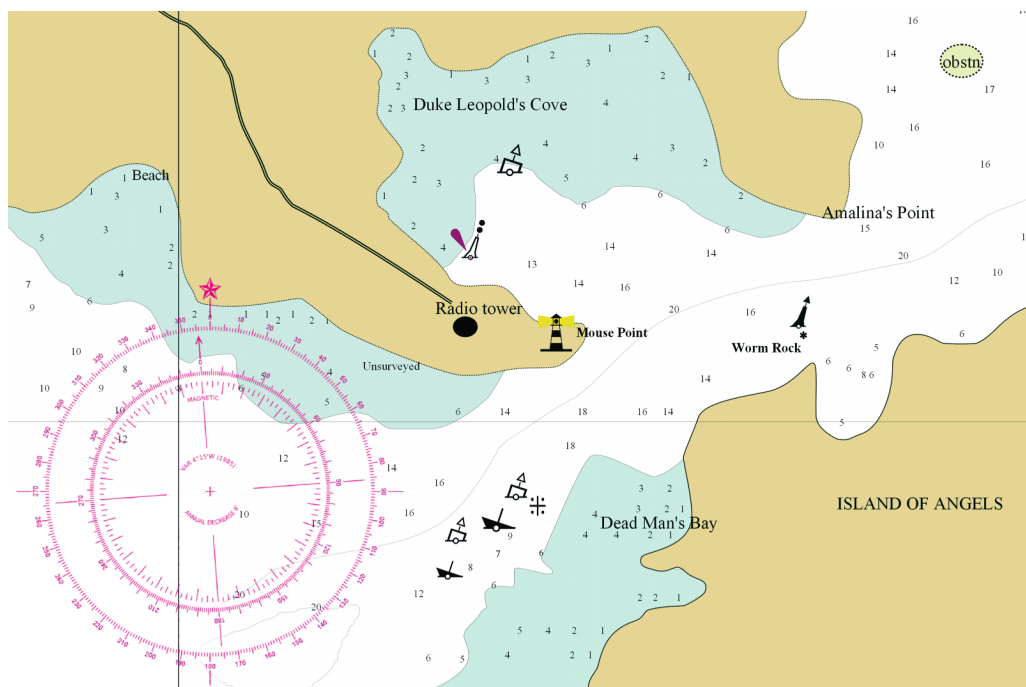
**Exercise 3. Study the chart below and find the things on the following list and explain, without pointing, where they are:**

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) an area you must not go    | 6) partly sunken vessels (×2) |
| 2) bombs                      | 7) a light vessel             |
| 3) shallow water              | 8) underwater rocks           |
| 4) something blocking the way | 9) contours                   |
| 5) a clear landmark           |                               |



**Exercise 4. Study the chart below and say if the following statements are true or false:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) The chart shows a channel.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 2) Water depth is not shown on this chart.          | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 3) The line of latitude on the chart is 70 degrees. | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 4) Inland waters appear on the chart.               | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 5) The chart shows coastal waters.                  | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |



**Exercise 5. Put these phrases into the correct gaps in the sentences:**

is missing      wide berth      not in operation      proceed with caution  
 a dangerous obstruction      South South West      1 short flash

- 1) Information: The buoy north of Worm Rock makes the following light signal:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ every five seconds.
- 2) Information: There are submerged wrecks \_\_\_\_\_ of dead Man's Bay.
- 3) Advice: Avoid grounding and \_\_\_\_\_ when passing close to Dead Man's Bay.
- 4) Information: The lighthouse at Mouse Point is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5) Sécurité, Sécurité, Sécurité. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the fairway.
- 6) Warning: Buoy \_\_\_\_\_. Shoals are therefore not marked.
- 7) Give a \_\_\_\_\_ to the lighthouse at Duke Leopold Cove.

**Exercise 6. Write sentences to describe three other things on the chart.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

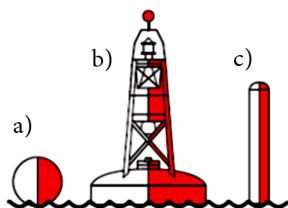
### 3 Reading

**Exercise 7. Pre-reading discussion: what is a navigational notice, who is it for and what do you expect it to tell you? Read these 4 navigational notices and choose the correct answers (a, b or c):**

#### NOTICE A

Information: On 13th December the harbour authority changed the fairway buoy to a spherical red and white landfall buoy. The light signal is the same: 1 long flash every 10 seconds.

1) Which is the new buoy?



- 2) Which statement is correct?
  - a) There is a new buoy and a new light signal.
  - b) The light signal on the buoy is changed.
  - c) The light signal is the same as before.
- 3) Which is the light signal?
  - a) Light flashes on for ten seconds
  - b) After 10 seconds the light comes on
  - c) After ten seconds the light goes off

## NOTICE B






Harbour traffic control signals are on both sides of the bridge. They give the following instructions:

Signal: THREE VERTICAL RED LIGHTS

Action: VESSELS MUST NOT PROCEED

Signal: TWO VERTICAL GREEN LIGHTS OVER ONE WHITE

Action: VESSELS HAVE PERMISSION TO PROCEED

- 4) What is on both sides of the bridge?
- lights
  - harbour traffic control
  - instructions
- 5) Which of these signals means 'go ahead'?
- a)  b)  c)  d)  e) 
- 6) Which of the signals above means 'do not enter'?
- 7) Which is the correct message from the harbour authority to a ship when the lights are two green over white?
- 'I intend to proceed.'
  - 'Instruction: proceed to berth.'
  - 'Stop now.'

## NOTICE C

COAST GUARD RCVD 2 REPORTS

1) ALL NAV LTS ON THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ARE NOT IN OPERATION

2) SHOALING AND A MISSING BUOY AT MM 394.1.

ALL MARINERS ARE REQ TO PROCEED WITH EXTREME CAUTION.

- 8) Find abbreviations in the notice that mean:
- 'received'
  - 'navigation'
  - 'lights'
  - 'required'

- 9) What does the first line of the notice mean?
- a) The coast guard has made two reports.
  - b) Two reports have come in to the coast guard.
  - c) This is Coast Guard Report number 2.
- 10) The first report says:
- a) ‘There are no navigation lights on the railway bridge.’
  - b) ‘There are new navigation signals on the railway bridge.’
  - c) ‘All navigation lights on the bridge are now operating.’
- 11) The second report warns of:
- a) deep water and no warning buoy
  - b) a new buoy and shallow water
  - c) shallow water and no buoy
- 12) The notice orders mariners to:
- a) be careful
  - b) cross the area quickly
  - c) not proceed

## NOTICE D

SWEDISH NAV WARN 329 S BALTIC. HANÖBUKTEN. ÅHUS. GEOTECHNICAL OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS WITHIN 1 NM FROM PSN 55-52.4N 014-31.4E BY WORKING PLATFORM ‘AARSLEFF JACK IV’ AND TUG ‘BALTSUND’. WIDE BERTH REQUESTED.

- 13) What is happening in the South Baltic?
- a) Drilling
  - b) Building
  - c) Salvaging
- 14) What is ‘AARSLEFF JACK IV’?
- a) A Swedish company
  - b) A Swedish ship
  - c) A floating work surface
- 15) ‘Wide berth requested’ means:
- a) We need a big area to work in.
  - b) Do not come close.
  - c) Please send help.

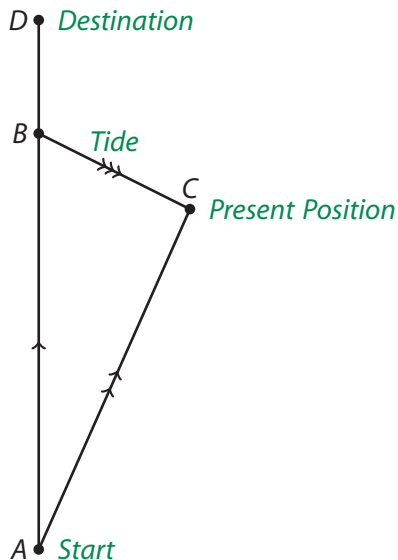
## 4 Listening

### Chart Work

**Exercise 8.** Before you listen, match each term on the left with a definition.

intended course	0 degrees longitude
fix	direction actually travelled
dead reckoning	intersection of 2 Lines of Position
prime meridian	direction you want to go
bearing	North, South, East, West
course made good	where 2 Lines of Position meet
drift	using course and speed to estimate present position
intersection	compass reading
cardinal points	movement because of current, winds etc.

**Exercise 9.** Study this diagram of a vessel's passage and use the words in the list above to complete the sentences:



- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ is line A–D.
- 2) Take a \_\_\_\_\_ to find the start position A.
- 3) Use Lines of Position BC and AC to make a \_\_\_\_\_ of present position.
- 4) Your position is the \_\_\_\_\_ of BC and AC.
- 5) B–C is the \_\_\_\_\_ caused by tide.
- 6) A–C is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) A–D is a \_\_\_\_\_ of 0 degrees.



**Exercise 10.** Listen and plot a course by following the instructions. (To do this exercise you need a pen/pencil, ruler and paper.)

## 5 Structures

### Simple Past

**Exercise 11.** Study this description of a voyage made in 1498 by Christopher Columbus and underline all the verbs in the Simple Past.



We left the port of Sanlúcar in southern Spain on May 30, stopping in Madeira and arriving in the Canary Islands on June 19. We then set course for the Cape Verde Islands. On July 4th we travelled southwest from the Cape Verdes but the wind dropped and we drifted for eight days until the wind returned.

On July 4th we steered southwest then changed course north by east and headed for Dominica. We sighted an island. We saw three hills and from these landmarks we knew we were at Trinidad.

We took on water on the south coast of Trinidad and later continued our journey along the coast of the Paria Peninsula. Late in August we reached the island of Margarita. After a short rest we headed for Hispaniola on a northwest by north course.

**Exercise 12.** Complete this table with verbs in the Simple Past tense:

REGULAR		IRREGULAR	
Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Past
fix	<i>fixed</i>	is	<i>was/were</i>
intersect	_____	make	_____
travel	_____	give	_____
head	_____	take	_____
plot	_____		
drift	_____		
change	_____		
drop	_____		
reach	_____		
sight	_____		

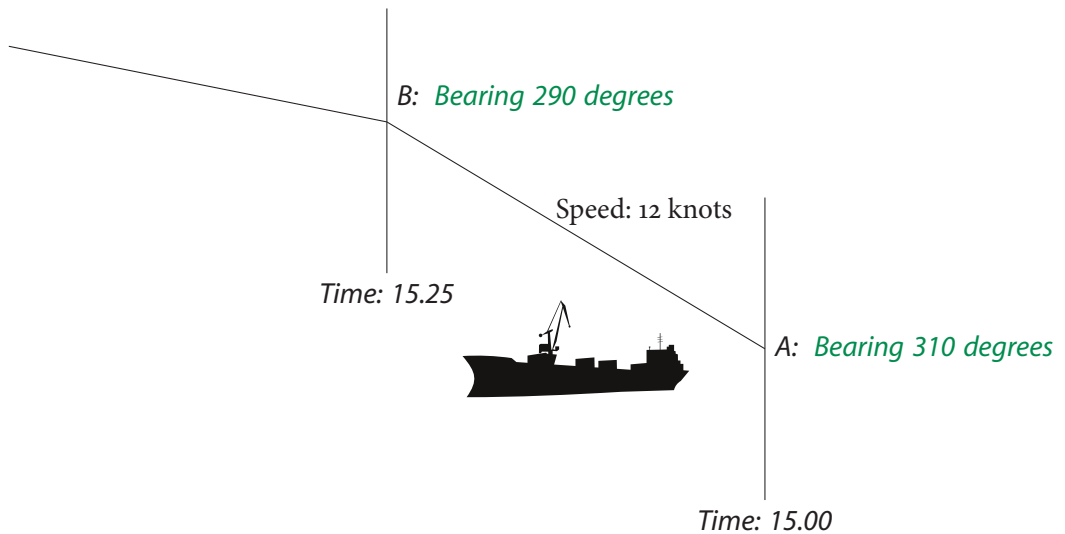
**Exercise 13.** Study these rules for turning verbs into the past tense and say which rule applies to each verb in the list above.

verbs ending in	to make the Simple Past	examples
-e	Add -d	<i>live – lived</i>
consonant + y	change ‘y’ to ‘i’ and add -ed	<i>try – tried</i>
one vowel (a, e, i, o, u) + one consonant	double the consonant and add -ed	<i>stop – stopped</i>
everything else	add -ed	<i>fish – fished</i>

**Exercise 14. Put these sentences into the past by writing verbs in the spaces:**

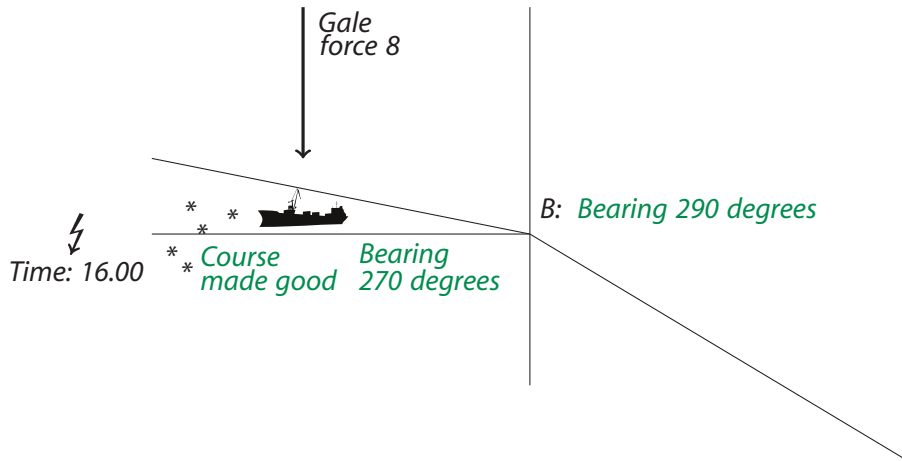
Example: The OoW made a dead reckoning of the vessel's position.

- 1) At 14.00 UTC the vessels \_\_\_\_\_ both on a bearing of  $270^{\circ}$ .
- 2) The ship \_\_\_\_\_ towards the harbour.
- 3) The two Lines of Position \_\_\_\_\_ at  $22^{\circ} 03' N, 16^{\circ} 15' E$ .
- 4) The vessel \_\_\_\_\_ direction on a new bearing.
- 5) We \_\_\_\_\_ a wide berth to the obstruction.
- 6) I \_\_\_\_\_ a course for the vessel and we set off.

**6 Writing****Exercise 15. Study the diagram and read about the course of the Jade Star.**

At 15.00 UTC Jade Star headed on a bearing of  $310^{\circ}$ . The vessel was at full speed ahead and made 12 knots. At 15.25 UTC the vessel was at  $52^{\circ} 03' N, 01^{\circ} 33' E$ . There the Jade Star changed direction and headed on a new bearing of  $290^{\circ}$ .

**Exercise 16.** Study the next diagram and describe what happened to the Jade Star between 15.25 and 16.00. Use the past tense.




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**Exercise 17. Vocabulary list:** Check you know these words:

**NOUNS**

wreck  
 buoy  
 shoals  
 caution  
 bearing  
 heading  
 wide berth

**ADJECTIVES**

visible  
 invisible  
 sunken  
 vertical  
 missing

**VERBS**

(to) flash  
 (to) proceed  
 (to) fix  
 (to) drift  
 (to) plot  
 (to) intersect

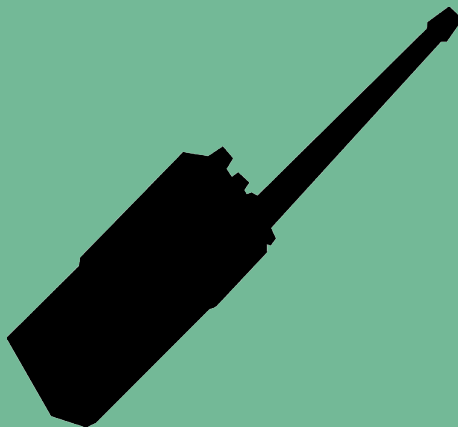
# Unit 3B Navigation in Seaspeak

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** numbers

**Structures:** corrections and repetitions

**Listening & Speaking:** navigational warnings



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of SMCPS**

- 1) What word stands for Z in the NATO alphabet?
- 2) When you give positions does longitude come first or second?
- 3) Which of the following is for distance/speed/bearings?  
*minutes/cables/knots*
- 4) What are COLREGS?
- 5) Match the procedure words on the left with the correct meanings on the right.

GO AHEAD	I can hear you clearly.
OUT	This is the end of my transmission and a response is necessary.
OVER	I have received your initial call; continue with the rest of your message.
RADIO CHECK	This is the end of my transmission and no answer is expected.
I READ YOU 5 BY 5	What is my signal strength?

## 2 Vocabulary

**Exercise 2. Match the numbers on the left with the spoken forms on the right.**

150	Wun-fiver
1.50	One five zero
1500	Wun-fiver decimal zero
15	Fifteen hundred
15.0	One decimal five

**Exercise 3. Study the following sentences. Say which is:**

- a) a call sign
- b) a quantity
- c) a position
- d) a time
- e) a size
- f) a speed
- g) a bearing
- h) a distance

- 1) 'I require six five – repeat six five litres. Over.'
- 2) 'Answer: my maximum draft seven meters.'
- 3) '... one-four knots. Mistake. Correction, one-two, knots.'
- 4) 'The buoy is zero three zero degrees on your port bow.'
- 5) 'Victor Juliet Five-Zero, this is Echo Golf Niner-Three.'
- 6) '... last reported at 2008-Oct-04 zero four, four eight hours UTC.' (04:48 UTC)
- 7) I am at South five three degrees zero six seconds, West zero seven zero degrees four eight minutes (S 53° 06', W 070° 48').
- 8) 'You are two decimal four kilometres from Great Bar lighthouse.'

**Exercise 4. Study this transcript and complete the record.**

Caller:	Calling all ships, all ships, all ships calling unknown ship. Type: tanker, hull red, course two-two-six, speed: one six knots. This is M/v Suraya, Hotel Romeo Golf Victoria – five, Hotel Romeo Golf Victor – five. Over.
Responding vessel:	Motor Vessel Suraya, Hotel Romeo Golf Victor – five. This Motor Tanker Royal Star Six – Delta Golf Foxtrot – four, tanker, hull: red, course two-two-six, speed one six knots. Over.

**Caller**

name: \_\_\_\_\_

call sign: \_\_\_\_\_

type of vessel: \_\_\_\_\_

**Responding vessel**

name: \_\_\_\_\_

call sign: \_\_\_\_\_

type of vessel: \_\_\_\_\_

description: \_\_\_\_\_

course: \_\_\_\_\_

speed: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Structures

#### Corrections and repetitions in SMCPs

**Exercise 5. Enter either 'repeat', 'say again' or 'correction' into the gaps:**

- 1) My draft is one two decimal six metres \_\_\_\_\_ one-two decimal 6 metres.
- 2) My present speed is 14 knots – mistake. \_\_\_\_\_ , my present speed is 12, one-two, knots.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ all after 'vicinity'.

**Exercise 6. Phrases of these messages are mixed up. Write the sentences correctly:**

- 1) overtake / do not/do not overtake / repeat
- 2) correction / turn to starboard and pass astern / mistake / turn to port
- 3) change course / change course to two three zero / to two three zero / repeat / cv Passing Wind / Over
- 4) my position / West 133° mistake / Correction West 132° / is North 69°24'
- 5) understood / please say again / time now is 02:58 UTC / all after UTC

**Exercise 7. Answer the questions.**

- 1) You receive this warning about a dangerous obstruction but the end is not clear: "Securité, Securité Securité: Dangerous obstruction at location \*\*\*brzzzz\*\*\* ..." What do you say?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) You send this message: "My ETA is one zero four five UTC" but you make a mistake – your ETA is 12.45. What do you say?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) A vessel is coming too close. It is very important that the vessel gives you a wide berth. What do you say?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Reading

**Exercise 8.** Discuss what COLREGS you know, then read this dialogue and answer the questions.

Solent Coastguard: All stations, all stations, all stations. This is Solent Coastguard, Solent Coastguard, Solent Coastguard. Be advised: large vessel entering Southampton Water, currently at position \*\*\*brzzzz\*\*\* Out.

MV Jumbo Joe: Solent Coastguard, Solent Coastguard, this is Echo Golf Three Niner. Say again all after position. Over.

Solent Coastguard: All stations, All stations, this is Solent Coastguard. I say again, large vessel entering Southampton water, currently at position one decimal two miles from Calshot Spit on bearing one six five degrees. Vessel restricted in ability to deviate from its course. Do not impede. Out.

- 1) Which phrase can be replaced with the message marker *ADVICE*?
- 2) What does *currently* mean?
- 3) What is Jumbo Joe's call sign?
- 4) What words are used instead of *repeat*?
- 5) Which part of the message does MV Jumbo Joe want to hear again?
- 6) Complete this information using numbers only:  
Vessel is \_\_\_\_\_ from Calshot Spit.  
Vessel's bearing is \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
- 7) What does *vessel restricted in ability to deviate from its course* mean? (choose from a, b and c)
  - a) Ship cannot change course easily
  - b) Ship is out of control
  - c) Ship is in the wrong position
- 8) What word means 'get in the way'?

## 5 Listening

**Exercise 9.** You are on a small freighter in an area with a lot of traffic. Discuss what can suddenly change in the fairway and be a danger to your ship.



**Exercise 10.** Listen to the navigational warning and complete the record:

### Navigational Warning

Message from: Cherbourg Traffic Control

Channel: 16

Nature of navigational warning: A group of \_\_\_\_\_

Location: South East of \_\_\_\_\_

Advice: Give a \_\_\_\_\_



**Exercise 11.** Listen to a second navigational warning and answer the questions:

1) What is *not* in operation?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What colour is the flash from the buoy?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Where is the buoy?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) How can you contact Jersey radio?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Speaking

**Exercise 12. Role play with a partner:**



**Student A:** Go to page 174. Study the details of the navigational warning. Use the information and make a broadcast to 'all ships' (your partner).

**Student B:** Study the details of the navigational warning below. Use the information and make a broadcast to 'all ships' (your partner).

### Navigational Warning [Student B]

Time of message:	14.30 UTC June 26
Message:	Pan message for man over board sent by M/V 'Otello', call sign: FMEJ
Location:	50 15,00 N - 001 39,2 W
Request:	Ships proceeding in the vicinity to keep a sharp look out and report all information on Channel 16

## 7 Writing

**Exercise 13. Study the navigational warning and the text (on the following page) which puts the navigational warning into full sentences.**

### NAVIGATIONAL WARNING

041630 UTC SEP  
 BALTIC SEA NAV WARN 008  
 KATTEGAT. BALTIC SEA. THE SOUND, GULF OF FINLAND  
 V. LONG TOW (650 M) DEPART GRENN SWEDEN APPROX 042000 UTC SEP TO  
 PASS THROUGH DROGDEN  
 TOWBOAT 'EUROSUND' CALLSIGN OWFB2  
 WIDE BERTH REQUESTED

4th September 16.30 UTC

Baltic Sea navigational warning number 008

This navigational warning is for Kattegat, the Baltic Sea, the Sound and the Gulf of Finland.

A very long tow of six hundred and fifty metres departs Grenen in Sweden on September 4th at approximately 20.00 UTC. The tow passes through Drogden. The name of the tow boat is Eurosund. Its call sign is Oscar Whiskey Foxtrot Bravo – two. Please give a wide berth.

**Exercise 14. Answer these questions:**

- 1) What is this date and time? 140845 UTC NOV
- 2) What is this call sign in letter codes? AXYH-5
- 3) What comes first in a navigational warning – description of the danger or the location?
- 4) Describe the location of Kattegat.

**Exercise 15. Study this navigational warning and write it in full sentences:**

NAVIGATIONAL WARNING

281400 UTC JUN  
 BALTIC SEA NAV WARN 007  
 SE BALTIC.  
 DERELICT SEMISUBMERGED YACHT ADRIFT 55-32N  
 019-34E AT 280245 UTC JUN.

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**Exercise 16. Vocabulary list: Check you know these words:****NOUNS**

Knot  
Decimal  
Hull  
Call sign  
Correction  
Mistake  
Advice  
Flash  
Vicinity  
Location

**ABBREVIATIONS**

UTC  
Nav  
c/v  
m/v  
Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, Jun,  
Jul, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec

# Unit 4A Meteorology

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** weather types, describing weather and numbers

**Structures:** future tense – making predictions

**Reading:** gale warnings



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of meteorology.**

- 1) Which of the following is not 'precipitation'?
  - a) Snow
  - b) Ice
  - c) Rain
  - d) Sleet
  
- 2) Which of the following grades wind speed?
  - a) Plimsoll Line
  - b) Beaufort Scale
  - c) Douglas Sea Scale
  - d) Fujita Scale
  
- 3) What is the rotation around a large low pressure area called?
  - a) a cyclone
  - b) an anti-cyclone
  - c) a depression
  - d) a front
  
- 4) What is a hurricane called in Asia?
  
- 5) The sky is blue because of sunlight on:
  - a) dust
  - b) nitrogen and oxygen
  - c) water vapour
  - d) ozone

## 2 Vocabulary

**Exercise 2.** Use these words to name the weather in the pictures:

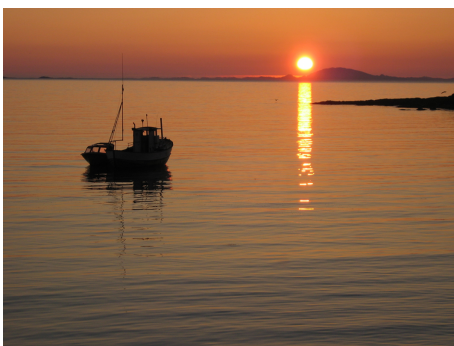
a) fog

b) gale

c) calm

d) icing

1)



3)



2)



4)



**Exercise 3.** Which phrases also match the pictures?

a) Zero force

b) Heavy swell

c) Poor visibility

d) Sea spray

e) Freezing conditions

f) Fair weather

g) Low cloud

h) High seas

i) Gale force winds

j) Flat calm

k) Sub zero temperatures

l) Dense mist

**Exercise 4. Match the weather (a–g) with the symbols (1–7):**

- a) Thunder storm
- b) Moderately thick fog
- c) Freezing drizzle
- d) Heavy snow shower
- e) Easterly gale
- f) Clear sky
- g) Squalls

- |                   |      |        |      |
|-------------------|------|--------|------|
| 1) =              | 2) ○ | 3) ≡   | 4) ⚡ |
| 5) ∇ <sup>*</sup> | 6) ☹ | 7) --- |      |

**Exercise 5. Put the words (a–g from Exercise 4 above) into the spaces in these sentences:**

- 1) Poor visibility because of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2) A \_\_\_\_\_ will fall for the next four hours.
- 3) Every \_\_\_\_\_ produces lightning.
- 4) A line of \_\_\_\_\_ often follows a tornado.
- 5) Expect good weather; warm with a \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 6) Light rain is going to become \_\_\_\_\_ later.
- 7) A \_\_\_\_\_ will bring rain.

**Exercise 6. Listen and complete the phrases:**

- 1) Strong \_\_\_\_\_ winds.
- 2) Severe \_\_\_\_\_, perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ later.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ rain or squally \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ visibility.
- 5) Stratus with a \_\_\_\_\_ below 200 metres.
- 6) Sea traffic can't move because of \_\_\_\_\_ .

### 3 Structures

#### Forecasting

**Exercise 7. Study these sentences and tick the ones that are forecasts (happen in the future).**

- 1) It will be foggy all day.
- 2) There are icebergs in sea area Viking.
- 3) Gale force winds are expected in the north east.
- 4) The tornado is going to get stronger.
- 5) The outlook is fair.
- 6) Precipitation is increasing.
- 7) I will repeat the forecast.

**Exercise 8. Put *will*, *going* or *expected* in the correct gaps in these sentences:**

- 1) There \_\_\_\_\_ be strong south easterly winds.
- 2) Severe gale 9 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) It is \_\_\_\_\_ to rain and there are \_\_\_\_\_ to be squally showers.
- 4) Visibility \_\_\_\_\_ be moderate or poor.
- 5) The cloud base \_\_\_\_\_ be below 200 metres.
- 6) Thick fog is \_\_\_\_\_ in sea area Fitzroy.
- 7) Temperatures are \_\_\_\_\_ to fall overnight.

**Exercise 9. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:**

Example: poor the be visibility will  
The visibility will be poor.

- 1) pressure is to increase expected
- 2) will open rough sea become
- 3) weather to is going be the fair
- 4) is be expected the wind to variable
- 5) tornado the rain and strong will heavy bring winds

## 4 Reading



**Exercise 10.** Before reading discuss with a partner what information you can expect in a Met Office gale warning.

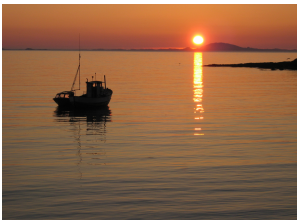
**Exercise 11.** Study these gale warnings and say if the statements that follow are true or false:

- 1) Gale warning at 0352 Thu 05 Mar:  
Southeasterly severe gale force 9 decreasing gale force 8 soon.
  - a) The warning comes in the morning.
  - b) Wind is coming from the south east
  - c) Wind is not coming from the south east now but will be soon.
  - d) The winds are getting stronger
- 2) Shipping forecast 1130 Tues 15 Nov:  
Southwesterly 6 to gale 8 with seas that will be rough or very rough becoming moderate. Rain with moderate visibility.
  - a) The storm will get worse before it gets better.
  - b) The sea will go from rough to very rough.
  - c) The weather will improve soon.
  - d) There will be precipitation.
- 3) Shipping forecast 1130 Thu 13 Sep:  
South westerly 4 at first in east, otherwise northerly 4 increasing 5 or 6 later in south-west. Slight or moderate seas, rain with moderate or poor visibility.
  - a) This shipping forecast is given late at night.
  - b) The wind will be moderate.
  - c) The direction of the wind will change.
  - d) There will be high waves.
- 4) Shipping forecast 1130 Thu 05 Mar:  
Wind north 3 or 4 backing northwest 5 or 6. Slight or moderate seas. There will be showers and good visibility.
  - a) The wind will change in an anti-clockwise direction.
  - b) Wind speed is expected to decrease.
  - c) Seas will be moderate or higher.
  - d) Heavy rain is expected.

## 5 Writing


**Exercise 12.** Study the pictures and the phrases. Use a dictionary to make sure you understand the phrases.

**Exercise 13.** Complete the descriptions of sea state and wind speed in the first two pictures by putting the phrases into the correct spaces. (The phrases are from the Beaufort Scale.)

1)  foam crests  
light ripples  
like a mirror

When the wind strength is between one and three the sea is \_\_\_\_\_.

There may be \_\_\_\_\_ on the surface but without \_\_\_\_\_.

2)  into froth  
exceptionally high  
wave crests  
very poor  
long white patches  
violent storm

A Force 11 is a \_\_\_\_\_. Waves are \_\_\_\_\_ and the sea is covered with \_\_\_\_\_ of foam.

The edges of the \_\_\_\_\_ are blown \_\_\_\_\_ and visibility is usually \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 14. Study this picture and answer the questions:**



- 1) Is the wind force 2, 6 or 12? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Is this a picture of a 'strong breeze' or a 'severe gale'? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Is there spray? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Are the waves 'glassy', 'large' or 'high'? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What is visible on the top of some of the waves? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Is visibility 'good', 'reduced' or 'poor'? \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 15. Use your answers to write a description of the sea state and wind speed in the picture.**

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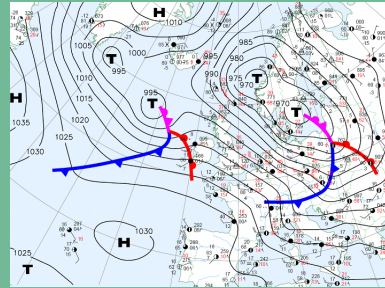
# Unit 4B Meteorology in Seaspeak

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** describing weather, numbers and measurements

**Reading:** storm warning

**Listening and Speaking:** weather forecasting and reporting



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of terms and abbreviations:**

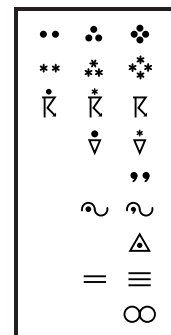
- 1) What is a METAREA?
  - a) A meteorological office
  - b) An area of sea
  - c) A maritime regulation
- 2) What is strongest; a gale or a storm?
- 3) What is the opposite of *clockwise*?
- 4) On radar images which colour is heavy rain: white or red?
- 5) This symbol means a cold front: ▲▲▲; what does this symbol mean: ▲ . ▲?

## 2 Vocabulary

### Describing weather

**Exercise 2. Identify the following in the list of symbols:**

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1) thunder with snow | 6) haze          |
| 2) moderate rain     | 7) shallow fog   |
| 3) drizzle           | 8) freezing rain |
| 4) heavy snow        | 9) sleet         |
| 5) snow showers      |                  |



**Exercise 3. Use symbols from the list above and draw on the map the following information:**

- 1) *Snow showers* in the English Channel
- 2) *Rain and sleet* falling in the Atlantic west of Portugal
- 3) *Thick fog* around Gibraltar
- 4) *Light rain* in the Bay of Biscay
- 5) *Hazy conditions* in the Mediterranean off the coast of Algeria.
- 6) *Rain falling* as drizzle in the Gulf of Bothnia
- 7) *Moderate rain* in the Baltic Sea
- 8) *Thunder with rain* east of Iceland




## Numbers and measurements

**Exercise 4. Match numbers (left) with the weather features (right):**

180 degrees	→	air temperature
75 knots	→	pressure
23 degrees Celsius	→	wind direction
1004.2 millibars		visibility
16 km		wind speed
5 oktas		cloud cover

**Exercise 5. Speak the numbers from Exercise 4 aloud.**

**Exercise 6. Put the terms from Exercise 4 into the correct spaces:**

- 1) When the \_\_\_\_\_ is 180 degrees, it comes from the South.
- 2) The symbol  means a \_\_\_\_\_ of 75 knots.
- 3) The fog is thick and \_\_\_\_\_ is poor.
- 4) A ridge of \_\_\_\_\_ building up to 1000 millibars is moving south.
- 5) Air \_\_\_\_\_ is below freezing tonight.

## 3 Reading

**Exercise 7. Which words in the box give information about met items 1–7?**

East northern section	Denmark Strait	0800	Variable 3 or 4
North easterly	Rough	Squally showers	Good
METAREA VI	Gale 9	180 degrees	Moderate or poor

- |             |                   |              |               |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1) location | 3) wind direction | 5) sea state | 7) visibility |
| 2) time     | 4) wind speed     | 6) weather   |               |

**Exercise 8. Read this storm warning and answer the questions:**

## SECURITÉ

WARNING FOR METAREA VII (SOUTH-WEST INDIAN OCEAN)

ISSUED BY METEO-FRANCE 2/12/2008 AT 0600 UTC

PHENOMENON: TROPICAL DISTURBANCE

POSITION: TWENTY TWO DECIMAL ONE DEGREES SOUTH AND FIFTY FIVE  
DECIMAL FIVE DEGREES EAST

MOVEMENT: WEST-NORTH-WEST 10 KT

CLOCKWISE CIRCULATION 15/25 KT REACHING LOCALLY NEAR GALE FORCE WINDS  
30 KT AND ROUGH TO VERY ROUGH SEAS WITHIN 30 NM RADIUS OF THE CENTER

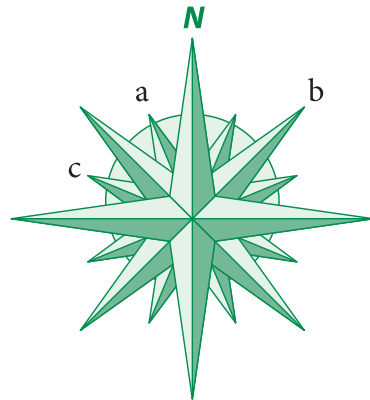
## Abbreviations:

KT: knots

NM: nautical miles

UCT: Universal Coordinated Time (same as Greenwich Mean Time)

- 1) Is this an emergency message?
- 2) What is the date of the storm warning?
  - a) The twelfth of February
  - b) The second of December
- 3) What is the time of the storm warning?
  - a) Six pm
  - b) Six o'clock in the evening
  - c) Oh-six hundred hours
- 4) What is a tropical disturbance?
  - a) Wind
  - b) A location
  - c) High pressure area
- 5) What is the position of the storm?
  - a) 2.21 S / 5.55 E
  - b) 22.1 S / 55.5 E
  - c) 221 S / 555 E
- 6) Which direction (a, b or c) is the storm moving?
- 7) What is the maximum wind speed?
  - a) 15 kt
  - b) 25 kt
  - c) 30 kt



## 4 Writing

**Exercise 9. Write out these numbers in words:**

Example: 51.5° s

fifty one decimal five degrees south

1) Speed: 22.5 kt

---

2) Time: 05.30 UTC

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3) Date: 17 05 06

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4) Position: 15.25 N, 31.20 W

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5) Bearing: 137°

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6) Distance: 2.4 NM

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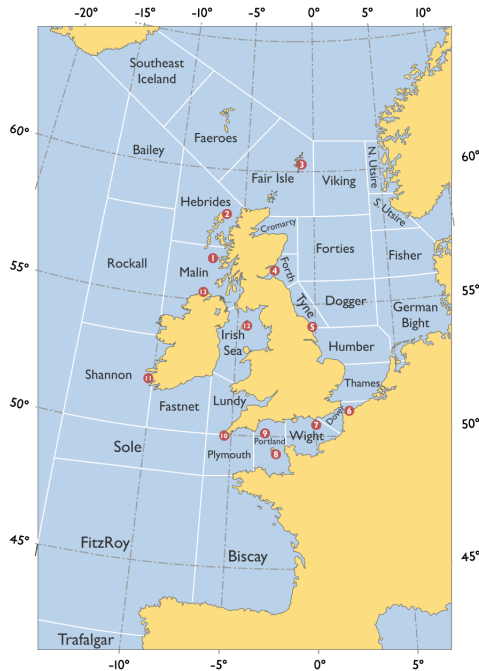
7) Temperature: -7°C

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8) Atmospheric pressure: 980 mbar

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## 5 Listening



Sea areas around the British Isles and other north European coasts



**Exercise 10. Listen to the two weather forecasts and complete the records:**

### WEATHER RECORD 1

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind direction: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind speed: \_\_\_\_\_

Sea State: \_\_\_\_\_

Weather: \_\_\_\_\_

Visibility: \_\_\_\_\_

## WEATHER RECORD 2

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind direction: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind speed: \_\_\_\_\_

Sea State: \_\_\_\_\_

Weather: \_\_\_\_\_

Visibility: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 11. Listen to the radio conversation between the Officer of the Watch (OoW) on the ship Morning Sky and the Atlantic Weather Centre. Choose the correct answers to the questions.**



- 1) What does the OoW's first question mean?
  - a) 'Can you hear me clearly?'
  - b) 'Have you read my message?'
  - c) 'Can you see me clearly?'
- 2) Which of the following means the same as the Weather Centre's answer to the first question?
  - a) 'I can hear you perfectly.'
  - b) 'I can hear you OK.'
  - c) 'I can't hear you well.'
- 3) Where are icebergs reported?
  - a) In the North Atlantic.
  - b) In the East Atlantic.
  - c) Everywhere in METAREA II
- 4) What does the OoW mean when he says 'Say again'?
  - a) 'I am going to repeat what I said.'
  - b) 'This is important'
  - c) 'Please repeat your message.'
- 5) What does the man at the Atlantic Weather Centre mean when he says 'acknowledge'?
  - a) 'Let me know you understand.'
  - b) 'Answer me.'
  - c) 'I have no more information.'
- 6) How does the OoW acknowledge?
  - a) 'Thank you. Nothing more'
  - b) 'Understood'
  - c) 'South Westerly winds force six'

## 6 Speaking



**Exercise 12. Work with a partner and role play a VHF exchange between an OoW and a weather centre.**

**Student A:** You are an officer at The Centre for Weather Forecasts (Iceland). You need information from the MV Mary Lou about the weather at her position. Get the information by VHF radio to complete this form:

WEATHER INFO
Radio call sign of vessel: _____
Time of observation: _____
Vessel's position: _____
Wind direction: _____
Wind speed: _____
Pressure : _____
Precipitation : _____

**Student B:** Go to page 175.

**Exercise 13. Vocabulary list – Check you know these words:**

### NOUNS

drizzle  
thunder  
shower  
gale  
squall  
visibility  
lightning  
spray  
precipitation

### ADJECTIVES

moderate  
poor  
westerly/south westerley  
fair  
thick  
freezing  
heavy  
rough

# Unit 5A Cargo handling

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** quayside

**Structures:** Comparatives and superlatives

**SMCPs:** phrases for cargo handling



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of cargo vessels.**

- 1) Which of the following is *not* dry cargo?
  - a) iron ore
  - b) sand
  - c) bottled gas
  - d) cars
  
- 2) What type of vessel is a *LASH mother*?
  - a) small vessel for carrying people
  - b) vessel that carries other vessels
  - c) a prototype vessel
  
- 3) What is a *Ro-Ro* vessel?
  - a) vessel for carrying cars
  - b) vessel with no engine
  - c) a dredger
  
- 4) How much of the world's cargo is transported by ship?
  - a) About half
  - b) 75 %
  - c) 90 %
  
- 5) What is *marine debris*?
  - a) Wrecks
  - b) Oil discharged into the sea
  - c) Cargo lost overboard

## 2 Vocabulary

Exercise 2. Study these pictures.



- 1) Identify the types of vessels in the pictures.
- 2) What two different types of cargoes do the pictures show?
- 3) Identify the following things:
 

a) Davits	e) Gantry
b) Containers	f) Hold
c) Quay	g) Quay
d) Lines	h) Pier

Exercise 3. Choose the best definitions from a, b and c:

- 1) Bill of lading
  - a) A document with information about a cargo
  - b) A charge for transporting cargo
  - c) A destination
- 2) Warehouse
  - a) Area for storing cargo on a ship
  - b) Shop
  - c) Building for storage

- 3) Quay
  - a) Place for unloading ships
  - b) A type of bridge
  - c) A platform over the water
- 4) Crane
  - a) Equipment for lifting and lowering heavy things
  - b) Machine for moving cargo to a storage area
  - c) A type of package
- 5) Stevedore
  - a) A man's name
  - b) A docker
  - c) A ship's crewman
- 6) Sack
  - a) A type of box
  - b) A room
  - c) A type of bag
- 7) Pallet
  - a) A portable platform for cargo
  - b) A type of box
  - c) A container
- 8) Fork lift truck
  - a) Long distance transporter
  - b) Vehicle for moving pallets
  - c) A lift on a truck
- 9) Hold
  - a) A lift
  - b) Crew's quarters
  - c) Area for storing cargo
- 10) Hatch
  - a) a room on board
  - b) a door in the deck
  - c) a ladder

**Exercise 4. Use the words above (1–10) to complete these sentences:**

- 1) Open the escape \_\_\_\_\_ and get out!
- 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ driver is moving the cargo to a storage area.
- 3) Put all the boxes onto a \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4) Embark at \_\_\_\_\_ number thirty one.
- 5) The delivery date on the \_\_\_\_\_ is the 5th of November.
- 6) My father was a \_\_\_\_\_ and I am one too.
- 7) The ship's \_\_\_\_\_ is clean and ready for loading.
- 8) We must use a \_\_\_\_\_ to lift the heavy box.
- 9) Each \_\_\_\_\_ of rice weighs 200 kilos.
- 10) Take the cargo from the ship and store it in \_\_\_\_\_ number three.

**Exercise 5. Study the dialogue between a cargo inspector and a ship's captain and find words that mean:**

- 1) broken
- 2) a hole
- 3) at the time of
- 4) what is inside
- 5) temperature recorders
- 6) working

Inspector: Are there any damaged sacks Captain?  
Captain: Yes, some of them are split.  
Inspector: When did they split?  
Captain: During loading.  
Inspector: I see. Have rats eaten the contents of any of the sacks?  
Captain: There's no sign of that.  
Inspector: OK. Are the thermometers in the hold operational?  
Captain: Yes, they are all operational.

**Exercise 6. Complete this dialogue with the correct choice of words in the brackets.**

Captain: Is all equipment (operational/operate)?  
Deck hand: It will (operate/operational) in five minutes, Captain.  
Captain: Is it (damage/damaged/damaging)?  
Deck hand: There's no (signs/sign/signal) of anything wrong.  
Captain: Switch on the automatic (temperatures/temperature) control.

### 3 Structures

#### Comparatives/superlatives

**Exercise 7. Answer these questions:**

- 1) What is the opposite of *more*? \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2) Complete this set of words: \_\_\_\_\_ , better, best.
- 3) Which is correct: *more dangerous* or *dangerouser*?
- 4) Complete this set of words: bad, \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 8. Study these sentences. Identify the comparatives and superlatives:**

- 1) Move the heaviest pallets first.
- 2) Labour costs are higher than equipment.
- 3) Our cargo is more dangerous than usual.
- 4) It is the least safe choice, but we have to do it.
- 5) Lash those pallets more securely.

**Exercise 9. Complete these sentences using the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets plus *than*:**

Example: Labour is \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) equipment.

Labour is more expensive than equipment.

- 1) This is \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) I expected.
- 2) A little cargo is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) nothing.
- 3) The hold is now \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) it was before.

**Exercise 10. Complete these sentences using the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets:**

- 1) Labour is our \_\_\_\_\_ (high) cost.
- 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) problem in port is stowaways.
- 3) The Olympic voyager is the \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) ship.
- 4) Only the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) stevedores work here.
- 5) Explosives are the \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) cargo.

**Exercise 11. Complete the dialogues using the comparative form of the words in brackets (+ *than* if necessary) or the superlative form of the word in brackets:**

A: Why do you use a crane?

B: Moving cargo is much \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) with a crane.

A: Which is the \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) cargo you handle?

B: Poisons are dangerous but explosives are \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) poisons.

A: Who gets \_\_\_\_\_ (little) money, a stevedore or a deck hand?

B: A deck hand usually gets \_\_\_\_\_ (little) money than a stevedore.

## 4 Reading

**Exercise 12.** Before you read, think of at least three examples of each of the following:

- 1) dry cargo
- 2) dangerous cargo
- 3) perishable cargo
- 4) fragile cargo

**Exercise 13.** The sentences of this text are mixed up. Number them in the correct order.

### TRANSPORTING COCOA BEANS

- \_\_\_\_\_ Stevedores on the quay put more pallets of cocoa beans in the empty space.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Stevedores use forklift trucks to remove the pallets from the quay to a warehouse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Stevedores then load the sacks on pallets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ When the ship arrives at its destination crew and stevedores offload the cargo.
- 2. Lorries take sacks of cocoa beans to the quay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The ship's crane lifts the first group of pallets and transfers them into the ship's cargo hold.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The ship's crane transfers the cargo from the ship's hold to the dock.

## 5 Writing

**Exercise 14. Study these cargo shipping instructions and say if the statements (1–5) are true or false.**

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS	
Exporter/shipper	Aspers (UK) PLC, PO Box No. 678, Croydon, Surrey
Booking number	AK0010904
Country of final destination	Argentina
Country of origin of goods	Germany
Consignee	Capriella Box, SA, Casilla de Carrero, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Description of goods	AC generators
Quantity	5
Gross weight (total)	1,000 kg
Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	4.00
Ocean freight payable at: value	prepaid € 6,755.00

- 1) The goods are going from Germany to Argentina.  true  false
- 2) The consignee is sending the goods.  true  false
- 3) The cargo is electrical equipment.  true  false
- 4) No money will be collected at the other end.  true  false
- 5) The cost of transporting the cargo is € 6,755.00.  true  false

**Exercise 15. Complete the following form using this information:**

A Belgian company called Xanadu located at 121 Rue Des Brasseurs in Gilly is sending a consignment of Japanese made tractor engines to a company in Morocco. This company is called Andou Motors of Route de Rabat, Ain Sbaâ, in Casablanca. There are fifteen engines in the consignment. Each engine weighs 300 kg and is approximately 3 m<sup>3</sup>. The value of one engine is € 25,000 and the consignee has paid € 12,000 already. The rest will be paid on delivery.

## SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

Exporter/shipper: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Booking number: \_\_\_\_\_

Country of final destination: \_\_\_\_\_

Country of origin of goods: \_\_\_\_\_

Consignee: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Description of goods: \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity: \_\_\_\_\_

Gross weight (total): \_\_\_\_\_

Volume (m<sup>3</sup>): \_\_\_\_\_

Ocean freight payable at: \_\_\_\_\_

Value \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 5B Cargo handling in Seaspeak

## In this unit:

**Reading:** ship's manifest, dangerous cargo, accident report

**Structures:** warnings and instructions

**Writing:** warning notes

**Listening & Speaking:** cargo information



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1.** Test your knowledge of cargo handling by doing this quiz.

- 1) *Perishable* goods are:
  - a) dangerous
  - b) fresh
  - c) heavy
- 2) Which of these is *not* a *catwalk*?
  - a) A narrow path
  - b) A platform for fashion models
  - c) A way of walking
- 3) What is the *IMDG*?
  - a) Code for cargo handling
  - b) A maritime safety organisation
  - c) A customs procedure
- 4) When you *bundle*, you:
  - a) lift cargo
  - b) store cargo
  - c) arrange cargo
- 5) Where do you put *dunnage*?
  - a) overboard
  - b) between cargo
  - c) inside containers

## 2 Vocabulary

### Types of goods

**Exercise 2. Match the words with definitions.**

cargo types	definitions
perishable	burns easily
toxic	easily broken or damaged
household	farm animals
expandable	has a short life
explosive	poisonous
inflammable	increases in size
livestock	for domestic use
fragile	unstable

**Exercise 3. Put the following goods under the correct cargo type (some goods can be more than one cargo type).**

medical supplies	fine art	eggs	bananas	frozen fish
washing machines	ceramics	gasoline	race horses	nuclear waste
cylinders of oxygen	sugar cane	carpets		

Perishable: \_\_\_\_\_

Toxic: \_\_\_\_\_

Household: \_\_\_\_\_

Inflammable: \_\_\_\_\_

Fragile: \_\_\_\_\_

Livestock: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Reading

**Exercise 4. Study this manifest (ship's cargo list) and answer the questions that follow.**

MANIFEST	
Ship's Name:	Thomasina
Nationality:	Panamanian
Cargo Capacity:	20,000 tonnes
Dangerous Goods Classification:	None
Cargo Listing:	3,098 tons of rice
Master of Vessel:	Jose Angelo, Captain
Embarkation Point:	Colombo, Sri Lanka
Begin Load Date:	1st October 2008
Finish Load Date:	3rd October 2008
Debarkation Point:	Umm al-Qasr, Basra, Iraq
Vessel Sail Date:	4th October 2008
E. T. A. (Date):	13th October 2008

a) Where is the Thomasina registered?

---

b) How much cargo can the Thomasina carry?

---

c) Why is there no 'Dangerous Goods Classification'?

---

d) What is the Thomasina carrying?

---

e) Where is the cargo loaded?

---

f) How long does it take to load the cargo?

---

g) Where is the Thomasina going?

---

h) When will the Thomasina arrive?

---

**Exercise 5. On 18th April 1998 there was an explosion on board the container vessel SEA-LAND MARINER. Study this information about the accident and state which of the following statements are true.**

ACCIDENT REPORT	
Cargo:	Total 1500 containers
Dangerous Cargo Manifest (DCM):	61 containers listed on DCM
Not listed on DCM:	Non-dangerous cargo including 20 containers of 'Polymeric Beads Expandable' (PBE). PBEs are Class 9 of the IMDG Dangerous Goods Code. PBEs stowed in No. 7 cargo hold.
Location of explosion:	No. 7 cargo hold
Cause of explosion:	Welding work on catwalk above cargo hold No. 7 ignited flammable vapours from PBEs
Casualties:	Two fitters missing (presumed lost overboard), electrician and AB with minor injuries

- 1) All the ship's cargo was dangerous.  true  false
- 2) All dangerous cargo was listed on the DCM.  true  false
- 3) PBE is classed by the IMDG as 'dangerous'.  true  false
- 4) PBES were not listed on the DCM.  true  false
- 5) PBE produces dangerous gases.  true  false
- 6) No-one was seriously hurt.  true  false

## 4 Structures

### Warnings and instructions

**Exercise 6.** Add these phrases to complete the warning notices (1–7).

warning!	dispose correctly
toxic material	extreme caution
wipe down	take care when
operating	with care
fragile	hazardous to health
danger of contamination	protective clothing

Example: Warning! Hydrofluoric acid. Wear protective clothing at all times.

- 1) Highly \_\_\_\_\_ . Handle \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2) Always \_\_\_\_\_ work surfaces after use.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ goods – store upright.
- 4) Radioactive material – \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5) Beware! This waste is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 6) Use \_\_\_\_\_ – highly dangerous.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ operating fork lift truck.

## 5 Writing



**Exercise 7.** Study the pictures below and discuss with a partner what they mean.

**Exercise 8. Write instructions to go with the pictures.**

Example:  Danger: handle these goods with caution!



## 6 Listening



**Exercise 9.** Before you listen, discuss with a partner: what information would a coast-guard want about a vessel's cargo?



**Exercise 10.** First transmission: Listen to a captain give information about his cargo and complete this form to record the communication.

### COMMUNICATION RECORD

Ship's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of hazardous cargo: \_\_\_\_\_

Hazardous cargo classification: \_\_\_\_\_



**Exercise 11.** Second transmission: Listen to the second VHF transmission and answer the questions.

1) Say which of the following statements are true:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) The MT Evening Star is on fire.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| b) There is a leak.                                | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| c) The Captain requests assistance.                | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| d) The Captain requests the help of fire fighters. | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| e) The Port Pollution Control is waiting to help.  | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |

2) Listen to the recording again and answer the questions:

- What is the MT Evening Star carrying? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the IMO class of the goods? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is spilling from one container? \_\_\_\_\_
- What two things does the Captain of the Evening Star ask for?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

## 7 Speaking

**Exercise 12. Work with a partner and role play VHF transmissions about cargo.**



**Student A:**

Get information from your partner to complete the form.

COMMUNICATION RECORD
Ship's name: _____
Name of hazardous cargo: _____
Hazardous cargo classification: _____

**Student B:**

Go to page 175 and use the information to respond to your partner's questions.

**Exercise 13. Now do it the other way around.**



**Student A:**

Go to page 175 and use the information there to respond to your partner's questions.

**Student B:**

Get information from your partner to complete the form.

COMMUNICATION RECORD
Ship's name: _____
Name of hazardous cargo: _____
Hazardous cargo classification: _____



# Level 2

# Unit 1A Ship handling

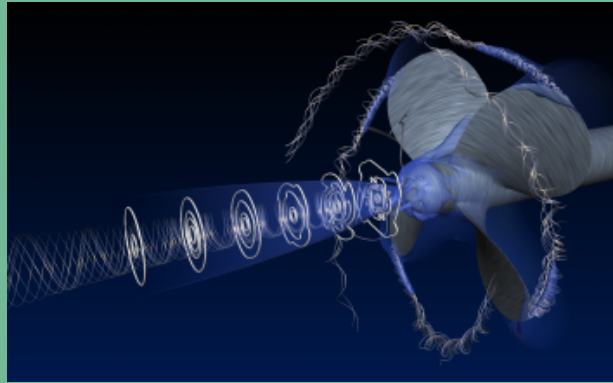
## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** Ship parts and procedures

**Structures:** passive, tenses

**Speaking:** maritime controversies

**Writing:** Ship handling, error-report



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of ship handling.**

- 1) Dead Water is when fresh water lies on top of sea water. How does Dead Water affect ships?
- 2) What do you do when you turn a vessel in a narrow space?
  - a) snub round
  - b) drift thrust
  - c) heel
- 3) When would you use a *Baltic Moor*?
  - a) In the Baltic Sea
  - b) At a beach
  - c) At a weak quay
- 4) What causes a ship to *squat*?
  - a) shallow water
  - b) high speed
  - c) heavy cargo
- 5) What is *bank suction* and where does it happen?

## 2 Structures

**Exercise 2. Study the examples of active and passive sentences and complete the sentences.**

- 1) Simple Present: The Able Seaman *belays* the rope.  
The rope *is belayed by* the Able Seaman.  
The First Officer docks the ship.  
The ship \_\_\_\_\_ the First Officer.
- 2) Simple Past: The Able Seaman *belayed* the rope.  
The rope *was belayed by* the Able Seaman.  
The First Officer docked the ship.  
The ship \_\_\_\_\_ the First Officer.
- 3) Present Perfect: The Able Seaman *has belayed* the rope.  
The rope *has been belayed by* the Able Seaman.  
The First Officer has docked the ship.  
The ship \_\_\_\_\_ the First Officer.

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with a passive form of the verb in brackets.**

Example: Ships are docked (to dock) by the pilot.

- 1) Watch \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) by all the officers on board.
- 2) An hour ago the ship \_\_\_\_\_ (manoeuvre) into position.
- 3) Our position \_\_\_\_\_ (give) by the navigator at 8 o'clock.
- 4) The crew \_\_\_\_\_ (organise) into departments.
- 5) What have you done with the equipment? It \_\_\_\_\_ (stow) in lockers.

**Exercise 4. Make these active sentences passive.**

Example: They have dredged the fairway to nine metres.

The fairway has been dredged to 9 metres.

- 1) You can contact the pilot by VHF.

The pilot \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2) We always give the island a wide berth.

The island \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3) Deck Hands regularly clean the decks.

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 4) I have given clear instructions to the crew.

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 5) All the ships carried dangerous cargo.

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 6) We received the signal to leave the harbour at 03.15.

The signal \_\_\_\_\_.

- 7) Mariners have used Morse code for many years.

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 8) The chart shows the warning buoys.

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 9) The Met office has issued a storm warning.

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 10) A tugboat towed the ship into harbour.

\_\_\_\_\_ by tug boat.

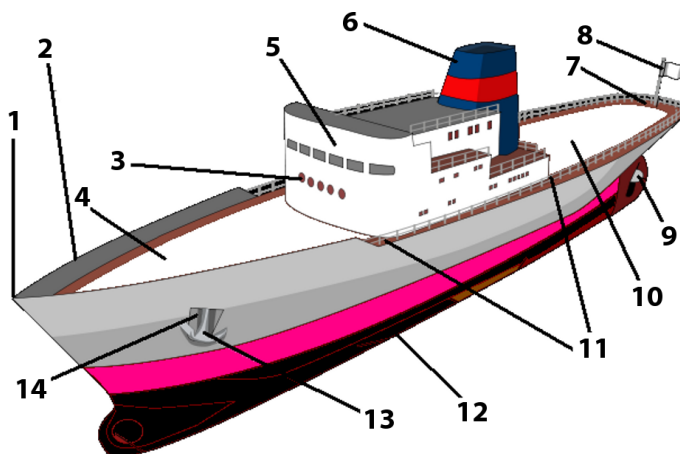
### 3 Vocabulary

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct answers from a, b and c:**

- 1) *Amidships* is:
  - a) between the bow and stern
  - b) in the centre of the main deck
  - c) the middle deck
- 2) Another word for *astern* is:
  - a) forrard
  - b) ahead
  - c) aft
- 3) Where is *abaft*?
  - a) toward the stern of a ship
  - b) towards the bows
  - c) to starboard

**Exercise 6. Label the parts of this ship by writing the correct numbers next to the words in the list.**

- funnel \_\_\_\_\_
- propeller \_\_\_\_\_
- bow \_\_\_\_\_
- bridge \_\_\_\_\_
- stern \_\_\_\_\_
- railings \_\_\_\_\_
- after deck \_\_\_\_\_
- bulwark \_\_\_\_\_
- ensign \_\_\_\_\_
- anchor \_\_\_\_\_
- hawsehole \_\_\_\_\_
- scuttles \_\_\_\_\_
- foredeck \_\_\_\_\_
- keel \_\_\_\_\_



**Exercise 7. Match words from the list with correct definitions.**

Example: scuttles: A small opening or hatch

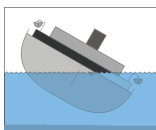
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ : The point of a ship that is most forward
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ : A weight that is cast overboard to hold a ship fast
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ : The deck towards the stern
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ : A national flag
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ : An opening in the bows for a cable
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ : A guard around a deck
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ : A structure running from bow to stern
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ : The part of a ship's side above the deck

## 4 Reading

**Exercise 8. Read this technical information, and answer the questions.**

The shaft always spins in the same direction whether going forward or backward. At 0–12 kts shaft rotates at 55 RPM. Thrust is controlled by changing the pitch of the blade. >12 kts thrust is controlled by changing the RPM of the shaft.

- 1) What is a suitable title for what you have just read?
  - a) Ship speeds
  - b) Propellers
  - c) Types of ships
- 2) Which statement is correct?
  - a) When going backwards the shaft spins forwards.
  - b) The shaft spins in two directions.
  - c) The shaft spins only one way.
- 3) Which of these statements is wrong?
  - a) The speed of a ship can be controlled by the pitch of the blade.
  - b) Slow ship speed is controlled by the shaft.
  - c) High speeds are controlled by the speed the shaft turns.

**Exercise 9. Read this report and answer the questions.**

On July 18, 2006, the cruise ship Crown Princess left Port Canaveral, Florida. One hour after leaving harbour the vessel's automatic steering system began a turn to port. The Second Officer disengaged the automatic mode. He took manual control of the steering. He turned the wheel first to port and then to starboard. He did this several times. This caused the vessel to list to port and starboard at angles of  $24^\circ$ . The movement of the ship threw passengers and crew about and many were hit and injured by flying objects. The vessel's structure was not damaged.

1) What was the approximate position of the Crown Princess?

---

2) Who was in command of the ship?

---

3) Why did the ship list?

---

4) What caused injuries to passengers and crew?

---

5) How much damage was done to the ship?

---

## 5 Speaking

**Exercise 10. Do you know about any death caused by a marine accident? Describe the accident to a partner.**



**Exercise 11. Read this account of an accident at sea and answer the questions below:**

### Who is to blame?

The owners of a bulk carrier told the ship's skipper that he must start his voyage even though there were problems with the ship's radar. The skipper did not argue and the ship set sail.

One night the ship's Second Officer was on watch. The vessel was sailing in a busy shipping lane. It was the end of the Second Officer's watch and he was tired and did not see a small yacht dead ahead and the ship's radar did not pick it up. The carrier was nearly on top of the yacht before the look-out saw it and gave the alarm.

The Second Officer immediately ordered a manoeuvre to avoid the yacht. A few minutes later he saw lights astern. He thought that the yacht was safe and continued the voyage.

In fact the vessel had hit the yacht and the three crew members of the yacht were in the water. They were not wearing life jackets and they drowned.

- 1) Arrange these people in order of who is most to blame for the deaths. Discuss your choices with a partner and give your reasons.
  - The ship's owners
  - The look-out
  - The yachtsmen
  - The skipper
  - The Second Officer
- 2) What could have been done to avoid the deaths?

**Exercise 12. Read the following story and discuss the question at the end. Give reasons for your answer.**



### The Overcrowded Lifeboat

A ship sank after hitting an iceberg. There were 30 survivors and they got into a lifeboat that was made for only seven people. On the second day the captain could see a storm coming. He knew that the lifeboat was too heavy to face the storm.

Everyone would probably die. The captain took out a gun and forced fifteen people over the side. He chose the weakest people because he needed strong people to row the lifeboat. All 15 drowned but after several days of hard rowing the survivors were rescued.

Question: Is the captain guilty of murder?

## 6 Writing

**Exercise 13. Fill in the spaces in this report with the correct phrases from the list.**

- towards the quay
- inward turning controllable
- on the port quarter
- the fresh southerly breeze
- full ahead manoeuvring speed
- allocated berth

The passenger ship Lassie has two \_\_\_\_\_ pitch propellers with a single rudder. On 26th June the vessel was heading for the port of St Helier. She proceeded at \_\_\_\_\_ of 7 knots towards the harbour entrance. At 12.00 she entered the inner harbour making for her \_\_\_\_\_. Lassie stopped in the inner harbour where she was met by two tugs. One tug was positioned \_\_\_\_\_ to hold the stern up against \_\_\_\_\_ that was blowing. The second tug pushed the bow \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 14. Use the following information to write the rest of the report in the past tense.**

- vessel comes into lee of harbour wall → sudden increase of speed
- tow line parts from tug
- vessel drifts → hits harbour wall
- damage to vessel: indentations on starboard bow/bent pulpit railings
- damage to pier head: minor
- structural injuries: none

# Unit 1B Ship handling in Seaspeak

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** nautical abbreviations

**Listening:** VHF questions, answers and advice

**Speaking:** Message markers



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of ship handling terms.**

- 1) When an anchor *comes home* is the anchor pulled towards the ship or is the ship pulled towards the anchor?
- 2) Where does a *quartering sea* come from?
  - a) the stern of a ship
  - b) aft of amidships
  - c) head on
- 3) Which of the following means 90° to the centre line of a ship?
  - a) Midships
  - b) Leeward
  - c) Thwartships
- 4) Is *windward* towards the wind or with the wind behind?
- 5) What happens when a ship *yaws*?
  - a) it goes up and down
  - b) bows down, stern up
  - c) it swings off course

## 2 Vocabulary

**Exercise 2. Study this list of nautical abbreviations. Add any more that you know.**

Aux	auxiliary
C/O	Chief Officer
D/D	Damage done
DP	designated person
DSC	Dangerous goods, solid cargoes and containers
Eng	Engineer
EP	Estimated position
ETA	Estimated time of arrival
FYI	For your information
LtHo	Light house
NM	Nautical miles
o/b	on board
OoW	Officer of the watch
POB	Persons on board
PM	Planned maintenance
PS	Port side
RoB	remaining on board
S	South
Tnkr	Tanker

**Exercise 3. Expressing on board procedures:**

**Use the list of abbreviations to write the sentences (1–5) in full.**

Example: *Abbreviated sentence:* FYI our EP is 5 NM S of Portland LtHo

*Sentence in full:* For your information, our estimated position is five nautical miles south of Portland Light House.

- 1) The c/o is the OoW now.
- 2) We are a Tnkr with 15 POB.
- 3) Serious D/D to PS.
- 4) DSC o/b and ETA is 03.45.
- 5) FYI: 2DP RoB. Eng is aft doing PM on aux engine.

**Exercise 4. Expressing Time:****Write the correct time in numbers.**

Example: Zero Zero Zero Zero = 12.00 midnight

- 1) Zero zero four five = \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Zero three four five = \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) One five two zero co-ordinated Universal Time = \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5. Expressing Geographical Position (GP), Bearings and Distance:****Write the information in words.**

Example: GP = 15.25 N

Geographical Position: Latitude one-five degrees two-five minutes north

- 1) Longitude: 061° 29' W \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Position: Bearing 0-9-5° true from Cape Marco, Distance: 12.5 km  
\_\_\_\_\_ true from Cape Marco, Distance \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Approaching Buoy Number: EB-1-2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Buoy C5D is 113° on your port bow  
\_\_\_\_\_ on your port bow.

**Exercise 6. Listen to the abbreviations and write them below.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 7. Discuss what the abbreviations stand for.**

### 3 Listening

#### Exercise 8. Questions, answers and advice

Which two of these VHF messages are wrongly formed?

- 1) 'May I enter the fairway?'
- 2) 'Question: Do I have permission to enter the fairway?'
- 3) 'I'm going to drop anchor.'
- 4) 'Intention: I will drop anchor.'

Exercise 9. Listen to the transmissions (1–5) and choose the correct responses from a, b and c.



- 1) a) Roger Port George  
b) OK, will do.  
c) standing by on channel nine
- 2) a) Say again please  
b) Repeat that message  
c) I can't hear you
- 3) a) No, go to anchorage B4 and anchor there.  
b) You should anchor in anchorage B4.  
c) ADVICE. Anchor in anchorage B4.
- 4) a) My response is: I am altering course to port 121.  
b) Intention: I shall alter course to port 121.  
c) I am going to alter course to port 121.
- 5) a) No, I do not understand, please explain.  
b) No, I haven't seen them.  
c) I've no idea about the standing orders. Tell me what they are.

**Exercise 10. Put the following into the correct SMCP forms.**

1) 'May I leave the berth?'

---

2) 'Can I drop anchor?'

---

3) You want to use the shallow draft fairway. Write the question:

---

4) I'm going to my allotted berth.

---

5) You should anchor east of Buoy Charlie Five.

---

**4 Speaking****Exercise 11. Match the message markers on the left with the sentences on the right.**

INSTRUCTION	Do you have any list?
ADVICE	Navigate with caution.
WARNING	Do not leave the harbour.
INFORMATION	I require assistance immediately.
QUESTION	No, I do not require assistance.
ANSWER	I will increase speed.
REQUEST	MV Ocean King will overtake to the west of you.
INTENTION	Unknown objects in your area.

**Exercise 12. Use this information to make VHF calls.**

- 1) **Student A:** You are Marseilles coast guard. You contact a vessel and you want to know: the name of the vessel, its destination and cargo. The weather conditions in METAREA III: winds are gale force 7, heavy rain, low visibility.  
**Student B:** You are OoW on the mv French Maiden. Decide where you are heading and what your cargo is. You want a weather report for METAREA III.
- 2) **Student B:** You are Porto coast guard. You have made contact with sv Arctic Tern. The boat is heading towards rocks. The boat should steer 15° to starboard.  
**Student A:** You are alone on the sv Arctic Tern. Your boat has been damaged in a storm and you are drifting. You need assistance.

# Unit 2A Emergencies

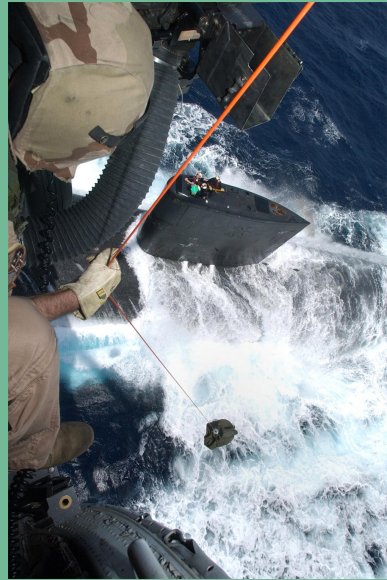
## In this unit:

**Speaking:** Emergency procedures

**Vocabulary:** Specialist verbs for mariners

**Structures:** past/present/future

**Writing:** The sinking of the Ice Prince (true account)



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of emergency procedures.**

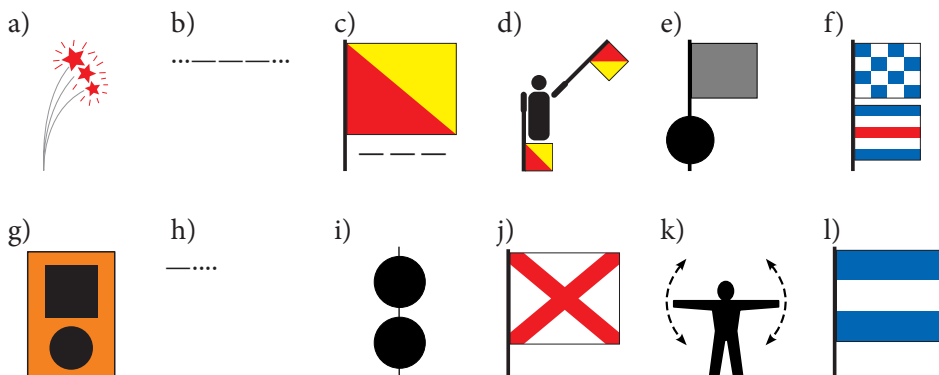
- 1) How many blasts on the horn give warning of danger?
- 2) For which of these situations should you *not* make a Mayday call?
  - a) You have run out of fuel.
  - b) A man has fallen overboard.
  - c) A storm is approaching.
- 3) Your vessel is slowly sinking, what should you do: Get into a life raft as soon as possible or stay on board for as long as possible?
- 4) There is a fire onboard your vessel. Should you immediately open the ports and hatchways or close them?
- 5) Someone falls in the water and suffers hypothermia. What is the best way to warm them up?

## 2 Speaking

### Exercise 2. Distress Messages



1) Study these signals with a partner. Decide which of them are distress signals.



2) Describe the signals.

Example: 'Picture b) is Morse code for s-o-s: three dots, three dashes, three dots'

3) What other distress signals do you know?

4) Discuss these situations:

- a) Your vessel is sinking. You have no flares and no radio. You can hear a rescue helicopter approaching. How do you show rescuers where you are?
- b) You are on a large tanker travelling at maximum speed. You see a light flashing s-o-s from a small yacht several miles away. The yacht does not respond to a radio call. What should you do?

### 3 Vocabulary

**Exercise 3. Match the verbs on the left with definitions on the right.**

(to) keep clear	stop working
(to) stall	tie a line to
(to) get underway	crash into
(to) jettison	wait
(to) weigh	organise and store equipment/cargo
(to) stow	throw overboard
(to) break down	blow up
(to) collide	lose power
(to) explode	raise
(to) make fast	to start
(to) stand by	stay away

**Exercise 4. Use the correct verb from the lists in the following sentences:**

- 1) Please \_\_\_\_\_ on VHF channel 16.
- 2) Prepare to \_\_\_\_\_ anchor and begin the voyage.
- 3) Keep above 3,300 rpm and do not \_\_\_\_\_ the engine.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ all equipment carefully and safely.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ the dinghy and climb on board when safe to do so.
- 6) Be very careful and \_\_\_\_\_ of the sinking vessel.
- 7) You must \_\_\_\_\_ the cargo to stay afloat.
- 8) I want to \_\_\_\_\_ at 08.00 UTC.

**Exercise 5. Put prepositions from the box into the gaps in the sentences (1–9):**

*to*      *at*      *in* (2×)      *on*      *with* (2×)      *from*      *of*

- 1) You must keep clear \_\_\_\_\_ all obstructions.
- 2) Make fast the vessel \_\_\_\_\_ the quay.
- 3) The tanker collided \_\_\_\_\_ the barge.
- 4) Stow everything \_\_\_\_\_ the hold.
- 5) The cargo was jettisoned \_\_\_\_\_ the deck of the cargo ship.
- 6) It exploded \_\_\_\_\_ a loud bang.
- 7) I am standing by \_\_\_\_\_ Channel 16. Out.
- 8) The vessel has broken down \_\_\_\_\_ a traffic lane.
- 9) The ship got underway \_\_\_\_\_ 15.30 UTC.

## 4 Structures

### Verb forms: past/present/future

**Exercise 6. Study the following sentences. Say which sentence is future, which is past and which is present.**

- 1) The vessel got under way at 15.35.
- 2) It is 15.35 and the vessel is under way.
- 3) The vessel can be under way by 15.35.

**Exercise 7. Complete these sentences by using the correct verb forms in the brackets.**

- 1) Seven days ago the fishing vessel Andrea Gail (*breaking down/breaks down/broke down*) in high seas and strong winds.
- 2) The Coast Guard (*are going to search/searched*) for the six-man crew for seven days. They finally (*call off/called off*) the search last night.
- 3) The skipper of the passenger ferry Balmoral (*will change/changed*) course to 304 degrees and the vessel (*is grounding/grounded*) on rocks.
- 4) At the moment salvage vessels (*stood/are standing*) by for the weather (*is improving/to improve/will improve*).
- 5) The fire started when the engine (*explodes/exploded/will explode*).
- 6) Please (*keep/to keep/will keep*) a sharp look out for worsening weather.
- 7) We (*requiring/require/required*) assistance. Please acknowledge. Over.
- 8) I am reporting a collision but there (*are/were/will be*) no casualties.

**Exercise 8. Use verbs from the box and put them in the correct places in the correct form (past/present/future) in the following sentences:**

be	require	collide
weigh	spot	get underway
anchor	<i>break down</i>	keep

Example: My engine broke down one hour ago.

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ one mile from buoy number three in fifteen minutes.
- 2) Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the large red container?
- 3) Keep clear or you \_\_\_\_\_ with the barge.
- 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ assistance shortly.
- 5) We \_\_\_\_\_ anchor and \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- 6) The tanker hit a stationery vessel which had \_\_\_\_\_ at the entrance to the North Channel.
- 7) I \_\_\_\_\_ a sharp look out and saw the lighthouse on the port side.

## 5 Reading

**Exercise 9.** Before you read the story: Describe a sinking you know about and explain the following:

- The vessel, the crew and the cargo
- When it happened
- What caused it
- Rescue attempts
- Environmental damage

**Exercise 10.** Use the information in the story box plus the information about composing a distress message (below) to write a distress message from the captain of the Ice Prince to the UK coastguard.

### The sinking of the Ice Prince

**January 13th 2008**

The Ice Prince, a Greek registered 6,395 tonne cargo ship, is en route from Scandinavia to Egypt via the English Channel (La Manche). There is a crew of twenty men on board. The cargo is 5,258 tonnes of timber and the ship has a tank of 300 tonnes of oil.

The weather is bad in the Channel: severe gale force 9 winds and rough seas. The cargo on the Ice Prince shifts and the vessel lists forty degrees to port. The engines fail and she drifts. The vessel begins to jettison its cargo. At 8.00 pm the ship's captain sends out distress calls. At this time the vessel is 38 kilometres southeast of Portland Bill.



To compose a distress message:

1. Use Channel 16.
2. Repeat the word “MAYDAY”, three times.
3. Say: “This is ... (name of vessel)” Repeat boat name three times.
4. Describe your vessel (size, colour, numbers of persons on board etc.).
5. Explain the nature of the distress (sinking, fire, etc.)
6. Give position by latitude and longitude or by bearing and distance to a well-known landmark.
7. Explain that you need assistance.
8. End with “over”.

**Exercise 11. Continue reading about the Ice Prince and choose the correct answers from a, b and c in the questions below.**

**January 14th 2008**

The storm continues and a rescue operation by helicopter and lifeboat starts. When the coastguard helicopter arrives from England, the ship is in darkness. The lifeboat arrives and at 9 pm the helicopter begins to winch off non-essential crew from the Ice Prince. The lifeboat uses a searchlight to light up the scene. At 10 pm the helicopter returns to land. The lifeboat approaches the Ice Prince and takes off the remaining crew members one at a time. The work is difficult and very dangerous.

**January 15th 2008**

Salvors' tugs stand off and monitor the vessel through the night. At 12.45 am the UK's Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) reports that the Ice Prince is sinking. The vessel goes under stern first. For several hours her bow is visible. Then that too disappears.

**January 21st 2008**

The prevailing winds are westerly and they blow timber from the Ice Prince towards the English coast. The floating timber is a serious danger to shipping. There is also a danger of pollution from the vessel.

- 1) Where is the Ice Prince going?
  - a) Egypt
  - b) Scandinavia
  - c) Greece
- 2) What are the weather conditions in the English Channel?
  - a) ice and snow
  - b) storm
  - c) fog
- 3) What happens to the ship?
  - a) it capsizes
  - b) it hits rocks
  - c) it grounds in shallow water
- 4) How are the crew rescued?
  - a) by helicopter alone
  - b) by lifeboat
  - c) by lifeboat and helicopter

- 5) What finally happens to the Ice Prince?
  - a) Tugs tow it to harbour
  - b) It sinks immediately after the rescue
  - c) It floats and sinks later
- 6) What dangers does the Ice Prince present?
  - a) oil slicks
  - b) visible wreck
  - c) floating cargo

**Exercise 12. Find words and phrases in the text that mean:**

**January 13th 2008**

- 1) going to: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) wood: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) moves unexpectedly: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) goes sideways: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) breaks down (engine): \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) moving without power: \_\_\_\_\_

**January 14th 2008**

- 7) not needed: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) bright lamp: \_\_\_\_\_

**January 15th–January 21st 2008**

- 9) person who salvages: \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) remove from a vessel using a cable: \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) can be seen: \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) can no longer be seen: \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) wind blowing mainly from one direction: \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 2B Emergencies in Seaspeak

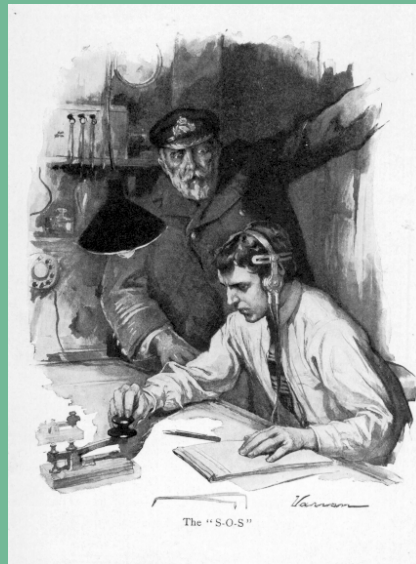
## In this unit:

**Listening:** distress messages

**Vocabulary:** describing dangerous substances

**Speaking:** May Day, Pan-Pan and Sécurité calls

**Reading:** Transcripts of VHF emergency calls



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of VHF emergency procedures:**

- 1) Which of the following codes from the international Code of Signals means 'I am coming to help you'?
  - a) A-E
  - b) C-B
  - c) C-P
- 2) What is a PTT button on a VHF radio?
- 3) Why should you not say "over and out" at the end of a transmission?
- 4) What do you do if you hear a distress call but it is not from someone near you?
- 5) Speak aloud these call signs using the NATO Phonetic Alphabet:
  - a) A8JT4
  - b) VE3KXP
  - c) M5OH9

## 2 Listening

**Exercise 2. Study this list of items. They are things which a Mayday call from a ship must contain. Number the items in the order they should come.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Nature of the emergency
- \_\_\_\_\_ Location of ship
- \_\_\_\_\_ Number of crew and passengers
- \_\_\_\_\_ Identification of vessel

**Exercise 3. The parts of this distress message are mixed up. Number them in the correct order:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE
- \_\_\_\_\_ FIRE AND EXPLOSION IN ENGINE ROOM
- \_\_\_\_\_ OVER
- \_\_\_\_\_ THIS IS WANDERER MIKE MIKE VICTOR ROMEO, WANDERER MIKE MIKE VICTOR ROMEO, WANDERER MIKE MIKE VICTOR ROMEO
- \_\_\_\_\_ MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY
- \_\_\_\_\_ FIFTEEN PERSONS ON BOARD
- \_\_\_\_\_ I AM 5 KILOMETRES SOUTH OF BLACK ROCK

**Exercise 4. Study the information in the box and use it to complete the Pan-Pan distress message.**

Distress message sent to:	St John's Coast Guard
ID of vessel:	Del Boy/233997899
Position:	5 NM E of Cape Bonavista
Type of emergency:	Collided with floating obstacle. Vessel now taking on water.

“Pan-Pan, Pan-Pan, Pan-Pan,

Calling \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

This is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

My MMSI is \_\_\_\_\_.

I am \_\_\_\_\_.

I have \_\_\_\_\_ . Over.”



**Exercise 5. Listen to three VHF messages (1–3) and match them with the pictures (a–c).**

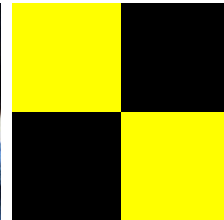
a)



b)



c)



- 1) Message 1 → picture \_\_\_\_
- 2) Message 2 → picture \_\_\_\_
- 3) Message 3 → picture \_\_\_\_

**Exercise 6. Which of the VHF messages:**

- 1) give a warning \_\_\_\_
- 2) tell of a danger to shipping \_\_\_\_
- 3) announce a state of urgency \_\_\_\_
- 4) request advice \_\_\_\_
- 5) are about something life threatening \_\_\_\_
- 6) warn of grave and imminent danger \_\_\_\_
- 7) warn of a hazard to navigation \_\_\_\_
- 8) give important safety information \_\_\_\_

**Exercise 7. Listen to another message and complete this report:**

RECORD OF DISTRESS MESSAGE	
Message broadcast to:	_____
Received from (vessel ID):	_____
Position:	_____
Nature of emergency:	_____
	_____
Request for:	_____
VHF Channel:	_____

**3 Vocabulary****Exercise 8. Match the words with the definitions**

Toxic	→	something that can kill
Flammable		an action that is against the law
Destructive		something that can burn
Explosive	→	a substance that is poisonous
Lethal		material that can blow up
Illegal		something that causes damage

**Exercise 9. Choose the correct word in the brackets to complete these sentences:**

- 1) Crude oil is highly (*toxic/poison/deadly*).
- 2) Dumping oil into the sea is against (*illegal/legal/the law*).
- 3) The vapours of crude oil can (*explode/explosion/explosive*).
- 4) (*Flammable/Flames/Fire*) liquid burns easily.
- 5) Oil pollution is (*lethal/kills/deaths*) to wildlife.
- 6) Oil slicks can (*destructive/destroy/destruction*) a coast.

## 4 Reading

**Exercise 10. Read the following transcripts of a VHF radio call. Complete the statements by choosing the correct words and phrases from a, b and c:**

MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY. This is Ruby. We are a sailing boat with a red hull, and white cabin. There are four people on board: two adults, a toddler and an infant, all wearing life jackets. We are in Empress Channel, about three kilometres south of Frederick's Point on Little Island. We have hit a rock. We are drifting north east. We are taking on water. The bilge pump cannot keep up with incoming water. We request immediate assistance. Over.

- |                  |                           |                   |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Ruby is a:    | 2) Ruby is:               | 3) The boat is:   |
| a) yacht         | a) on Little Island       | a) sinking        |
| b) motor cruiser | b) south of Little Island | b) short of water |
| c) dinghy        | c) on Frederick's point   | c) under power    |

**Exercise 11. Say if the statements following this transcript are true or false.**

MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY. This is Charlie Brown, Charlie Brown, Charlie Brown. My position is two five degrees north; eight zero degrees west, drifting at one knot on a bearing of two-two-eight degrees. We have a fire on board. We request immediate assistance. There are three people on board we are deploying the life raft, over.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) The caller is a man named Charlie Brown. | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 2) The caller's location is: 25° N 080° W.  | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 3) The vessel is without power.             | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 4) The vessel is moving fast.               | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 5) The direction of the vessel is 28°.      | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 6) Everyone is staying on board.            | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |

**Exercise 12. Study this transcript and choose the phrase (a, b or c) that is nearest in meaning to the underlined phrases:**

PAN, PAN, PAN, this is Danny Boy, call sign: Whiskey Alpha Tango six-nine-nine. We have apparent broken arm on board. Immediate medical advice is required. This is Danny Boy, over.

- 1) “PAN, PAN, PAN”
  - a) We need medical help.
  - b) Warning of danger.
  - c) This is an emergency.
- 2) “We have apparent broken arm”
  - a) Everyone on board has a broken arm.
  - b) I have broken my arm.
  - c) I suspect a fracture.
- 3) “Immediate medical advice is required.”
  - a) Can you give us information?
  - b) Please send a doctor.
  - c) We have no medical equipment.

**Exercise 13. Read this transcript and find words or phrases that mean the same as the phrases below.**

SECURITÉ, SECURITÉ, SECURITÉ, this is Good Lady, Good Lady, Good Lady: Whiskey Bravo one-four-nine. There is a large log floating one kilometre south west of the entrance to Port Pleasant. I repeat: there is a large log floating one kilometre south west of the entrance to Port Pleasant. All traffic proceed with caution. This is Good Lady. Out.

- 1) “This is important safety information.”
- 2) “Big piece of wood.”
- 3) “I will say this again.”
- 4) “Move carefully.”
- 5) “I do not expect a response.”

## 5 Speaking



### Exercise 14. Work with a partner

**Student A:** You are the captain of a ship in distress. Use this information to transmit a Mayday message to your partner:

Name of vessel:	M-V Storm Horse
Location:	at entrance to Castle Carr harbour
Vessel appearance:	red transporter
Number of persons on board:	17
Nature of problem:	collision with harbour entrance

**Student B:** You are the coastguard who receives a Mayday message (from Student A). Use the information to complete this SAR checklist:

#### SAR CHECKLIST

Mayday call from: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of vessel: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Total crew and passengers: \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of emergency: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



### Exercise 15. Work with a partner

**Student B:** You are the captain of a ship in distress. Use this information to transmit a Mayday message to your partner.

Name of vessel:	Ocean Splendour
Location:	51°48' N 001°42' E
Vessel appearance:	Liquid Nitrogen gas (LNG) carrier – white/red
Number of persons on board:	14
Nature of problem:	fire on board

**Student A:** You are the coastguard who receives a Mayday message (from Student B). Use the information to complete this SAR checklist:

SAR Checklist

Mayday call from: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of vessel: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Total crew and passengers: \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of emergency: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

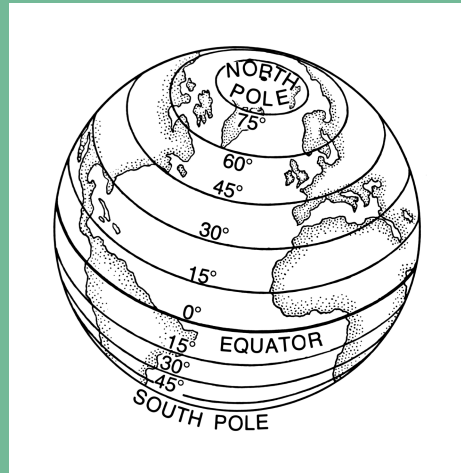
# Unit 3A Navigation

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** nautical charts

**Structures:** prepositions

**Reading:** navigation warnings



## 1 Introduction

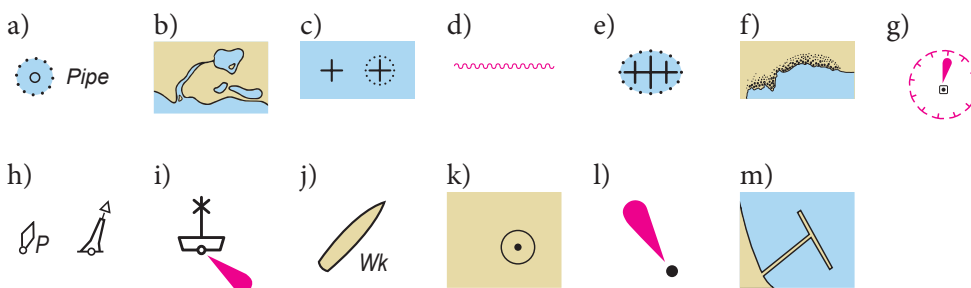
**Exercise 1. Test your knowledge of COLREGS by doing this quiz.**

- 1) Should a vessel in a channel keep to the starboard side or the port side? (Rule 9 a)
- 2) When two vessels meet head on what should they do? (Rule 14 a)
- 3) What colour is a Masthead light? (Rule 21 a)
- 4) What are the colours of sidelights? (Rule 21 b)
- 5) How many lights do vessels underway show? (Rule 23 a)

## 2 Vocabulary

### Nautical charts

**Exercise 2. Identify things in the nautical chart symbols (a–m) that fit in the categories (1–8). (Some things fit in more than one category.)**



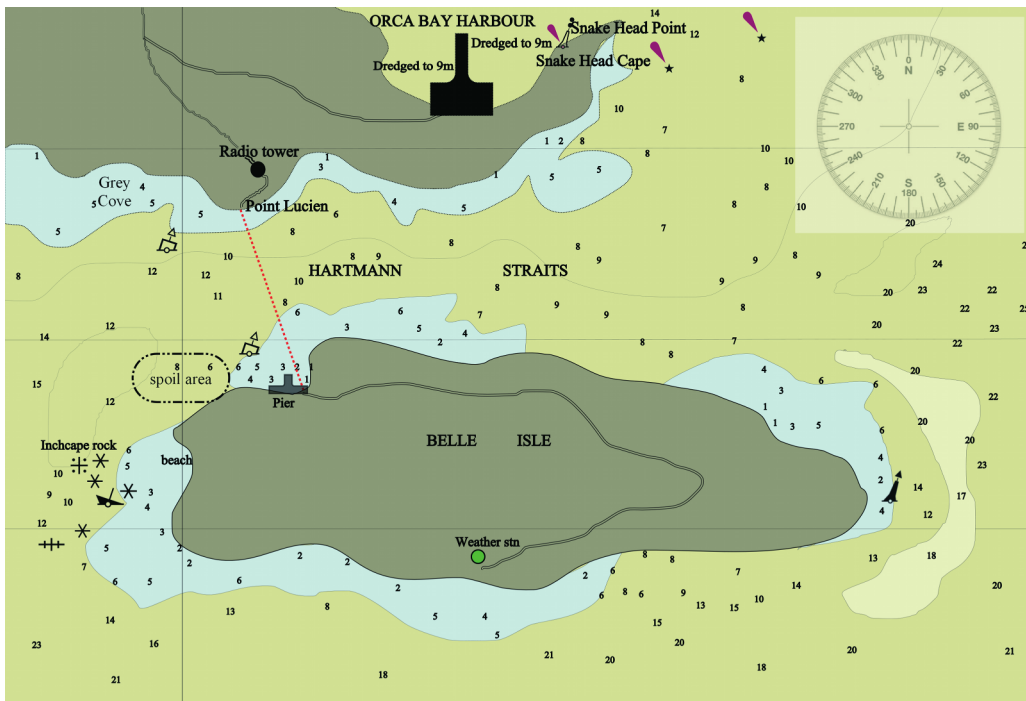
- 1) inland water: \_\_\_\_\_ 5) warning lights: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2) submerged dangers: \_\_\_\_\_ 6) underwater installations: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3) visible obstructions: \_\_\_\_\_ 7) onshore landmarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
 4) man-made features: \_\_\_\_\_ 8) coastal features: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3. Use the following words to complete the sentences.**

*submerged offshore onshore visible coastal warning*

- 1) The rocks are clearly \_\_\_\_\_ at low water.  
 2) You cannot see \_\_\_\_\_ obstructions at high water.  
 3) The water tower is an \_\_\_\_\_ landmark.  
 4) Some \_\_\_\_\_ buoys have lights and horns.  
 5) The nautical chart shows \_\_\_\_\_ features such as cliffs.  
 6) Keep clear of \_\_\_\_\_ oil rigs.

### Exercise 4. Study this chart.



Find words on the chart that mean:

- 1) A protected area for mooring: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Island: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Channel: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) A neck of land: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) A small bay: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) The end of a neck of land: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5. Say which of the statements (a, b or c) is correct:**

- 1) a) Belle Island is the south side of Point Lucien.  
b) Belle Island is to the south of Point Lucien.  
c) Point Lucien is south of Belle Island.
- 2) a) The Hartmann Straits separate Point Lucien and Belle Island.  
b) The Hartmann Straits join Point Lucien with Belle Island.  
c) Point Lucien crosses Belle Island at the Hartmann Straits.
- 3) a) Snake Head Cape is to the east of Orca Bay Harbour.  
b) Orca Bay Harbour is to the east of Snake Head Cape.  
c) East of Snake Head Cape is Orca Bay Harbour.
- 4) a) There is a wreck on Belle Isle.  
b) There is a wreck off Belle Isle.  
c) There is a wreck around Belle Isle.
- 5) a) Grey Cove is on the south western side of the Lucien Peninsula.  
b) The south western side of the Lucien Peninsula is called Grey Cove.  
c) Grey Cove is near the Lucien Peninsula.

### 3 Structures

**Exercise 6. Continue to use the chart from Exercise 4. Put the correct preposition from the list in the gaps in the sentences (a–f).***in**on**off**across**between**opposite*

- 1) There is a radio mast \_\_\_\_\_ Point Lucien.
- 2) The Hartmann Straits run \_\_\_\_\_ Belle Isle and Point Lucien.
- 3) A road goes \_\_\_\_\_ the Lucien Peninsula to a radio mast.
- 4) There are two lights \_\_\_\_\_ Snake Head Cape.
- 5) There is 9m of water \_\_\_\_\_ Orca Bay Harbour.
- 6) point Lucien is \_\_\_\_\_ the eastern end of Belle Isle.

**Exercise 7. Study these sentences. Each contains an error. Find the error and write the sentences correctly.**

1) The radio mast at Point Lucien are visible landmarks.

---

2) Submerge rocks at Grey Cove are dangerous to vessels.

---

3) There are warning buoy off Snake Head Cape.

---

4) Be advised that the warning buoy east of Belle Isle is not be in operation.

---

5) The radio mast is visible at offshore.

---

## 4 Writing

**Exercise 8. Use the chart in Exercise 4 and write five sentences that describe locations and positions of objects and features on the chart.**

Example: There is a red warning buoy in the straits between Belle Isle and Point Lucien.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Reading

### Navigation warnings

**Exercise 9.** Read these navigation warnings and answer the questions that follow.

#### Navigation warning number 1

Floating **timber** (2,000 tonnes) lost from mv Young Prince is drifting in an area **stretching** from Snake Head Cape to Belle Island with **significant quantities** in the **vicinity** of Point Lucien.

- 1) What is *timber*?
  - a) containers
  - b) wood
  - c) oil
- 2) Which of these words can replace the word *stretching*?
  - a) moving
  - b) increasing in size
  - c) extending
- 3) What are *significant quantities*?
  - a) large amounts
  - b) a little
  - c) a decreasing number
- 4) The *vicinity* of Port Lucien is:
  - a) at port Lucien
  - b) a long distance from Port Lucien
  - c) near Port Lucien
- 5) Which of the following summaries is correct?
  - a) Floating timber has struck mv Young Prince. The ship is drifting from Snake Head Cape to Belle Island.
  - b) There is a lot of floating timber near Point Lucien. The timber has come from mv Young Prince.
  - c) The 2,000 tonne mv Young Prince has lost timber. A lot of the timber is floating near Point Lucien.

### Navigation warning number 2

Be advised that the Hartmann Straits is closed to all vessels from Monday 26 March until **further notice**. This is because of **off-shore construction works**.

'Channel blocked' shapes are visible during daylight hours. Warning lights are visible at night.

Mariners must **observe** the 'channel blocked' signals and **keep well clear** of the straits. Vessels must not exceed 4 knots within 100 metres of work in progress.

- 1) ... *further notice* means:
  - a) always
  - b) you are told differently
  - c) the next day
- 2) Which of the following is **not** *off-shore construction works*?
  - a) submerged pipe lines
  - b) dredging
  - c) underwater cables
- 3) To *observe* here means:
  - a) see
  - b) avoid
  - c) obey
- 4) Another way of saying *keep well clear* is:
  - a) give a wide berth
  - b) avoid but stay close
  - c) go slowly
- 5) Which of the following summaries is correct?
  - a) There is work going on in the Hartmann Straits. Go slowly through the channel.
  - b) Avoid the warning signals in the Hartmann Straits from 26/3.
  - c) The Hartmann Straits are closed from 26/3.

**Navigation warning number 3**

The following navwarns **remain in force**; 60/07 – 51/07

- a) Navwarn 60/07 Point Lucien radio mast light **extinguished**
- b) Navwarn 51/07 Wreck NE of Belle Isle buoy Captains of all vessels navigating in the vicinity **should be aware** that the depth over the wreck is 2.5 metres and masts and sails are visible at **low water**.

- 1) *remain in force* means:
  - a) are cancelled
  - b) must be obeyed
  - c) still apply
- 2) *extinguished* means:
  - a) switched on
  - b) not operating
  - c) functioning
- 3) *should be aware* is the same as:
  - a) must avoid
  - b) do not know
  - c) are advised
- 4) *low water* is when:
  - a) the tide is out
  - b) the tide is in
  - c) there is a high tide
- 5) Which of the following summaries is correct?
  - a) This is a repeat message. One landmark is not visible at night and there is a sunken vessel causing an obstruction.
  - b) Two new warnings: radio mast at Point Lucien is not visible and a submerged wreck NE of Belle Isle buoy is not visible.
  - c) Repeat information: there is a new landmark at Point Lucien and Belle Isle buoy now marks dangerous underwater obstruction.

# Unit 3B Navigation in Seaspeak

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** mapping

**Structures:**  
mathematics in English

**Reading:**  
notice to mariners

**Listening:**  
communicating with pilots



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Test your knowledge of nautical charts by doing this quiz.**

- 1) What does *COLREGS demarcation line* mean on a chart?
  - a) Where international rules begin.
  - b) No vessels beyond this point.
  - c) Foreign vessels must report to coastguard.
- 2) Why can you *not* use longitude lines to measure distance?
- 3) What did Gerard Mercator invent that was so important to mariners?
- 4) Is the top of a nautical chart always true north or magnetic north?
- 5) What do *depth contour lines* show on a nautical chart?
  - a) Obstructions below the surface
  - b) Navigable routes
  - c) The shape of the sea bed

## 2 Vocabulary

**Exercise 2. Match these words with definitions (1–8):**

*dead reckoning*  
*co-ordinates*

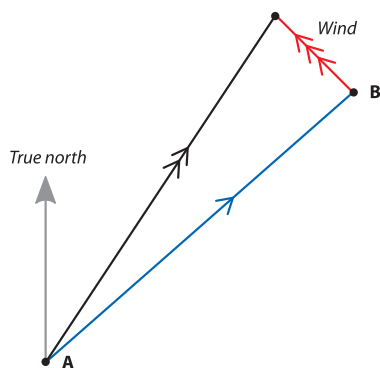
*track made good*  
*prime meridian*

*parallel*  
*bearing*

*sounding*  
*scale*

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ : clockwise angle between magnetic North and the direction of an object.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ : zero line of longitude
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ : method of calculating a position
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ : sets of numbers which identify position
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ : line of latitude
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ : what distance on a chart equals real distance
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ : real route travelled
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ : depth of water

**Exercise 3. Study this diagram.**



A is point of departure. B is destination.

**Exercise 4. Label the diagram with the following:**

- track made good
- angle of drift
- bearing
- track

### 3 Structures

**Exercise 5. Study the sentences (a–g) and match them with the numbers and formulas (1–7).**

- a) Multiply five by eight and divide the product by seven
- b) Five eighths multiplied by a third
- c) Add five to eight and multiply by seven
- d) One mile equals one point six one kilometres
- e) A scale of five to eight
- f) Eight point five divided by seventeen
- g) A bearing of eighty degrees five minutes

1)  $1 \text{ M} = 1.61 \text{ km}$

2)  $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{3}$

3)  $8.5 \div 17$

4)  $(8 + 5) \times 7$

5)  $\frac{5 \times 8}{7}$

6)  $5 : 8$

7)  $80^\circ 5'$

**Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ five \_\_\_\_\_ three to make fifteen.
- 2) Five multiplied \_\_\_\_\_ three is equal \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen.
- 3) Fifteen divided \_\_\_\_\_ three \_\_\_\_\_ five.
- 4) One half is the same as \_\_\_\_\_ five.
- 5) Five added \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen is the same \_\_\_\_\_ ten multiplied \_\_\_\_\_ two.

**Exercise 7. Study these sentences and answer the questions.**

- 1) Roughly 7 nautical miles equals 8 statute miles. Which of the following words can replace 'roughly'?  
a) exactly                                      b) approximately                                      c) under
- 2) To convert nautical miles to statute miles, multiply nautical miles by 8 and divide the product by 7. In the following sum:  $\frac{10 \times 8}{7} = 11.42$   
a) Which number is nautical miles?  
b) Which number is the 'product'?  
c) Which number is statute miles?
- 3) How do you reverse the operation in question number 2?  
a) Multiply statute miles by 7 then divide by 8.  
b) Divide statute miles by 7 and multiply by 8.  
c) Multiply nautical miles by 7 and divide by 8.
- 4) One unit on a chart represents 80,000 units on the actual water surface. Which of the following does not mean the same thing?  
a) 1 : 80000                                      b) 1/80000                                      c) 80000 cm = 1 m
- 5) Which of the following formulae shows that one minute on the latitude scale is equal to a nautical mile?  
a) 1 NM = 1'                                      b) 1 NM = 1852 m                                      c) 1' : 1 NM

## 4 Speaking

**Exercise 8. Work with a partner.**

**Student A:** Go to page 175. Read aloud the equations to Student B.

**Student B:** Write out the sums in numbers.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 9. Write out two sums of your own. Speak them aloud to your partner. Your partner must write them out correctly.**



**Exercise 10. Change roles.**

**Student B:** Go to page 175. Read aloud the equations to Student A.

**Student A:** Write out the equations in numbers.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_



**Exercise 11. Write out two sums of your own. Speak them aloud to your partner. Your partner must write them out correctly.**

## 5 Reading

**Exercise 12. Notices to mariners are issued by maritime authorities. What information do you expect to find in them? Study this Notice to Mariners.**

**NOTICE TO MARINERS**

**No. 24/08 C15**

**SOUTH EAST COAST OF ENGLAND**

**DOVER STRAIT TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME**

**VARNE BANK**

**WRECK**

**FIRST WORLD WAR SUBMARINE**

**Latitude 50° 57'.841 N., Longitude 01° 21'.622 E (WGS 84 Datum)**

Mariners are advised that further to Trinity House Notice to Mariners 21/08 C13 dated 18th June 2008, the wreck of a First World War submarine, formerly laying in the above position in the sw bound lane of the Dover Strait Traffic Separation Scheme, south of the Varne Bank, has been relocated to position Latitude 50° 57'.89 N., Longitude 01° 23'.12 E.

The clearance depth over the wreck in the new position is in excess of 30 metres L.A.T.

The works vessel NORMA, the tug EERLAND 26 and guard vessel THV Alert have now vacated the site.

**Say if the statements that follow are true or false:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) This notice is for inland waters.                          | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 2) There is a wreck located at Varne Bank.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 3) The wreck is new.  | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 4) This is the first notice about this wreck.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 5) The wreck has been moved.                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 6) There is now less than 30 metres clearance over the wreck. | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 7) NORMA is a tug.  | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |
| 8) Vessels are now working in the area.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> true <input type="checkbox"/> false |

## 6 Listening

**Exercise 13. Before you listen – Discuss with a partner the following questions.**



- When is a pilot normally necessary?
- What are standard pilot boarding instructions?

**Exercise 14. Listen to the first exchange between a ship's captain and a pilot station. Decide which of these statements is true.**



- The call happens after the pilot boards the ship.
- The caller does not need a pilot.
- The captain will make more calls to the pilot station.
- This is the final call. There will be no more contact after this.

**Exercise 15. Listen again and complete this record of the call:**



RECORD OF CALL	
Name of vessel:	
Present position:	ETA pilot station:
Vessel details:	
Gross tonnage:	Maximum draught:



**Exercise 16. Listen to the second exchange. Decide which of these statements is true.**

- a) The vessel is not ready for the pilot.
- b) Two pilots will board the vessel.
- c) The pilot boat will be launched soon.
- d) The vessel is not going to Gortonstown.



**Exercise 17. Listen again and complete this record of the call:**

RECORD OF CALL	
Present Position:	VHF channel:
Boarding equipment in place: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Equipment details:	

**Exercise 18. Study this transcript of a radio exchange and fill in the gaps.**

White Fox (Captain) Point Lucien Coast guard. This is White Fox VC4228 on channel 16. \_\_\_\_\_ .

Coast Guard White Fox VC4228, \_\_\_\_\_ Point Lucien Coast guard. \_\_\_\_\_ ahead on channel 26. Over.

White Fox (Captain) Point Lucien Coast guard. This is White Fox on channel 26. Request: Please give signal check: one, two, three, four. How do you \_\_\_\_\_? Over.

Coast Guard White Fox. This is Point Lucien coast guard. Response: I \_\_\_\_\_ five. Question: What is your position? Over.

- White Fox (Captain) Point Lucien coast guard. This is White Fox. \_\_\_\_\_: My position is: latitude: fifty \_\_\_\_\_, twenty two \_\_\_\_\_ north. Longitude: oh – three – nine degrees fifteen minutes \_\_\_\_\_. Over.
- Coast Guard White Fox. Question: what is your speed and ETA? Over.
- White Fox (Captain) Point Lucien. This is White Fox. Information: my speed is two knots. ETA is eighteen thirty UTC. Over.
- Coast Guard Thank you captain. Your position is five – oh degrees, two minutes north, oh three nine degrees, fifteen minutes west. Request: Say again speed and ETA. Over.
- White Fox (Captain) Point Lucien. This is White Fox. I \_\_\_\_\_: speed is two knots. ETA is eighteen thirty UTC. Over.
- Coast Guard White Fox. This is point Lucien coast guard. Thank you captain. Nothing more. \_\_\_\_\_.

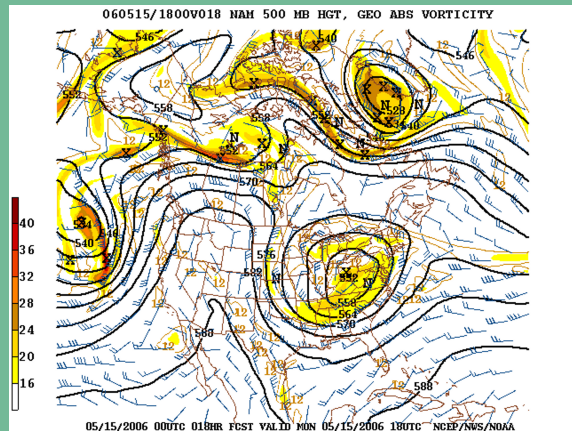
# Unit 4A Meteorology

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** describing meteorological conditions

**Structures:** forecasting & predicting

**Reading:** navigation warnings



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of meteorology.**

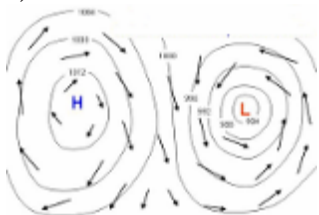
- 1) What is the centre of a hurricane/typhoon called?
- 2) What is *Bergie Seltzer*?
  - a) A type of wind
  - b) The noise an iceberg makes as it melts
  - c) Equipment for recording atmospheric pressure
- 3) Is an iceberg made from sea water or freshwater?
- 4) What is the difference between *haze* and *mist*?
- 5) What causes thunder?

## 2 Vocabulary

**Exercise 2. Match the weather forecast data (1–6) with the pictures (a–f).**

- 1) Occasionally severe gale 9
- 2) Slight becoming calm later
- 3) Heavy icing in west
- 4) Poor visibility
- 5) High moving slowly south as low deepens southeast of Greenland
- 6) Overcast, clearing later

a)



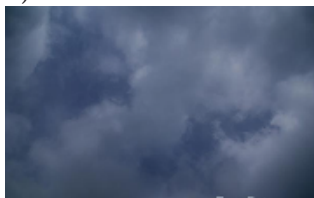
b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



**Exercise 3. Match the verbs (left) with definitions (right):**

to develop  
to become  
to reach  
to veer  
to gust  
to dissipate  
to continue  
to back  
to strengthen  
to peak

will be  
turn in a counter clockwise direction  
wind suddenly rushes  
to get to the highest point  
to break up and disappear  
turn clockwise  
to get to a point  
to progress and grow  
to go on  
to get stronger

**Exercise 4. Complete the following weather forecasts by choosing the correct verb in the brackets:**

- 1) Southeast 3 or 4 (*increased/increase/increasing*) 6 to gale 8 then (*becomes/became/becoming*) cyclonic later.
- 2) Westerly or northwesterly 4 or 5 (*veers/to veer/veering*) northeasterly 6.
- 3) Winds (*will reach/reached/reach*) storm force 10, perhaps occasionally violent storm force 11.
- 4) N/NE wind (*gusts/gusting/gust*) to 20/30 knots Saturday afternoon.
- 5) Gales in Norwegian Basin slowly (*developed/will develop/developing*).
- 6) Gales will (*continuing/continues/continue*) in West Central Section.
- 7) Northeast winds are also (*expect/expecting/expected*) by the afternoon.
- 8) A strong E/SE swell will (*peak/to peak/peaking*) on Sunday.

### 3 Structures

**Exercise 5. Time phrases – Put the words and phrases in the box in the correct places in the sentences:**

<i>later</i>	<i>last</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>over</i>
<i>occasional</i>	<i>then</i>	<i>at first</i>	<i>currently</i>

- 1) It will become cloudy \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning with rain falling as snow.
- 2) Severe icing \_\_\_\_\_ with temperatures rising later.
- 3) Rain and \_\_\_\_\_ snow showers.
- 4) A developing tropical low in the Coral Sea is expected to intensify \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
- 5) All the following storm warnings are \_\_\_\_\_ in force.
- 6) The gale warning was \_\_\_\_\_ updated on Friday 28 December at 0801.
- 7) Winds will reach storm force 10 and \_\_\_\_\_ drop to force 8.
- 8) At 0900 UTC, low 56 north 16 west 982 moving steadily east, losing its identity \_\_\_\_\_ 1900 UTC.

## 4 Writing

**Exercise 6. Study this weather forecast and use the information to complete the form:**

Severe gale warning for sea area Viking: Cyclonic north 7 becoming severe gale 9 expected soon. Rough or very rough, occasionally high at first. Showers. Moderate or good.

### GALE WARNING

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind: present \_\_\_\_\_ future \_\_\_\_\_

Visibility: \_\_\_\_\_

Weather: \_\_\_\_\_

Seas: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Reading

### Weather forecaster

In the past, to forecast the weather Met officers read barometers and studied the sky. Now satellites, radar and remote sensors on weather stations out at sea give the data they need. Part of their job is to feed the data into a computer to make short and long range weather forecasts. They then send information to ships via NAVTEX. They track storms and issue weather bulletins to warn of gales and other hazards such as fog, high seas, ice and snow.

Misunderstandings can be dangerous for seafarers. For this reason Met Offices use a strict format for the bulletins so that everything is clear: wind direction and speed, visibility, temperatures, precipitation, waves and tides. Some of the information comes from ships and Met Officers often contact them by radio to get information about the weather at their position.

**Exercise 7. Say if these statements are true or false.**

- 1) Remote sensing is used to get data.  true  false
- 2) NAVTEX is used by Met Offices to get data.  true  false
- 3) Met Officers follow storms remotely.  true  false
- 4) Bulletins can take any form.  true  false
- 5) Bulletins are informal.  true  false
- 6) Ships send weather information to Met Offices.  true  false

**Exercise 8. Find words in the text that mean:**

- 1) from a distance \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) predicting a long way ahead \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) dangers \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) structure of text \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) rain and snow \_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Listening

**Exercise 9. Listen to the weather report once and say if these statements are true or false:**

- 1) Lorenzo is in its early stages.  true  false
- 2) Lorenzo will soon hit the land.  true  false
- 3) The weather will stabilise within the next twenty four hours.  true  false

**Exercise 10. Listen to the weather report a second time and complete the map. Show on the map:**

- 1) The centre of the storm at 0400 hours
- 2) Where Lorenzo made landfall
- 3) The direction Lorenzo is moving
- 4) Where heavy seas are expected



**Exercise 11. Complete this summary of the weather report:****1) Present location and movement of storm**

The current position of Lorenzo is latitude \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**2) Winds**

Winds are currently gusting at over \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**3) Forecast**

Later today the system will \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**4) Sea state**

Storm surge flooding and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**5) Future bulletins**

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Unit 4B Meteorology in Seaspeak

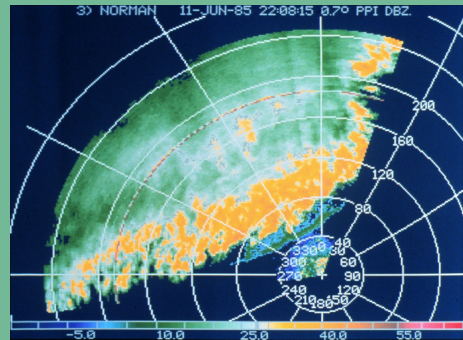
## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** describing ice

**Structures:** notes and abbreviations

**Listening:** Iceberg report

**Listening:** Forecast fax



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of meteorological expressions.**

- 1) Which of these abbreviations is not a type of cloud? CU, CC, CS, CLD
- 2) What is colder: Absolute Zero or  $-8^{\circ}$ ?
- 3) What is an *Anemometer*?
- 4) Why is an approaching Cold Front bad news?
- 5) What are the *doldrums*?

## 2 Vocabulary

### Weather words

**Exercise 2. Match the words on the left with definitions on the right.**



hail	→	large wave
tornado	→	frozen droplets of water produced by thunderstorms
storm surge		seasonal wind
blizzard		snow with very strong wind
cyclone		violent wind storm
drizzle		morning water droplets
monsoon		boundary between warm and cold air
dew		fine rain
squall		circulation of air around low pressure
warm front		sudden sharp increase in wind

**Exercise 3. Put weather words from Exercise 2 into the correct spaces in these sentences.**

- 1) The violent column of air makes a \_\_\_\_\_ extremely dangerous.
- 2) Every morning a heavy \_\_\_\_\_ lies on the deck.
- 3) A sudden unexpected \_\_\_\_\_ overturned the yacht.
- 4) As the \_\_\_\_\_ moves, storms form on the cold edge.
- 5) Expect a \_\_\_\_\_: low temperatures, strong winds and heavy snow.
- 6) High winds push on the surface of the sea and create a \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3 Structures

**Exercise 4. Understanding notes – Match the notes (1–6) with their full form (a–f).**

- 1) SE/ 05/10 Knots.
  - 2) S. Force 3 Vis 24K
  - 3) P 1022 mB F
  - 4) SS temp at 14.00 1/7/ –28°
  - 5) Low 70 miles W of Sole 998 S
  - 6) Tomorrow; Sig weather  becoming 
- a) Pressure is 1022 millibars and it is falling.
  - b) The low pressure area of 998 west of Sole is steady.
  - c) Tomorrow significant weather will be showers with sunny spells becoming rainy.
  - d) Southerly winds force three and visibility is twenty four kilometres.
  - e) South easterly winds of between five and ten knots.
  - f) Sea surface temperature at 2.00 p.m. on the first July is twenty eight degrees.

### 4 Listening

**Exercise 5. Before you listen make a list of the information you would expect to find in an iceberg report.**

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**Exercise 6. Listen to an exchange between the captain of the Seagull and an iceberg centre in Canada and compare your list with the information given by the captain.**

**Exercise 7. Decide which information recorded on this log is incorrect. Where there are errors, correct them.**

Ice berg report	
Source of information:	Seagull
Time of sighting:	5030 UTC
Position:	64°12.4' N 003°10.3' E
Method of observation:	radar
Number and shape:	3 blocky
Size:	10 x 30 m
Movement:	westerly

## 5 Reading

**Exercise 8. Study the fax message below and answer the questions.**

Fax message
PAN PAN
HURRICANE FORCE WIND AND HIGH SEAS IN METAREA 10
SITUATION
At 1200 UTC Tropical Cyclone Melanie was centred within 30 nautical miles of latitude seventeen decimal three south longitude one hundred and sixteen decimal three east Recent movement: west southwest at 8 knots Maximum winds: 55 knots
AREA AFFECTED
Within 100 nautical miles of the centre
FORECAST
Maximum winds to 55 knots near the centre increasing to 75 knots by 1200 UTC 30 December
Winds above 64 knots within 20 nautical miles of centre with very high to phenomenal seas
Winds above 48 knots within 35 nautical miles of centre with very rough to high seas and moderate to heavy swell
Winds above 34 knots within 100 nautical miles of centre with rough to very rough seas and moderate swell

- 1) What tells you this is an 'urgency' message? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Who/what is 'Melanie'? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Write out the position of the centre of the Hurricane in numbers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) How fast is the hurricane moving? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Which direction is the hurricane travelling? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Find words in the message that mean:
  - a) where the middle is
  - b) point (.)
  - c) Fastest/strongest
  - d) Unusually high
  - e) Ocean surface waves
- 7) Which two of the following statements are true? (tick)
  - a) There are strong winds and high seas in a circle with diameter 200 miles.  true  false
  - b) Wind speed decreases towards the centre.  true  false
  - c) The seas are highest towards the centre.  true  false
  - d) Winds near the centre will be up to 55 knots.  true  false

## 6 Writing

**Exercise 9.** Study this entry in a log recording a call from a mariner and work out what it means.

WXY-123	0600	37.7	123.0	NW20	N2
5 PARTLY CLOUDY	998	11.6	9.4	GUSTS TO 30 KT	SEAS TO 4 M

**Exercise 10.** Check your answers with the log entry written out in full below.

*This is WXY-123 with a marine report. At oh-six-hundred I'm located at latitude 37.7 longitude 123.0. Winds are Northwest 20 knots, there is a north swell of 2 metres. Visibility is 5 miles and it's partly cloudy. Barometer is 998 millibars, air temperature is eleven point six, sea water temperature is nine point four. Winds are gusting to 30 knots, seas are up to four metres.*

**Exercise 11. Study the following log entry and write it out in full:**

SEA SNAKE 15.00 60 NM EAST HAYLEY LIGHT SSE 15 NE3 1 CLOUDY  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  NM PATCHY FOG 992 10.0 6.5 CALM SEAS TO 1 M

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## 7 Speaking

**Exercise 12. Do this role play with a partner.**

**Student A:** You are an OoW. Invent your own weather information to complete this form and when the form is complete 'transmit' the information to your partner using full sentences.



### Mariner's weather report

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time (nearest hour): \_\_\_\_\_

Position (bearing or distance from well known landmark): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sky: \_\_\_\_\_

Weather Conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind Direction: \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Speed: \_\_\_\_\_

Visibility (NM): \_\_\_\_\_ Sea state: \_\_\_\_\_

**Student B:** You are with a MET Office. Listen to the information given to you by your partner and record it in notes.

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**Exercise 13. Reverse roles and repeat the role play.**

(Student A is now with a MET Office, Student B is now an OoW.)

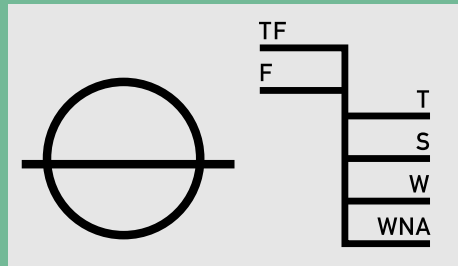
# Unit 5A Docksideside and Cargo handling

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** docksideside and loading/numbers

**Structures:** preposition + noun

**Speaking:** on board communication



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of cargo handling.**

- 1) Why does a ship float higher in cold water than in warm water?
- 2) Where would you find a *load line*?
- 3) What do these letters mean on the side of a ship? TF/WNA
- 4) Which gives more buoyancy: fresh water or salt water?
- 5) What did Samuel Plimsoll invent in 1876?

## 2 Vocabulary

**Exercise 2. Match the words on the left with their definitions.**

stack  
hazard  
ventilation  
wharfage  
stability  
tonnage  
ballast  
trim  
stowage

the ability of a ship to stay upright  
distribution of a cargo  
act of packing and storing  
amount of water displaced by a ship  
charges for using a dock  
danger  
pile of cargo  
water used on a ship as a counter balance  
circulation of air

**Exercise 3. Underline the correct word in brackets to complete the sentences:**

For example: Wrongly distributed cargo causes (stability/unstable/instability).

- 1) The cargo is (trimmed/trim/to trim) to distribute the weight evenly.
- 2) Cargo (stowage/to stow/stowed) in the hold can shift during a voyage.
- 3) The (tonnage/tonnes/ton) of a ship is its volume.
- 4) There are charges for using a (wharf/wharfage/wharfs).
- 5) There must be warnings on all (hazardous/hazards/hazard) cargo.
- 6) (Stack/Stacking/To stack) the cargo carefully on the deck.
- 7) Carriers discharge (a ballast/ballast/ballasts) water when cargo is loaded.
- 8) It is important that the cargo is well (ventilation/ventilated/ventilate).

### 3 Structures

#### Preposition + Noun

Some adjectives can have a preposition + a noun after them. For example:

	<b>adjective</b>	<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>
I'm	worried	about	the cargo.
This container is	full	of	car parts.

**Exercise 4. Rearrange these sentences correctly:**

- 1) in the is interested The inspector contents
- 2) with careful The captain is the cargo
- 3) is angry The the damage owner about
- 4) The documents purser with the is busy

**Exercise 5. Put in the missing prepositions:**

- 1) We need heavy machinery \_\_\_\_\_ this job.
- 2) I am very fond \_\_\_\_\_ this port.
- 3) The sailor was sick \_\_\_\_\_ the fumes.
- 4) I am interested \_\_\_\_\_ what is inside that container.
- 5) This hold has plenty \_\_\_\_\_ ventilators.
- 6) The stevedores are good \_\_\_\_\_ their jobs.
- 7) Don't be careless \_\_\_\_\_ matches.
- 8) Are you sure \_\_\_\_\_ that information?
- 9) I was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ the reaction of the ship.
- 10) The officer is used \_\_\_\_\_ working at night.

## 4 Reading

**Exercise 6. With a partner, match the type of cargo in the list below with hazards on the right:**



Ammonium nitrate	collapse of load
Timber	falls
Coal	dust
LPG	explosions
Containers	fire
	unsafe lashings
	toxic gasses

**Exercise 7. Discuss with a partner the importance of correct cargo stowage.**



**Exercise 8. Read the text ‘Cargo Stability’ and find words that mean the following:**

- 1) the movement of a ship side to side
- 2) make something better
- 3) turn into liquid
- 4) poisonous
- 5) uncovered

**Cargo stability**

- a) Bulk carriers transport high tonnage cargoes such as coal, grains and ores. When loading a bulk carrier it is very important to trim the cargo correctly. Wrongly distributed cargo causes instability and an unstable ship will roll. Usually water is taken into the ballast tanks to improve a ship’s trim.
- b) A cargo may move during a voyage. Also the vibration of a ship can cause a cargo to liquefy. The liquid cargo will then move to one side of the hold. When a cargo moves it will make the ship list and capsize. Some cargoes may heat up causing hazards such as fires, explosions and toxic gasses.
- c) On container ships, containers are stacked both in the holds and on the upper deck. On the upper deck cargoes are exposed to the sun, spray and rainwater and big rises and falls in temperature. Below decks it is possible to control temperature and ventilation. Containers packed with batteries, electronic equipment, tea etc are therefore stowed in the hold. Containers of glass, ceramics and machine parts are stacked on deck.

**Exercise 9. Which of these sentences summarise each of the three paragraphs (a, b, c)?**

- 1) Choose where to stack cargoes carefully.
- 2) Even distribution is essential.
- 3) Some cargoes will shift.

## 5 Speaking

### On board communication

**Exercise 10. Work with a partner and match the questions with the responses:**



#### Questions

“Is the floating crane available?”

“What is the capacity of the sling?”

“Are the hatch covers unlocked?”

“Is there any damage?”

“What is the IMO class of these goods?”

#### Responses

“It can take a load of one thousand five hundred kgs.”

“The rubber seals are broken.”

“It’s four point three.”

“No, it is not ready yet.”

“Yes, they are all open.”

**Exercise 11. Work with a partner to complete a cargo damage report.**



**Student A:** You need to complete this form and you need information from a crewman in the hold (Student B). Contact Student B by walkie talkie and get the information.

CARGO DAMAGE REPORT		
<b>Cargo name:</b>		IMO classification:
Quantity:	Weight:	Location:
<b>Details of damage:</b>		
Broken containers?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Spillage?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Number of containers damaged: _____		

**Student B:** Use this information to respond to your partner’s questions:



The cargo is 25 drums (2500 Kgs.) of the chemical Acrolein. Acrolein is IMO class 6.1 2500 Kgs. Class 6.1 (Toxic substances). It is kept in hold number 4. Three of the drums were crushed during loading and there is some spillage.

## 6 Writing

**Exercise 12. Study this ship's manifest (cargo list):**

Below deck Cargo		
Amount	Commodity	Weight (tons)
7000 cases	powdered eggs	147
965 bags	flour	67
3826 drums	diesel fuel	925
1300 pallets	clothing	223
1500 boxes	miscellaneous supplies	320

**Put information from the manifest into full sentences.**

For example: "The ship is carrying seven thousand cases of powdered eggs." or "We have one hundred and fifty tons of eggs on board." Use as many different styles of sentences as possible.

## 7 Listening



**Exercise 13. Work with a partner and speak aloud the following sets of numbers/formulas, so that your partner can write them down.**

- 1)  $3000 + 655.5 + 905$       2)  $555 \text{ cm}^3 - 25.175 \text{ cm}^3$       3)  $4000 \text{ l} \times 88$



**Exercise 14. Listen to this cargo manifest and complete the form:**

BELOW DECK CARGO		
Amount	Commodity	weight (tons)
boxes	marine repair parts	
6,500 crates		
cases		1,050
	beer	

# Unit 5B Dockside and Cargo handling in Seaspeak

## In this unit:

**Vocabulary:** quayside – verbs and nouns

**Structures:** on board communication

**Reading:** ship's manifest

**Listening:** reporting on ship stability



## 1 Introduction

**Exercise 1. Do this quiz to test your knowledge of abbreviations.**

- 1) Safety information on a sling for loading cargo includes an *s.W.L.* What do the letters stand for?
- 2) *Marpol 73* is the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, What two words is *Marpol* short for? What is 73?
- 3) Ships should have an *s.O.P.E.* plan in case of spills and leaks. What is it?
- 4) If you were the skipper of a Ro-Ro vessel you would use *MGN 21M* for information about stowage. What are *MGNS*?
- 5) Which of these is not a cargo ship? *AKF, LKR, AKL, AH*

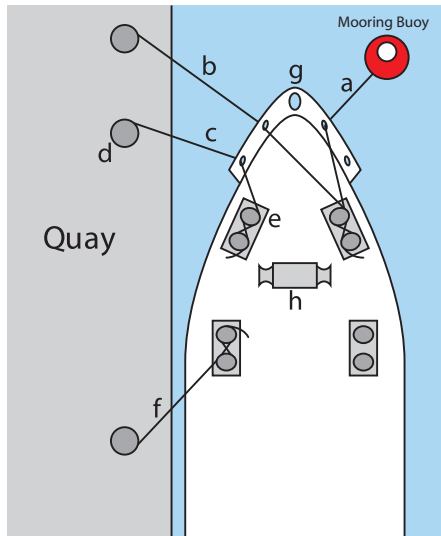
## 2 Vocabulary

**Exercise 2. Match the verbs on the left with definitions:**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to let go</li> <li>to stand by</li> <li>to stand clear</li> <li>to get underway</li> <li>to heave in</li> <li>to slack away</li> <li>to tie off</li> <li>to batten down</li> <li>to heave to</li> <li>to make fast</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to pull</li> <li>to make (a rope or line) fast</li> <li>to be ready</li> <li>to tie up</li> <li>to come to a stop</li> <li>to release now</li> <li>to get back</li> <li>to make secure</li> <li>to start moving</li> <li>to set free</li> </ul>
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**Exercise 3. Study the diagram of a ship at a quayside and use the word list to label a-h.**

Bits	Forward spring	Windlass	Buoy line
Centre lead	Head line	Breast line	Bollard



- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_
- h) \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4. Use words from the lists in Exercises 2 and 3 to complete these sentences:**

- 1) Put the \_\_\_\_\_ in gear and stand by to heave in the anchor.
- 2) Tie off the \_\_\_\_\_ line to move the bows away from the quay.
- 3) Secure the cable to the forward \_\_\_\_\_ on the main deck.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ and wait out the storm.
- 5) We \_\_\_\_\_ all the containers to make them secure.
- 6) Make fast to the \_\_\_\_\_ on the quay.
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ goes at right angles from the ship to the dock.

### 3 Structures

**Exercise 5. Complete this chart:**

	<i>Present simple</i>	<i>Present continuous</i>
1)	stand by	_____
2)	_____	letting go
3)	bring up	_____
4)	_____	heaving up

**Exercise 6. Study this dialogue and answer the questions that follow:**

- |   |                       |                                       |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Officer of the Watch: | Stand by both anchors for letting go. |
| 2 | Able Seaman:          | Standing by, sir.                     |
| 3 | OoW:                  | Let go both anchors.                  |
| 4 | AS:                   | Letting go both anchors.              |
| 5 | OoW:                  | Is she bringing up?                   |
| 6 | AS:                   | Yes, she is brought up, sir.          |
| 7 | OoW:                  | Heave in easy.                        |
| 8 | AS:                   | Heaving in easy, sir.                 |

- 1) In lines 2, 4 and 8, what words are missing from 'Standard' English?
- 2) Who is 'she' in lines 5 and 6?
- 3) What would be the correct response to the order: 'Bring her up.?' (line 5)
- 4) What does 'easy' mean in lines 7 and 8?

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct words from the brackets to complete this onboard dialogue:**

- 1 OoW: How much cable (is/are) out?
- 2 AS: One shackle (are/is) out, sir.
- 3 OoW: Stand by for (heave/heaving) up.
- 4 AS: (Stand/Standing) by, sir.
- 5 OoW: (Put/Putting) the windlass in gear.
- 6 AS: (Put/Putting) the windlass in gear sir.
- 7 OoW: (Is/Be/Are) the windlass in gear?
- 8 AS: Windlass (be/is/are) in gear sir.
- 9 OoW: (Heave/Heaving) up port cable.
- 10 AS: (Heave/Heaving) up port cable.

**Exercise 8. Add responses to these orders and questions:**

Example: Open all hatches before loading. Response: Opening all hatches.

- 1) Are the derricks operational?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Switch on the hold ventilation.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) Switch off the hold lights.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4) Close the cargo port to number two hold.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5) Are the hatches battened down?

\_\_\_\_\_ yet.

**Exercise 9. Add an order or a question to each of these responses:**

- 1) Order: \_\_\_\_\_  
Response: Straightening the hold ladder.
- 2) Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Response: The winch motors will be operational in five minutes.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
Response: Stowing the cargo in reefer hold.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
Response: Checking the containers for damage now.
- 5) Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Response: No weight is on the cable.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
Response: Heaving in stopped, sir.
- 7) Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Response: Yes, the anchors are clear of the water.

## 4 Listening

**Exercise 10. Discuss how you keep a ship stable when loading. Talk about the use of ballast and location of cargo.**

**Exercise 11. Listen to the onboard radio communication between the bridge and an officer working below and answer the questions:**



- 1) What does the bridge want a report on?
- 2) How much is the ship listing at first?
- 3) Which direction is the ship listing?
- 4) What two things does the bridge officer order to correct the list?
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 12. Listen to the recording a second time and fill these gaps:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ship stability, over.
- 2) She is on an \_\_\_\_\_ but present stability is poor.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ ballast to tank number three to correct the list, over.
- 4) You must \_\_\_\_\_ deck cargo in number one hold, over.

## 5 Speaking



**Exercise 13. Work with a partner.**

**Student A**, you represent a port authority. A ship's captain (Student B) needs information about the port. Use the text below to answer the captain's questions.

### Port information

South end pier is recommended for heavy duty cargo. There are cranes and heavy machinery for lifting available. The cranes have a maximum capacity of 125 tonnes and a maximum reach of 45 metres. There are electric fork-lift trucks for the cargo holds which can be used by ships.

Also, you need information from the ship's captain to complete this form.

#### St Martin's Port Authority – Vessel details

Deadweight of vessel _____	Number of holds in vessel _____
Length of vessel _____	Total number of containers _____
Width of vessel _____	Nationality of vessel _____

**Student B**, you are a ship's captain and need information about facilities at a port. Ask the port authority (your partner) questions in order to complete the form below:

**Port facilities**

Name of recommended wharf \_\_\_\_\_

Cranes available?  Yes  No

Crane size \_\_\_\_\_

Reach of cranes \_\_\_\_\_

Availability and type of fork lift trucks \_\_\_\_\_

Study this information about your vessel and answer the port authority's questions:

**Vessel details**

The deadweight of this Maltese multi purpose container vessel is 11,800 metric tonnes and it has 3 holds with hatch covers with a total capacity of 701 TEU. It is 22m wide and 140 metres long.

## 6 Reading

**Exercise 14. Study the cargo manifest below and answer these questions:**

- 1) What two types of goods are listed on the manifest?
- 2) Which goods are stored in containers?
- 3) What is a *consignee*?
- 4) What is the route of the vessel?
- 5) How much space does the containerized cargo use up?
- 6) Who is responsible for arranging pick up of the containerized cargo?

### Cargo Manifest

A1 Shippers · Vancouver, B. C.

<b>Name of Ship:</b> City of New York		<b>Nationality of Ship:</b> Swedish		
<b>Port of loading:</b> Vancouver BC		<b>Name of Master:</b> G. Brocklehurst		
<b>Port of Discharge:</b> Liverpool, United Kingdom		<b>Date of sailing:</b> February 19th		
Shipper & Consignee	Marks & numbers	Number & description of goods	Weight	Size
Parks Autos Ocean Park Boulevard, Vancouver, Canada  <b>Consigned to the order of:</b> Station Motors, Parks Lane, Liverpool, UK  <b>Notify:</b> Mr F. Bishop, 01543 228850	3423	1 Black Ford Mustang	1,000 kg	30 m <sup>3</sup>
	3424	1 Blue Ford Mustang	1,000 kg	30 m <sup>3</sup>
	5986	1 Red Chrysler Cruiser	1,200 kg	30 m <sup>3</sup>
Ice Fresh Fish Inc. Vancouver BC  <b>Consigned to the order of:</b> Iceland Frozen Foods Ltd. Blackburn, Lancashire  <b>Notify:</b> Mrs Poole 0987 34561	0085	Containerized frozen fish: 1 x 20' Reefer Frozen Salmon	20,000 kg	220 m <sup>3</sup>
	0196	1 x 20' Reefer Frozen Halibut	15,000 kg	250 m <sup>3</sup>

# Appendix

## Information for partner exercises

### Information for Exercise 11 on page 28:

**Student A:** You are C/V sandpiper (Call sign: DL1763). Make a call to Marseille Port Control using VHF Channel 6. Inform Marseille port Control that your ETA is 10.15. You have 1500 containers on board. No dangerous cargo.

### Information for Exercise 12 on page 29:

**Student B:** You are MS Barbara Anne (Call sign CF7690). Make a call to Lisbon port authority. Your present position is 5 kilometres north west of the harbour entrance. Your draft is 6.5 metres.

### Information for Exercise 10 on page 43:

**Student A:** You are with three other people on board a 20 m motor cruiser called Sea Cucumber. Sea Cucumber is a motor cruiser – red hull, white superstructure. Your call sign is Sea cucumber 2312. You are at: 41.44 N, 50.24 W You hit a submerged object. You are sinking fast – in about 15 minutes the vessel will be lost.

### Information for Exercise 11 on page 44:

**Student B:** You are Officer of the watch on the cargo ship MV Jonah in the Dover Straits (Sea Area Dover). Weather conditions: thick fog. MV Jonah is a freighter – black hull/white funnel. At 8.00 BST there is an accident. You hit a fishing boat. The fishing boat is damaged and taking on water slowly. One crew member has an injured hand.

### Information for Exercise 12 on page 63:

#### Navigational Warning [Student A]

Time of Message:	010857 UTC January 06
Channel:	16
Nature of navigational warning:	Military firing exercise between 15th-17th January
Location:	Sea of Marmara: 40 33 N, 26 51 E
Advice:	Give wide berth

**Information for Exercise 12 on page 80:**

You are OoW on the mv Mary Lou. The call sign is WSD-564. You are at position 35.3 74.7 and it is 0730 UTC. At the moment there is light rain and a north westerly wind of 15 kt. A barometer reading gives 1013 MB. Contact the centre for weather forecasts (Student A) and give this information.

**Information for Exercise 12 on page 97:**

**Student B:** You are the skipper of the following ship:

Vessel name:	Yellow Diamond
Type of vessel:	Car carrier
Cargo:	4,000 cars
Details of hazardous cargo:	None

**Information for Exercise 13 on page 97:**

**Student A:** You are the skipper of the following ship:

Vessel name:	Hakudu Maru
Type of vessel:	Cargo ship
Cargo:	42,700 tonnes of benzene
Details of hazardous cargo:	benzene is a highly flammable liquid (IMO Class 3.1)

**Information for Exercise 8 on page 141:****Student A:**

Read aloud the equations to Student B.

- 1)  $23 \times 6 = 138$
- 2)  $\frac{23}{6} = 3.83$
- 3)  $23 + 6 - 3 = 26$

**Information for Exercise 10 on page 142:****Student B:**

Read aloud the equations to Student A.

- 1)  $100 + 18 = 118$
- 2)  $1.76 \times 10 = 17.6$
- 3)  $\frac{176}{18} = 9.77$

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