



Федеральное агентство по рыболовству
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
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УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Начальник УРОПС

Фонд оценочных средств
(приложение к рабочей программе дисциплины)
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)»

основной профессиональной образовательной программы специалитета
по специальности

26.05.06 ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИЯ СУДОВЫХ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИХ УСТАНОВОК

Специализация программы
«ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИЯ ГЛАВНОЙ СУДОВОЙ ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОЙ УСТАНОВКИ»

ИНСТИТУТ
КАФЕДРА

Морской
Кафедра иностранных языков, секция английского языка

1 РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Таблица 1 – Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с установленными индикаторами достижения компетенций

Код и наименование компетенции	Индикаторы достижения компетенции	Дисциплина	Результаты обучения (владения, умения и знания), соотнесенные с компетенциями/индикаторами достижения компетенции
<p>УК-4: Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия</p>	<p>УК-4.1: Ведение на иностранном языке диалога общего характера;</p> <p>УК-4.3: Демонстрирует умение вести обмен профессиональной информацией в устной и письменной формах на английском языке</p>	<p>Иностранный язык (английский)</p>	<p><u>Знать:</u> фундаментальные (базовые) лексико-грамматические конструкции английского разговорного языка, необходимые для грамотного построения вопросно-ответной беседы при ведении диалога общего характера на английском языке; основную терминологию избранной профессиональной области; частотный языковой материал профессионального общения и основные теоретические положения по темам, предусмотренным рабочей программой курса; общенаучную лексику на английском языке (не менее 2000 лексических единиц); правила речевого этикета в сфере профессионального общения; правила оформления деловой документации на английском языке; иностранный язык в объеме, необходимом для получения информации профессионального содержания из зарубежных источников.</p> <p><u>Уметь:</u> определять практическую ценность информации и правильно излагать полученную профессиональную информацию на английском языке: понимать простые инструкции, отвечать на вопросы аналитического характера; формировать и обосновывать собственную позицию на английском языке; применять грамматические навыки, обеспечивающие коммуникацию без искажения смысла при</p>

Код и наименование компетенции	Индикаторы достижения компетенции	Дисциплина	Результаты обучения (владения, умения и знания), соотнесенные с компетенциями/индикаторами достижения компетенции
			<p>письменном и устном общении на иностранном языке; воспринимать на слух и понимать основное содержание не сложных текстов с выделением значимой информации; вести на иностранном языке диалог-расспрос о прочитанном, увиденном, осуществлять обмен мнениями; участвовать в собеседовании при приеме на работу, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета; логически верно и аргументировано строить устную и письменную речь на английском языке; продемонстрировать свою компетентность в ходе практического инструктажа в интернациональном экипаже по подготовке к борьбе с пожаром и оказанию медицинской помощи; по базовой подготовке моряков по вопросам безопасности.</p> <p><u>Владеть:</u> навыками логичного изложения полученных данных с применением ссылок на информационные ресурсы; способностью использовать лексическо-грамматические структуры английского языка для правильного изложения своих мыслей в период работы в составе интернационального экипажа; умением использовать ресурсы Интернет для получения дополнительной информации по эксплуатации судовых энергетических установок. навыками чтения технических изданий на английском языке, относящихся к судомеханической специальности; навыками анализа полученной информации на английском языке в письменной и</p>

Код и наименование компетенции	Индикаторы достижения компетенции	Дисциплина	Результаты обучения (владения, умения и знания), соотнесенные с компетенциями/индикаторами достижения компетенции
			устной форме; отвечать на вопросы аналитического характера; способностью использовать английский язык для выполнения своих служебных обязанностей в период работы в составе интернационального экипажа

2 ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПОЭТАПНОГО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (ТЕКУЩИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ) И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

2.1 Для оценки результатов освоения дисциплины используются:

- оценочные средства текущего контроля успеваемости;
- оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине.

2.2 К оценочным средствам текущего контроля успеваемости относятся:

- тестовые задания;
- задания по темам практических занятий.

2.3 К оценочным средствам для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине, проводимой в форме экзамена (1, 4, 6 семестры) и в форме зачета (2, 3, 5 семестры), относятся:

- задания по контрольным работам;
- контрольные вопросы;
- вопросы для экзамена.

3 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

3.1. Тестовые задания предназначены для оценки качества освоения курсантами (студентами) теоретического материала и используются для оценки освоения тем дисциплины студентами очной и заочной формы обучения в ходе самостоятельной работы.

Примеры тестовых заданий приведены в Приложении №1.

Тестовые задания предусматривают выбор правильного ответа на поставленный вопрос из предлагаемых вариантов ответа. Оценка определяется процентом правильных

ответов: «отлично» – 85-100%; «хорошо» – 70-84%; «удовлетворительно» – 51-69%; «неудовлетворительно» – 50% и менее.

3.2. Задания для практических занятий выполняются на практических занятиях индивидуально или в группах (по 2-3 чел.). Оценка результатов выполнения задания по каждой теме практического занятия производится при представлении студентом письменных работ и на основании монологического высказывания и вопросно-ответной беседы по разговорной теме занятия.

В Приложении № 2 приведены разговорные темы практических занятий и типовые задания по грамматике.

Критерии оценки практических занятий:

Оценка «отлично» выставляется в случае, если задание раскрыто полностью, лексико-грамматические ошибки практически отсутствуют.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется в случае, если задание раскрыто полностью, но упущены некоторые моменты, допускает незначительные лексико-грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие коммуникацию.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если задание раскрыто, но упущены некоторые значимые моменты, низкое большое количество лексических, грамматических и фонетических ошибок элементарного уровня, отвечает сбивчиво.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если задание не раскрыто, понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных лексико-грамматических и фонетических ошибок.

3.3. Задания по подготовке докладов.

Доклад – это форма самостоятельной научно-исследовательской работы, вид краткого, но информативного сообщения о сути рассматриваемого вопроса.

Цель подготовки доклада – развитие навыков самостоятельной научно-исследовательской деятельности по выбранной проблематике, демонстрация иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в рамках публичного выступления.

Перечень тем для подготовки докладов представлен в Приложении № 3.

Оценка «отлично» выставляется в случае, если тема доклада раскрыта полностью, при подготовке курсант (студент) воспользовался достаточным количеством источников, критично оценивая Интернет-ресурсы, использовал иллюстративный материал во время доклада, на вопросы отвечает развернуто, лексико-грамматические ошибки практически отсутствуют.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется в случае, если тема доклада раскрыта полностью, но

упущены некоторые моменты, качество иллюстративного материала частично не отвечает всем критериям оценки, допускает незначительные лексико-грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие коммуникацию.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если тема доклада раскрыта, но упущены некоторые значимые моменты, низкое качество иллюстративного материала, большое количество лексических, грамматических и фонетических ошибок элементарного уровня, отвечает сбивчиво.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если тема доклада не раскрыта, понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных лексико-грамматических и фонетических ошибок.

4 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

4.1 Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине проводится в форме экзамена (1, 4, 6 семестры), в форме зачета (2, 3, 5 семестры).

4.2. К экзамену и зачету допускаются студенты, положительно аттестованные по результатам текущего контроля, в том числе:

- положительно аттестованные по результатам тестирования;
- получившие положительную оценку по результатам выполнения практических заданий, докладов, контрольных работ;
- студенты заочной формы, выполнившие и «защитившие» контрольную работу.

4.3 Задания по контрольным работам.

Контрольная работа представляет собой перечень заданий по контролю усвоения лексического и грамматического материала, предусмотренного программой, оценки уровня владения видами речевой деятельности.

По результатам проверки и «защиты» контрольной работы выставляется оценка («зачтено» или «не зачтено»), которая учитывается при заключительной аттестации по дисциплине (на зачете, экзамене).

К основным критериям оценки контрольной работы относят следующие условия.

Оценка «зачтено» выставляется, если курсант (студент) правильно выполнил не менее 50% заданий контрольной работы, демонстрирует знание изучаемого материала, а допущенные незначительные лексико-грамматические ошибки, не затрудняют коммуникацию.

Оценка «не зачтено» выставляется, если курсант (студент) правильно выполнил менее

50% заданий контрольной работы, не смог продемонстрировать понимания изучаемого материала, крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет ответить на вопросы.

Контрольные работы для студентов заочной формы обучения по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» в пяти вариантах для каждого из шести семестров представлены в пособии: Магдиева В.Е., Марчук А.И., Потапова Л.П. Английский язык. Методические указания и контрольные задания для курсантов специальности 26.05.06 «Эксплуатация судовых энергетических установок 1-3 курсов заочной и заочной ускоренной форм обучения. – Калининград: Изд-во БГАРФ, 2015. – 116 с.

В каждой работе предусмотрены задания по письменному переводу текстов с английского языка на русский; ответы на вопросу по содержанию этих текстов; лексико-грамматические задания, и перевод ряда предложений с русского языка на английский и наоборот.

Примеры контрольных работ, предусмотренные рабочей программой дисциплины, приведены в Приложении №4.

4.4 В Приложении № 5 приведены вопросы к экзамену и пример экзаменационного билета за 1 семестр.

В приложении № 6 и 7 приведены контрольные вопросы по дисциплине для проведения промежуточной аттестации во 2 и 3 семестрах (зачет).

В приложении № 8 приведены вопросы к экзамену и пример экзаменационного билета за 4 семестр.

В приложении № 9 приведены контрольные вопросы по дисциплине для проведения промежуточной аттестации в 5 семестре (зачет).

В приложении № 10 приведены вопросы к экзамену и пример экзаменационного билета за 6 семестр.

4.5 Экзаменационная оценка («отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно» или «неудовлетворительно») является экспертной и зависит от уровня освоения студентом лексико-грамматического материала тем дисциплины и уровня владения видами речевой деятельности (говорение, аудирование, чтение, письмо).

Критерии оценивания экзамена и зачета по дисциплине.

Универсальная система оценивания результатов обучения включает в себя системы оценок: 1) «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно»; 2) «зачтено», «не зачтено»; 3) 100 - балльную (процентную) систему и правило перевода оценок в пятибалльную систему (табл. 2).

Таблица 2 – Система оценок и критерии выставления оценки

Система оценок	2	3	4	5
	0-49%	50-69%	70-84 %	85-100 %
	«неудовлетворительно»	«удовлетворительно»	«хорошо»	«отлично»
	«не зачтено»	«зачтено»		
Критерий				
Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	выставляется за ответ, демонстрирующий незнание изучаемого материала, неумение высказать свою мысль на иностранном языке, понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных лексико-грамматических и фонетических ошибок, крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет ответить на вопросы по пройденному материалу.	выставляется за ответ, демонстрирующий знание основного материала по программе, но ответ неудовлетворителен по объему, содержит ошибки в использовании лексики, большое количество грамматических и фонетических ошибок элементарного уровня, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание высказывания,. Отвечает сбивчиво, нуждается в наводящих вопросах и помощи преподавателя.	выставляется за ответ, содержащий незначительные погрешности, демонстрирующий знание материала по программе, умение делать относительно точный перевод, вести беседу и представить сообщение на английском языке на материале изучаемых тем в ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения, используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление полностью соответствуют коммуникативной задаче, чётко отвечает на вопросы, лексико-грамматические ошибки практически отсутствуют.	выставляется за полный ответ, демонстрирующий знание материала по программе, умение делать перевод, вести беседу и представить устное сообщение на английском языке в пределах изученной тематики в ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения, используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление полностью соответствуют коммуникативной задаче, чётко отвечает на вопросы, лексико-грамматические ошибки практически отсутствуют.

5. СВЕДЕНИЯ О ФОНДЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ И ЕГО СОГЛАСОВАНИИ

Фонд оценочных средств для аттестации по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» представляет собой компонент основной профессиональной образовательной программы специалитета по специальности 26.05.06 «Эксплуатация судовых энергетических установок» (специализация «Эксплуатация главной судовой двигательной установки»).

Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании секции морского английского языка (протокол № 7 от 18.03.2022).

Зав. секцией  Э.С. Сопова

Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании кафедры судовых энергетических установок (протокол № 10 от 27.04.2022).

Зав. кафедрой



И.М. Дмитриев

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Вариант 1.

GRAMMAR

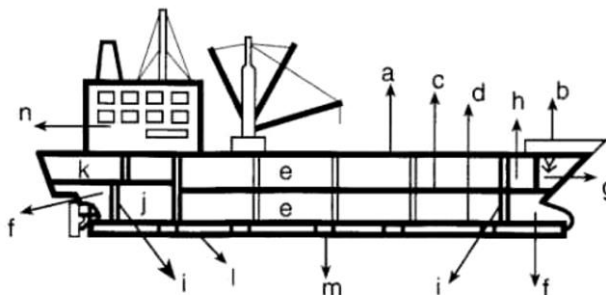
Choose the correct answer

- 1 It's _____ old pilot book.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
- 2 I am _____ captain.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
- 3 The motorman is _____ the engine room.
a) on b) at c) in d) under e) above
- 4 The life buoy is _____ the starboard side.
a) on b) at c) in d) under e) above
- 5 He _____ a sailor.
a) am b) is c) are
- 6 You _____ late for the vessel.
a) am b) is c) are
- 7 We _____ very tired after work.
a) am b) is c) are
- 8 There _____ many cabins on the ship.
a) is b) are
- 9 There _____ some water in the fuel oil.
a) is b) are
- 10 Oil is _____ than water.
a) light b) lighter c) more light d) the lightest
- 11 There is a leakage in the pipe. You _____ stop it.
a) must b) can c) may

Complete gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

- 12 My friend _____ (work) on a ro-ro ship every summer.
- 13 I always _____ (follow) officer's commands.
- 14 A tanker usually _____ (carry) oil in tanks.
- 15 I _____ (try) to connect these two cables now.
- 16 A motorman _____ (check) the operation of all equipment at the moment.
- 17 Last year our ship owner _____ (not, buy) new equipment for the engine room.
- 18 I _____ (repair) the engine 2 weeks ago.
- 19 We _____ (keep) watch when the storm began.
- 20 They _____ (overhaul) the air conditioning system when I came.
- 21 We _____ (paint) the deck superstructure tomorrow.
- 22 They _____ (relieve) each other of watch in 4 hours.
- 23 They _____ (just / approach) the ferry.
- 24 The ship's position _____ (define) by the Chief Officer 2 hours ago.
- 25 The life boats _____ (examine) before every voyage.
- 26 All hatch covers _____ (check) by AB seamen tomorrow.

VOCABULARY



Look at the picture and choose the correct answer a), b), c) and etc.

- 27 superstructure
- 28 main deck
- 29 hold
- 30 chain locker

Complete the sentences with the words below

a) purpose b) service c) containers d) passengers e) tramps f) perishable cargoes

- 31 We can classify all ships according to the _____ they serve.
- 32 Ships that transport cargo or passengers can be liners or _____.
- 33 Container ships transport different kinds of cargo in _____.
- 34 Reefers transport _____.
- 35 Passenger ships carry _____ and their vehicles on a prearranged route.
- 36 Assistance and _____ are provided by such vessels as tugs, salvage vessels, buoyage vessels.

Read the text. Are these sentences true or false? Write T or F.

The Port of Santander is situated in the region of Cantabria, Spain. A very good road network connects Santander to the whole of Spain, Portugal and the South of France.

Today the Port of Santander is a fast-growing port and an important junction in Spain for combined water, road and railway transport. In 2003 the total port traffic comprised about five million tons of goods. The Port of Santander has facilities for handling all types of cargo: dry and liquid bulk, general cargo, RORO and container traffic. The passenger terminal in the heart of the city has facilities for both ferries and cruise ships and there is regular ferry liner traffic to the United Kingdom.

Four million tonnes of dry bulk such as coal, ore, fertilizers, grain, soya beans, cereals and sodium carbonate passed through Santander in 2003. More than 1 million tons of general cargo was handled, RORO traffic accounted for 65% of this type of cargo. Liquid bulk petroleum is the largest element, followed by chemical products.

During the last few years vehicle handling shows the greatest increase in Santander: 36% in 2003. This is important for the port's image, as shipment of motor vehicles requires excellent standards of logistics operators, as well as port facilities and shipping lines. The port has invested in and is continually making new investments in specialised handling installations for all the types of cargo already mentioned.

- 37 It's difficult to get from the Port of Santander to the South of France. T/F
- 38 The Port of Santander provides all necessary facilities for different types of cargo. T/F
- 39 Passenger liners are not allowed to anchor at the Port of Santander. T/F
- 40 Liquid bulk handling shows the greatest increase in Santander during the last few years. T/F

Вариант 2.

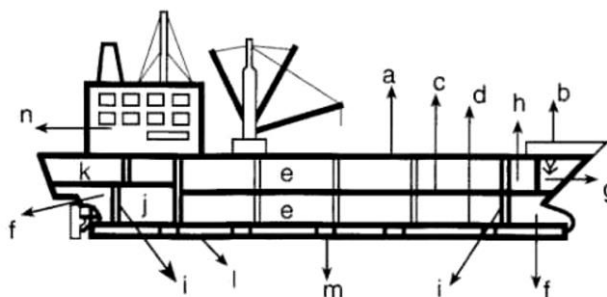
GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer

- 1 It's _____ life jacket.
a) a b) an c) the d) --
- 2 We are _____ sailors.
a) a b) an c) the d) --
- 3 The master is _____ the bridge.
a) on b) at c) in d) under e) above
- 4 The hanging-lamp is _____ the chart table.
a) on b) at c) in d) under e) above
- 5 You _____ a welder.
a) am b) is c) are
- 6 I _____ a motorman.
a) am b) is c) are
- 7 They _____ in the boiler-room.
a) am b) is c) are
- 8 There _____ two men in the pump-room.
a) is b) are
- 9 There _____ new equipment in the containers.
a) is b) are
- 10 He is _____ student in our group.
a) good b) more good c) better d) the best
- 11 It _____ be dangerous for you to work alone in the enclosed space.
a) must b) can c) should

Complete gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

- 12 We _____ (dismantle) the motor every week.
- 13 Sometimes we _____ (not, sail) in the Pacific Ocean.
- 14 I often _____ (keep) watch.
- 15 We _____ (overhaul) the main engine at the moment.
- 16 Go and help them. They _____ (finish) the cylinder cleaning.
- 17 I _____ (decide) to become a navigator three years ago.
- 18 Some years ago our ship _____ (call) at this port.
- 19 Your stevedore _____ (load) the cargo at 5 o'clock yesterday.
- 20 I saw a small island when we _____ (cross) the strait.
- 21 I _____ (keep) watch on the bridge next month.
- 22 They _____ (adjust) the navigational equipment tomorrow.
- 23 He _____ (already / lubricate) the pump.
- 24 The navigational warning _____ (receive) some minutes ago.
- 25 Sometimes auxiliary machinery _____ (maintain) by our electrical engineer.
- 26 A new bulker _____ (buy) by Greek shipowner next year.



Look at the picture and choose the correct answer a), b), c) and etc.

- 27 engine room
- 28 tweendeck
- 29 bulkhead
- 30 double bottom

Complete the sentences with the words below

a) survey b) high c) powers d) fire e) cable f) require

- 31 Their engines must be capable to develop enormous_____.
- 32 A _____ vessel is equipped with oceanographic instruments.
- 33 This vessel must be capable to develop _____ speeds.
- 34 A firefloat is a _____ fighting vessel.
- 35 A cable layer is fitted with a huge horizontal wheel that reels off the _____.
- 36 Icebreakers _____ powerful engines.

Read the text. Are these sentences true or false? Write T or F.

Despite the fact that the hazards are well known, too many accidents, injuries and fatalities result from entry into enclosed or dangerous spaces. An enclosed or dangerous space is the one which has explosive or toxic atmosphere or when the condition of the atmosphere is unknown. It is hardly possible to list all such spaces on board a ship, but some of them may include empty tanks, cargo holds, tanker pump rooms, double bottoms, battery lockers, storage rooms, chain lockers, cable and pipe trunks, cofferdams and etc.

Any space which has been closed without ventilation should be considered an enclosed space and entry must only be made after careful planning and instructing. Moreover, all safety procedures should be compiled with and an entry permit issued.

Before entry, the space should be fully ventilated. If there is no possibility to fully ventilate the space or when rescue is to be attempted, entry should only be made using breathing apparatus.

For safety controlled entry into enclosed spaces special entry permit should be issued and the checklist sets out the appropriate safety checks to be completed prior the entry. This form must be incorporated into the Safety Management System and considered to be the minimum standard. The checklist must be completed by the master or responsible officer as well as the person who is to enter the space.

- 37 An enclosed space is the one which has been closed without ventilation. T/F
- 38 The procedure of entry into the enclosed space includes ventilation. T/F
- 39 The emergency party must wear breathing apparatus when they enter an enclosed space. T/F
- 40 The special entry permit should be issued by the pilot. T/F

Вариант 3.

GRAMMAR

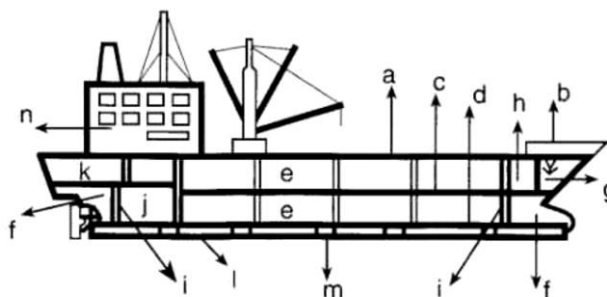
Choose the correct answer

- 1 It is _____ oil tanker.
a) a b) an c) the d) --
- 2 He is _____ motorman.
a) a b) an c) the d) --
- 3 The smoke alarm is _____ the ceiling.
a) on b) at c) in d) under e) above
- 4 The sailor is _____ the messroom.
a) on b) at c) in d) under e) above
- 5 We _____ engineers.
a) am b) is c) are
- 6 A heavy-lift ship _____ a small vessel.
a) am b) is c) are
- 7 I _____ angry with you.
a) am b) is c) are
- 8 There _____ manuals in the Chief Engineer's cabin.
a) is b) are
- 9 There _____ too much cargo on the stern.
a) is b) are
- 10 This is _____ ship in the port.
a) big b) bigger c) the most biggest d) the biggest
- 11 Before fuel gets into the engine, it _____ be preheated.
a) must b) can c) may

Complete gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

- 12 Engineers never _____ (smoke) in the boiler room.
- 13 He usually _____ (use) a hammer at work.
- 14 We always _____ (try) to extinguish the fire as soon as possible.
- 15 I _____ (sit) in the engine room now.
- 16 AB seamen _____ (clean) the deck at the moment.
- 17 He _____ (define) the ship's position some minutes ago.
- 18 Yesterday we _____ (mix) two different paints.
- 19 He _____ (paint) the hull at 12 o'clock yesterday.
- 20 When the master came, I _____ (plot) the route on the chart.
- 21 We _____ (call) at port tomorrow.
- 22 The Third Engineer _____ (repair) the air conditioning system in a week.
- 23 The ship _____ (just / approach) the harbour.
- 24 Sometimes the hull _____ (make) of really good steel.
- 25 The ship _____ (unload) by stevedores tomorrow.
- 26 A new vessel _____ (launch) last year.

VOCABULARY



Look at the picture and choose the correct answer a), b), c) and etc.

- 27 fore-cabin
- 28 boatswain's locker
- 29 peak tanks
- 30 cofferdams

Complete the sentences with the words below

a) underway b) ro-ro ships c) harbours d) wreck e) bulk cargo f) derricks

- 31 Their cargoes, such as drilling platforms, derelicts and _____ are loaded onto the main deck.
- 32 A dredger deepens out _____ and ports.
- 33 Modern fishing vessels may be _____ for weeks before they return to their homeports.
- 34 On _____ cargo is rolled on and rolled off by lorries or trailers.
- 35 Cargo is loaded and discharged by the vessel's own _____ or shore based cranes.
- 36 Merchant ships may carry general cargo, _____ and refrigerated cargo.

Read the text. Are these sentences true or false? Write T or F.

In the 1973 the International Conference adopted the Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil. According to it ships should be equipped with technical facilities that prevent the possibility of discharging waters containing oil and oil products into the sea. If a ship notices an oil slick the captain should immediately inform the authorities about it. No matter how that oil has spilled into the sea, the inspectors have to make up a violation report. In this case it is very important for the ship to prove her innocence. They must show that the bilge water passes through a separator, that it is registered in the Oil Record Book. They must also prove that they have not violated MARPOL Convention.

For the environmental protection every ship must be equipped with a sewage treatment plant. It operates continuously during the ship's stay in a port and in areas close to discharge of sewage. The ship must have a system to disinfect the sewage that is to be collected in the sewage tank.

It deals not only with oil but with all forms of marine pollution. The crewmen should be informed of the Regulation according to which the disposal of all kind of plastic into the sea is prohibited. Food wastes should be stored in special receptacles and in the port dry rubbish and garbage should be taken away by ash-boats (garbage-boats).

- 37 The MARPOL Convention deals only with oil pollution. T/F
- 38 If the captain has detected oil spillage he should clean the hull and alter the course. T/F
- 39 Plastic could be discharged overboard when the ship is 300 miles off the coast. T/F
- 40 Every ship must be equipped with a sewage treatment plant. T/F

РАЗГОВОРНЫЕ ТЕМЫ И ТИПОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ

Вопросно-ответные беседы по разговорным темам
1 семестр
1. Знакомство.
2. Биография, семья. Гр.: Артикль. Повелительное наклонение
3. На уроке английского языка. Гр.: Множественное число имен существительных
4. Дни недели, месяцы, праздники. Гр.: Местоимения
5. Время суток. Гр.: Present Indefinite
6. Мой родной город. Гр.: Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий
7. Климат Гр.: Конструкция there is/are
8. Важность изучения английского языка для моряка. Гр.: Безличные предложения
9. Обучение в морском колледже. Гр.: Participle I. Present Continuous
10. Знаменитые мореплаватели И.Ф. Крузенштерн и Г.Я. Седов. Гр.: Past Simple
2 семестр
11. Посещение судна Гр.: Past Continuous
12. Экипаж судна Гр.: Модальные глаголы
13. Судовая практика Гр.: Future Simple
14. Осмотр достопримечательностей. Передвижение по городу. Как спросить дорогу. Гр.: Неличные формы глагола
15. Моя страна. Гр.: Времена группы Perfect в действительном залоге
16. Столица России. Гр.: Passive Voice
17. На выставке «Новости судостроения». Гр.: Согласование времен

18. Города и страны изучаемого языка. Гр.: Косвенная речь
19. Происшествие в море. Гр.: Придаточные условия и времени
20. Российский торговый флот Гр.: Употребление артикля с географическими названиями
3 семестр
21. Открытие Антарктики. Гр.: Эквиваленты модальных глаголов to have (to), to be (to), to be able (to)
22. Трудный рейс в Лондон. Гр.: Модальные глаголы долженствования
23. Медицинская помощь. Гр.: Функции в предложении и особенности перевода Participle I и Participle II
24. В порту. Гр.: Объектный падеж с инфинитивом
25. Калининградский порт Гр.: Именительный падеж с инфинитивом
26. Экологические проблемы. Гр.: Условные предложения
4 семестр
27. Общее описание судна.
28. Корпус судна.
29. Типы торговых судов.
30. Несение ходовой вахты мотористами в машинном отделении.
31. Действия экипажа при происшествиях на борту.
32. Ремонт в иностранном порту.
33. Встреча с представителем судоремонтной компании.
5 семестр
34. Загрязнение морской среды.
35. Конструкция котла.
36. Компрессор.
37. Конденсатор.
38. Вертикальный центробежный насос.
39. Циклы дизельного двигателя.
40. Разные виды ремонта.
41. Чек листы судовых механиков.
6 семестр
42. Морское применение дизельного двигателя.
43. Принципы работы дизельного двигателя.
44. Мощность двигателя и потребление топлива.
45. Основная конструкция дизельного двигателя.
46. Процессы, происходящие внутри дизельного двигателя.

47. Типы дизельных двигателей.

48. Тронковый и крейцкопфный двигатели.

Типовые задания по грамматике

Active Voice Tenses

I. Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous:

Last Friday was a holiday. It (1. be) Independence Day, so I didn't have to go to classes. I (2. sleep) a little later than usual. Around ten, my friend Juan (3. come) over to my apartment. We (4. pack) a picnic basket and then (5. take) the bus to forest Park. We (6. spend) most of the day there. When we (7. get) to the park, we (8. find) an empty picnic table near a pond. There were some ducks on the pond, so we (9. feed) them. We (10. throw) small pieces of bread on the water, and the ducks (11. swim) over to get them. One duck was very clever. It (12. catch) the bread in midair before it (13. hit) the water. Another duck was a thief. It (14. steal) bread from the mouths of the other ducks. While we (15. feed) the ducks, Juan and I (16. meet) a man who usually comes to the park every day to feed the ducks. We (17. sit) on a park bench and (18. speak) to him for fifteen minutes. After we (19. eat) our lunch, I (20. take) a short nap under a tree. While I (21. sleep), a mosquito (22. bite) my arm. When I (23. wake) up, my arm itched, so I scratched it. Suddenly, I (24. hear) a noise in the tree above me. I (25. look) up and (26. see) an orange and gray bird. After a few moments, it (27. fly) away. During the afternoon, we (28. do) many things. First, we (29. take) a long walk. When we (30. get) back to our picnic table, I (31. read) a book, and Juan, who is an artist, (32. draw) pictures. Later we (33. play) a game of chess. Juan (34. win) the first game, but I (35. win) the second one. Then he (36. teach) me how to play a new game with dice. While we (37. play) this new game, one of the dice (38. fall) from the picnic table onto the ground. We finally (39. find) it in some tall grass. After our game, we (40. decide) to go home.

II. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Simple:

1. Carol and I are old friends. I (know) her since I (be) a freshman in high school.
2. Maria (have) a lot of problems since she (come) to this country.
3. I (have, not) any problems since I (start) this company.
4. Since the semester (begin) we (have) four tests.
5. A: Have you ever been in Europe? B: Yes, I I (be) in Europe several times. In fact, I (be) in Europe last year.
6. A: Have you ever eaten at Mona's Mexican Restaurant? B: Yes, I I (eat) there many times. In fact, my professors and I (have) lunch there on Friday.
7. A: Have you ever talked to Professor Alice about your grades? B: Yes, I In fact, I (talk) to her after class yesterday about the F I (receive) on the test.
8. A: What European countries (you, visit)? B: I (visit) Prance, Germany, and Greece. I (go) to Franco in 1985, and I (be) in Germany and Greece in 1986.

Comparisons: adjectives and adverbs

Choose the right variant

1. I met my (good) friend yesterday.
 - a) goodest
 - b) better
 - c) best
2. Dorothy is (young) in her family.
 - a) the youngest
 - b) the younger
 - c) young
3. Henry is not (strong) his elder brother Bob.
 - a) so strong as
 - b) strong as
 - c) stronger
4. - It isn't very warm today, is it? - No, it was (warm) yesterday.
 - a) more warm
 - b) warmer
 - c) the warmest
5. Your friend looked upset yesterday. I'm glad he looks (happy) today
 - a) more happy
 - b) happier
 - c) happy as
6. Where is (near) post - office, please?
 - a) the nearest
 - b) the next
 - c) nearer
7. That's (good) film I've ever seen.
 - a) a good
 - b) the goodest
 - c) the best
8. Public transport in London is (expensive) in Europe.
 - a) the expensivest
 - b) the most expensive
 - c) more expensive
9. Do you think Americans are (nice) English people?
 - a) nicer than
 - b) the nicest
 - c) nice than
10. The 22nd of December is (short) day in the year.
 - a) the short
 - b) the shorter
 - c) the shortest
11. This is (old) theatre in London.
 - a) an older
 - b) the oldest
 - c) the eldest
12. Pluto is (cold) of all the planets.
 - a) the coldest
 - b) a coldest

- c) a colder
13. My (old) sister doesn't live with us.
- a) older
b) elder
c) eldest
14. This house is (old) of all the houses in the street.
- a) as old as
b) older
c) the oldest
15. Go to the library if you need (far) information.
- a) farther
b) further
c) farer
16. Life is (easy) it used to be.
- a) so easy as
b) more easy than
c) easier than
17. I'm getting (fat) and (fat).
- a) the fattest and the fattest
b) fatter and fatter
c) fat and fat
18. The problem was (serious) we expected.
- a) seriouser than
b) more serious than
c) much serious
19. Moscow is (large) city in Russia.
- a) the largest
b) largest
c) larger
20. Let's go by train. It's much (cheap).
- a). cheap
b). cheaper
c). the cheapest
21. Is Alan (tall) than Jim?
- a) taller
b) tall
c) as tall as
22. I earn (little) money than he does.
- a) littler
b) more little
c) less
23. He has ... time than me.
- a) bigger
b) much
c) more
24. Your cottage isn't (far) I thought
- a) farther
b) so far as
c) as farther as
25. (Old) I get, (happy) I am
- a) The oldest, the happiest

- b) Older, happier
c) The older, the happier
26. The grass is always (green) on the other side.
a) greener
b) green
c) the greenest
27. Dad often says that Mum is his (good) half.
a) good
b) better
c) the better
28. Russia is ... than France.
a) more bigger
b) far bigger
c) the biggest
29. The boy was running ... fast... he could.
a) as ... as
b) so ... as
c) more ... than
30. It was ... story I had ever heard.
a) the most tragic
b) the more tragic
c) a most tragic
31. Claire is Helen's ... sister; out of the two, she is
a) older, the smartest
b) elder, the smarter
c) oldest, smarter
32. Mary is ... than I am and she is... most interesting person.
a) elder; the
b) older; a
c) the oldest; —
33. William is ... than all the other students in the group.
a) the cleverest
b) more clever
c) cleverer
34. This text is ... than the one we read last week.
a) much more amusing
b) far more amusing
c) the most amusing
35. Jack felt... and asked for permission to leave.
a) sickly
b) bad
c) unwell
36. My friends arrived at the station sooner....
a) as me
b) than I did
c) than I
37. The rate of inflation this year was not ... high ... it was last year.
a) as ... as
b) so ... as
c) so ... that
38. The museum was ... from his college than from mine, so it took me ... time to get there.

- a) further; least
b) farther; less
c) far; the least
39. ... people believe that Russian is one of the world's ... languages.
a) most; hardest
b) most of; harder
c) the most; the most hard
40. "Has the chief given any ... instructions?" he inquired.
a) farther
b) further
c) furthest
41. The fish smelt so ... that we couldn't eat it.
a) badly
b) bad
c) unwell
42. John has been working at his English ... than before, especially
a) more harder; of late
b) much harder; lately
c) more hardly; late

Passive Voice

Choose the right variant

1. Every year London ... by many people from all over the world.
a) is visited
b) is being visited
c) was being visited
2. The biggest museum ... by the Mayor next month, on May 24th.
a) opens
b) is opened
c) will be opened
3. Numerous banks, offices and firms ... in the City.
a) have been situated
b) situate
c) are situated
4. The City of London ... by fire in 1666 and by bombs in 1940.
a) destroyed
b) was destroyed
c) had been destroyed
5. St. Paul's Cathedral... by Christopher Wren (1632-1723), and it... last stone was laid in 1710.
a) was designed; believes
b) designed; believed
c) was designed; is believed
6. Nearly all English kings and queens ... in Westminster Abbey.
a) are being crowned
b) have been crowned
c) had been crowned
7. The Tower of London ... as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison became a museum.
a) was used

- b) has been used
c) had been used
8. Who ... "There Men in a Boat"
- a) has ... been written with
b) was ... written by
c) are ... written by
9. My computer ... repaired since last month, so I can't help you find information you ask for.
- a) has been repaired
b) is being repaired
c) was repaired
10. The child ... by a man who ran away.
- a) hit
b) was hit
c) had hit
11. The patient... by the doctor and ... to hospital.
- a) examined; was taken
b) was examined; was taken
c) was examined; took
12. Linda ... a lot of flowers on her birthday last month.
- a) gave
b) was given
c) has been given
13. How often ... the latest news . . .? — Every half an hour.
- a) is ... broadcast
b) are ... broadcast
c) is ... being broadcast
14. The chief said that the contract ... the next day.
- a) will be signed
b) would sign
c) would be signed
15. Tables are made . . . wood and are covered . . . plastic.
- a) in; by
b) of; with
c) from; by
16. New methods of technology ... in building houses now.
- a) are using
b) are being used
c) have been used
17. A lot of things we wear must
- a) dry-clean
b) be dry-cleaned
c) being dry-cleaned
18. Peter was sure that the dog could . . ., so he jumped into the river.
- a) save
b) be saved
c) to be saved
19. I ... that the question . . .still ... in the State Duma.
- a) told; had . . . been debated
b) was said; is ... debated
c) was told; was . . . being debated
20. The students . . . work hard by the new teacher.

- a) made
b) were made
c) were made to
21. It ... that the scientist has made a new discovery.
a) is known
b) had been known
c) was known
22. Traffic rules ... followed.
a) can be
b) must be
c) may be
23. The terrorists ... by the police.
a) want
b) are wanted
c) are wanting
24. The girl didn't suspect that she ... at as she spoke.
a) was being laughed
b) laughing
c) laughed
25. The chairman said that such an important fact should ... on.
a) comment
b) be commented
c) being commented
26. He didn't... for the work, so he felt he ... a fool of.
a) was paid; was making
b) get paid; was made
c) get paid; had been made
27. Jerry hadn't been to that house before, that's why he
a) got lost
b) had lost
c) was lost
28. They promise that the hotel... by the end of the year.
a) will build
b) will have been built
c) had been built
29. The speakers didn't want.,. as they were pressed for time.
a) being interrupted
b) to be interrupted
c) to have been interrupted
30. Some people... in international politics.
a) interest
b) are interesting
c) are interested

Complex object

Choose the right variant

1. Teddy's words made me (feel) uncomfortable.

- a) to feel
 - b) feeling
 - c) feel
2. Mrs. Pottson allowed her guests (smoke) in the living-room.
- a) to smoke
 - b) smoking
 - c) smoke
3. Has the secretary come yet? I want to have my papers (type).
- a) to type
 - b) type
 - c) typed
4. I watched my cat (play) with her kittens. I couldn't tear myself away from that funny sight.
- a) played
 - b) playing
 - c) to play
5. Granny didn't want my Mom (marry) my Dad.
- a) marry
 - b) to marry
 - c) married
6. Our English teacher told us (not / feel) shy and speak English as much as possible.
- a) not to feel
 - b) not
 - c) felt
7. I have to get my photograph (take) for a new passport.
- a) took
 - b) take
 - c) taken
8. There wasn't much traffic in the street. I saw a little girl (cross) the road.
- a) crossed
 - b) cross
 - c) to cross
9. I have never heard Helen (sing).
- a) sang
 - b) sings
 - c) singing
10. Mary would like her brother (avoid) Tom's company.
- a) to avoid
 - b) avoid
 - c) avoided
11. We expected the Harrisons (arrive) later than usual.
- a) to arrive
 - b) arrive
 - c) arrived
12. What makes you (do) such rash actions?
- a) do
 - b) to do
 - c) doing
13. He made me (do) it all over again.
- a) to do
 - b) do

c) doing

14. Her father made her (learn) the lessons.

a) learn

b) to learn

c) learning

15. If you want us (make) the work quickly you should let us (start) at once.

a) make, to start

b) to make, start

c) making, starting

16. Would you like me (read) now?

a) to read

b) read

c) reading

17. They won't let us (leave) the classroom till our control work has been checked.

a) to leave

b) leave

c) leaving

18. He wouldn't let the children (play) in his study.

a) play

b) to play

c) playing

19. Please let me (know) the results of your exam as soon as possible.

a) to know

b) know

c) knowing

20. He made us (wait) for two hours.

a) to wait

b) wait

c) waiting

21. We saw them (jump) with parachutes.

a) to jump

b) jump

c) jumping

22. I'd like him (enter) the university but I can't make him (do) it.

a) to enter, do

b) enter, to do

c) making, doing

23. I heard him (play) the piano in the house.

a) to play

b) play

c) playing

24. Nobody noticed him (come in) and (sit) down.

a) to come in, to sit

b) come, sit

c) coming, sitting

25. She heard somebody (walk) up to her door.

a) to walk

b) walk

c) walking

26. I felt Nick (put) his hand on my shoulder.

a) put

b) to put

c) putting

27. I heard him (tell) the teacher about it.

a) to tell

b) tell

c) telling

28. We expect our basketball team (win) next game.

a) won

b) to win

c) win

29. The teacher advised us (use) dictionaries.

a) used

b) use

c) to use

30. Her father doesn't allow her (go) to the cinema alone.

a) to go

b) go

c) going

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ТЕМ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ ДОКЛАДОВ

1. О себе и о семье.
2. Погода, климат.
3. Обучение в БГАРФ.
4. Экипаж, обязанности членов экипажа.
5. Плавательная практика.
6. Достопримечательности.
7. Выдающиеся мореплаватели.
8. Калининградский порт.
9. Медицинская помощь.
10. Общее описание судна.
11. Типы судов.
12. Ремонт судна в иностранном порту.
13. Несение ходовой вахты мотористом в машинном отделении.
14. Защита морской окружающей среды.
15. Действия экипажа при происшествиях на борту.
16. Морское применение дизельного двигателя.
17. Принципы работы дизельного двигателя
18. Мощность двигателя и потребление топлива.
19. Основная конструкция дизельного двигателя.
20. Процессы внутри дизельного двигателя
21. Тронковый и крейцкопфный двигатели.

ПРИМЕРЫ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Пример контрольной работы №1

Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

THE MARITIME UNIVERSITY OF SZCZECIN

The Maritime University of Szczecin is a state institution of higher engineering education. It was set up in January 1947 as the State Maritime School and in 1967 was transformed into the Maritime School of Higher Education, known as the Maritime University of Szczecin.

Teaching facilities include several simulators of the latest generation, well equipped laboratories and the modern research vessel Navigator XXI.

There are three faculties in the University: Navigation, Marine Engineering and Transport Engineering and Economics which offer full-time and part-time studies of first degree (engineer) and second degree (Master's). The graduate diplomas are recognized all over the world.

Graduates of the Maritime University choose professional careers as:

- navigating officers and ship's engineers of the merchant and deep-sea fishing fleets;
- specialists in port operations and maritime administration;
- managers in transport, forwarding and logistics.

Besides there are postgraduate studies and upgrading courses at the Marine Officers' Training Centre. The staff are mostly academic teachers holding both scientific degrees and titles, with practical experience.

The institute co-operates with a number of research institutions in Poland and abroad. The education of mariners requires thorough seamanship onboard training. This training takes place aboard the modern research/training vessel Navigator XXI, owned by the Maritime University of Szczecin. The vessel has two functions:

- practical onboard training of maritime university students;
- research in such fields as hydrography, hydrobiology, submarine geology.

There are cabins for the crew and cadets, besides the ship can comfortably accommodate research personnel in four cabins. Research data analyses are performed in shipboard labs fitted with computer network terminals.

1. Найдите и подчеркните в предложениях подлежащее и сказуемое. Определите время сказуемого.

1. Only well-qualified sailors can perform their duties properly.
2. When we approached the ferry some cars were rolling off it.
3. Some merchant ships operate as specialized ships.
4. During shipboard training the cadets will work under the direction of the ship's officers.

2. Составьте предложения. Помните о порядке слов.

1. She/much/doesn't/swimming/like/very
2. The gangway/met/watch/us/the/officer/at
3. The storm/ damages/ after/they/many/have
4. Rich/the country/materials/is/raw/in

3. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в нужную форму.

1. My house is (far) from the port than your house.
2. Do you feel (good) today?
3. This liner is (big) than that vessel.

4. That was (interesting) lecture of the course.

4. Напишите следующие предложения в Past Simple и Future Simple, изменив обстоятельства времени.

1. The ship calls at many ports every year.
2. We launch the life-boats very seldom.

5. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1. They relieve each other of watch.
2. We can plot the route on charts.
3. He is familiar with all his duties in emergency situations.
4. They attended the nautical club last year.

6. Задайте 4 типа вопросов и вопрос к подлежащему.

We left this port three days ago.

7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы (may, can, must).

1. Можно мне войти?
2. Я не умею наносить курс судна на карту, но я должен научиться это делать.
3. Вы не должны опаздывать.
4. Могу я выключить свет в трюме?

Пример контрольной работы №2

Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

KALININGRAD STATE MARINE PORT

Historically the Kaliningrad State Marine Port serviced the Russian fishing fleets of the Baltic, North Sea and North Atlantic.

The fleet consisted of a variety of fishing vessels which included factory-ships, fishing trawlers and seiners, auxiliary ships. The port also serviced a large transport fleet which catered for Russia's imports and exports.

In recent times many things have been changed which in turn have changed the function of the port of Kaliningrad. Fishing stocks have fallen due to overfishing in the North Atlantic and North Sea. This has caused the fishing industry to decline which in turn caused a decline in the fishing services at Kaliningrad port. This situation was complicated by the recession caused by the collapse of the former USSR which has continued in the current Russian Federation. The managers of the Kaliningrad State Marine Port were compelled to draw up plans for the revitalization of the port. They succeeded in maintaining large volumes of port activity which kept jobs in place. Kaliningrad Port is in a unique location in the centre of Europe and is Russia's most important ice-free port in the Baltic.

The original port of Kaliningrad was the old port of Konigsberg which had only one quay of 90 metres. Now it is a major international port. Until 1952 port operations were carried out only during the fishing season. The total average tonnage was nearly 41.000 tonnes. Up to that time mechanization at the port was basic and transshipments were off-loaded to trucks for road transport to various inland destinations.

Owing to the huge fishing operations in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean and the increase of the tonnage of ships using the port, the port authorities had to construct deep water wharves and quays. The increased port activities demanded many new facilities like cold storage, warehouses, workshops, a railway depot, a power station, a radio-centre and administrative offices. In 1970 the port area was extended to 120 hectares to accommodate the modern facilities at the port.

Nowadays the port has become a very busy place, carrying out a huge variety of port activities like loading and unloading operations, the transport and storage of fuel oils, the provision of clean water, the management and transportation of ammonia, the provision of navigational and fish-finding aids, a diving survey service of ship's hulls, the checking and correction of navigational charts and the provision and maintenance of security and rescue services at sea.

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What fishing fleets did the Kaliningrad State Marine Port service?
2. What fishing vessels did the fleet consist of?
3. What was complicated situation of the port of 1990s caused by?
4. What was done for the port revitalization?
5. What is a location of Kaliningrad port?
6. Is the Kaliningrad State Marine Port ice-free?
7. How many quays did the old port of Königsberg have?
8. What were the reasons of deep water wharves construction in the port?
9. What did the increased port activities of 1970s demand?
10. What main modern port activities are carried out nowadays?

2. Переведите слова и словосочетания на русский язык.

Variety, auxiliary ships, fishing stocks, decline, compel, revitalization, maintain, quay, average, high seas, facilities, cold storage, warehouses, workshops, railway depot, extend, destination, unloading, survey, hull, rescue service.

3. Запишите предложения, заполнив пропуски.

1. The port ... a large transport fleet which catered for imports and exports.
2. Last year fishing stocks fell due to ... in the North Sea.
3. The port authorities constructed deep water ... and quays.
4. The port carried out a huge variety of port activities like
5. The port ... transport, storage of fuel oils and navigational aids.

4. Составьте предложения. Помните о порядке слов. Запишите получившиеся предложения.

1. clean/ for/ loading/ the ship's hold/ is/ and/ ready
2. forklift trucks/ stevedores/ use/ the pallets/ from/ the quay/ to/ a warehouse/ to remove/
3. than/ our/ cargo/ is/ dangerous/ more/ usual
4. crane/ for/ lifting/ is/ lowering/the equipment/ and/ heavy things
5. mariners/ cargo handling/ are/ sometimes/ operations/ involved in

5. Переведите предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Порт обслуживает рыболовный и транспортный флот России.
2. Порт находится в уникальном месте в центре Европы и является самым важным в России незамерзающим портом на Балтике.
3. Власти порта построили глубоководные причалы и разработали план по возрождению работы порта.
4. Расширение деятельности порта потребовало много новых объектов, складов, мастерских, нового грузового оборудования.
5. Наш порт выполняет большое количество портовых операций, таких как погрузка и разгрузка, транспортировка и хранение

Пример контрольной работы №3

Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

PARTS OF A SHIP

To understand parts of a ship, one must have to go through some common terms. There are some main parts which are common to all types of ships. A ship has three main parts which are: a hull, an engine room and a navigation bridge.

The most forward part of a ship is called a bow; the left-hand side of the ship is referred to as port whereas the right side is called starboard. Likewise, the front side is termed as forward and back side as astern.

A bow is the front most part of a ship which cuts the water along its sides as the ship proceeds. The stern is aft end structure and designed to provide low resistance, high propulsion efficiency and avoid vibrations. It is the rearmost part of a ship which keeps the water out. Rudders and propellers are hung to the stern.

The hull is a watertight body of a vessel which may be open or may be partially covered with a deck. Hull has several watertight decks and bulkheads as the major transverse membrane. The intermediate member of the hull consists of girders, webs and stringers. Ship hull structure is covered by the deck floor. The deck at the top which bears maximum exposure to weather is referred to as the main deck or weather deck. The boat deck's main function is holding the hull structure and providing floor to work and standing and guard them against outside weather.

Monkey Island is a sort of deck located at a topmost accessible height of the ship and just above the bridge. This part of a ship is sometimes also referred to as a flying bridge and, in past, was used by the sailors for solar and stellar observations. It houses a magnetic compass.

The ship's bridge is the commanding station of a ship. It controls the ship movement through its navigational equipment. It controls important deck machinery, main engine and ship's navigation system.

The forecastle is one of the foremost parts of the ship. It serves many functions such as holding, anchoring and securing the major parts of the ship.

An engine room is the power house of the ship located in the lowest most deck on aft of the ship. It is the most important part of the ship without which a ship can't move. It contains important machinery such as main engine, auxiliary engine, shafting, boiler, fresh water generator, air compressor, purifier, incinerator, pumps, heat exchangers, workshop machineries etc. A propeller is a mechanical device having blades fitted on a central shaft. These blades rotate and their rotational energy is converted into pressure energy and due to this, the propeller produces thrust required for propulsion. Engine, shaft and propeller together constitute propulsion unit.

Poop deck serves as a roof to the cabin constructed in the aft of the ship. It facilitates the captain and helmsman to supervise the entire working crew. But in modern ships, the poop decks are provided either in the centre of the ship or on the starboard.

The compartments maintained specially to carry water, which serves the purpose of ballasting and stabilizing the vessel, are termed as ballast tanks.

An anchor is a heavy item that is dropped down into the water, touching the bottom of the body of water and securing the vessel.

The accommodation area is the house for crews. It has all the amenities along with offices, gym, crew cabins, hospital, salon, recreation room, common rooms, laundry and galley.

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are the three main parts of a ship?
2. What terms indicate the left-hand side and the right-hand side of any ship?
3. What is the name of the front most part of a ship?
4. What is the hull covered by?
5. What is the ship's bridge designed for?
6. What equipment can be found in the engine room?
7. Where are poop decks usually situated?

8. What is a propeller?
9. How is a heavy item that is dropped down into the water, touching the bottom of the body of water and securing the vessel called?
10. What is there in the accommodation area?

2. Переведите слова и словосочетания на русский язык.

A mechanical device, a fresh water generator, a crew cabin, a helmsman, an engine room, a poop, heat exchangers, a hull, anchoring, a navigation bridge, aft end structures, a watertight body of a vessel, an upper deck, required for propulsion, a galley, an air compressor, to supervise, a pump, main engine, auxiliary engine.

3. Закончите предложения, выбрав одно из данных слов/словосочетаний. Запишите получившиеся предложения.

1. Monkey island, ships, bow, ship's bridge, hull, anchor, stern.
2. There are some main parts which are common to all types of...
3. The most forward part of a ship is called a...
4. The ... is a watertight body of a vessel which may be open or may be covered with a deck.
5. Rudders and propellers are hung to the ...
6. ... is a sort of deck located at a topmost accessible height of the ship and just above the bridge.
7. The ... is the commanding station of a ship.
8. An is a heavy item that is dropped down into the water, touching the bottom of the body of water and securing the vessel.

4. Составьте предложения. Помните о порядке слов. Запишите получившиеся предложения.

1. a /three/ parts/ main/ ship/ has.
2. watertight /has/ several/ and/ bulkheads/ hull/ decks.
3. as/ poop/ a/ to/ the/ cabin/ deck/ serves/ roof.
4. item/ an/ anchor/ a/ heavy/ is.
5. of/ power/ an/ room/ is/ the/ the/ ship/ engine/ house.

5. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам и словосочетаниям.

1. A ship has three main parts.
2. The intermediate member of the hull consists of girders, webs and stringers.
3. The ship's bridge controls the ship movement through its navigational equipment.
4. This part of a ship is sometimes also referred to as a flying bridge.
5. Poop decks are provided either in the centre of the ship or on the starboard.

6. Переведите предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Самая передняя часть корабля называется нос.
2. Винты подвешены к корме.
3. Навигационный мостик- это командная станция корабля.
4. Палубы судна покрыты палубным настилом.
5. В машинном отделении есть такие важные механизмы, как главный двигатель, вспомогательный двигатель, вал, котел, генератор пресной воды, воздушный компрессор, очиститель, мусоросжигатель, насосы, теплообменники, мастерские.
6. Двигатель, вал и винт вместе составляют силовую установку

ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ
1 семестр

I.	Чтение и перевод на русский язык незнакомого текста, ответы на вопросы преподавателя по его содержанию.
II.	Монологическое высказывание по одной из изученных тем: 1. About Myself 2. My native town 3. The Baltic Fishing Fleet State Academy 4. Weather and climate 5. I. F. Kruzenshtern
III.	Лексика и грамматика (перевод предложений с русского на английский язык). 1. Артикль a/an, the. 2. Глагол to be, конструкция there is/are. 3. Предлоги места, направления, времени. 4. Местоимения, множественное число существительных, some/any, many/much, few/little. 5. Виды вопросов. 6. Числительные (количественные и порядковые). 7. Степени сравнения прилагательных. 8. Времена Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple.

ПРИМЕР ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО БИЛЕТА

БАЛТИЙСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ РЫБОПРОМЫСЛОВОГО ФЛОТА

Экзаменационный билет № 1

Дисциплина:	Иностранный язык (английский)	Специальность:	26.05.06 «М»
Семестр:	1 семестр		
Кафедра:	СЕКЦИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА		

1.	Read, translate and retell the text (Text №1).
2.	Speak on the topic: «My Family»
3.	Vocabulary and grammar (Card №1).

1. Пример экзаменационного текста для чтения, пересказа и перевода на русский язык

Текст №1.

ICEBERG!

On April 14, 1912 the new passenger vessel “Titanic” was on her way from Southampton to New York. It was a clear and very cold night and the sea was calm. At 11.40 pm seaman Fleet saw something. It was really big and close to the ship. “Iceberg! Iceberg!” he shouted on the telephone to the navigating bridge. The duty officer Chief Officer William Murdoch answered quietly “Thank you”.

For 37 seconds nothing happened. The “Titanic” one of the fastest ship in the world went straight on at 40 kilometers per hour. Then the ship turned left slowly and the iceberg scratched along the side of the ship. Saylor Fleet on the deck and the First officer, the Fourth officer, the helmsman and the seaman on duty on the navigating bridge watched with their mouths open. Then the iceberg went behind the ship away into the black night.

The big vessel stopped and its bow sank deeper into the water. First of all the icy sea reached the engine room department where motormen and engineers were lubricating the pumps and overhauling the engine. Then water came into the passengers’ rooms. They asked “What’s wrong?” The sailors told them to go on the deck and get into the lifeboats. But there were not enough lifeboats for 2207 people on board.

At 2.20 am the people in the lifeboats saw the great ship disappearing into the waters of the North Atlantic. 1503 people died.

2. Примеры уточняющих устных вопросов для беседы по монологическому высказыванию

My Family

1. Where were you born?
2. How many persons are there in your family?
3. How old are your relatives?
4. Have you got any pets at home?
5. What are your relatives’ hobbies?

3. Примеры предложений для перевода на английский язык (грамматика и лексика)

Card № 1.

1. Его семья большая.
2. В комнате мужчина, женщина и двое детей.
3. У меня хорошие оценки в мореходном училище.
4. Зимой дни короче, чем летом.
5. Что делает ваш друг? Он повторяет текст.
6. Мой друг – студент. Он учится в мореходном училище. Он изучает английский язык. У него занятия по английскому языку два раза в неделю. Он хорошо успевает в учебе.
7. Прошлым летом он работал на борту танкера.
8. У вас есть немного свободного времени сегодня? – Да, есть.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ЗАЧЕТУ
2 семестр

I.	Успешное выполнение всех элементов текущего контроля
II	<p>Вопросно-ответные беседы по разговорным темам:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visiting a Ship 2. The Ship's Crew 3. Shipboard Training 4. Sightseeing 5. My Country 6. The Capital of Russia 7. The Russian Merchant Marine 8. English-speaking Countries
III.	<p>Лексико-грамматические тесты по темам:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Прошедшее длительное время 2. Неопределенное будущее время 3. Модальные глаголы: can, may, must 4. Причастия I и II 5. Пассивный залог 6. Согласование времен 7. Совершенные времена в действительном залоге 8. Косвенная речь 9. Придаточные предложения условия и времени 10. Употребление артикля с географическими названиями

Примерные вопросы по устным темам

I. The topic "The Ship's Crew"

1. How many departments are there usually on board a cargo ship?
2. Who is the Head of the Engine department?
3. What is the Master of the ship responsible for?
4. Why is it important for the Master to know English well?
5. Who keeps watch on the navigating bridge?
6. How often do the seamen relieve each other of watch on the bridge?
7. Who is responsible for the Engine Department?
8. How many people does the Engine Department usually consist of?
9. What must the Chief Engineer know to be well-qualified and skilled?
10. Who keeps watch in the engine room?

II. The topic "Visiting a ship"

1. Why did the cadets decide to visit some ship?
2. Why did they prefer visiting the m/v *Ilyich*?
3. Was the excursion interesting?
4. What type of vessel is the m/v *Ilyich*?
5. Is the m/v *Ilyich* on regular service between St. Petersburg and Stockholm?
6. Is there much or little complex equipment on board this ferry?
7. Who showed the ship to the cadets?
8. What departments did the cadets visit?
9. What were the sailors doing in the engine -room when the cadets arrived?
10. What was the Third Engineer doing when the cadets entered the engine-room?

I. The topic “ Shipboard training”

1. Where do the cadets of the navigation department usually have their shipboard training?
2. Where do they keep watch?
3. Where will the cadets of the radio-engineering department work during their future shipboard training?
4. Where will they keep watch?
5. What radio messages will they receive and transmit?
6. Who will instruct them during their training?
7. Where did the cadets of the engineering department work during their last shipboard training?
8. Where did they keep watch?
9. What did they learn to do during their training?
10. Why is it necessary for the future engineers to have training on board ships?

III. The topic “ The Capital of Russia”

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. When did Moscow become a town?
3. Why was it necessary for Moscow to have a fortress?
4. Who invaded Moscow in the 13th century?
5. When did the Russian people rise against the invaders?
6. When was the capital removed to St. Petersburg?
7. What happened in 1812?
8. What is Moscow famous for?
9. What places of interest do you know in Moscow?
10. What place is the most famous in Moscow?

V. The topic “The Russian Merchant Marine”

1. How long are the sea borders of our country?
2. How many seas and oceans wash our shores?
3. What modern types of cargo ships do you know?
4. Can we call Russia a great maritime country?
5. Do the ships flying the Russian flag call at many ports of different countries of the world?

6. What is the total deadweight of the Russian sea-going vessels according to the text?
7. Is the Russian Fleet developing from year to year?
8. Is much attention paid to the development of ports, shipyards and repair plants?

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ЗАЧЕТУ
3 семестр

I	Успешное выполнение всех элементов текущего контроля
II.	Вопросно-ответные беседы по разговорным темам: 1. The Discovery of the Antarctic 2. A Hard Voyage to London 3. At the Port 4. Kaliningrad Port 5. Medical Assistance 6. Ecological Issues
II.	Лексико-грамматические тесты по темам: 1. Эквиваленты модальных глаголов 2. Модальные глаголы долженствования 3. Условные предложения 4. Сложное дополнение (с инфинитивом)

Примерные вопросы по устным темам

I. The topic “ The Discovery of the Antarctic”

1. What geographical discoveries made by the Russian seafarers do you know?
2. What regions of the world attracted the Russian explorers most of all?
3. When was the first Russian round-the-world voyage made?
4. What seas, bays, straits were named after the famous Russian seafarers in commemoration of their discoveries?
5. When was the Antarctic discovered?
6. Who discovered the Antarctic?
7. What was the route of F. Bellingshausen’s and M. Lazarev’s expedition?
8. What work did the explorers carry out in the course of their expedition?
9. What Antarctic and Arctic expeditions of the Russian explorers do you know?

I. The topic “A Hard Voyage to London”

1. Have you ever sailed on board a merchant ship?
2. What was the ship’s type and tonnage?
3. What voyages did you make on board the ship?
4. Can people forecast hurricanes?
5. Is it possible for a ship to reduce the danger of a hurricane?
6. Why is it risky for a ship to approach the coast during a severe storm?
7. What is the weather like during a hurricane?
8. Do seamen usually look forward to going ashore?

9. Did you have an opportunity to visit the cities in all ports of call?

10. What places of interest did you see?

III. The topic “ At the Port”

1. What did you learn from the text about the history of St. Petersburg port?

2. Why did Peter the Great want the port to be built in St. Petersburg?

3. What kinds of cargoes are handled in St. Petersburg?

4. Where is St. Petersburg ship repair plant situated?

5. What port is situated in the city where you study?

6. What seas and rivers is it linked with?

7. What kinds of ships call at the port?

8. What kinds of cargoes pass through your port?

9. Where can the cargo be stored in the port?

10. What can you say about the port facilities in your port?

IV. The topic “Kaliningrad port”

1. Is the geographical location of the Kaliningrad port very advantageous?

2. How far are the largest foreign ports of the Baltic Sea located from Kaliningrad?

3. How long is the shipping channel connecting the Kaliningrad port with the Baltic sea?

4. What can you say about the berthing lines of the Kaliningrad port?

5. What are the facilities of the commercial sea port of Kaliningrad ?

7. What does the auxiliary service fleet of the commercial sea port of Kaliningrad comprise?

8. Is the port a very busy place with a huge variety of port activities?

9. What geographical part of the Baltic Sea is the Kaliningrad port located?

10. Is it the only ice-free port on the Baltic Sea?

V. The topic “Medical Assistance”

1. What was the matter with the motorman and who rendered him first aid?

2. Why was the ambulance called?

3. What pills did the doctor give to the patient?

4. Why was the patient taken to the hospital?

5. Why did the patient feel nauseous?

6. Was he running a high or a normal temperature?

7. Was the patient X-rayed at hospital or in the ship's sick-bay?

8. What were the hospital visiting hours?

9. When did you last go to the doctor's?

10. What was the matter with you?

ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ
4 семестр

I.	Чтение, перевод, пересказ незнакомого текста (1000-1200 п.зн.).
II.	Монологическое высказывание по одной из изученных тем: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vessel's general description 2. The ship's hull 3. Merchant ship types 4. Accidents on board 5. Keeping underway watches by motormen in the engine room 6. Ship Repair in a Foreign port
III.	Диалоги по изученным темам: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A fire on the exhaust manifold 2. A talk of the Inspector of the Commercial Department of the Ship Repairing Company and a Chief Engineer 3. Meeting the representatives of the ship Repairing Department

ПРИМЕР ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО БИЛЕТА

БАЛТИЙСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ РЫБОПРОМЫСЛОВОГО ФЛОТА

Экзаменационный билет № 1

Дисциплина:	Иностранный язык (английский)	Специальность:	26.05.06 «М»
Семестр:	4 семестр		
Кафедра:	СЕКЦИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА		

1.	Read, translate and retell the text (Text №1).
2.	Speak on the topic: «Accidents on board»
3.	Discuss the situation with your classmate: «A fire on the exhaust manifold»

1. Пример экзаменационного текста для чтения, пересказа и перевода на русский язык

Текст №1.

AN ENGINE CADET (1)

When you first join a ship it is absolutely essential that you make yourself aware of all the practices and procedures that are necessary for the safe operation of the ship. Remember: if you are not fully aware of the dangers that may face you, you will require help yourself.

Emergencies on board involve fighting fire, launching a lifeboat, rescuing a crewmember from a tank or cofferdam, administering treatment for electric shock.

Be aware of the location and operation of the ship's emergency and safety equipment including fire-fighting gear, emergency fire pump, life boat engines.

Memorize the locations of all fire extinguishers and fire-fighting equipment so that you could go straight to them in the event of a fire.

Find out which pumps fitted outside the Engine Room can be used for fire-fighting purposes. Explain yourself how each type of pump is started and brought into service.

Since you are considered one of the engineers you must know how to start the equipment and you must know the position of any valves that require to be opened to give access the fire-fighting mains.

Be aware of the location of the external emergency controls of the engine-room machinery and systems. If a fire occurs in the engine room it may be that this space will require to be evacuated and flooded with CO₂ gas for the purpose of fighting fire.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ЗАЧЕТУ
5 семестр

I	Успешное выполнение всех элементов текущего контроля
II.	Вопросно-ответные беседы по разговорным темам: 1. Marine environment pollution 2. Boiler design 3. Compressor 4. Condenser 5. Vertical centrifugal pump 6. Cycles of Diesel engines

Примерные вопросы по устным темам

I. The topic “Marine environment pollution”

1. What is the main source of polluting the open sea these days?
2. Where do the pollutants of coastal waters come from?
3. What substances are the most dangerous for marine environment from pollution?
4. What measures on board ships are taken to protect marine environment from pollution?
5. Which materials should never be dumped into the sea? Why?
6. What is the incinerator used for?
7. Why are plastic sheetings, bags and containers so dangerous for the vessels?

II. The topic “Boiler design”

1. What kind of a device is a boiler?
2. What is the function of a burner?
3. What is the metal surface of the boiler used for?
4. What is the purpose of every boiler?
5. Why must the boiler cool the hot combustion gases to the minimum possible temperature?
6. Where are burners located?
7. What is the boiler tube bank?
8. How is all the tubing surrounding the furnace called?
9. Why is additional convection heat transfer surface provided?
10. What is the function of the economizer?

III. The topic “Compressor”

1. What is the function of the compressor?
2. What different types of compressors do you know?
3. Where is the suction strainer located?
4. Where are delivery and suction valves mounted?
5. Where is the crankshaft carried on?

6. Where are thrust washers placed?
7. How are these compressors lubricated?
8. Can ordinary engine oil be used in the crankcase?
9. How is the compressor normally driven by?
10. What is the normal direction of rotation of the compressor?

IV. The topic Condenser”

1. What processes go on in a condenser?
2. How is the condenser cooled?
3. What’s the usual type of water-cooled condensers?
4. What are large condensers fitted with to prevent oscillations of the tubes due to vibrations in the ship?
5. Are safety valves provided on the large condensers?
6. Why are anti-corrosion plates fitted in the water heads?
7. When must the water in the condenser tubes be drained off?

V. The topic “Vertical centrifugal pump”

1. What is the most common type of pump to be found in engine rooms of both steam turbine and Diesel engine powered vessels?
2. What does the vertical shaft unit consist of?
3. How is the motor connected to the pump?
4. What does the pump consist of?
5. What is the stationary part of the pump fitted with?
6. Where is the electric motor located?
7. How is the shaft connected to the motor?
8. How are packings lubricated?
9. What does the rigid coupling consist of?

VI. The topic “Cycles of diesel engines”

1. What cycles has any internal combustion engine?
2. What does the four-stroke cycle consist of?
3. What is the first stroke of the piston?
4. What happens when the piston reaches the end of the suction stroke?
5. How long does the fuel continue to burn after the ignition?
6. What is the third piston stroke?
7. What is the fourth piston stroke?
8. How does the two-cycle engine operate?
9. Do the two strokes of the piston in the two-cycle engine correspond to one revolution of the crankshaft?

ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ
6 семестр

I.	Чтение, перевод, пересказ незнакомого текста (1000-1200 п.зн.).
II.	Монологическое высказывание по одной из изученных тем: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Four-cycle engine 2. Basic construction of a diesel engine 3. What happens inside the engine 4. Two-cycle engine 5. Trunk-piston engine 6. Cross-head type engine 7. Four-cycle engine versus two-cycle engine
III.	Диалоги по изученным темам: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fixed and working parts of the diesel engine 2. The difference between a gasoline and internal combustion engine 3. Sailing practice 4. Two-cycle and four-cycle engines 5. Single-acting and double-acting engines

ПРИМЕР ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО БИЛЕТА

БАЛТИЙСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ РЫБОПРОМЫСЛОВОГО ФЛОТА

Экзаменационный билет № 1

Дисциплина:	Иностранный язык (английский)	Специальность:	26.05.06 «М»
Семестр:	6 семестр		
Кафедра:	СЕКЦИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА		

1.	Read, translate and retell the text (Reading one).
2.	Speak on the topic: « Four-cycle engine»
3.	Discuss with your classmate: « Fixed and working parts of the diesel engine»

1. Пример экзаменационного текста для чтения, пересказа и перевода на русский язык

Текст №1.

READING ONE

Engine frames

The term frame is sometimes used to identify a single part of an engine. It is also used to identify several stationary parts that are fastened together. As the load-carrying part of an engine, the frame may include such parts as the cylinder block, base, sump and end plates.

In two-stroke engines, frames are sometimes known as A-frames. They carry the crosshead guides and support the engine entablature (the cylinder block). On large engines, A-frames are individually erected the bedplate directly above the transverse girders. When boxed in with plating they form a crankcase.

The trend nowadays is to build the frame box as a separate fabricated construction and then to mount it on the bedplate. This has the advantage of saving weight.

Cylinder Blocks

A cylinder block is the part of the engine frame that supports the engines cylinder liners, heads and crankshaft. However, in modern engines, the term “crankcase” can identify the housing of the crankshaft, and not a separate component of the frame.

Blocks for most large engines are made of castings and plates that are welded horizontally and vertically for strength and rigidity. The plates are located where loads occur.

Generally, we think of one cylinder block in connection with all cylinders of one engine. Then, the name “engine block” can be used instead of “cylinder block”. Some engines, however, may have a separate block for each group of cylinders.