

--- intestazione Istituto ---

Prova di Verifica

PROVA NAZIONALE INGLESE TECNICO

Data	
Allievo	
Classe	Quarta CMN
Materia	Lingua inglese
Docente	
Tempo Assegnato	90 minuti
Criteri di valutazione	Vedasi tabella sotto riportata

TIPOLOGIA	PESO	PUNTEGGIO
READING COMPREHENSION	30%	30 marks
CLOZE TEST	20%	20 marks
LABEL A DIAGRAM	20%	20 marks
TRUE/FALSE	10%	10 marks
MATCH	10%	10 marks
MULTIPLE CHOICE	10%	10 marks
		_____ total marks

TABELLA DI CONVERSIONE PUNTEGGIO-VOTO		VOTO ATTRIBUITO
PUNTEGGIO in centesimi	VOTO in decimi	
Minore o uguale 40	4	Firma docente _____
41-54	5	
55-64	6	
65-73	7	
74-82	8	
83-91	9	
92-100	10	



READING COMPREHENSION (30 marks)

Seafaring qualities of ships: manoeuvrability

Manoeuvrability is defined as the ability of a vessel to change its course or path.

Understanding the factor of manoeuvrability of a vessel is extremely important to a seafarer; a ship has to endure long voyages through different weather conditions and its performance is extremely important as the ship needs to execute various types of manoeuvres.

Now the question arises, is turning or stopping a ship similar to that of a car? The answer is a very big NO. Unlike cars or other modes of land transport, one of the biggest problems in manoeuvring marine vehicles like ships is the hydrodynamic water-body interaction that takes place. This makes the problems of motion and control complicated because of the hydrodynamics force of the fluid that acts on the ship's large inertial mass (which doesn't allow it to be as responsive as the car).

For this reason, right after the launch, a ship undergoes all the necessary trials under certain predefined conditions to assess these manoeuvring abilities. The IMO has its own set of rules for conducting each of these manoeuvring trials for optimising the performance of the vessel. Some of the common manoeuvring sea trials a ship is put through are for instance Collision Avoidance and Stopping Test (including Crash Stop).

Problems of manoeuvrability or lack of efficiency may lead to serious consequences, as in the case of the accident caused by the cargo ship Jolly Nero in Genoa on May 7th, 2013 when, due to a failure of ship's equipment and the consequent loss of manoeuvrability, the pilot's tower was hit causing its collapse and killing 9 people.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER

1. What is a correct definition of manoeuvrability?

- Manoeuvrability is the ability of a ship to change her direction
- Manoeuvrability is the capacity of a ship to change her speed

2. Why is stopping a ship not so responsive as stopping a land vehicle?

- Because ships have no brakes to contrast the hydrodynamic force
- Because the inertial mass of the ships interacts with the hydrodynamic force



3. What does the ship undergo right after launch?

- It undergoes a series of tests in order to check the efficiency of manoeuvrability
- It undergoes a series of trips in order to check the efficiency of manoeuvrability

ANSWER TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

4. What do the IMO's manoeuvrability trials include?

5. What happened in the port of Genoa on May 7th, 2013?

6. Why is manoeuvrability so important to a seafarer?



READ THE TEXT AND THINK ABOUT THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH GAP.
USE ONLY ONE WORD IN EACH GAP. (20 marks)

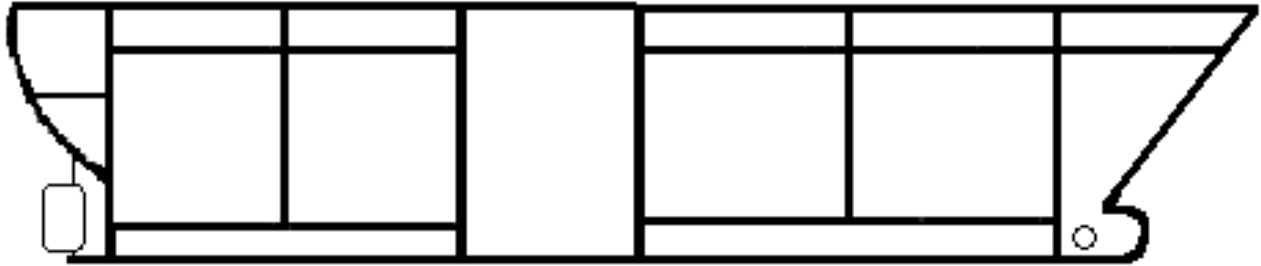
SMCP

IMO's Standard Marine 1) Phrases – SMCP - were adopted in 2001. IMO SMCP aims to improve the safety at sea and standardize the 2).....to be used on board, in particular in presence of multicultural 3), as well as to assist maritime training institution in meeting these objectives. It is divided into Part A, dealing with 4) communication phrases and a basic on-board set of phrases, and Part B dealing with on board communications providing a full list of phrases to be used for routine and 5)purposes. The IMO SMCP requires a basic knowledge of the English language where grammatical, lexical and idiomatic varieties are reduced to a minimum in order to avoid any possibility of 6)..... For this reason there are some main basic rules to be taken into account such as for example:

- avoiding the use of synonyms and 7).....forms;
- giving answers in a full phrase, also repeating part of the received message.
- avoiding ambiguous words like the conditionals “may”, “might”, “should”, “would”, “could” and sometimes 8)“.....”.
- saying “mistake” followed by the word 9)“.....”plus the corrected part of the message.
- using the verb “must” very often for instructions.
- saying 10) “.....” to confirm that you have understood a message.



LABEL THE DIAGRAM WITH THE WORDS GIVEN BELOW (20 marks)



- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) TWEEN DECK (X4) | 6) BULKHEADS (x2) |
| 2) AFTER PEAK TANK | 7) HOLD 3 |
| 3) HOLD 1 | 8) FORE PEAK TANK |
| 4) ENGINE ROOM | 9) HOLD 4 |
| 5) HOLD 2 | 10) DOUBLE BOTTOM TANK (x2) |

TRUE or FALSE? - CORRECT THE FALSE ONES (10 marks)

	True	False
1. Buoyancy is the ship's maximum carrying capacity.	___	___
2. The imaginary lines from east to west are the lines of longitude or meridians.	___	___
3. Unrestricted navigation indicates that the ship can sail on the high seas.	___	___
4. An Aldis lamp is used to send sound signals.	___	___
5. Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is the time defined by the Sun.	___	___
6. IMO stands for International Maritime Organization.	___	___



CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER (10 marks)

What is a “berth”?

- The place assigned to a vessel when lying alongside a pier
- A seamark
- An object such as a wreck which blocks a fairway
- A shipyard

They indicate port and starboard sides of navigation route into a port:

- Safe water marks
- Lateral marks
- Cardinal marks
- Danger marks

At a speed of 12 knots, how many nautical miles will a vessel cover in 3 hours?

- 18
- 24
- 36
- 54

When sailing near the coast the navigator makes use of visual to work out the ship’s position.

- Electronic Navigational Charts
- Buoys
- Landmarks
- Derricks



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What are the principal aims of IMO?

- To organize ship construction, to prevent pollution caused by ships and to establish fire precautions onboard ships
- To organize radio communications between ships and land stations
- To control life-saving equipment and to control cargoes
- To provide an inter-governmental cooperation over state control and supervision of technical aspects of international shipping, to promote standards of safety and efficiency at sea, to prevent pollution caused by ship

MATCH EACH ITEM (1-5) WITH THE CORRECT DEFINITION ON THE RIGHT (a-e).
(10 marks)

- 1. Lateral marks _____
- 2. The Master _____
- 3. Longitude _____
- 4. Latitude of the Equator _____
- 5. Bulkheads _____

- a. The highest authority on board
- b. The distance of a place from Greenwich
- c. Sea marks indicating the edges of a safe water channel
- d. Vertical steel walls dividing the hull into watertight compartments
- e. Lat. 0°

