

English for Mariners

苗玉娜 主编

航海英语



大连海事大学出版社

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前 言

本教材是依据国际海事组织关于《1978 年海员培训、发证和值班标准国际公约》1995 年修正案 (STCW78/95 公约), 并参照中华人民共和国海事局《海船船员适任考试和评估大纲》进行编写的, 目的是扩充专业词汇量, 培养远洋船舶驾驶人员独立阅读相关英文专业资料与书籍的能力。可用于海运院校航海专业英语教学和无限、近洋航区海船驾驶员适任证书考试培训。

本教材涵盖面广, 针对性强, 内容主要包括船舶类型、船舶结构与设备、导航、货物与货物运输、航海通告、进港指南、航海日志、气象信息、导航设备说明书、海图与 ECDIS 以及国际海上避碰规则等内容。其中某些章节的内容选材较新, 像航海仪器说明书部分涉及了 Radar, GPS, Autopilot, Gyro & Magnetic Compass, Echo Sounder 等多种仪器的设备使用说明且多采用较新型号。

参加本书编写工作的有: 山东交通学院海运学院苗玉娜 (编写第 1~3 章、第 7~11 章)、山东交通学院海运学院隋修平 (编写第 4 章)、文登师范学校李明华 (编写第 5 章)、山东交通学院海运学院汪倩 (编写第 6 章)。全书由苗玉娜担任主编。

本书在编写过程中借鉴了大连海事大学王建平教授、吴德懋教授及孙利望、马志波、张毅等多位同行专家的大量参考文献资料, 并采用了一些网上信息资源, 在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限, 编写时间仓促, 书中难免有一些不够准确与全面之处, 望使用者批评指正。

编 者
2008 年 3 月于威海

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Chapter 1 Different Types of Ships

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Passage A

Cargo Ships (I)

A ship is any large floating vessel capable of crossing open waters. In modern times it usually denotes a vessel of more than 500 tons of displacement.

Cargo ships (also freighters) include ships carrying both dry and liquid cargo. They can be distinguished by the type of cargo they carry. Broadly, cargo ships fall into several categories: general-cargo ships, container ships, bulk carriers, tankers and so on.

General-cargo ships carry items that are loaded one by one into the holds or on deck. They carry everything from airplane engines to zippers. Most general-cargo ships are fitted with derricks, cargo winches and cranes that allow the ship to bring cargo aboard and unload it without the need of shore crane.

In contrast to a general-cargo ship, the container ship carries cargo already stowed in containers. Containers are large metal boxes of standard size. They are handled by special cranes and shore transfer equipment. Usually, container ships are larger and faster than general-cargo ships.

Bulk carriers are designed to carry grain, ore, coal, and other materials that can be loaded, stored, and unloaded in a loose condition. A few bulk carriers (self-loaders) can fill and empty their loads, but most depend on shore facilities to handle their cargoes.

Tankers are ships specially built to carry liquid cargo in bulk. Most tankers transport petroleum products, but they may also carry soybean oil, wines, chemicals and other liquids. There are three chief kinds of tankers: oil tankers, combination carriers and liquefied gas carriers.

Oil tankers carry crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude carriers transport crude oil from oil wells in oilfields to oil refineries. Product tankers carry refined petroleum products from oil refineries to ports around the world.

New Words and Expressions

floating

/ 'fləutɪŋ/

a.

漂浮的

freighter	/ˈfreɪtə/	<i>n.</i>	货船
dry and liquid cargo			干货 / 液货
distinguish	/dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃ/	<i>v.</i>	区分, 辨别
broadly	/brɔːdli/	<i>ad.</i>	粗略地说, 一般而言
general-cargo ship			杂货船
container ship			集装箱船
bulk carrier			散货船
tanker	/ˈtæŋkə/	<i>n.</i>	油船
zipper	/ˈzɪpə/	<i>n.</i>	拉链
derrick	/ˈderɪk/	<i>n.</i>	吊杆
cargo winch			起货机
crane	/kreɪn/	<i>n.</i>	起重机
aboard	/əˈbɔːd/	<i>ad.</i>	在船上
in contrast to			与……相反
stow	/stəʊ/	<i>v.</i>	装载
standard size			标准尺寸
shore transfer equipment			岸上转运设备
grain	/greɪn/	<i>n.</i>	谷物
ore	/ɔː/	<i>n.</i>	矿砂
in a loose condition			以散装的状态
shore facility			岸上设备
in bulk			散装
transport	/trænsˈpɔːt/	<i>v.</i>	运输
petroleum	/piˈtrəʊliəm/	<i>n.</i>	石油
petroleum product			石油产品
refined petroleum product			精炼石油产品
liquefied gas carrier			液化气体船
crude oil			原油
oil well			油井
oil field			油田
oil refinery			炼油厂
soybean oil			大豆油

Passage B

Cargo Ships (II)

Alternatives to the container system include roll-on/roll-off ships and barge carriers. Ro-on/roll-off ships are also known as ro/ro carriers. These vessels load and unload vehicles on their

own wheels rather than lifting them by cranes. Vehicles drive on and off the ship over side or side ramps. A common type of ro/ro carriers is the passenger/vehicle ferry.

Barge carriers are an extension of the container system but are limited only to transport by water. The barge system is particularly useful at shallow-water piers inaccessible to an ocean-going vessel. Cargo is carried in floating containers, also referred to as barges or lighters. The barges or lighters are then towed to the barge carrier, and taken on board by various methods. For example, LASH (Lighter aboard Ship) type has a high-capacity crane at the stern which lifts the barge, moves it horizontally over the deck and arranges it. SEA-BRR type has a platform at the stern which are just like an elevator. It takes the lighter on and lifts it up to the deck. From then on, another device carries the barge to its place.

Considered from the standpoint of types of service provided, ships can be divided into two major categories: liners and tramps. A liner is any ship which sails to schedule on a definite route for a specific destination, with advertised dates of departure from, and arrival at, named ports along her route. A tramp is a ship which does not keep to a fixed route or sail to any particular schedule. She is usually purely a cargo vessel which is hired out by her owners under contract to a charterer. By the terms of the contract, the charterer provides her with cargo and specifies her ports of call and the approximate dates of her arrival and departure.

New Words and Expressions

alternative	/ɔ:l'tə:nətiv/	<i>n.</i>	选择
roll-on/roll-off ship			滚装船
barge carrier			载驳船
ro/ro carrier			滚装船
vehicle	/'vi:ɪkl/	<i>n.</i>	车辆
wheel	/'wi:l/	<i>n.</i>	车轮
drive on and off the ship			驶上驶下船
ramp	/ræmp/	<i>n.</i>	坡道, (船首或船尾的) 吊门
vehicle ferry			乘客 / 车辆轮渡
extension	/iks'tenʃən/	<i>n.</i>	延伸, 扩展
shallow-water pier			浅水码头
inaccessible	./inæk'sesəbl/	<i>a.</i>	不能进入的
ocean-going vessel			远洋船
barge	/bɑ:dʒ/	<i>n.</i>	驳船
lighter	/'laɪtə/	<i>n.</i>	驳船
LASH (Lighter Aboard Ship)			载驳船, 子母船
high-capacity crane			大起货能力的起重机
horizontally	./hɔ:ri'zɒntli/	<i>ad.</i>	水平地
elevator	/'eliveɪtə/	<i>n.</i>	电梯, 升降机
device	./di'vaɪs/	<i>n.</i>	装置
standpoint	/'stændpɔɪnt/	<i>n.</i>	立场, 观点

types of service			服务种类
category	/ 'kætigəri/	<i>n.</i>	类别
liner	/ 'lainə/	<i>n.</i>	班轮
tramp	/træmp/	<i>n.</i>	不定期货船
schedule	/ 'skedʒjul/	<i>n.</i>	船期, 日程
on a definite route			沿固定航线的
destination	./desti'neiʃən/	<i>n.</i>	目的港
date of arrival			到港日期
date of departure			离港日期
named port			指定的港口
under contract			按合同
charterer	/ 'tʃɑ:tərə/	<i>n.</i>	承租人, 租船人
specify	/ 'spesifai/	<i>v.</i>	说明, 详述
ports of call			挂靠港
approximate	/ə'prɒksimeit/	<i>a.</i>	大概的
advertised	/ 'ædvətaizd/	<i>a.</i>	公告的

Passage C

LASH (Lighter aboard Ship)

The lighter aboard ship or LASH is designed to carry lighters (barges), where they are lifted by crane over the stern (rear) of the vessel.

The LASH is useful in moving a relatively large volume of cargo in the short-sea trade and to and from sites on rivers and canals, such as Rhine Canal in Europe, which cannot be used by the larger ocean-going vessels. The LASH keeps the load in the same vessel for the entire trip, thus reducing cargo handling, transport costs and time.

The LASH is popular in Europe, taking advantage of the extensive inland waterway systems which are the cheapest means of inland transport. Export goods from landlocked European countries like Switzerland may move by LASH or other inland waterway transports to the port of Rotterdam (Netherlands) or Antwerp (Belgium), and transfer to the ocean-going vessel for the deep-sea voyage.

New Words and Expressions

take advantage of			利用
extensive	/iks'tensiv/	<i>a.</i>	广阔的, 广大的
inland waterway system			内陆水路系统
deep-sea voyage			深海航行
export goods			出口货物

landlocked	/ 'lændlɒkt/	<i>a.</i>	被陆地包围的
inland transport			内陆运输

Passage D

Passenger Ships

Compared to cargo ships, passenger ships are few in number, thanks to rapid air transport. Most passenger ships fall into two subclasses, cruise ships and ferries.

The most recent type of oceangoing passenger liner is the cruise ship, a specially designed vessel providing luxurious surroundings and entertainment to passengers as the ship takes a short cruise.

Cruise ships are descended from the transatlantic ocean liners. Ocean Liners are steam-powered passenger ships designed for travel across oceans. Later, ocean liners were replaced by jet aircraft as the most common means of traveling between continents.

These ships generally cruise the Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Alaska Coast, or the South Pacific. Cruise ships in Puerto Rico cruise vacations continue to grow in popularity. Cruise ships, many capable of carrying 3000 or more passengers, offer vacationers the opportunity to visit many islands and seaports around the world.

Ferries are vessels of any size that carry passengers and (in many cases) their vehicles on fixed routes over short cross-water passages. They are used to transport people, animals, and vehicles over water in places where bridges would be inconvenient or otherwise impossible to build. Specially built ferryboats carry railroad trains between points where railroad bridges are impractical.

Ferries are usually used for coastal or short-distance transportation. They serve as a bridge between two ports, located at the opposite ends of rivers, bays, canals, etc. Vessels vary greatly in size and in quality of accommodations. All vessels typically load vehicles aboard one or more decks via low-level side doors or by stern or bow ramps much like those found on roll-on/roll-off cargo ships.

In addition, passenger coastwise vessels sail close to the coast between two or more ports. Their seats for passengers vary from 40 to 600.

New Words and Expressions

air transport			航空运输
subclass	/ 'sʌbklɑ:s/	<i>n.</i>	亚纲, 更小的类别
cruise ship			游船, 游览船
ferry	/ 'feri/	<i>n.</i>	轮渡
luxurious	/ lʌg'zjuəriəs/	<i>a.</i>	豪华的
surroundings	/ sə'raʊndɪŋz/	<i>n.</i>	环境
entertainment	/ entə'teɪnmənt/	<i>n.</i>	娱乐

be descended from			源自
transatlantic ocean liner			横跨大西洋的班轮
steam-powered			以蒸汽为动力的
cruise	/kru:z/	<i>n.; v.</i>	(乘船) 旅游; 巡游
the Caribbean Sea			加勒比海
the Mediterranean Sea			地中海
the Alaska Coast			阿拉斯加海岸
the South Pacific			南太平洋
Puerto Rico	/pɔ:təu 'ri:kəu/	<i>n.</i>	波多黎各
capable of			具有……的能力
vacationer	/və'keɪʃənə/	<i>n.</i>	度假者, 休假者
inconvenient	/ɪnkən'vi:njənt/	<i>a.</i>	不方便的
impractical	/ɪm'præktikəl/	<i>a.</i>	不现实的
coastal transportation			沿岸运输
short-distance transportation			近距离运输
serve as			当作……
accommodation	/ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	(船上的) 居住舱室
stern or bow ramp			坡道, (船尾或船首的) 吊门
passenger coastwise vessel			沿岸航行的客船

Passage E

Service Vessels and Technical Ships (I)

Pilot boats are small vessels that carry a pilot to a ship and then bring him back to the port. These pilots steer the ship through rivers and canals from one point to another by showing the safest way to go.

Lightships are smaller vessels painted red and equipped with light and radio signal devices and are anchored at places which are dangerous for ships to pass through. Lightships have begun to decrease in number and are being replaced by navigation buoys.

Hydrographic ships explore seas and oceans, gather data and report to hydrographic bureaus which, on their part, compose maps and charts. Hydrographic ships inform seamen of possible weather changes as well.

Tugs can do fast and easy maneuvers to the front, back and aside. This feature makes tugboats good assistants to big ships which cannot maneuver on their own in narrow places and need help.

Icebreakers are ships maintaining navigation in winter by leading other vessels across ice tracks and breaking ice-floes. The icebreaker climbs up the thick ice and cracks it with its hull weight, thereby clearing pathways for other ship to cross.

Rescue ships are powerful high-speed crafts able to operate in any condition and equipped to

save ships which have been damaged or have suffered an accident aboard and need urgent help.

Fireboats are equipped to fight fire aboard ships and floating platforms (e.g. oil drills) by spraying foam and water from a distance of 60-100 meters.

Dredges are floating vessels used to make sea or river floors deeper (for example, this is done when ports and canals are built or maintained). Dredges take out sand from the bottom and dump it on barges which take it away.

Floating docks are the largest representative of technical ship. They are floating vessels which cannot move on their own and serve as platforms for construction and repair of ships.

Other technical ships include floating cranes, power stations and workshops, cable-laying ships, oil collector ships (they surround the oil spills and clear them), drill ships, offshore drilling rig supply vessels, etc.

New Words and Expressions

service vessel			工作船
technical ship			工程船
pilot boat			引航船
lightship			灯船, 灯标船
light signal			灯光信号
radio signal devices			无线电信号装置
dangerous	/ 'deɪndʒərəs/	<i>a.</i>	危险的
decrease	/ di: 'kri: s/	<i>v.</i>	减少, 下降
navigation buoy			航行浮标
hydrographic ship			水道测量船
explore	/ iks 'plɔ: /	<i>v.</i>	探索
gather data			收集资料
hydrographic bureau			水道测量局
tug	/ tʌg/	<i>n.</i>	拖船
maneuver	/ mə 'nu: və/	<i>n.; v.</i>	操纵
feature	/ 'fi: tʃə/	<i>n.</i>	特性, 特征
icebreaker	/ 'aɪsbreɪkə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	破冰船
ice-floe			浮冰
crack	/ kræk/	<i>v.</i>	使破裂、使断裂
clear pathway			清理航道
rescue ship			海难救助船
powerful high-speed craft			大功率高速船
suffer an accident			遭受事故
fire boat			消防船
spray	/ spreɪ/	<i>v.</i>	喷射, 喷洒
foam	/ fəʊm/	<i>n.</i>	泡沫
dredge (dredger)	/ dredʒ/	<i>n.</i>	挖泥船

dump	/dʌmp/	v.	倾倒
floating dock			浮船坞
representative	/,reprɪ'zentətɪv/	n.	代表
platforms for construction			建筑用平台
floating crane			浮吊, 水上浮式起重机
power station			发电站
workshop			车间, 工厂
cable-laying ship			电缆敷设船
oil collector ship			溢油清理船, 溢油回收船
oil spill			(海上) 溢油
drill ship			钻井船
offshore drilling rig supply vessel			近海钻井平台供应船

Passage F

Service Vessels and Technical Ships (II)

When the ship is underway, the bridge, from which the navigation and control of the ship is exercised, is the control center for all operations. The officers, the helmsman and the quartermaster of the watch, stand their watches here.

The bridge includes the pilothouse or wheelhouse so called, because it contains the ship's steering wheel, and the chartroom where the navigator and his staff chart the course of the ship. Due to their responsibilities, both the captain and the navigator are required to be in this area frequently when the ship is at sea. The chartroom is a part of the bridge. The ship's course or route is laid out here on large nautical charts. The ship's position is frequently determined and plotted on the chart. The stacks of drawers contain nautical charts for various areas of the entire world. The official ship's logbook is also put here. And on the bulkhead are the radio direction finder, a pair of global positioning system receivers, a NAVTEX receiver and a Loran-C receiver. All of the units are used to help establish the ship's position.

The outside platforms, called the bridge wings, permit greater overall visibility for the officers than the pilothouse, which simply looks forward. The navigator and quartermaster also take visual readings from the wings using gyrocompass bearings to known objects or sextant elevations to the stars, planets and sun to determine the ship's position. At sea during hours of darkness, the lookout stands his watch in this area, scanning the horizon for other ships or hazards to navigation. When he spots something unusual, he reports the information to the mate on watch, who is the officer in charge of safely navigating the ship. The mate reports to the captain or master who, of course, is the ultimate authority and is responsible for the overall operation of the ship.

New Words and Expressions

underway	/ 'ʌndə'wei/	<i>a.</i>	在航的
officer	/ 'ɔfisə/	<i>n.</i>	驾驶员
helmsman	/ 'helmzmən/	<i>n.</i>	舵工, 舵手
quartermaster	/kwɔ:tə,mɑ:stə/	<i>n.</i>	舵工
stand one's watch			值班
pilothouse	/paɪləθaus/	<i>n.</i>	操舵室
wheelhouse	/wi:lhaus/	<i>n.</i>	驾驶室, 操舵室
steer wheel			操舵
charthouse	/tʃɑ:θaus/	<i>n.</i>	海图室
navigator	/ 'nævigeɪtə/	<i>n.</i>	航海者
chart the course			在海图上标出航向
nautical chart			海图
determine ship's position			确定船位
plot	/plɒt/	<i>v.</i>	标绘
bulkhead	/ 'bʌlkhed/	<i>n.</i>	舱壁
radio direction finder			无线电测向仪
global positioning system receiver			全球定位系统接收机
NAVTEX receiver			航行电传接收机
Loran-C receiver			罗兰 C 接收机
establish the ship's position			确定船位
bridge wings			驾驶台两侧的翼台
visibility	/vɪzɪ'bɪlɪti/	<i>n.</i>	能见度
take readings			记取读数
gyrocompass bearing			陀螺罗经方位
known object			已知物标
sextant	/ 'seksɪnt/	<i>n.</i>	六分仪
elevation	/eli'veɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	仰角
lookout	/ 'lʊk'au/	<i>n.</i>	瞭望
scan	/skæn/	<i>v.</i>	扫描
horizon	/hə'raɪzn/	<i>n.</i>	地平线
hazards to navigation			航行危险物
spot	/spɒt/	<i>v.</i>	发现
the mate on watch			值班驾驶员
ultimate	/ 'ʌltɪmɪt/	<i>a.</i>	最终的
authority	/ɔ:'θɔrɪti/	<i>n.</i>	权威

Chapter 2 Deck Department

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Passage A

Deck Department and Its Crewmembers

The deck department is responsible for navigating the ship safely and economically from port to port. It is also the job of the deck department to see that the cargo is stowed properly in the holds and kept in good condition during the voyage. The stowage of cargo is the responsibility of the chief officer. He is helped by the second and third officers. The chief officer is the head of the deck department. He also handles the cargo work and makes out the cargo plan before loading. The second officer corrects the charts and some other marine publications and maintains navigational aids regularly. The third officer is in charge of fire-fighting and life-saving equipment. In addition, when the ship is not fully loaded, the chief officer must see that the holds are cleaned and prepared for their next cargo. He must supervise and direct the boatswain (bosun) and the deckhands in watch-standing and daily duties. At sea, much of the deck department's time is spent maintaining the ship and her equipment in good condition. This means constant cleaning, painting and repair work. This is done by ratings under the supervision of the boatswain. A program of maintenance for each day is worked out by the chief officer. The boatswain and carpenter are directly responsible to the chief officer. The bosun sees that his orders and those for other deck work are carried out by the crew. He is a man with a lot of knowledge and practical experience in seamanship. The carpenter is usually qualified shipwright. He no longer works only with wood as his name suggests. His most important regular job is to sound the tanks and bilges in order to check the depths of liquid in them. He also operates the windlass, when the anchors are being raised or lowered.

The deck department is also responsible for keeping watches. The watch keeping officer is always on watch on the bridge. He is the captain's representative and reports to him for the safety of the ship during his watch.

New Words and Expressions

deck department			甲板部
stow properly			装载适当
keep in good condition			使处于良好状态
stowage of cargo			货物积载
make out			起草, 草拟
cargo plan			配载图
correct the chart			改正海图
keep watch			值班
maintain	/men'tein/	v.	维护, 保养
navigational aids			助航仪器, 助航设备
regularly	/'regjuləli/	ad.	定期地
fire-fighting equipment			消防设备
life-saving equipment			救生设备
fully loaded			满载的
supervise	/'sju:pəvaiz/	v.	监督, 管理
boatswain (bosun)	/'bəusn/	n.	水手长
deckhand	/dek'hænd/	n.	甲板人员
ratings	/'reitiŋz/	n.	普通船员
under the supervision of			在……的监督之下
program of maintenance			维护保养计划
carpenter	/'ka:pintə/	n.	木匠
practical experience			实际经验
seamanship	/'si:mənʃɪp/	n.	船艺
qualified	/'kwɒlɪfaɪd/	a.	有资格的
shipwright = ship builder			造船工程师
sound	/saund/	v.	测深
tank	/tænk/	n.	液货舱, 液货柜
bilge	/bildʒ/	n.	舱底污水
windlass	/'windləs/	n.	起锚机
marine publication			航海出版物

Passage B

Deck Officer's Routine Work

The chief officer is in charge of the deck department, and he is responsible for the discipline of all officers and hands belonging to his department. He is responsible for all matters in connection with the cargo operation, deck maintenance and upkeep of all deck machinery and cargo gears. He