海船值班水手机工适任考试与评估丛书

值班机工

适任考试英语试题库

中华人民共和国江苏海事局组织编写

李恩亮　主编

大连海事大学出版社

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大连海事大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

值班机工适任考试英语试题库 / 李恩亮主编. —大连:大连海事大学出版社,2003.3
(重印 2006.7)
(海船值班水手机工适任考试与评估丛书)
ISBN 7-5632-1642-1

Ⅰ.值… Ⅱ.李… Ⅲ.海船—轮机—技术管理—英语—资格考试—试题 Ⅳ.H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 012094 号

大连海事大学出版社出版
地址:大连市凌海路 1 号 邮编:116026 电话:0411-84728394 传真:0411-84727996
http://www.dmupress.com E-mail:cbs@dmupress.com
大连理工印刷有限公司印装 大连海事大学出版社发行
2003 年 3 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月第 4 次印刷
幅面尺寸:185 mm×260 mm 印张:4.25
字数:100 千字 印数:8501~13500 册
责任编辑:陈 航 版式设计:陈 航
封面设计:王 艳 责任校对:一 艺
定价:10.00 元

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编委会名单

前　言

为了规范海船值班水手、值班机工适任考试和评估工作，加强值班水手、值班机工适任考试和评估的教材及试题库建设，根据中华人民共和国海事局的要求，江苏海事局组织南京海运学校、南京航运学校、南通航运职业技术学院、武汉理工大学航运学院和长航局职工大学等院校编写了这套值班水手、值班机工适任考试试题集和评估指南，共6本。

在本试题集和评估指南的编写过程中，中华人民共和国海事局于2002年1月21日颁布了《中华人民共和国海船水手、机工适任培训、考试和发证管理办法》，进一步对水手、机工的适任培训、考试和发证管理进行了调整和规范。编委会及时组织有关参编人员根据新的培训纲要调整题型、增删考题，力求使题集和指南能紧扣考试、评估大纲和管理的要求，紧扣水手和机工的应知应会，适应《STCW95公约》的要求。

本试题集和评估指南与现已组织编写、即将出版的值班水手、值班机工适任培训系列教材配套，在考试、评估的范围、内容和标准等方面均力求协调一致。

本试题集将所有题目分为两类：一类是基本题，用于反映值班水手、值班机工应掌握的基本知识；另一类是具有一定难度的综合题（题目前有*标记），用于调控考试的难易程度。

本试题集和评估指南可供各海事局有关主管部门在组织、实施海船水手、机工适任考试和评估中作为参考，也可作为海船水手、机工适任培训和考试、评估前强化训练的参考材料。

编　者

2002年8月

目　录

试题部分

参考答案

试题部分

一、单项选择

(一)主机

1. Generally speaking, there are _____ main types of marine engine at present.
   A. two　　B. three　　C. four

*2. Each type of engine has its own particular _____.
   A. application　　B. supplication　　C. duplication

3. The diesel engine is a form of _____ similar to that used in a bus.
   A. steam turbine　　B. gas turbine　　C. internal combustion engine

4. The power of diesel engine is expressed as _____.
   A. b.h.p.　　B. b.p.h.　　C. h.p.b.

5. The power output of a modern marine diesel engine is now expressed in _____.
   A. hertz　　B. kilowatts　　C. joules

6. The power output of a modern marine diesel engine is about _____ brake horsepower.
   A. 5,000　　B. 40,000　　C. 100,000

*7. Effective horsepower is the power developed by the _____ in the cylinder.
   A. piston　　B. bearing　　C. shaft

*8. Effective horsepower is the power developed by the piston in the _____.
   A. engine　　B. crankcase　　C. cylinder

9. Some of horsepower is lost by friction _____ the engine.
   A. with　　B. within　　C. from

*10. Some of horsepower is lost by _____ within the engine.
   A. lubrication　　B. wearing　　C. friction

11. Large diesel engines have cylinders nearly 3 feet in _____.
   A. diameter　　B. radius　　C. length

12. Large diesel engines turn at the relatively _____ of about 108 r.p.m..
   A. high speed　　B. medium speed　　C. slow speed

*13. The slow-speed diesel engines can be connected directly to the propeller _____.
   A. by gearing　　B. with gearing　　C. without gearing

14. The main reason that the slow speed engines used in the larger ships is their _____.
   A. low fuel consumption　B. low price　　C. more reliability

15. These operating between 150 and 450 r.p.m. are known as _____ diesel engines.
   A. slow-speed　　B. medium-speed　　C. high-speed

* 16. The medium-speed diesel engines are connected to the propeller _____.
A. directly B. by gearing C. without gearing
* 17. More and more of the larger merchant vessels are being powered by _____ diesel engines.
A. slow-speed B. medium-speed C. high-speed
* 18. The medium-speed diesel engines are _____ than the slow-speed diesel engines.
A. cheaper B. more expensive C. larger
* 19. In steam turbines, steam is produced by boiling water _____, which is fired by oil.
A. in the steam pipes B. in the cylinder C. in the boiler
* 20. In steam turbines, steam is produced by boiling water in the boiler, which is fired by _____.
A. coal B. gas C. oil
* 21. Steam turbines are often used in _____, which travel at high speed.
A. general cargo ships B. bulk carriers C. container ships
* 22. A gas turbine engine is very light and easily removed for _____.
A. maintenance B. testing C. renewing
23. The diesel engine is used in most of the vessels _____ main engine at present.
A. as B. to C. with
* 24. A diesel engine is similar to a gasoline engine except that the former has no _____.
A. piston B. cylinder C. spark plug
25. The internal combustion engine is one type of _____.
A. steam engine B. diesel engine C. heat engine
26. The main engine is the _____ important among the equipment on board the ship.
A. most B. best C. more
27. The main engine includes the moving parts and the _____.
A. fixing parts B. fixed parts C. driven machines
28. A main diesel engine can be divided into _____.
A. the moving parts and the fixed parts
B. the driving gear and the fixed parts
C. the fixed parts and the main bearing
29. The main moving parts consist of _____.
A. the crosshead and the piston
B. the crankshaft and the connecting rod
C. both A and B
30. The _____ provides the ship with the driving power.
A. cylinder B. generator C. main engine
31. What is the _____ of the main engine?
A. kind B. type C. class
32. The main engine _____ eight cylinders.

A. has B. is C. does

33. The engine's type is 6ESDZ76/160. That is to say, it has _____ cylinders.
A. six B. five C. four

34. The cylinders and pistons of an internal combustion engine can be arranged _____ many ways.
A. at B. for C. in

35. _____ is used to compress and burn the fuel and air mixture.
A. The cylinder B. The shaft C. The bearing

36. A cylinder cover is mounted on the top of the _____.
A. piston B. cylinder C. crankshaft

37. The out part of the cylinder is called _____.
A. cylinder cover B. cylinder body C. cylinder jacket

* 38. The cylinder liners are made of _____ and the cylinder surfaces are sometimes chromium-plated.
A. steel B. copper C. cast iron

* 39. Each of the engine cylinder is lubricated from a _____.
A. pump B. lubricator C. sump

40. A piston consists of _____.
A. a lower part, piston skirt and an upper part
B. the piston rod, piston skirt and a crown
C. a lower part, an upper part and the piston rod

41. The piston and crankshaft are connected by _____.
A. bearing B. shaft C. connecting rod

* 42. Piston ring should be flat and free from _____.
A. twist B. smooth C. constant

43. The piston ring has lost its elasticity. It is _____.
A. used B. useful C. useless

44. The movement of the piston forces the crankshaft _____.
A. to move B. to turn C. to rotate

* 45. The piston moving up and down keeps the crankshaft _____.
A. revolved B. revolving C. to revolve

* 46. The piston slides freely in _____ and the force of expansion drives the piston outwards.
A. the cylinder B. the cylinder head C. the cylinder wall

* 47. The pistons are cooled by oil supplied from the forced _____ system.
A. sea water B. lubrication C. fuel oil

48. On the cylinder cover are fixed a number of valves, such as _____.
A. three-way valve and two-way valve
B. cut-off valve and stop valve
C. fuel valve and safety valve

49. There are two kinds of valves to control the entry and the removal of the gas. One is the inlet valve, the other is the _____.

A. steam valve B. relief valve C. exhaust valve

50. The emergency bilge suction or bilge injection valve is used to prevent _____ of the ship.

A. overloading B. collision C. flooding

* 51. Scavenging is the removal of exhaust gas by _____.

A. flowing in fresh air B. flowing out fresh air C. flowing waste gas

* 52. Scavenge ports are open and air enters to expel the _____.

A. fresh air B. mixture C. residual exhaust gas

* 53. The inlet ports are drilled in the liners _____ angle of 20.

A. on B. to C. at

54. The main engine of our ship is _____ diesel engine.

A. four-strokes B. four stroke C. four-stroke

55. Marine diesel engines may be divided into two types:_____.

A. two-stroke and four-stroke

B. two-stroke and three-stroke

C. two-stroke and two-stroke

56. We name the four strokes as compression,_____, exhaust and induction.

A. ignition B. injection C. power

57. In the suction stroke, air is sucked into cylinder _____.

A. through an inlet valve

B. through a starting valve

C. through a plastic pipe

58. During the suction stroke, the piston is moving _____.

A. inwards B. downwards C. upwards

* 59. In the two-stroke diesel engine, the crankshaft is connected with _____ by means of the connecting rod.

A. piston B. crosshead bearing C. plunger

* 60. In the two-stroke engine, it takes _____ to make one power stroke.

A. one revolution B. two revolutions C. three revolutions

* 61. A two-stroke cycle takes place in _____ of the engine.

A. one consecutive stroke

B. two consecutive strokes

C. four consecutive strokes

* 62. A four-stroke cycle takes place in _____ of the engine.

A. one revolution B. two revolutions C. four revolutions

63. The main engine has two cooling systems: fresh water system and _____.

A. fuel oil system B. lube oil system C. sea water system

64. _____ cooling water is there in the cylinder cover?

A. How many B. How much C. What

* 65. An emergency shut-down system enables the main engine _____ quickly in an emergency.

A. stop B. to be stopped C. to be stopping

66. The starting air system usually has interlocks to prevent starting if anything is not _____.

A. on order B. in order C. on normal

67. We control the speed of the engine by means of _____.

A. heater B. cooler C. governor

68. If the main engine does not start in cold weather, it should be heated _____ hot water.

A. by mean of B. by means of C. by way of

69. We use _____ to heat water.

A. the lube oil B. the fuel oil C. the exhaust gas

* 70. In the process of _____, liquid changes into gas.

A. condensing B. evaporation C. compressing

71. The fuel burns _____ than the diesel oil.

A. perfectly B. more perfectly C. less perfectly

72. Heavy oil is _____ than diesel oil.

A. thinner B. thicker C. heavier

73. The oil which is used to transfer power is _____.

A. fuel oil B. gear oil C. hydraulic oil

74. The internal combustion engine burns _____.

A. lube oil B. fuel oil C. turbine oil

* 75. In order to ensure perfect atomization, the _____ must be preheated before injection.

A. fuel oil B. lube oil C. grease

* 76. The oil must be kept _____ dirt and water, which do much harm to the engine parts.

A. with B. from C. of

77. The work that fuel does in an engine depends _____ the fuel oil itself and its working conditions.

A. in B. upon C. for

* 78. The work done by fuel in an engine not only depends on the fuel oil itself, but also depends on its _____.

A. temperature B. working conditions C. maintenance

79. Fuel is delivered into the combustion space by _____.

A. a lubricating oil system

B. an electric system

C. an injection system

* 80. Fuel is not supplied to the corresponding cylinders due to _____.

A. a failure of fuel pump

B. a failure of the motor

C. a failure of cylinder

81. The burning of fuel takes place _____ the internal combustion engine.

A. on B. inside C. out

82. The fuel for an internal combustion engine burns _____.

A. within the engine B. outside the engine C. in the burning pipe

83. The fuel is burned inside the combustion _____.

A. room B. chamber C. cylinder

* 84. The lube oil in the bearings is drawn from _____, usually located in the bedplate.

A. a tank B. a sump C. a bottle

85. The lube oil mixes with the right amount of _____.

A. diesel oil B. turbine oil C. additive

86. Fuel oil _____ be brought into the lube oil system.

A. may not B. must C. shouldn't

* 87. Lubricating oil can reduce the friction and _____ a lot of heat.

A. increase B. take away C. wash away

88. Starting is _____ simple and smooth.

A. quite B. quiet C. quick

89. The engine is started by the _____.

A. compressed air B. diesel oil C. fuel oil

90. The main engine must be _____ before it can run by itself.

A. heated B. started C. accelerated

* 91. Once all cylinders are firing regularly, _____ is shut off.

A. the exhaust valve B. the starting air C. the inlet valve

92. The fuel oil began burning and the temperature began _____.

A. working B. going up C. falling down

93. Make the engine turn by _____.

A. driven gear B. turning gear C. driving gear

94. Please _____ before the mooring trial.

A. ready B. ready everything C. get everything ready

95. We are going to carry out the _____ tomorrow.

A. trial engine B. engine trail C. engine of trial

96. The load teat will be carried out _____ hours tomorrow morning.

A. on 1,000 B. in 1,000 C. at 1,000

97. The engine trial will be carried out _____.

A. on December 24 B. in December 24 C. at December 24

98. The buoy trial _____ last week.

A. carried out B. was carried out C. has been carried out

99. They _____ the engine trial in two days.

A. carried out B. have carried out C. will carry out

100. They will carry out the engine trial _____ two days.

A. for B. in C. by

101. He didn't want to attend the trial although I asked him _____.

A. to B. to do C. do

* 102. Diesel engines must be operated by _____ personnel only.

A. unfamiliar B. unauthorized C. trained

(二)辅助机械

1. There are many auxiliary machines _____ the main engine in the engine room.

A. except B. besides C. against

2. Auxiliary machinery covers everything mechanical on board ship _____ the main engine.

A. except B. beside C. besides

3. _____ includes almost all the pipes and fittings and the equipment needed to carry out a number of functions.

A. Main engine B. Boiler C. Auxiliary machinery

4. The auxiliary machines are _____ in numbers than the main engine.

A. much less B. much more C. many

5. Each type of machine _____ application on board.

A. have its B. has its C. has it

6. These are instruction books _____ the auxiliary engines.

A. for B. with C. to

7. The machines are _____ cast iron.

A. made up of B. made of C. made from

8. Now let's look _____ the auxiliary machines.

A. at B. in C. on

9. Boilers are used on board ship for producing _____.

A. steam B. fresh water C. fresh air

10. Boilers are used on board ship for _____ steam.

A. purifying B. producing C. cleaning

11. The steam produced by the boiler may be used for driving _____.

A. the main engine

B. the auxiliary machinery

C. both A and B

12. The steam produced by the boiler may be used for _____ the main engine.

A. washing B. driving C. starting

* 13. The steam produced by the boiler may be used for driving the auxiliary machinery, when _____ are fitted.

A. gas turbines B. steam turbines C. hydraulic turbines

14. There are _____ types of boiler in use on board the ship.

A. two B. three C. four

15. _____ present there are two types of boiler used on board the ship.

A. In B. At C. On

16. There are two types of boiler in use on board the ship: _____.

A. the Scotch boiler and the smoke-tube boiler

B. the Scotch boiler and the water-tube boiler

C. the gas-tube boiler and the water-tube boiler

17. The Scotch boiler is a type of _____ boiler.

A. oil-tube B. water-tube C. smoke-tube

* 18. Two or more furnaces may be fitted, depending on the _____ of the boiler.

A. weight B. power C. size

* 19. In the Scotch boiler, the furnace, the combustion chamber and the tubes are all surrounded by _____.

A. steam B. water C. lube oil

* 20. The furnace, the combustion chamber and the tubes are all _____ by water.

A. surrounded B. cooled C. cleaned

* 21. In the Scotch boiler, the steam generated collects _____ the boiler.

A. in the top of B. in the middle of C. at the bottom of

* 22. The Scotch boiler is usually of _____ construction.

A. riveted B. welded C. both A and B

* 23. The Scotch boiler is _____ of operating with poor quality feed water.

A. strong and capable B. weak and incapable C. weak but capable

24. The Scotch boilers are now mainly used for _____ purposes on board the ship.

A. main B. auxiliary C. special

25. _____ boilers have replaced Scotch boilers for generating steam for main engines.

A. Fire-tube B. Smoke-tube C. Water-tube

26. Water-tube boilers at present have _____ Scotch boilers for generating steam for the main engine.

A. replaced B. renewed C. changed

27. Water-tube boilers are _____ than Scotch boilers.

A. more safer B. more efficient C. less efficient

* 28. The exhaust boilers are used to recover some of _____ carried in the exhaust gas from the main engine.

A. water B. heat C. steam

29. At normal sea going, we use _____ instead of donkey boiler.

A. a heater B. a burner C. an exhaust gas boiler

30. Various valves and gauges are _____ the boilers.
A. fitted by B. fitted with C. fitted to

* 31. Those attached directly to the pressure parts of the boiler are known as _____.
A. boiler mountings B. boiler fittings C. boiler settings

32. The safety valves are mounted in pairs to _____ the boiler against over the pressure.
A. use B. release C. protect

* 33. Feed water heaters are necessary for _____ to increase its efficiency.
A. the main engine B. the generator C. the boiler

34. We use _____ to produce fresh water from sea water.
A. pump B. boiler C. fresh water generator

35. The fresh water generator produces fresh water by _____ sea water.
A. cooling B. separating C. evaporating

36. How much water can your _____ distill per day?
A. oil separator B. donkey boiler C. fresh water generator

37. Output of the fresh water generator is low. But we have checked and found the _____.
A. case B. idea C. cause

38. The _____ is used to separate water and impurities from oil.
A. oil separator B. fresh water generator C. evaporator

39. Water and impurities are separated _____ the oil in the oil separator.
A. from B. with C. by

40. The oil separator is often cleaned _____ the motormen.
A. with B. by C. between

41. How much oil can this oil separator _____ every hour?
A. handle B. treat C. operate

* 42. The second engineer said that the oil separator had been tested _____.
A. the day before B. the day ago C. a day ago

43. The steering gear may be divided _____ different types.
A. to B. in C. into

44. The _____ gear's main function is to control the ship's course.
A. winch B. windlass C. steering

45. How _____ the steering gear?
A. about B. are C. does

46. According _____ the way the steering gear is operated, there are three kinds of steering.
A. to B. in C. of

47. The rudder's function is to change the ship's _____.
A. speed B. course C. rate

* 48. The _____ is a broad and flat device at the after end and a service to change the ship's

course.

A. propeller B. rudder C. turning gear

49. _____ are used to moor the ship and handle the cargo.

A. Cranes and winches

B. Windlass and cranes

C. Capstans and windlass

50. _____ is used for lifting cargo on board the ship.

A. A windlass B. A deck crane C. A mooring winch

51. Winches are driven _____.

A. electrical B. electricity C. by electricity

52. We have many _____ on deck.

A. windlass B. winches C. rudders

53. The winch was _____ yesterday.

A. out of order B. went wrong C. something wrong

54. The winch at Hatch No. 4 _____ now.

A. is being repaired B. will be repaired C. is repairing

55. A: Sorry, I couldn't repair the winch. I was sick that day.

B: _____.

A. That's all right B. I repaired it C. Don't say so

56. The refrigerator is ready to _____.

A. repair B. be repaired C. being repaired

57. The air-conditioners and sewage plant are used to supply _____.

A. domestic needs B. safety needs C. emergency needs

58. Air-conditioners are used for _____.

A. lighting B. ventilation C. domestic heating

* 59. The compressor produces the pressurized air and stores in the _____.

A. air tank B. air bottle C. sump

* 60. In the condenser, the hot high pressure refrigerant gas is cooled by the sea water and becomes _____.

A. vapor B. solid C. liquid

61. We _____ the oil filter at nine yesterday evening.

A. are cleaning B. were cleaning C. cleaned

* 62. The fuel oil is to be passed through a(an) _____ before being supplied to the injection system.

A. evaporator B. fine filter C. governor

63. Centrifugal _____ are used for the purification of oil.

A. pumps B. purifiers C. gears

* 64. The heavy oil is fed through a heater and next through _____ for purification.

A. a centrifuge B. a cooler C. pumps

* 65. They understand the _____ of automatic sludge discharging of the purifier.
A. principle B. principal C. cause

66. Coolers are used for cooling _____.
A. water B. oil C. water or oil

67. The circulating fresh water is cooled in a cooler by means of _____.
A. fuel oil B. refrigerant C. sea water

68. The circulating fresh water is cooled in _____ by means of sea water.
A. a cooler B. an evaporator C. a condenser

69. The fresh air is _____ then stored in the air receiver.
A. heated B. cooled C. compressed

70. The turbo-blower vibrated _____.
A. bigly B. violently C. smoothly

* 71. A turbo-charger consists of turbine blade, shaft and _____.
A. a blower B. an air receiver C. an air bottle

72. Fit the fuel injector into the _____.
A. cylinder cover B. cylinder jacket C. piston

* 73. The function of the fuel injector is to inject the fuel in _____.
A. a finely atomized spray
B. a solid state
C. a liquid state

74. The crankshaft's rotary movement drives the _____.
A. propeller B. turbo-charger C. boiler

* 75. The crankshaft's motion drives the propeller by means of _____.
A. ship's impeller B. gears C. driving shafts

76. Engage the flywheel with _____.
A. the turning gear B. the steering gear C. the driving gear

77. The device _____ its control very simple.
A. makes B. is made C. was made

78. Before _____, the fuel settling tank should be drained of water and residual.
A. use B. be used C. using

* 79. During normal operation on heavy oil at sea, the oil is taken from _____, where it is stored.
A. the HO tanks B. the LO tanks C. the FO tanks

80. Expansion tank should be used to remove _____ from cooling water.
A. rust B. sludge C. air

81. There _____ a lot of fresh water in the tank.
A. have B. is C. are

82. The fresh water is circulated in a(an)_____ system.
A. open B. closed C. lubricating