

中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试培训教材

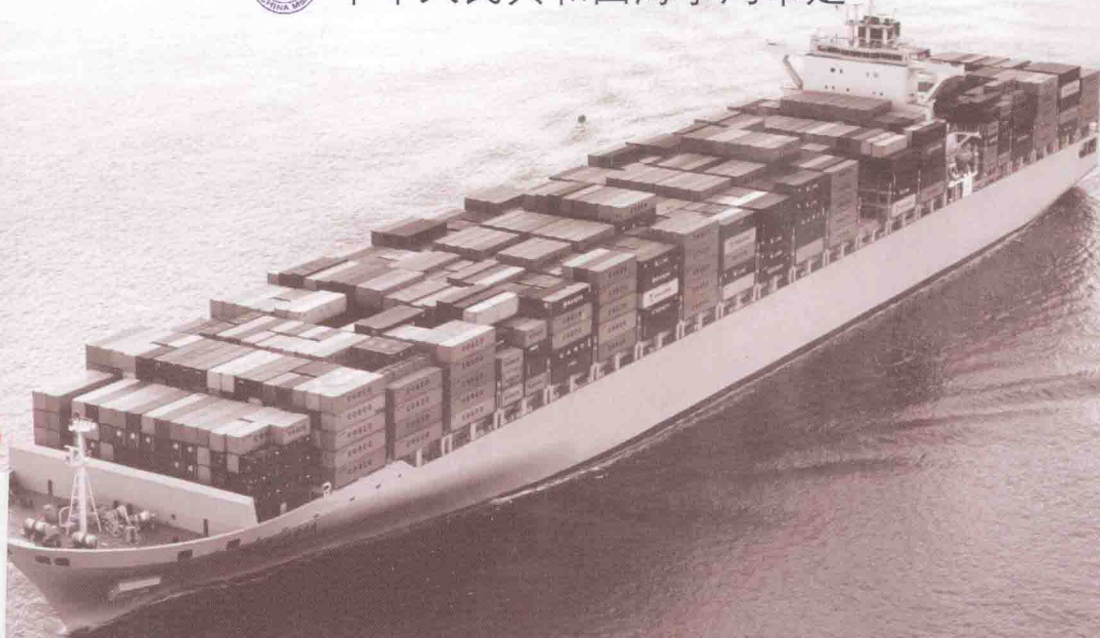
English Listening and Speaking for the Marine ETO

电子电气员英语听力与会话

 中国海事服务中心组织编写



中华人民共和国海事局审定



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前言

《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试和发证规则》(简称 11 规则)已于 2012 年 3 月 1 日起生效,新的《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试大纲》也将于 2012 年 7 月 1 日开始实施。为了更好地指导帮助船员进行适任考试前的培训,进一步提高船员适任水平,在交通运输部海事局领导下,中国海事服务中心组织全国有丰富教学、培训和航海实际经验的专家共同编写了与《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试大纲》相适应的培训教材。本套教材编写依据 STCW 公约马尼拉修正案,采用图文并茂的形式,改变了长期以来以文字为主的教材编写方式。本套教材的创新模式对今后的船员适任培训具有重要的指导意义。

本套教材知识点紧扣考试大纲,具有权威、准确、系统、实用的特点,重点突出船员适任考前培训和航海实践需掌握的知识,旨在培养船员具备在实践中应用知识的能力,并可作为工具书帮助船员上船工作使用。

本套教材由航海英语、船舶操纵与避碰、航海学、船舶结构与货运、船舶管理(驾驶)、(高级)值班水手业务、高级值班水手英语、轮机英语、船舶动力装置、主推进动力装置、船舶辅机、船舶电气与自动化、船舶管理(轮机)、(高级)值班机工业务、高级值班机工英语,电子电气员英语、船舶电气、船舶机舱自动化、信息技术与通信导航系统、船舶管理(电子电气)、电子技工业务、电子技工英语组成。

本套教材在编写、出版工作中,得到了各直属海事局、航海院校、海员培训机构、航运企业以及人民交通出版社、大连海事大学出版社等单位的关心和大力支持,特致谢意。

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2012 年 3 月



编者的话

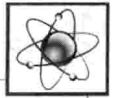
STCW 公约马尼拉修正案已经于 2012 年 1 月 1 日正式生效,该修正案中增加了“船舶电子电气员”的职位,受中华人民共和国海事局委托,中国海事服务中心组织了《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试培训教材》,本教材是这套系列教材之一。

《电子电气员英语听力与会话》根据《中华人民共和国海船船员适任评估规范》(电子电气员部分)中的“船舶电子电气员英语听力与会话”要求编写,满足 STCW 公约马尼拉修正案的要求,适合于 750kW 及以上船舶电子电气员适任证书培训、考试使用,也可以作为海事本科院校与专科院校的教学用书。按照《中华人民共和国海船船员适任评估规范》(电子电气员部分)中的“船舶电子电气员英语听力与会话”要求,该书分四个模块,共 24 课,基本上遵照的原则是每一个要求知识点一课。第一模块:船舶电子电气员日常生活用语;第二模块:船舶电子电气设备日常管理;第三模块:业务联系标准英语听力理解;第四模块:法律、法规及国际公约方面标准英语。

本教材由大连海事大学外国语学院张晓峰、上海海事大学商船学院陈文涛共同主编(主编排名不分先后),张晓峰统稿,大连海事大学轮机工程学院牛小兵、中国海事服务中心张凤羽和黄党和主审。江苏海事职业技术学院刘必旺,南通航运职业技术学院侯淑芳,大连海事大学外国语学院鹿学军、祁凡、臧成杰、白洪丹、韩晓娜、王寅春、王静、宋淑华、付科、马志波,大连海洋大学宋影参编,张艺譞、赵梓纯、刘欣等参与了每一课的填空内容与词汇表的编写工作。

由于目前电子电气员在国际上刚刚实施,目前可以收集到的实例比较少,因此内容编写、组织编排等方面都可能存在不足之处,加之付梓时间仓促,书中肯定会有不当之处,恳请同行专家、读者不吝赐教,我们一定要不断完善,为船舶电子电气员的教学与研究工作抛砖引玉。

编者
2013 年 6 月



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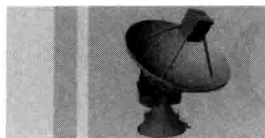
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Module One

Daily English for ETO on Board

本模块内容提要 with 大纲解析:

评估规范中本模块的主要设计意图是培养电子电气员作为船员在船上的应知与应会。设计的目的是:培养我国航海类院校的电子电气员在国际船上工作时,面对多元文化其英语语言的沟通与表达能力。简言之,就是培养电子电气员作为船员必须具备的英语语言表达能力与基本知识。该部分包含四章。第一章熟悉船舶种类:杂货船、集装箱、散货船、客船等常见船型(2学时)、油船、化学品船、冷藏船等特种船型(2学时);第二章熟悉船舶部位:船首、船尾、甲板、舱室等(1学时)、船舶的安全图贴(1学时)、船舶救生和消防设施(1学时)、基本安全设施(1学时);第三章熟悉船舶应急种类和电子员的位置:灭火、弃船逃生、船舶失电、人员落水、污染、进水(2学时);第四章熟悉船舶配电设施和电气设备:船舶电力系统(2学时)、船舶电力拖动系统(2学时)、主机遥控系统(2学时)、辅机控制系统(2学时)、通信导航设备(1学时)、其他电气设备(1学时)。



Chapter 1

Familiarization of Ship Types

本章内容提要 with 大纲解析:

船舶电子电气员作为船员将来可能要在不同类型的船舶上工作与生活,电子电气员必须对船舶类型有深刻的了解。船舶的分类有不同方法,比如按货物分,可以分为固体货物船舶、液体货物船舶。固体货物船舶还可以分为杂货船、散货船、集装箱货船;液体货物船可以分为化学品船、油船、液化气船等等。本大纲是按照常见船型,如杂货船(尽管现在已经越来越少)、集装箱船、散货船和特种船型,如油船、化学品船、冷藏船等进行分类。该内容大纲规定占4个学时,其中杂货船、散货船、集装箱货船、客船等常见船型占2个学时,油船、化学品船、冷藏船等特种船型也占2个学时。

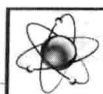
Lesson 1 Common Types

本课内容提要 with 大纲解析:

大纲中的常见船舶种类系指杂货船、集装箱货船、散货船、客船等常见船型,或换一个角度说,在上述船型上工作的船员不再需要进行A字头的熟悉特种船舶的培训。常见种类的船舶是相对于特种船舶而言的。

Part I Oral Presentation

There are varieties of ships sailing at sea. In accordance with the purposes, routines, and constructive materials, the ships can be divided into different types. According to the routines, the ships are divided into liners and tramps. On the basis of the constructive materials, the ships are divided into wood ships, stainless steel ships, even cement ships. With respect to the purposes, there are three major families of vessels, namely military ships, civilian ships, and specialized ships. The military ships include submarines, destroyers, aircraft carriers, etc. There are many types of civilian ships. For example, cargo



carriers and passenger ships, to name two. Cargo carriers can also be classified into many different types according to the nature of the cargo they transport. The cargo carriers include general cargo ships, dry bulk carriers, container ships, oil tankers, chemical ships, LNG, LPG, etc. The three largest categories of cargo carriers are container ships, bulk carriers and tankers. The specialized ships include tugs, icebreakers, fire-fighting ships, traffic boats, ferries, survey vessels, fishing vessels, etc.

Part II Filling in the Blanks and Reading

1. According to the purpose, there are three major families of vessels, namely _____ ships, civilian ships and specialized ships.
2. Cargo _____ can be classified into different types according to the nature of the cargo they transport.
3. The specialized ships include tugs, icebreakers, _____ vessels, etc.
4. Most container ships are _____ by diesel engines and have crewmembers of between 20 and 40 people.
5. The two basic types of cargo ships are _____ cargo carriers and dry cargo carriers.
6. There are many types of civilian ships, like cargo carriers and _____ ships.
7. _____ is a kind of the largest vessels which can transit Panama Canal.
8. _____ is a kind of the largest vessels which can transit Suez Canal.
9. _____ is a kind of vessels which ships must detour the Cape of Good Hope.
10. The containers or passenger ships are most possibly _____.
11. The oil level of tanks will be measured with a _____.
12. Nowadays, the general cargo ship is replaced by the handy _____.
13. One generation stands for one thousand _____ for container ships.
14. When a _____ ship gets alongside, one of the ramps may be laid between the ship and quay.
15. There are ramps instead of doors on board a passenger ship, namely a bow ramp, a side ramp or a _____ ramp.

Part III Simple Contexts

1. S1: Sir, is it a liner?

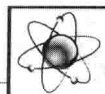
S2: Yes, it is. The passage route is from Dalian to Yokohama. We departed from Dalian at the beginning of each month and the lay-days are 15 days in Japan. Then it returns to Shanghai and discharges very quickly, she will prepare for the next voyage.

Q: What kind of ship is it according to this dialogue?

- A. Liners.
- B. Tramps.



- C. Cargo ships.
D. Passenger ships.
2. S1: Chief Engineer, I have never seen this kind of barge before.
S2: Yeah, it was built with cement. Look, the hull is in cement.
S1: Is it safe?
S2: I suppose it is.
Q: What ship did they talk about?
A. Wood ship.
B. Sailing boat.
C. Stainless steel ship.
D. Cement ship.
3. S1: As for the largest bulk cargo ship, do you have any idea?
S2: I think it should be the Capesize bulk carrier.
Q: What is the largest bulk cargo ship?
A. Panamax bulk carrier.
B. Handy-size bulk carrier.
C. Capesize bulk carrier.
D. Suezmax bulk carrier.
4. S1: Do you know dry cargo ships?
S2: Yes, dry cargo ships refer to general cargo ships, ore carriers, container ships, etc.
Q: Which is not a dry cargo ship according to the dialogue?
A. General cargo ships.
B. Ore carriers.
C. Container ships.
D. Crude carriers.
5. S1: Do you have any idea about the passenger ships?
S2: Yes, passenger liner, car and passenger ferry and cruise ship are all passenger ships.
Q: What kind of ship is not mentioned in the dialogue?
A. Passenger liner.
B. Ro-Ro
C. Ferry.
D. Cruise ship.
6. S1: What type of the ship is it, sir?
S2: It is the Oil-Bulk-Ore ship.
S1: What does it mean?
S2: It is a ship capable of loading different kinds of cargo. For example, it may carry ore, sand this voyage and it may load oil next voyage.
Q: What kind of ship did they talk about?



- A. VLBC.
B. ULBC.
C. OBO.
D. Cargo carrier.
7. S1: This is the 15th generation container ship.
S2: How large it is! 6 rows, 100 bays, and 5 tiers on deck. Perhaps other TEUs are loaded inside.
Q: How many TEUs can this vessel be loaded according to this dialogue?
A. Less than 10,000 TEU.
B. More than 10,000 TEU.
C. Round about 15,000 TEU.
D. More than 15,000 TEU.
8. S1: How are your vessels arranged, Manager?
S2: As a sub-company of COSCO, we are the only one company dealing with bulk carriers. We arrange a middle voyage. These are routes from China to Australia and New Zealand. The long voyage means transatlantic or transpacific routes. Maybe it is called very long voyage according to the distances.
Q: Which was not mentioned in this dialogue?
A. Short voyage.
B. Middle voyage.
C. Long voyage.
D. Very long voyage.
9. S1: I am in the dark about how big this ship is.
S2: This is a general cargo ship. Normally, the gross tonnage is less than 10,000 GT. We can say this type of ships have been replaced by small sizes of container ships.
Q: How large was the ship which they talked about?
A. Less than 10,000 GT.
B. More than 10,000 GT.
C. Unbelievable measurement.
D. Big enough.
10. S1: Sir, tell me how long our ship is.
S2: She is a Capesize.
S1: Capsize or Capesize?
S2: Capesize. It means this type of ships can only transit the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean and vice versa from Good Hope Cape.
S1: Got it.
Q: What kind of ship did they mention according to this dialogue?
A. Capesize.
B. Suezmax.



C. Panamax.

D. Capsize.

Part IV Complex Contexts

Dialogue 1

S1: Who is it?

S2: It's the ETO.

S1: Come in.

S2: Good morning, sir.

S1: Morning, young man. Sit down. What can I do for you?

S2: Chief Engineer, I am just being on board the ship for a day. I need the background of this ship. Could you do me a favour?

S1: Sure. I have free time now, so I can introduce something to you, ETO. This is an oil tanker. There are some differences from other types of ships regarding the electrical parts.

S2: I am eager to learn. Would you give more detailed examples?

S1: Firstly, we have a liquid level monitoring system for all tanks. The oil level will be measured with a transmitter. Dry cargo ships don't have such equipment. This is why you have a lot of work to do on electrical devices.

S2: Yes, sir. Are there some other differences?

S1: I notice there is a special earthing system on board the ship in order to ensure the safety of the ship.

S2: I understand, sir. Thank you.

Q1: What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Second Officer and ETO (Electron Technical Officer).

B. Chief Officer and ETO.

C. Chief Engineer and ETO.

D. Second Engineer and ETO.

Q2: What kind of ship are the speakers talking about?

A. Oil tanker.

B. Container ship.

C. Bulk carrier.

D. Passenger ship.

Q3: Which system is installed on oil tankers, but not on dry cargo ships?

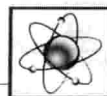
A. M. E. monitoring system.

B. Smoke detecting system.

C. Fire alarm and monitoring system.

D. Liquid level monitoring system.

Q4: What is used to ensure the safety of the ship?



- A. A special earthing system.
- B. A special controlling system.
- C. A special monitoring system.
- D. A special electrical system.

Dialogue 2

S1: Good morning, Chief Mate.

S2: Morning, ETO.

S1: May I ask you a question, Mate?

S2: Do not hesitate to ask.

S1: Thanks. What kind of ships have you worked on, Mate?

S2: I have worked on several kinds of ships, such as general cargo ships, bulk carriers, container ships, to name a few.

S1: What kind of ships do you prefer?

S2: All kinds of ships are my favorites. As a Chief Officer, the stowage plan for general cargo is complicated.

S1: What about bulk carriers?

S2: The cleaning of the cargo holds is a big trouble.

S1: Nice talking to you, Chief. Thank you!

Q1: Which of the following types is not mentioned in the dialogue?

- A. General cargo ships.
- B. Oil tankers.
- C. Bulk carriers.
- D. Container ships.

Q2: What kind of ship does the second speaker prefer?

- A. General cargo ship.
- B. Container ship.
- C. Bulk carrier.
- D. All of the above.

Q3: What is the trouble for general cargo ships?

- A. The passage plan is complicated.
- B. The drilling plan is complicated.
- C. The ballasting plan is complicated.
- D. The stowage plan is complicated.

Q4: What is the trouble for bulk carriers?

- A. The cleaning of the compartment.
- B. The cleaning of the engine room.
- C. The cleaning of the holds.
- D. The cleaning of the deck.



Dialogue 3

S1: Do you like working on this kind of ship, ETO?

S2: Yes, I do, Chief Engineer. It is comfortable, but one coin has two sides. The electrical work on board the ship is too much. You know, I must repair everyday.

S1: You will have a lot overtime pay. Don't complain, lad.

S2: How come! You misunderstood me. I didn't complain.

S1: I know, I know. I was kidding you. Anyway, this is why Ro-Ro passenger ships need ETOs to do electrical work. Right now, ETO is not compulsory for all ships. Reefer container ships, Ro-Ro passenger ships, ships with more than 1 MW are needed to fit with ETOs compulsorily.

S2: So, I work here.

S1: Right.

S2: What are the major differences between Ro-Ro ships and other ships, Chief?

S1: Well, the vehicles can be driven into the cargo holds without using winch motors. There are ramps instead of doors on board a Ro-Ro passenger ship, namely a bow ramp, a side ramp, or a stern ramp. When a Ro-Ro ship gets alongside, one of the ramps may be laid for a bridge between the ship and quay. Vehicles and people can embark or disembark by means of ramps.

S2: Now, I understand. Thank you very much for your interpretation, Chief.

Q1: What kind of ship are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Unit cargo ship.
- B. Container ship.
- C. Reefer container ship.
- D. Ro-Ro passenger ship.

Q2: Which of the followings is not compulsory to fit with ETO according to the dialogue?

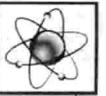
- A. Reefer container ships.
- B. Ro-Ro passenger ships.
- C. Container ships.
- D. Ships with more than 1 MW.

Q3: Which of the followings is not mentioned about the differences between Ro-Ro ships and other ships?

- A. There are ramps instead of doors on board a Ro-Ro passenger ship.
- B. When a Ro-Ro ship gets alongside, one of the ramps may be laid between the ship and quay.
- C. Vehicles can be driven into the cargo holds using winch motors.
- D. Vehicles and people can embark or disembark by means of ramps.

Q4: Which ramp is not mentioned in the dialogue?

- A. A bow ramp.



- B. A mid ramp.
- C. A side ramp.
- D. A stern ramp.

Part V Oral Topics

1. Describe the types of ships.
 - A. Merchant ships, passenger ships, ships for special purposes.
 - B. Bulk carriers, container ships, tankers.
 - C. Ro-Ro passenger ships, ferries, tugs, research vessels, naval vessels, etc.
2. Describe fore-engined ships, middle-engined ships and aft-engined ships.
 - A. Types of the fore-engined ships, such as supply ships.
 - B. Energy saved, locations of the engines.
 - C. Propeller, shorten, gain, etc.

Part VI Questions and Answers

1. In general, what is called a bulk carrier?
2. What is the function of a ferry?
3. What is the difference between the words, ship and boat?
4. What can a dry bulk carrier carry?
5. What is an ore carrier?
6. List the examples of dry cargo ships.
7. List the examples of liquid cargo ships.