MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY OF MACEDONIA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS

Course: Maritime English Academic year: 2018 – 2019 Exam period: September 2019 Semester: E´ (Retakes-Manila) Instructors: A. Birbili, M. Tsompanoglou

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FINAL EXAM

<u>1. Fill in the gaps using the words in the list below.</u> (15 p.)

log oscillation pulses low hull near forward bracing

twisting exhaust spreads horizontal claims blower uniflow

-- 2-stroke engines with an ______ valve mounted in the cylinder head are known as ______ scavenged engines.

-- Torsional vibration is a _____ phenomenon in the crankshaft which ______ from one end to the other due to uneven torque ______ coming from different pistons.

-- The data from the ______ books is often used for insurance ______ in case of accidents, and ______ misses are discussed during safety meetings.

-- Axial vibration can be defined as the _____ of the crankshaft in

_____ and aft directions, parallel to the shaft ______ line. -- On 2-stroke engines, an electrically driven auxiliary ______ is usually installed

because the air provided at ______ engine speeds is not enough.

-- Engine ______, normally fitted on top of the engine, transmits the engine's rocking vibration to the ______ of the ship.

<u>2. Complete the following text with an appropriate word. In some cases the first letter is given.</u> (15 p.)

A basic part of the cycle of an ______ combustion engine is the supply of fresh air and the removal of exhaust gases. This is the gas exchange process. S_______ is the removal of exhaust gases by blowing in fresh air. C______ is the filling of the engine cylinder with a supply of fresh air ready for compression. With s______, a large mass of air is supplied to the cylinder by blowing it in under p______. Older engines were "naturally aspirated" – taking fresh air only at ______ pressure. Modern engines make use of exhaust gas driven t______ to supply pressurised fresh air. On 2-stroke engines, an electrically driven auxiliary b______ is usually installed because the air provided at ______ engine speeds is not enough. This pressurised air is then cooled to increase its d______.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses. (20 p.)

The satisfactory	(remove) of exhaust gases f	from the cylinder is very			
important because it affects the overall	(efficient)	of the engine, the power			
output and the fuel (consume).					
The lube oil should be checked	l regularly for water and	solid			
(contaminate).					
Silicone is a highly	(viscosity) fluid.				
High levels of vibration may cause	(form) or	(break) of			
the engine components.					
Any accidents, such as	(collide) or	(ground), should be			
noted down in the logbook.					
Log books are (of	fice) records. Wrong	(enter) should be			
crossed out and the correct ones must be written beside them along with the					
(sign) of the (authority	y) officer.				
As per MAN Diesel, noise	(emit) from 2-stro	oke engines can primarily			
originate from the turbocharger, exhaust	valves or fuel oil	(inject) systems.			
Vibration analysis can be conducted	by (main	ntain) engineers, who use			
(rely) methods that pr	roduce written data.				
Any prolonged (exp		•			
hearing problems in the absence of ear _	(protect). 1	40dB or above is likely to			
be physically (pain).					

4. Match the following terms from physics and mechanics to their definitions. There is one extra term. (10 p.)

torsion	oscillation	natural freque	ency v	vibration	damp
amplitude	frequency	resonance	damper	velocity	detune

-- the speed of something in a particular direction:

-- frequency at which a system oscillates when it is not subjected to a continuous or repeated external force:

-- the greatest distance that a sound or radio wave vibrates:

-- twisting, esp. of one end of something while the other end is held fixed:

-- the sound or other vibration produced in an object by sound or vibrations of a similar frequency from another object:

-- reduce the amplitude of a sound source:

-- change the frequency (of an oscillatory system) away from a state of resonance:

-- a continuous quick, slight shaking movement:

-- the rate at which a sound (or electromagnetic wave) vibrates:

-- movement back and forth in a regular rhythm:

<u>5. Match the words to make appropriate collocations.</u> (5 p.)

order
tube
crankpin
disposal
operation
bearing
inspection
of machinery
hours
mounting

6. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition from the list below. Some prepositions can be used more than once. (15 p.)

above, with, up, in, at, by, through, from, to, on, within, out

-- Some 2-stroke engines are fitted exhaust ports located just the scavenge ports.

-- The presence of water and dirty particles in the lube oil combined severe vibrations may speed the damage process.

-- The following entries must be filled in the engine logbook:

- the position of the ship sea, port or anchorage.
- speed of the ship knots.
- main engine rpm and load the engine.

-- In the engine room, sound reverberates and noise is emitted other machinery, too. There are many noise transmission paths which vibrational energy is transferred one area another.

-- Vibration measurements should be carried to assure that the vibration level is ISO requirements.

7. Match the following words to their synonyms. (5 p.)

replenish aperture feasible tamper with stiff

reverberate obligatory counteract align erratic

-- make changes to something without permission; interfere with:

-- mandatory:

-- able and possible to be done:

-- make ineffective or neutralise the bad effects of sth by using an opposite force:

-- not regular, unpredictable:

- -- refill:
- -- difficult or impossible to bend, rigid:
- -- arrange in a straight line:
- -- an opening, hole or gap:
- -- (of a sound) to be repeated several times:

<u>8. Read the following article and answer the questions that follow.</u> (15 p.)

Some engine surfaces on board a vessel can heat up to more than 600 degrees Celsius. That is, if you don't protect them. With the right equipment, however, the engine room is a safe place to work.

The sailor's profession used to be a hazardous one. Thousands of wrecks scattered all around the seabed of our oceans testify that in the old days, sailors who ventured out to sea did not always return. Luckily today seafarers can go to work and rely on returning home. But that doesn't mean you can overlook safety issues. These days, a fire in the engine room is the most serious safety risk.

"What if there is a fire in the engine room?' is a question that pops into the mind of anyone who ever gets to work down there," says Jyrki Salo.

Salo worked as a marine engineer for over seven years. These days he's stationed on land in Wärtsilä Services' Turku office in Finland, where he's the Product Manager for large bore and 4-stroke solutions.

Every second counts.

Things get hot in an engine room: some parts can have temperatures exceeding 600 degrees Celsius. These parts must be properly covered.

The SOLAS (Safety of Life at Sea) convention, ratified by the IMO, aims to keep merchant ships safe. The treaty has several chapters, but in short it limits how hot the surfaces of certain engine components are allowed to be, in order to cut the risk of fire. It also defines what kind of spray or splash protection should be used near flammable liquid systems such as the fuel and lubricating oil system.

By installing SOLAS solutions on turbochargers, exhaust gas pipes and fuel and oil spray/splash protection, engine room surface temperatures can be kept below 220 degrees Celsius, in line with SOLAS regulations.

"A fire in the engine room typically originates in a failure in the fuel and lubricating oil system, which is then followed by impingement of oil onto a high temperature surface," explains Salo.

Wärtsilä's SOLAS solutions keep the fuel and the heat away from each other, as the hot surfaces are lined.

Why now?

The SOLAS convention has been in force for over ten years, and awareness of engine room safety is now at an all-time high. The trend has also materialised in the order book for Wärtsilä's SOLAS solutions. It's partly due to the fact that the average installation base is reaching the age when safety upgrades are being considered. But a big driver is the overall raised level of safety awareness (we all ride a bike with a helmet these days, right?). It has stirred up the shipping industry as well, with owners and operators getting on trend. News of near-misses and engine room fires spread like digital wildfire in these times of social media, too.

New ships are built to be SOLAS-compliant. A fire down in the engine room tends to have a paralyzing effect on the whole vessel. This is the reason why dual engine rooms are becoming

increasingly common on modern ships – should a fire occur in one of the engine rooms, the other one is still operable.

(Retrieved: 11 June, 2015 from www.wartsila.com)

True or False?

- The sailor's profession was not as safe in the past as it is now.
- Nowadays, the most serious safety risk is flooding in the engine room.
- The temperature of some unprotected engine components and engine room surfaces can be higher than 600 degrees Celsius.
- The convention which aims to keep merchant ships safe is the MARPOL.
- The whole shipping industry cannot realise the importance of engine room safety concerning fire.
- A fire in the engine room can dramatically affect the operation of the whole vessel.

Answer the questions

- 1. What does the great number of shipwrecks testify?
- 2. What are some of the requirements of the SOLAS convention?
- 3. How can engine room surface temperatures be kept below 220 degrees Celsius?
- 4. As per Jyrki Salo, how can a fire in the engine room start?
- 5. Why are modern ships built with dual engine rooms?

GOOD LUCK!!!