

Βαθμολογία Γραπτού	Βαθμολογία Προφορικής Εξέτασης	Τελική Βαθμολ. Εξέτασης (Μ.Ο.) Γραπτά + Προφορικά	Υπογραφή Καθηγητή

A. MATCH THE TERMS TO THEIR DEFINITIONS.

(10x0.1=1)

ARBITRATION / BAREBOAT CHARTER / B/L (bill of lading)/ / DEMURRAGE / FREIGHT / HIRE / LAYCAN / NOR (Notice of readiness) / C/P (Charter Party) / TIME CHARTER

- money earned by a ship per ton of cargo transported in a voyage _____
- the process of settling a legal dispute after a ship is salvaged. _____
- document issued to a shipper by a ship owner that serves as a receipt for the goods and a document of title _____
- document containing terms and conditions of the contract between ship owner and charterer and signed by both parties _____
- money paid by the chartered to the ship owner in voyage charter for failing to complete the loading/discharging within the time allowed _____
- spread of days between which a vessel is to present for loading; when arriving late there can be a cancellation by the charterer _____
- document that notifies the charterer that the vessel has arrived at the port and is ready to load/discharge _____
- in this type of charter, a ship is hired without crew _____
- in this type of charter, the charterer decides the type and quantity of cargo and the ports of loading/discharging _____
- money paid by the charterer in time charter _____

B. MATCH TO FILL IN THE GAPS.

(18x0.1=1.8)

ASSESSMENT / CITADEL / CONVOY / DETER / EVASIVE / FREEBOARD / HOOKED / RAZOR / SALVAGE / SKIFF / TRANSIT / CLAIM / CLAUSE / EXECUTION / HEIGHTENED / LIABLE / MARKET / MUTUAL

- to be _____ is to be legally accountable
- security level II: there is _____ risk of security incident
- P & I insurance provides _____ insurance to the members of the Club
- a legal demand for payment in accordance with an insurance policy is called _____
- the principle 'no cure –no pay' is applied in cases of _____
- Lloyds of London is an insurance _____
- The stages of passage planning include _____ and monitoring
- a separate article in a contract is called _____
- Use the Internationally Recommended _____ Corridor.
- Alternatively you can use the national _____ of your country.
- Do a risk _____
- Important factors to consider are speed, sea state and _____
- Put physical barriers against _____ ladders to make pirate boarding difficult.
- If pirates manage to come on board, go to the _____ and wait for military help.
- In a typical attack, the pirates are using a _____
- Use water/foam monitors to _____ the pirates from coming on board.
- Put _____ wires on the rails.
- Make _____ - manoeuvres to keep the pirates from coming alongside.

C. GIVE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN PASSIVE VOICE. (5x0.2 =1)

1. A supervisor may do the loading.

2. Paints create flammable and toxic vapours in the bosun's stores.

3. The operations manager will inform you about the new seminar soon.

4. Correct ventilation prevented condensation.

5. The mess boy has cleaned the galley.

D. GIVE THE MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING ACRONYMS: (5x0.2=1)

1. SHEX _____
2. WP _____
3. FOB _____
4. INCOTERMS _____
5. PSC _____

E. MATCH TO MAKE COLLOCATIONS. (10x0.05=0.5)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| • anti-smuggling _____ | waters |
| • breach of _____ | treatment |
| • collateral _____ | substances |
| • excessive _____ | workload |
| • hefty _____ | access |
| • humane _____ | costs |
| • repatriation _____ | fine |
| • territorial _____ | damage |
| • illegal _____ | sub-aquatic survey |
| • unauthorized _____ | security |

F. WHAT MARITIME SECURITY THREATS ARE THERE, AS MENTIONED IN THE ISPS? (0.7)

GOOD LUCK!

