## MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY OF MACEDONIA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS

STUDENT'S FULL NAME:

STUDENT NUMBER:
GROUP:
Academic year: 2013-2014 Exam period: June
Date: 16/6/2014
Semester: D
Instructor's name: Dr M. Tsompanoglou
FINAL TEST in English
1. Complete the following text with an appropriate word from the ones given: tightened, excess, springs, dismantling, overhauled, drained, slackened, clearances, dismantled, suction. (10 points)
Operating systems
Crancase is opened and, oil strainer and internals closed. Lubricating pump is
2. Complete the following text with an appropriate word. (10 points)
In the diesel engine only air is initially introduced into the combustion  The air is then
3. Find the missing words. The first letter is given. (15 points)
Worn main bearing and vibrating forces are the most common reasons for crankshaft $d$
Since 2008, all produced low speed engines with crosshead bearings are in-line c
At least 3 cylinders are required with 2-stroke engines and at least 6 with 4-stroke engines to provide t every 120 degrees.
Typical b size for low speed engines ranges from 35 to 98 cm.  Before starting any kind of overhauling, it is advisable to have the required tools, the instructions m and some s parts ready.

A slight distance between two surfaces is called: c
4. Complete the sentences with an appropriate preposition. (10 points)
Slow down the rate of oil being pumped and top
5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses. (10 points)
All parts of the compressor should be carefully inspected for signs of, damage, or
6. Choose the proper maintenance work for each defect from the following: scraping, matching, grinding, aligning, replacement, reconditioning, retightening, cleaning, readjustment. (10 points)
Incorrect clearances: Carbon deposits: Deflection: Incorrect injection pressure: Worn surfaces: Scale: Cracks, fractures: Surfaces out of roundness: Slackened tie bolts: Scored/scratched surfaces:

## 7. Fill in the following sentences with the names of the appropriate tools. (15 points)

A r is used to shape and enlarge holes.
A f is used to measure narrow gaps and clearances.
Tools which are worked by air under pressure are called p tools.
A machine for the removal of metal by feeding a workpiece through the periphery of
a rotating circular cutter is called m m
A hand tool that tightens and loosens nuts and bolts: w or s or s
A device that tightly presses things together: c
A screw with a flat-slot needs a f s
A power tool used to bore holes: d
The mechanic used the open end of the c wrench.
The plumber used an adjustable p wrench.

## 8. Transform into Passive. (10 points)

You should use a chipping hammer to remove salt, dirt, and oil.

The second engineer has already replaced the piston rings.

The piston compresses the air in the cylinder.

The chief engineer disengaged the turning gear.

You must regrind the fuel valve, because it is worn.

## 9. Answer the following questions. (10 points)

How does an air compressor work?

How many types of air compressors are there?

Why is the reciprocating compressor also called piston air compressor? How many kinds of such compressors are there depending on the number of compression stages?