MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY OF MACEDONIA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS

Course: Maritime English				
Academic year: 2015 – 2016	Exam period: September 2016			
Semester: ST	Date:			
Instructor: A. Birbili	Exam paper grade:			
Name:				
Student number:				
FINAL EXAM				
A. Fill in the gaps using the words below. (1	.5 p.)			
solution attach indicator combustion coal	t frictional assessed bores			
infrastructure fastened uncontrolled sliding	athwartship rough turning			
the joint surfaces with per	matex or a similar liquid sealing			
compound.				
wear takes place between the	e surface of the			
cylinder liner and the piston rings.				
Special tools should be in the	e engine room, close to the area of			
application.				
A grindstone held in hand car	n be used to scratch over any marks			
on the cylinder liner.				
Mount the non-return valves for cylinder lubric	cation in the or			
the liner.				
As gas fuel enters the space a	and mixes with air, there is a risk of			
combustion called "knocking".				
Before engaging the gear, cl				
shut off and that the cocks are o				
Using an inside micrometer take measure directions.	ements in the fore-and-aft and			
As a in its relative infancy, it	is of little surprise to find that the			
for LNG bunkering is still very				
the crane to the lifting crossba				
The condition of the cylinder liner should be che	cked and as per			
the manufacturer's instructions.				
B. Complete the sentences with the appropr	ists form of the words given (15			
p.)	tate form of the words given. (13			
All major (supply) of fuels to	the marine market are aware of			
and understand (compatible) and	nd blending problems.			
The ability to separate (abrad	le) particles depends on the size			
and specific gravity of the smallest	(pure) that are to be removed.			
(sufficient) heated fuel can re	esult in poor			
(atomiser) and delayed burning, which may lead to	higher thermal loading, scuffing			

problems, possible piston and piston rings ______ (fail), and to an increase

in fuel consumption.

The systematic variation in (alkaline) may produce uneven
(corrode) wear on the cylinder wall.
Fuel efficiency and environmental (friendly) are high on the list
of (require) for ship (propel) engines from
today's shipping and shipbuilding industries. What ever the adventages of LNC as hunker fuel (everlable) of
Whatever the advantages of LNG as bunker fuel, (available) of
gas is seen as a key issue – if ships cannot bunker LNG where and when it is needed,
there will be no incentive to take up this (opt).
Let me give you my (assure) that the work will be finished by
the agreed date.
C. Fill in the gaps using the words below. (15 p.)
ideally gauge actual point total intervals result connecting rod
load distance factors bottom deflection alignment punch
Crankshaft deflections should be measured at regular to ensure
that the of the shaft is within permissible limits.
A dial is inserted between the crankwebs to find out the
between them. If the is measured after the
specified interval, it is necessary that it is taken at the same
otherwise the reading will not give a real concerning the degree of
deflection. Normally, a centre is used to make markings so that
each time the deflection is taken at the same point. Apart from using the same point
on the crankwebs for measuring deflection, there are other which
need to be kept in mind and these include on the ship, trim, hog,
sag etc, deflections need to be taken at four (4) points of the crank
namely top, and the two sides. In practice,
however, the bottom reading is not taken due to chances of obstruction by the
and instead reading is taken on both sides of the bottom position,
thereby, in five (5) readings are taken from each crankweb.
D. Choose the correct alternative. (5 p.)
Attention should be drawn to the danger of fire when using paints and solvents with
a low pour / flash point.
For efficient removal of water by means of a conventional purifier, the correct
choice of weight / gravity disc is of paramount importance.
LNG, as compared to HSFO, emits 99% less harmful particulates / parts and
provides a 20% reduction in greenhouse gases from the vessel stack.
Hard particles which are caught between the upper horizontal ring/groove surfaces
can cause pitting / peeling.
All spare parts should be protected against corrosion / erosion and mechanical
damage. The element which causes evidetion to the engine is cilican (gylphyn)
The element which causes oxidation to the engine is silicon / sulphur . The correspond CCAL stands for Calculated Corbon / Calcium Argmeticity Index
The acronym CCAI stands for Calculated Carbon / Calcium Aromaticity Index.

- -- The removal of fuel valves may cause oil to run down onto the piston **crown /**
- -- The acronym CFPP stands for Cold Filter **Petroleum / Plugging** Point.
 -- Before entering the crankcase, always ensure that the **steering / turning** gear is engaged.

E.	Match the	e words to thei	r definition	s. There	is one ex	tra word.	(10 p.)	
<u>conven</u>	<u>tional</u>	<u>idle (engine)</u>	<u>legislati</u>	on o	optimis <u>e</u>	<u>swarf</u>		
<u>wake</u>	<u>clamp</u>	<u>tolerance</u>	partition (<u>v)</u> <u>enl</u>	<u>hance</u>	<u>grit</u>		
a dev	improve a device that holds or presses parts together the permissible variation in some measurements or other characteristics of an object							
set o follo mate make divic run s	set of laws following accepted customs and standards without originality material such as metallic particles removed by a cutting or grinding tool make as perfect or as effective as possible divide into two or more parts run slowly so that power is not used for useful work the track left by a moving ship in water							
F. Match the terms concerning the marine fuel properties to their definitions/explanations. (15 p.) density kinematic viscosity cat fines water total sediment aged CCAI								
<u>lubrici</u>	ty hydr	ogen sulphide	sulphur	cloud	<u>l point</u>	<u>cetane inc</u>	<u>lex</u>	
used lu	bricating o	oils <u>heating</u>	value	<u>oxidatio</u>	n stabilit	<u>ash</u>		
 It mainly affects fuel separation. It is used to convert volume to weight								
		ne tendency of a	a fuel to form	n sludge	and acid p	products due	e to	
A higher the control of the contr	oresents the ghly toxic, nical eleme e it change indicate the	e incombustible flammable gas ent which can b s into acid:he presence of t	which can be very injuring particles	be fatal in ious to en	extreme ngine parts - inium and	s during cor	nbustion	
refining	refining process and carried over into the residual fuel.							

storage con It is indi A measu	nditions icative of t ure of the f	he ignition dela luidity of a fuel e ignition quali	y of a resid	dual fuel o	oil nture	
The amo	ount of hea	nt given off on c	complete co	ombustion	n of one pour	id of fuel:
G. Ma	atch the w	ords to their o	pposites. [There is o	ne extra wo	<u>rd.</u> (10 p.)
unlimited	transver	rse soft l	ose ins	sufficient		
forbid	regular	inflammable	loose	slow	simple	
-						
incombu	ıstible					
			••••			
		•••••				

H. Read the following article and answer the questions that follow. (15 p.)

IMO issues draft fuel use data regulation

Wed 27 Apr 2016, by Paul Gunton

IMO has circulated draft amendments today (27 April) to MARPOL's Annex VI – which deals with air pollution – to include requirements to collect data on fuel consumption. The amendments were agreed on 22 April at the end of last week's 69th meeting of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC 69). They are expected to be adopted at MEPC 70 in October.

The requirements form a new regulation that will apply to all ships of 5,000gt and above, obliging them to record a variety of data about the ship including the power output of its main and auxiliary engines, the distance travelled from berth to berth on a voyage and the corresponding fuel consumption in tonnes.

This data must be aggregated and reported to the ship's administration within three months after the end of each calendar year while the raw data must be kept readily available for not less than 12 months from the end of the most recent calendar year.

Administrations will issue a statement of compliance to the ship and will have to pass all the reported data to IMO's Ship Fuel Consumption Database within a month of issuing that statement. IMO will be required to produce an annual report to MEPC, summarising the data collected in an anonymised format so individual ship data would not be recognised.

In a statement, IMO's secretariat said the data collection system "is intended to be the first in a three-step process in which analysis of the data collected would provide the basis for an objective, transparent and inclusive policy debate in the MEPC." That debate "would allow a decision to be made on whether any further measures are needed to enhance energy efficiency and address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from international shipping," it said.

In his opening remarks to MEPC, IMO secretary-general Kitack Lim had said that this data collection system "will demonstrate IMO's progress and strong commitment to respond to the challenges set by the Paris Agreement [on climate change]." After the draft was approved, he described the development as "a significant step" that will lead to "a solid basis on which to consider, armed with information, whether further measures may be required in future to mitigate GHG emissions from shipping."

(Retrieved: 30 August, 2016 from www.mpropulsion.com)

- 1. What does MARPOL's Annex VI deal with?
- 2. What obligations are imposed by the new regulation?
- 3. How long must the raw data be kept available?
- 4. How often will IMO be required to produce a report to MEPC concerning a particular ship?
- 5. As per IMO secretary-general Kitack Lim, what is the objective of the data collection system?

GOOD LUCK!!!