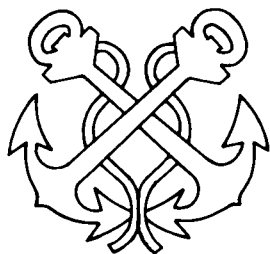




ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΥ
ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΑ
ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ

ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΔΟΥ
ΧΡΥΣΟΥΝ ΜΕΤΑΛΛΙΟΝ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΟΝ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΝ
ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΩΝ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΥ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΝΑΥΤΙΛΙΑΣ

ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΣ ΙΔΡΥΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΔΟΥ

Ο Ευγένιος Ευγενίδης, ιδρυτής και χορηγός του «Ιδρύματος Ευγενίδου» προείδε ενωρίτατα και σχημάτισε τη βαθιά πεποίθηση ότι αναγκαίο παράγοντα για την πρόοδο του έθνους θα αποτελούσε η άρτια κατάρτιση των τεχνικών μας σε συνδυασμό προς την ηθική τους αγωγή.

Την πεποίθησή του αυτή τη μετέτρεψε σε γενναία πράξη ευεργεσίας, όταν κληροδότησε σεβαστό ποσό για τη σύσταση Ιδρύματος, που θα είχε ως σκοπό να συμβάλλει στην τεχνική εκπαίδευση των νέων της Ελλάδας.

Έτσι, το Φεβρουάριο του 1956 συστήθηκε το «Ίδρυμα Ευγενίδου», του οποίου τη διοίκηση ανέλαβε η αδελφή του Μαρ. Σίμου, σύμφωνα με την επιθυμία του διαθέτη. Το έργο του Ιδρύματος συνεχίζει από το 1981 ο κ. Νικόλαος Βερνίκος-Ευγενίδης.

Κατά την κλιμάκωση των σκοπών του, το Ίδρυμα πρόταξε την έκδοση τεχνικών βιβλίων τόσο για λόγους θεωρητικούς όσο και πρακτικούς. Διαπιστώθηκε πράγματι ότι αποτελεί πρωταρχική ανάγκη ο εφοδιασμός των μαθητών με σειρές από βιβλία, τα οποία θα έθεταν ορθά θεμέλια στην παιδεία τους και θα αποτελούσαν συγχρόνως πολύτιμη βιβλιοθήκη για κάθε τεχνικό.

Ειδικότερα, όσον αφορά στα εκπαιδευτικά βιβλία των σπουδαστών των Δημοσίων Σχολών Εμπορικού Ναυτικού, το Ίδρυμα ανέλαβε την έκδοσή τους σε πλήρη και στενή συνεργασία με τη Διεύθυνση Ναυτικής Εκπαιδεύσεως του Υπουργείου Εμπορικής Ναυτιλίας, υπό την εποπτεία του οποίου υπάγονται οι Σχολές αυτές.

Η ανάθεση στο Ίδρυμα έγινε με την υπ' αριθ. 61288/5031, της 9ης Αυγούστου 1966, απόφαση του Υπουργείου Εμπορικής Ναυτιλίας, οπότε και συγκροτήθηκε και η Επιτροπή Εκδόσεων.

Κύριος σκοπός των εκδόσεων αυτών, των οποίων το περιεχόμενο είναι σύμφωνο με τα εκάστοτε ισχύοντα αναλυτικά προγράμματα

του Υ.Ε.Ν, είναι η παροχή προς τους σπουδαστές των ναυτικών σχολών ΑΔΣΕΝ και Ναυτικών Λυκείων των αναγκαίων εκπαιδευτικών κειμένων, τα οποία αντιστοιχούν προς τα μαθήματα που διδάσκονται στις Σχολές αυτές.

Επίσης ελήφθη πρόνοια, ώστε τα βιβλία αυτά να είναι γενικότερα χρήσιμα για όλους τους αξιωματικούς του Εμπορικού Ναυτικού, που ασκούν ήδη το επάγγελμα και εξελίσσονται στην ιεραρχία του κλάδου τους, χωρίς αυτό να σημαίνει ότι επέρχεται μεταβολή στη στάθμη του περιεχομένου τους.

Οι συγγραφείς και η Επιτροπή Εκδόσεων του Ιδρύματος καταβάλλουν κάθε προσπάθεια, ώστε τα βιβλία να είναι επιστημονικώς άρτια αλλά και προσαρμοσμένα στις ανάγκες και τις δυνατότητες των σπουδαστών. Γι' αυτό και τα βιβλία αυτά έχουν προσεγμένη γλωσσική διατύπωση και η διαπραγμάτευση των θεμάτων είναι ανάλογη προς τη στάθμη της εκπαιδεύσεως, για την οποία προορίζεται κάθε σειρά των βιβλίων.

Έτσι προσφέρονται στους καθηγητές, τους σπουδαστές της ναυτικής μας εκπαιδεύσεως και όλους τους αξιωματικούς του Ε.Ν. οι εκδόσεις του Ιδρύματος, των οποίων η συμβολή στην πραγματοποίηση του σκοπού του Ευγενίου Ευγενίδου ελπίζεται να είναι μεγάλη.

ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΝ ΙΔΡΥΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΔΟΥ

Μιχαήλ Αγγελόπουλος, καθηγητής ΕΜΠ, Πρόεδρος.

Αλέξανδρος Σταυρόπουλος, καθηγητής Α.Β.Σ. Πειραιώς, Αντιπρόεδρος.

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Εξαρχόπουλος Π., αντιπλοίαρχος Λ.Σ., Διευθ. Ναυτ. Εκπ. Υ.Ε.Ν.

Σύμβουλος επί των εκδόσεων του Ιδρύματος **Κων. Μανάφης**, καθηγ. Φιλ. Σχολής Παν/μίου Αθηνών.

Γραμματέας της Επιτροπής, **Γεώργιος Ανδρεάκος**.

Ι Δ Ρ Υ Μ Α Ε Υ Γ Ε Ν Ι Δ Ο Υ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΥ

Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Α Α Γ Γ Λ Ι Κ Η Σ

Δ. Γ. ΠΟΤΑΜΙΑΝΟΥ
ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ
ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΩΝ Ε.Ν. ΑΣΠΡΟΠΥΡΓΟΥ

ΑΘΗΝΑ
2002



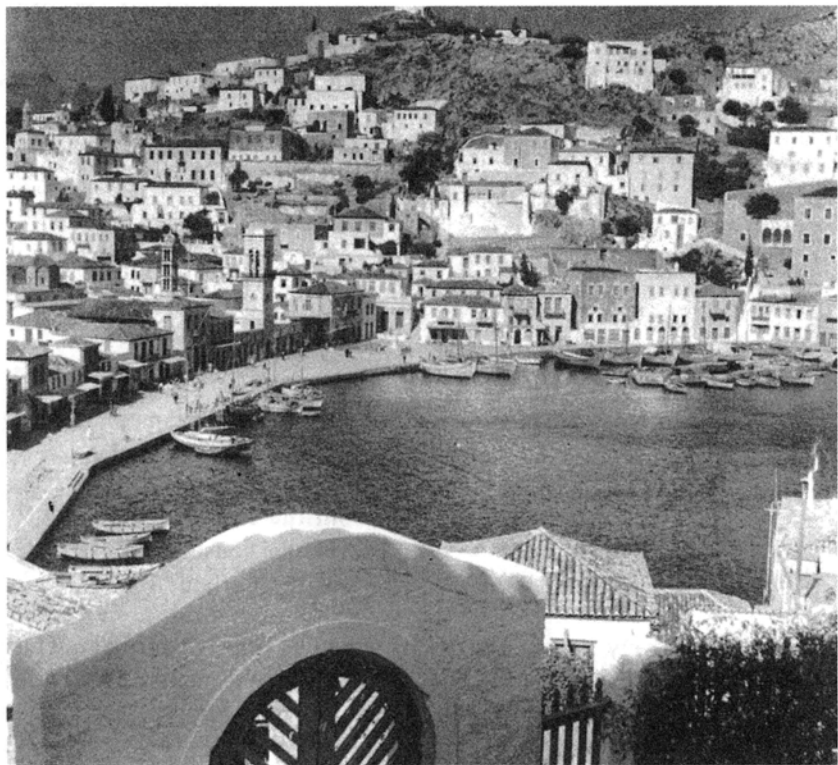
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this book is to introduce and explain some of the most commonly used nautical terms and expressions in such a way as to help first-year deck officer, engine officer and wireless officer cadets to put words together in a plain direct context. Most of the basic nautical terms have been presented in a series of reading-texts under the heading "Parts of Ships" and in other passages dealing with the duties of officers and members of the crew, descriptions of ships, descriptions of ports, the history of shipping, etc. Each reading-text is accompanied by vocabulary explanations in English, a number of questions, grammar exercises, a short conversation and a short story. The material has been arranged in order of difficulty and in such a way as to be easy to teach. Most of the grammar necessary for the understanding of nautical information connected with the work of a ship's officer has been explained simply, by means of extensive examples. With large classes and limited time cadets need a lot of practice in order to acquire a knowledge of the spoken language which is the true basis of language learning. Emphasis has been laid on the spoken language first so that a cadet may learn how to express himself enough for his everyday needs, such as asking the way, finding a room at a hotel, going to a restaurant, travelling, etc. Later, by degrees, a cadet is helped to become familiar with the vocabulary that will enable him to deal with some of the requirements of his job on the bridge, in the engine room and in the wireless room.

The material used is in agreement with the provisions laid down by the Ministry of Mercantile Marine for first-year students of navigation, engineering and wireless telegraphy.

D. G. POTAMIANOS





LESSON ONE

My name is Paul. My house is in Hydra. Hydra is an island. There are a lot of islands in Greece. Our house is near the sea. There is a small harbour near our house. There are some boats in the harbour. I am eighteen years old. My brother is sixteen ; his name is Peter. My sister is fourteen ; her name is Helen.

boat

sea

harbour

island

The verb "to be"

Affirmative

I am a seaman	He is a sailor	We are students
You are a cadet	She is a woman	They are women
	It is a book	

Interrogative

Am I a seaman?
Are you a student?

on an island
on the sea
on the table

Negative

I am not a seaman
You are not a student

in the sea
in the house
in the harbour

This is my house. That is its window. That is your boat. This is his book. That is her brother. Those are our boats. These are your houses. They are their books.

near my house
near our boat

Singular

there is
is there?
there is not

Plural

there are
are there?
there are not

Short Forms

I'm a cadet	it's a river
you're a sailor	we're seamen
he's a student	you're deck-hands
she's a stewardess	they're books

What is (what's) this in my hand? It is a book.

What's that on the desk? That's a pencil.

Is this a desk? No, it's a window.

this

these

that

those

Are those desks? No, those are not desks; they are pencils.

Is this a book? No, this is not a book; it is a pen.

one boat

two boats

one house

two houses

man

men

seaman

seamen

woman

women

steward

stewards

child

children

The book of my brother *or* my brother's book.

The books of my brother *or* my brother's books.

The book (or the books) of my brothers *or* my brothers' book (*or* books).

The boat of the ship *or* the ship's boat.

The boats of the ship *or* the ship's boats.

The boat(s) of the ships *or* the ships' boat(s).

But Note :

The name of the man *or* the man's name.

The names of the men *or* the men's names.

The house of the woman *or* the woman's house.

The house(s) of the women *or* the women's house(s).

The child's boat(s). The children's boat(s).

Some

some boats, some men, some women

A lot of

a lot of books, a lot of boats

What is your name? My name is Peter Smith.

Where is your house? My house is in Hydra.

Is Hydra an island? Yes, it is.

Where is Hydra? Hydra is in the Saronic sea.

How old are you? I am twenty years old.

How old is your brother? He is nineteen.

that island

those islands

this name

these names

that steward

those stewards

Answer these questions :

1. Where are you?
 2. Who are you?
 3. What is your brother's name?
 4. How old is your brother?
 5. Where is the boat?
-



LESSON TWO

Some of the boats have high masts for their sails ; they are sailing - boats. My father is a captain ; he is second mate on a cargo-ship. He has a lot of work ; he is at home only three or four times a year. My mother is always happy when father is with us again after a long voyage. This time he is here for two weeks because his ship is in dock under repair. There are a lot of passengers on board that passenger - ship. They are from England.

to sail	floating dock
sail/sailing	captain
sailing-boat	voyage
cargo	on board a ship
cargo-ship	second mate
dock	under repair
dry - dock	

The verb "to have"

I have a boat
 you have a row - boat
 he has a book
 she has a sister

it has sails
 we have two boats
 you have some books
 they have sails

Have I a boat?

I have not (haven't)
 a boat.

Have you a boat?

You have not (haven't) a
 boat.

Has he a boat?

He has not (hasn't)
 a boat.

a small harbour

small harbours

a high mast

high masts

a long voyage

long voyages

A cargo - ship is a ship for cargo.

A passenger - ship is a ship for passengers.

A cargo - ship loads cargo in her holds.

A sailing - boat is a boat with sails.

These ships sail to Venice twice a week.

once (one time) a month
three times a day

twice (two times) a week
four times a month

on board a ship
a lot of work
sometimes

on board a train
a lot of books
some books

on board an aeroplane
a lot of money
some money

I sometimes go on board a ship. Sometimes there are a lot of people on a train. I have a lot of books at home. My father has a lot of money. My mother has some money, too.

What is your father on the ship? He is a captain.

What kind of ship is she? She is a cargo - ship.

Where are the masts? They are on the boats.

How many times
How often in a year is your father at home?

My father is at home three times a year.

Why are you happy? I am happy because it is a fine day today.

This is a cargo - ship. These are cargo - ships.

That is a sailing - boat. These are sailing - boats.

A short conversation between a passenger and a deck - officer

Passenger: "Is this a good ship?"

Deck - officer: "Well, it's her maiden voyage."

A "good ship" is a safe ship.

Her "maiden voyage" is her first voyage.



Short Forms

I have (I've) a compass

You have (you've) a
telescope

He has (he's) a book

We have (we've) books

They have (they've) sails

How many books have you? I've three books.

How many boats are there in the harbour? There are five.

How are you? I am (I'm) very well, thank you.

How is your mother? She is (she's) well, too.

Have you a book in your hand? No, I haven't.

Have they any pencils in their desks? No, they haven't any. They
have some books.

Has he any money in his hand? No, he hasn't any. He has some
paper.

Answer these questions :

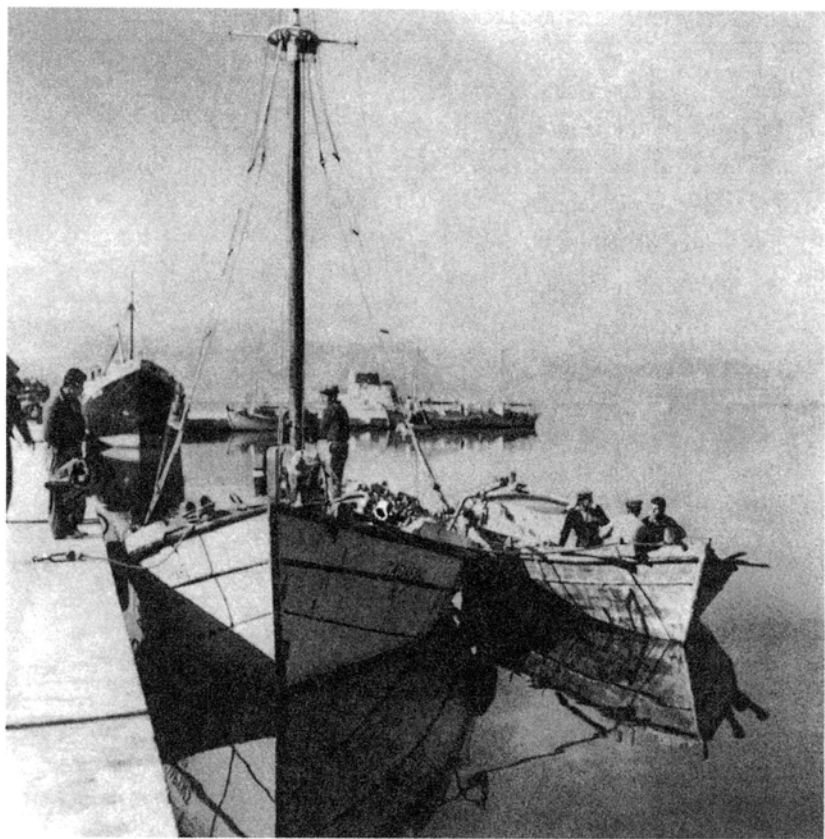
1. Where are the sails?
2. How many masts are there on the boat?
3. Where is your house?
4. How old is your friend?
5. How old are you?
6. What is your name?
7. How many sails are there on the masts?
8. How many boats are there in the port?

Rewrite the following with an s' or an 's as in the examples :

The apples of the boy. The boy's apples.

The apples of the boys. The boys' apples.

1. The books of the children.
 2. The work of the sailor.
 3. The ropes of the ship.
 4. The ropes of the ships.
 5. The houses of the man.
 6. The houses of the men.
 7. The work of a day.
 8. The fenders of a ship.
-



LESSON THREE

It is afternoon. The weather is fine. We can see the fishermen returning in their boats. They are looking tired. Their children and their wives are waiting for them on the jetty. The fishing-boats are sailing into port one after the other. It is pleasant to see them crossing the blue waves. Some of them are in full sail. One fisherman is waving to his family; he is looking happy to see them. There is a lot of life in the little port of Hydra.

fish	wave
fisherman	to wave
jetty	fishing-boat
port	in full sail
under sail	

In full sail = with all their sails set.

Under sail = moving with all their sails set.

Give me my book, please.

I give you your book.

Give him his book.

Wait for **them** on the jetty.

Give her her book.

Give it its book.

They are waiting for us
at the seaside.

Give us our books.

Give them their books.

a port a harbour a bay

The port of New York is very busy.

Where is Pearl Harbour?

Where is the Bay of Biscay?

“to look at something”

They are looking at the sea. We are looking at the masts.
Look at those vessels. Look at them, aren't they pretty!

“to look”

Where are you looking? Why are you looking tired?



The Present Continuous Tense

I am waiting for you.
 You are looking at the sea.
 He is doing his work.
 She is waiting for us.
 It is returning home.
 We are waiting for the ship.
 You are going home
 They are coming here.

Am I waiting?
 Are you looking?
 Is he doing his work?

I am **not** waiting.
 They are **not** coming.
 She is **not** coming.

“to do”

“to wait”

“to sail”

I want to do my work.
 I want you to wait for me.
 I want to sail in a ship.

to do - doing

to wait - waiting

to sail - sailing

He is on the jetty doing his work.
 She is there waiting for the ship.
 The ship is sailing today.

A short story

Captain: “William, where are you?”
 Sailor: “I am here below, sir.”
 Captain: “What are you doing?”
 William: “Nothing, sir.”
 Captain: “Is Jim there?”
 Jim: “Yes, sir.”
 Captain: “What are you doing, Jim?”
 Jim: “I’m helping William, sir.”

sailor	hold	vessel
<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
fisherman		fishermen
sailing - vessel		sailing - vessels
wife		wives
life		lives
port		ports
fish		fish <i>or</i> fishes

Opposites

pleasant	unpleasant
full	empty
good	bad
well	badly
after	before
after lunch	before dinner

A good swimmer swims well. A bad swimmer swims badly.

in into out out of outside inside

Come into the room, please. They are going into the cinema at this moment. Go out of the room. Go out. Now, come in again. The inside of the house is pleasant. Come inside. The garden is outside our house. Is your brother in? No, he is out.

Some of the students are away today. Some of my friends are pleasant ; others are not. Give me some sugar, please. Give me some wine, too. Thank you.

All these books are good. All (of) my friends are from England. The women are both from Hydra. The students are both Greek.



A short conversation

Mr. X.: "Excuse me, sir, can you tell me the time?"

Mr. A.: "Yes, it's six."

Mr. X.: "Thank you very much."

Mr. A.: "Not at all."

Put in the missing words :

1. They write letters to and we answer
2. This house belongs to
3. He is coming with dog.
4. We are going to meet friends.
5. Here are the books. Read both, if you want to.

Fill in the blanks with in, into, out of, out, or outside :

1. They are coming the classroom.
2. We are going now.
3. The stewards are sitting the engine room.
4. They are going the dining-saloon.
5. ... our house there is a garden.

Answer the following questions :

1. What are the fishermen doing?
2. How is the weather today?
3. Who are waiting for the fishermen on the jetty?
4. What is a "safe ship"?
5. Is Jim working hard?
6. Who is helping him?
7. Where are you going?

the verb "can"

I can climb up the masts.

can I?

you can clean the deck.

can you?

he can

she can

it can

we can

we cannot

they can

they cannot

Can they clean the decks?

I **cannot** (**can't**) do that work.

You cannot swim well.

He cannot sail today.

LESSON FOUR

From my house I can see the harbour. There is a ship coming into it; she is a passenger-ship; her name is the "Hellas". There are a lot of passengers on the deck. There are some people on the quay waiting to meet their friends. Now some passengers are coming ashore, over the gangway; others from the quay are going on board the ship. Some sailors are unloading the passengers' cases. I can see the captain on the bridge giving orders to the crew. There is another ship sailing in the distance; she is a tanker.

deck	passenger
quay	passenger-ship
shore	ashore
crew	tanker
orders	bridge
to load	to unload

When we speak of a ship we use either the feminine or the neuter gender, e.g. She is a fast ship. It is a tanker.

to go on board a ship to go aboard a ship

to come ashore

shore	coast	land
quay	wharf	dock

A quay or a wharf or a landing-place.

A dock is a place for loading or unloading cargo or for repairs.



To dock a ship = to bring a ship into a dock.

A ship docks = a ship goes into dock.

Dictation

Some people are tall ; some are short. A lot of people in this town are sailors. That man is a sailor. Some officers are on the deck; others are below, in the engine room. Are there many people on the quay? Yes, there are a lot of people on the quay. Are there any ships in port? No, there are no ships in port. Are there any sailors on board? No, there aren't any sailors on board. There are no sailors on board. Is there any tea in the tea - pot? No, there isn't any tea in the tea - pot. No, there is no tea in the tea - pot.

With the word "people" we always use a plural verb, e.g.

Those people are Norwegian.

With the word "money" we always use a singular verb, e.g.

My money is not enough for a long trip.

on

over

Some seagulls are on the sea ; others are flying over the ship.
Some aeroplanes are flying over the clouds.

A short conversation

Jim: "Why aren't you swimming, Jane?"

Jane: "Because the water is very cold."

Jim: "Aren't you a good swimmer?"



Jane : "I hope I'm not a bad swimmer, but I'm feeling a little sick today."

Jim : "Why aren't your friends with you today?"

Jane : "But they are. They're there under the canvas."

Jim : "Oh yes, you are right. I can see them now."

Rewrite each of the following sentences twice as in the examples :

That book belongs to me.

It's my book.

It's mine.

1. The boat belongs to you.
2. Those cigarettes belong to him.
3. The pencils belong to her.
4. Those books belong to the library. (Use "it" instead of "library")
5. These motor - boats belong to us.
6. That field belongs to them.

Fill in the blank spaces with *over, on, in, under*, as required :

1. The seagulls are flying the ship.
2. Some seagulls are the sea eating bits of food.
3. I cannot see the aeroplanes. They are flying the clouds.
4. Now I can see the aeroplanes. They are flying clouds.
5. The sails are the masts.
6. Birds usually fly sky.
7. The vessel is repair.
8. The sailing - vessel is full sail.
9. The sailing - boat is moving sail.

LESSON FIVE

Mrs. Jones: "What is the weather like today, George?"

George: "Oh, it's fine. I'm going to the sea for a swim this afternoon. Some of my friends are coming along with me, too. We are going to meet on the beach at three o'clock."

Mrs. Jones: "Here is your bathing - suit, George. Try to be home before six when your father comes."

George: "Thank you, mother, I will."

(on the beach)

Jim: "Hello George, how are you?"

George: "I'm quite well, thanks, Jim."

Jim: (In the water) "I love swimming. It's my favourite sport."

George: "I like it very much, too. I like the sea when it's rough."

Jim: "Come, let's go up to the diving - platform to take a dive. There's Jane walking on the sands. She is a good diver. Let's ask her to come with us."

Jane: "Hello, Jim! Hello, George! You're already here! How is the water?"

George: "Oh! It's wonderful. Let's take a dive first and then swim to that rock over there. I like swimming in deep water."

rough

calm

to dive

diving

diving - platform

diver

to swim

swimming

deep water

shallow water

rock

beach

“to be like”

The sea is very calm today. It is as calm as a lake. It is like a lake.
What is the sea like? The weather is very fine today. What is
the weather like today? It is like a spring day today.

To dive = to go down head first into the water.

To dive = to take a dive or to make a dive.

To swim = to take a swim or to have a swim.

To bathe in the sea = to swim in the sea.

To bath = to take a bath in a bathroom.

Opposites

deep	shallow
rough	calm
up	down

In order to dive you go **down** into the water, then you come **up** to
the surface again.

let me go

go

let him, her, it go

let us (let's) go

let them go

Masculine

steward
waiter
sir
gentleman
uncle
nephew
son

Feminine

stewardess
waitress
madam
lady
aunt
niece
daughter

Dictation

What's a bathing - suit ? A bathing - suit is a suit for bathing.
What's a diving - suit ? A diving - suit is a special suit for diving.
Let's go to the cinema this evening. There is a good film on.
What is on at the cinema ? There is an American film about fishing
off the coasts of Newfoundland.

Another conversation

(back at home)

Mrs. Jones : "I'm glad that you are here on time, George."

George : "This is Miss Jane Williams, mother."

Mrs. Jones : "How do you do, Miss Williams?"

Jane : "How do you do, Mrs. Jones?"

Mrs. Jones : "Are you hungry after your swim?"

Jane : "No thanks, I'm only a little thirsty."

George : "Let's have a cup of tea and some biscuits."

Mrs. Jones : "Excuse me for a moment while I make the tea."

Answer these questions :

1. Who is Mrs. Jones ?
2. What is a beach ?
3. What is a diver ?
4. What is a diving - platform ?
5. Can you swim in deep water ?
6. Can you swim for three hours ?

LESSON SIX

"Where is your brother at present?"

"He is working on a cargo - liner. He is an apprentice deck - officer."

"Are there any more apprentices on board?"

"Yes, there are two more apprentices : one is an apprentice engineer and the other is an apprentice radio operator. There are also three cadets on board the ship ; they are still studying at the Merchant Marine Academy at Aspropyrgos. One is studying to be a deck - officer ; one is taking the engineering course, and the third one is taking the wireless telegraphy course. At present they are on a training - trip on board the 'Odysseus'."

engine	wire
engineer	wireless
engineering	radio
liner	radio set
line	wireless set
passenger liner	radio officer or wireless officer
cargo liner	radio operator or wireless operator
apprentice	cadet
course	apprentice deck - officer
course recorder	to steer a course
to train	a course in engineering
training	trip
training - trip	

Mr. A. is a tall man. Miss B. is taller than Mr. A. Mr. C. is a very tall man ; he is the tallest of all. Peter is sixteen years old.



His brother is thirteen. Peter is three years older than his brother. Peter is as tall as George. Jane is as old as Margaret. They are both thirteen.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
tall	taller	tallest
old	older	oldest
short	shorter	shortest
happy	happier	happiest

But Note :

good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
badly	worse	worst
many	more	most
much	more	most
little	less	least
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

He has as much money as his brother. They have more work than we have. They have more money, too. This boat is more expensive than yours: it is the most expensive boat on the island. Mr. A. speaks French better than Mr. B. Mr. C. speaks the best French of the three of them. The foremast is higher than the bowsprit. The mainmast is the highest mast. The mizzen-mast is lower than the foremast. This street is less wide than that one. It is the narrowest street in the village. The "Queen Elizabeth" is the biggest passenger-ship afloat. Her gross tonnage is about 85,000. The sea is rougher now than before. Travelling by ship is slower than travelling by aeroplane.

Use the right form of the adjective or adverb in the sentences below :

1. He is (strong) than his brother.
2. She is (clever) in her class.
3. Athens is (large) than Venice.
4. The United States of America is the (rich) country in the world.
5. I can swim (well) than them.
6. The Nile is the (long) river in Egypt.
7. Russia is the (big) country in Europe.
8. The "United States" is (big or small) than the "Atlantic Queen".
9. Dinner is the (important) meal of the day.
10. "Lord Jim" is (good) book in the library.

A short conversation

(At the Railway Station)

"Can you tell me where the booking - office is, please?"

"Yes, you walk straight on until you come to it on your right-hand side."

(At the Booking - office)

"Give me two second-class corner seats in a smoker to Genoa, please."

"Single or return?"

"Return, please."

"Here they are."

"How much are they?"

"Three pounds ten shillings."

"Here is the money, seven pounds, exactly, thank you. By the way, can you tell me when the next train is?"

"Yes, it's at seven fifteen, P.M. Until then you can have a drink in



the refreshment room across the way. Your platform is number seventeen. A pleasant journey to you."

"Thank you very much. Good - bye."

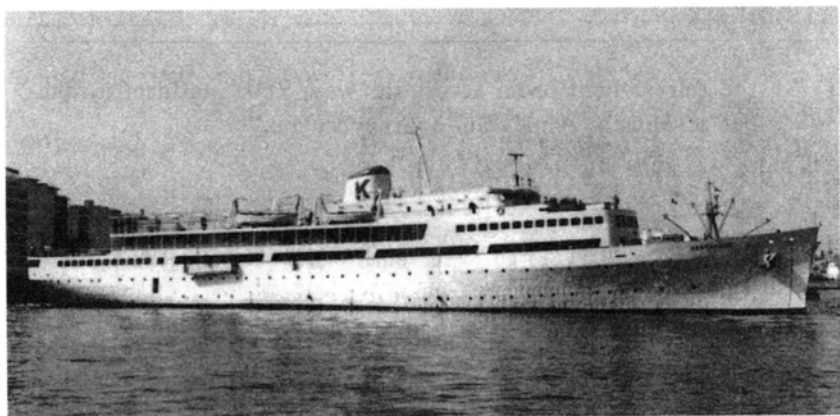
To walk across the street = to go to the other side of the street.

To walk along the street = to walk onwards.

The ship is berthed alongside the quay (next to the quay).

Booking - office = an office at the railway station where people buy their tickets.

I want to book a passage (to buy a ticket with a cabin) on the steamer sailing the day after tomorrow for Australia.



LESSON SEVEN

The "Kentavros" is leaving Syros on her way to Piraeus, her next port of call. It takes her five hours to sail to Piraeus. She is a fast ship; she sails at sixteen miles an hour. On board a medium-sized vessel there are usually four deck-officers: the master, the chief mate, the second mate and the third mate. In addition to the above officers there are also one or two apprentice deck-officers learning the work of a deck-officer. A skipper is a master of a small coasting vessel. On some very large liners there can be as many as seven navigating officers: master, chief officer, senior second officer and junior second officer, third officer and so on.

to call at a port
 skipper
 master
 junior officer
 chief mate
 to navigate
 navigator

a port of call
 coasting vessel
 coaster
 senior officer
 second mate
 navigation
 port of destination

Is the ship on her right course? (i.e. going in the right direction).

The vessel is sailing in the direction of Piraeus = the vessel is on her way to Piraeus.

The "Kentavros" takes five hours to sail to Piraeus = needs five hours.

A ship calls at port = sails into port (puts in at port).

Then we speak of "a port of call". When the "Kentavros" is on her way to Spetsae, Hydra is her fourth port of call, Spetsae is her port of destination.

We speak of a coasting vessel or a coaster.

Navigation is the art of directing the course of a vessel on the sea or in the air; a navigator is one who navigates.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are you studying to be?
2. Where are you studying?
3. What are the cadets doing on board the ship?
4. What is the singular of "apprentice engineers"?
5. What is a refreshment room?
6. Which is further from Piraeus, Hydra or Spetsae? (far, farther or further, farthest or furthest).

The "Kentavros" sails to Venice once a week.

The "Kentavros" is sailing to Corfu now.

The sailor is speaking to the boatswain at this moment.

He speaks three languages.

My brother, a marine engineer, visits us three or four times a year.

At present his ship is proceeding towards Gibraltar.

What are you doing? I'm just cleaning the deck.

On Mondays I always go to the cinema.

"to do"

I do
you do
he, she, it does
we do
they do

"to take"

I take
you take
he, she, it takes
we take
they take

To form the Simple Present Tense Interrogative of all verbs except "to be", "to have", and "can", we use the verb "to do" with the infinitive of the other verb. To make the Simple Present Tense Negative we use the verb "to do" with "not" and the infinitive of the verb.

Interrogative

do I take?
do you take?
does he, she, it take?
do we take?
do they take?

Negative

I do not take
you do not take
he, she, it does not take
we do not take
they do not take

The short form of "do not" is "don't", e.g. I don't go to school every day.

The short form of "does not" is "doesn't", e.g. He doesn't go to work on Sundays.

The verb "to go"

Affirmative

I go
you go
he, she, it goes

we go
they go

Interrogative

do I go?
do you go?
does he, she, it go?

do we go?
do they go?

Negative

I do not (don't) go
you do not (don't) go
he, she, it does not
(doesn't) go
we do not (don't) go
they do not (don't) go

Do you speak English? Yes, I speak English, (or Yes, I do).

Does your friend speak English? Yes, he does, (or Yes, he speaks English).



Do Mr. A. and Miss B. speak French? Yes, they do, (or Yes, they speak French).

Do you often go to the sea? Yes, I do. I go three or four times a week.

How long does the "Kentavros" take to sail to Spetsae? Oh, she takes about four hours.

How long does it take you to shave every morning? It takes me about a quarter of an hour.

Do you play tennis? Yes, I do.

Do you like reading? Yes, I do.

Do your friends play tennis, too? Yes, they do.

Does Miss B. smoke? No, she does not smoke, (or No, she doesn't).

Do you smoke? No, I do not smoke, (or No, I don't).

Do you study during the night? No, I do not study during the night, (or No, I don't).

Do you know how to make a cake? No, I do not know how to make a cake, (or No, I don't).

Do you speak Spanish? No, I don't.

Does your brother play football? No, he doesn't.

Does the "Kentavros" sail to Venice? No, she doesn't.

Do all merchant ships carry passengers? No, not all of them.

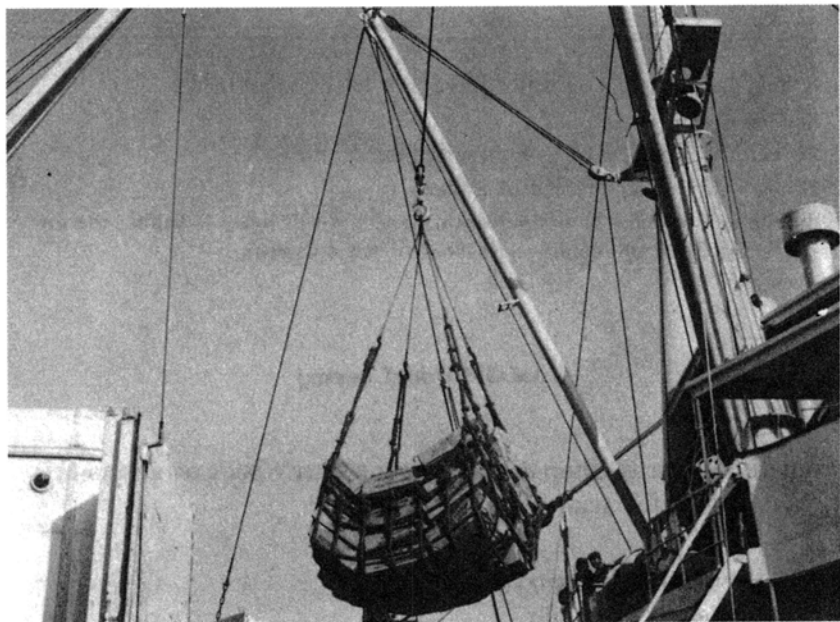
Answer these questions:

1. What is a skipper?
2. What do we call the captain of a small coasting vessel?
3. How many deck-officers are there on a medium-sized vessel?
4. What is an apprentice engineer?
5. Do you shave every morning?
6. How do you go to school?
7. Do you know how to play the violin?
8. How does one go to Syros from Piraeus?
9. Do you know the answer to question number eight? If you don't, this is it: one goes to Syros from Piraeus by ship.
10. Does it rain often in summer?

Make the following sentences interrogative :

1. You know the answer.
2. Seamen work very hard.
3. They are talking about their work.
4. They talk about their trips every evening.
5. He swims well.
6. The helmsman steers the course.
7. They go swimming in fine weather.
8. Mr. A., Mr. B. and Miss C. work together.
9. The "Kentavros" sails to Venice once a week.
10. He is coming to see us this afternoon.

Now make the sentences in the last exercise negative.



LESSON EIGHT

It is Saturday morning. The day is fine. I'm going for a walk round the port of Piraeus to have a look at the ships. It is a busy day. There are quite a few people on the quay watching a general cargo carrier. She is loading cargo. The derrick is turning round to load some heavy cases from the lorries on to the deck. There are some officers watching the loading operation. At this moment I can see a tugboat towing a small steamship behind her.

general cargo carrier

cases

tug or tugboat

derrick

loading operation

steamship

tow - boat

A busy day is a day on which there is a lot of work to do.

Business = work.

To watch something = to look at something carefully.

To tow = to pull at the end of a rope.

Behind is the opposite of **in front of**, e.g. the steamship is behind the tow-boat; the tow-boat is in front of the steamship.

An Old Naval Saying

Never hesitate to offer help. A seaman firmly believes in the chivalry of the sea.

To hesitate = to feel uncertain about.

Firmly = strongly or steadily.

Firm = strong.

Chivalry = helpfulness.

Answer these questions :

1. What kind of day is it?
2. What are the people on the quay doing?
3. What kind of cargo is the vessel loading?
4. Who are watching the loading operation?
5. What is the tugboat pulling behind her?

few

a few

little

a little

I know **a few** people in Athens. I have **a few** friends there.

I know **few** people in London. I feel lonely there.

We have **a little** money. It's enough for us to go to the cinema.

We have **little** money. It's not enough for us to go to the cinema.



Telling the time

What time is it, please? }
What is the time, please? } It is one o'clock.

It's five past one, (or It's five minutes past one).

It's a quarter past one.

It's half past one.

It's twenty-five to two, (or it's twenty-five minutes to two).

It's a quarter to two.

It's two, (or it is two o'clock).

What time (or at what time) does the ship sail into port ?

She sails in at twenty past ten.

What time does the ship sail away ?

She sails away at 4 P.M., (post meridiem, i.e. after noon).

At what time does the train come in ?

At 6 A.M., (ante meridiem, i.e. before noon).

Twelve o'clock in the night is midnight.

Twelve o'clock in the day-time is noon or midday.

In the middle of the night.

In the middle of the day.

When speaking of ship or train times, etc., we often use "ten-fifteen" instead of "a quarter past ten", "ten-thirty" instead of "half-past ten", "ten-forty-five" instead of "a quarter to eleven", etc.

LESSON NINE

The Past Tense of the verbs "to be", "to have" and "can"

I was
you were
he, she, it was
we were
they were

I had
you had
he, she, it had
we had
they had

I could
you could
he, she, it could
we could
they could

Interrogative

was I?
were you?
was he?

had I?
had you?
had he?

could I?
could you?
could he?

Now turn the reading - text of lesson three into the Past Tense.

Answer these questions :

1. What part of the day was it?
2. What was the weather like?
3. What were the fishermen doing?
4. How were the fishing boats sailing into the port?
5. Was there any life in the port of Hydra?

Now turn the reading - text of lesson four into the Past Tense.

Answer these questions :

1. Could you see the harbour from your house?
2. What was coming into the port then?

3. Were there any passengers on the deck ?
4. What were the people on the quay waiting for ?
5. Who were unloading the passengers' cases ?
6. Who was giving orders ?
7. Were there any other boats in sight ?

A short conversation

Coxswain : "How is your insomnia ?"

Ship's Cook : "I'm feeling worse. I can't even sleep when it's time to get up."

Another short conversation

(On the Telephone)

Jane : "Mother, is it you ?"

Mrs. Collins : "Yes, Jane. Come home, I'm waiting for you."

Jane : "I'm coming, mother, don't worry. I'm going to be at home at seven o'clock exactly. I'm taking the bus. By the way, how is daddy ? Is he still at home ?"

Mrs. Collins : "Yes, he's waiting for you, too. Jane, can you get the 'New York Times' for me on your way home ?"

Jane : "Certainly, mummy. I'm on my way."

(At the newspaper stand)

Jane : "The 'New York Times', please."

Newspaper Man : "Here you are, madam. Thank you."



Dictation

Were you in England last year? Yes, last year I was in England. Could you speak English last year? No, I couldn't. Were you in England longer than two weeks? No, I wasn't, because I had to come back to France after ten days. Where were you when I came to find you yesterday? I wasn't at home. I was at the barber's (shop). What were you doing when I telephoned you yesterday? I was playing tennis.

“wasn't”, “weren't”, “couldn't” and “hadn't”, are the short forms of was not, were not, could not and had not.

LESSON TEN

To go angling you need a rod and line. You put some bait on the end of the line, you throw it into the water and then you wait for the fish to bite. If you are lucky, you will get several bites in an hour or so. Sometimes, however, you have to change bait several times before catching a fish. Don't worry, though, sooner or later some fish will make the mistake. An angler uses a rod and line; a fisherman uses nets. A fisherman is one who fishes for sport or who makes his living by catching fish. A fishmonger is one who sells fish. If you haven't enough patience to make a good angler, you can try fishing with nets. Trawlers are fishing-boats that use trawls. A trawl is a kind of net for fishing off the bottom of the sea. Drifters are boats that use drift-nets (large nets into which fish drift with the tide).

to angle	to catch fish
angling	to fish
angler	fishing
line	fisherman
rod	net
bait	fishmonger
trawl	trawler
to drift	drifter

tide

Sooner or later = finally or some time.

A line or a fishing line = a rope for fishing.

In an hour or so = in about an hour.

Several times = a few times.

The Future Tense

To form the Future Tense we use “shall” or “will” with the infinitive of the verb, e.g.

I shall go (I'll go)	shall I go?
you will go (you'll go)	will you go?
he, she, it will go (he'll go)	will he go?
we shall go (we'll go)	
they will go (they'll go)	

I shall not go (shan't)
you will not go (won't)
he will not go (won't)

Where will you be tomorrow? What will you do next Monday?
Next Monday I shall go to the theatre. What are you going to do
next Monday? Next Monday I am going to the theatre.

Will they come to your house? Yes, they will.

Will she go swimming today? No, she won't.

Will you come with us? No, I won't.

Will you have a cup of coffee? Yes, I will.

The Future Continuous Tense

To form the Future Continuous Tense we use “shall be” or “will be” with the “ing” form (present participle) of the verb, e.g.

At this time tomorrow I shall be getting ready to go to school.

At this time next week you will be returning from England.

Next Monday at 7 P.M. I shall be having dinner with Mr. Smith.



Answer these questions :

1. What is the difference between fishing and angling?
2. How can one angle?
3. How can you fish?
5. Do you like fish?
5. What is a fishmonger?



LESSON ELEVEN

today tomorrow
yesterday the day after tomorrow
the day before yesterday

Where were you the day before yesterday?

What were you doing this time yesterday?

What will you do tomorrow?

What is the date today?

Today is Thursday, 11th March.

What was the date yesterday?

Yesterday was Wednesday, 10th March.

The other days of the week are:

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

The present month is January. Last month was December. Next month will be February. December, January and February are the winter months. March, April and May are the spring months; June, July and August are the summer months. September, October and November are the autumn months. In spring it's pleasant to walk in the country among the green fields and flowers. In the summer (or in summer) I like to go to the sea.

<i>Cardinal Numbers</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers</i>	<i>Fractions</i>
one	first	an (or one) eighth
two	second	
three	third	
four	fourth	a (or one) quarter
five	fifth	a (or one) half
six	sixth	
seven	seventh	
eight	eighth	three - quarters

nine	ninth
ten	tenth
eleven	eleventh
twelve	twelfth
thirteen	thirteenth
fourteen	fourteenth
fifteen	fifteenth
sixteen	sixteenth
seventeen	seventeenth
eighteen	eighteenth
nineteen	nineteenth
twenty	twentieth
twenty - one	twenty - first
twenty - two	twenty - second
twenty - three	twenty - third
twenty - four	twenty - fourth
twenty - five	twenty - fifth
thirty	thirtieth
forty	fortieth
fifty	fiftieth
sixty	sixtieth
seventy	seventieth
eighty	eightieth
ninety	ninetieth
one hundred	hundredth
one thousand	thousandth
one million	millionth

What is the present year? It is nineteen hundred and sixty - seven or nineteen sixty - seven.

How do you write 1921 in letters?

How do you write three thousand five hundred and twenty - one in figures?

When was the Greek naval victory over the Persians in the Bay of Salamis? It was in four hundred and eighty B.C.

Where were you in nineteen fifty - six ? I was in Greece.

When was the Greek revolution against the Turks? It was in the glorious year eighteen hundred and twenty - one.

When were you in New York ? I was in New York on the fifteenth of May, nineteen hundred and sixty - three.

What do you do on Sundays ? On Sundays I go to the theatre.

Can you give me the early morning ship times to Aegina, please ?

Certainly. Here you are : there are two boats leaving Piraeus in the morning at eight - fifteen and at nine - thirty - five.

A short conversation

Old Lady : "Could you please tell me when the next ship from Aegina is due into port and how long she stays ?"

Agent : "Certainly, madam. From two to two to two - two."

Old Lady : "Good Lord ! Are you a trumpet ?"

Have you the time, please ?

Can you tell me the time, please ?

What time is it by your watch, please ?

} It's a quarter to eleven.

"Excuse me, but that clock on the wall says seven - forty five. I make it seven - forty. Which is the right time ?"

"Oh, by my watch it's exactly seven - forty - six. I hope it is the right time."

"Thank you very much, sir. I have to hurry to catch the eight o'clock train to Wimbledon."

In the morning I go to school. At noon I have a break for ten minutes for a sandwich. In the afternoon after my lessons I go for a swim. In the evening I do my homework.

Give these times in words :

1. 10.15 P.M. 2. 11.45 P.M. 3. 12.09 A.M. 4. 4.30 P.M.
5. 6.15 A. M. 6. 6.59 P.M. 7. 5.00 A.M.



Give two or three ways of asking the time.

(*At the Railway Station*)

“Look at that clock over there. It says four o’clock. By my watch it’s ten to four. So the clock on the wall is ten minutes fast or perhaps the clock says the right time in which case my watch is ten minutes slow. Have you the right time, please?”

“No, I haven’t my watch with me today. You can check it by the clock in the main hall.”

I like swimming in February. I shall be waiting for you outside the cinema at five o’clock on Monday.

on the 5th March (but “in March”)

During the present year = in the present year.

During the night = in the night.

During the morning = in the morning.

During the evening = in the evening.

(I’ll meet you in the evening, in the afternoon, in the morning, etc.)

At noon.

At midnight.

Write the following numbers in figures :

1. Three million, two hundred and twenty - six thousand, five hundred and twenty - one.
2. Sixty - three thousand, two hundred and one.
3. Nine hundred and sixty - five.

Answer the following questions :

1. Which is the first month of the year ?
2. Which season comes after winter ?

3. Which season comes before autumn ?
4. Which season do you like best ?
5. In which months of the year do you go swimming ?
6. What do you do on Tuesdays ?
7. Do you work on Sundays ?
8. What will you do at six o'clock tomorrow evening ?
9. Will you go on a trip next summer ?
10. Were you on a training trip last summer ?
11. Why couldn't you come the day before yesterday ?
12. Where were you a week ago ?

Make a sentence with each of the following words or phrases :

1. The day before yesterday.
 2. The day after tomorrow.
 3. Today.
 4. On Monday at seven o'clock in the evening.
 5. In winter.
 6. On Tuesday evenings.
 7. B.C. (before Christ).
 8. A.D (anno Domini, i.e. in the year of our Lord)
-



LESSON TWELVE

The Navigation school of Hydra, the oldest of its kind in Greece, offers its students the opportunity to make their career as deck-officers in the most prosperous merchant navy in the world today. Other schools of navigation operate at Aspropyrgos, Cymi, Syros and Oenoussae. National schools of engineering operate at Aspropyrgos, Scaramangas and on the island of Chios.

Code signals

What is the name of your station? How far are you from my station? I am in distress and require immediate assistance. What is

your position in latitude and longitude? Have you a doctor on board? Shall I increase transmitter power? Shall I decrease transmitter power? Shall I repeat the call on the calling frequency? Where are you from? Where are you bound for?

latitude

longitude

To offer = to give.

To operate = to work (a wireless-operator operates a wireless).

Distress = great difficulty.

To require = to need.

Immediate = quick.

To increase = to make more.

To transmit = to send.

To repeat = to do again.

Assistance = help.

To decrease = to make less.

Transmission, transmitter.

Where are you bound for? = What is your destination? (or Where are you sailing to?)

Answer the following questions:

1. Which is the oldest school of navigation in Greece?
2. What opportunity does the school offer its students?
3. Where do other schools of navigation operate?
4. How long does the course of navigation last?

Make questions to which the following sentences can be answers, as in the example:

There are two tugs in port.

How many tugs are there in port?

1. We were there for three days.
2. George and Joan are coming.
3. Yes, I like swimming very much.
4. Yes, I do.
5. No, I don't.
6. Yes, I sometimes play water - polo.

Adjectives and Adverbs

quick — quickly bad — badly slow — slowly or slow
immediate — immediately

But Note :

good — well fast — fast (a fast swimmer swims fast)
loud — loud or loudly (a loud - speaker — “don't talk so loud”)

Opposites

quick or fast	slow
quickly or fast	slowly or slow
loud	soft or quiet
loud or loudly	softly or quietly
present	absent
lucky	unlucky
large	small
wide	narrow
above	below
pleasant	unpleasant

Singular

another part
another day
the other part

Plural

other parts
other days
the other parts

LESSON THIRTEEN

Visitor : "Can you tell me how I make a telephone call, please?"

Londoner: "Well, first of all, you need threepence — three pennies."

Visitor : "Yes, here they are."

Londoner: "You lift the receiver first, and when you hear the dialling tone you put the pennies in the slot. Your friend's number is PADddington 6391. Then you dial the first three letters of the exchange, (i.e. PAD) and then the number."

Visitor : "All right, so far — what do I do next?"

Londoner: "As soon as you hear someone answer you press button A. (If the number is engaged, you press button B, to get your money back.)"

Visitor: "Is that PADddington 6391?"

Mr. X. : "Yes."

Visitor : "May I speak to Mr. X., please?"

Mr. X. : "That's me — who is speaking?"

Visitor : "Oh, hello George — it's Peter from Greece — how are you?"

To dial a number = to form a number or to get a number.

Angaged = busy.

As soon as = when.

To receive a letter = to get a letter.

"Transmitter" is the opposite of "receiver"

We speak of "good" or "poor" reception on the wireless. To telephone you "lift" the receiver and then you "put it down".

Answer the following questions :

1. If you happen to get the wrong number when you are making a telephone call, which button do you press to get your money back?
2. Describe how to make a telephone call.

The Merchant Marine Academies for deck officers provide a two-year course in navigation. The cadets spend two years in the school as boarders and when they graduate they receive their deck officer cadets' certificates. After serving on board ships for eighteen months as apprentice deck officers they receive their second mates' certificates from the Ministry of Mercantile Marine.

merchant navy

nautical school

receiver

transmitter

ministry

mercantile marine

certificate

To provide = to offer.

Boarders = students who stay in school all the time (a boarding-school).

"Day-students" is the opposite of "boarders".

To serve on a ship = to work and live on a ship.

To attend lessons at a school = to follow lessons.

Answer the following questions :

1. What course of study does the school provide ?
2. Where do the cadets live ?
3. What do they receive when they finish their course ?
4. When do they receive their second mates' certificates ?

A conversation

(On the Train)

Mr. X.: "Where do you come from?"

Mr. K.: "I'm from Greece. I am a sailor and I'm on my way to



Hamburg where I'll join my ship. She's a cargo-liner. At what time do we get to Hamburg?"

Mr. X.: "I'm not sure. I think around seven-twenty-five."

Mr. K.: "We are stopping again now. It's a slow train but I like it. You really get to know the country when you travel by train, don't you?"

Mr. X.: "Oh, yes. You certainly do."

Mr. K.: "I am a seaman but I enjoy a journey by train, too. I always travel second class. I usually have a corner seat, if there is one available."

Mr. X.: "Don't you find train fares rather expensive?"

Mr. K.: "No, not really. It costs much more by air, unless you travel by night."

to join a ship

cargo - liner

To join a ship = to become a member of a ship's crew.

The bridge *joins* the island *to* the mainland.

I live in *the* country. My country is Greece.

I come from Greece.

I sometimes go to *the* country for one or two weeks for fresh air.

To travel by train, by ship, by bus, by aeroplane, by land, by sea, by car, etc.

A voyage is a long journey.

A trip is a short journey.

An excursion is also a short trip for pleasure.

A cruise is a journey by sea for pleasure.

Available = free.

"Flight" is the noun from the verb "to fly".

Sure = certain.

Unsure = uncertain.

Real — really — reality.

The opposite of a single ticket is a return ticket.

Unless you come on time I won't wait for you. (If you don't come on time I will not wait for you).

The opposite of "go away" is "don't go away".

The opposite of "come" is "don't come".

LESSON FOURTEEN

We refer to the front part of a ship as the *head* or the *bow* and to the after part as the *stern*. We refer to the right side as the *starboard* side and to the left side as the *port* side. A ship moves *ahead* or *astern*. When on board a ship a sailor can go on deck, fore or aft, below or aloft. The *hull* (the main body of the ship) has three parts: the "amidships" part, in the centre of the ship, the "fore" part in the front of the ship, and the "after" part in the back part of the ship. "Fore and aft" means from one end of a ship to the other. We speak of an "inboard" or an "outboard" motor, depending on the position of the motor on the boat. The fore part of a ship ends in the *stem*, the after part in the *stern-post*. The weather side is the side of the vessel towards the wind; the lee side is the side away from the wind. (We also speak of the windward or the leeward sides).

head	ahead	bow	starboard side	fore or aft
stern	astern		port side	below and aloft
hull	amidships		inboard	outboard
position	stem		stern-post	weather-side
windward-side			lee-side	leeward-side

Aloft = among the ropes and masts.

Aft = towards the stern of the vessel.

To refer to something = to speak of something.

Fore = the front part of a vessel.

Answer these questions:

1. What is the name of the front part of a ship?
2. What is the "hull" of a ship?
3. What parts does the hull consist of?
4. What is an outboard motor?
5. Where does the fore part of a vessel end?
6. What do we mean when we speak of the "windward-side" of a vessel?

A short conversation

(Asking the Way)

- Is there a bank near here, please?
- Yes, there is one within five minutes' walk from here.
- Which way do I go to the bank?
- Well, you go down this street and when you come to the traffic lights you turn to the left. You walk for a hundred yards along the street and then you cross over to the other side. You can't miss it.

(At the Bank)

- Do you cash travellers' cheques here, please?
- Yes, at the counter over there, sir.
- Can you cash this for me, please? Could you also cash a ten-dollar note?
- Certainly, sir. The rate of exchange is 2.80 dollars to the pound sterling. May I have your passport, please? It's all right. Will you sign here, please? Thank you. Here is your money.
- Thank you very much. Good day to you.
- Good day, sir.



To miss something = to fail to find something.

If you are late you may miss the boat (have no time to catch it).

To cash = to change money into the local currency.

To sign, signature.

In wireless transmission we speak of a call sign.

To travel = to make a journey from one place to another.

Travel = travelling.

A traveller = one who travels.

A counter = a large desk.

Plurals of Nouns

ash	ashes	leaf	leaves
box	boxes	half	halves
hero	heroes	wife	wives
army	armies	thief	thieves
valley	valleys	roof	roofs
quay	quays	cliff	cliffs
key	keys	belief	beliefs
wharf wharfs or wharves			

to get

to become

to grow

a man gets old *or* grows old *or* becomes old.

a man gets hungry *or* grows hungry *or* becomes hungry.

I'm getting a little hungry. I want to have something to eat.

In the evening it grows dark *or* it becomes dark.

If you don't eat enough you grow thin.

If you eat more than enough you grow fat.

Answer these questions :

1. Where can you change money ?

2. Is there a difference between a traveller and a sailor ?

3. What is a passport?
4. Do you need a passport for your own country?
5. What do you answer if someone thanks you?

Make sentences using these words :

wharf, cliff, thief, wife.



LESSON FIFTEEN

We sailed into Piraeus port where we loaded general cargo. Then we proceeded to Alexandria to load more cargo, but there was no cargo available there, so we sailed back to Piraeus in ballast. In Piraeus we loaded a cargo of fruit for Hamburg. We called at Gibraltar next where we unloaded part of the cargo and then we continued on our course to Hamburg. We reached Hamburg early in the morning so that by the end of the day we were ready to leave again.

Ballast

We form the Past Tense of regular verbs by adding **-ed** or **-d** to the Present Tense, e.g. I load, I loaded, I proceed, I proceeded.

In the following verbs the **-ed** is pronounced as “t”.

cross	crossed	work	worked
dress	dressed	ask	asked
help	helped	talk	talked
smoke	smoked	like	liked
look	looked	walk	walked
wash	washed		

In these verbs the pronunciation of the **-ed** is “d”.

call	called	study	studied
listen	listened	arrive	arrived
believe	believed	open	opened

play	played	telephone	telephoned
answer	answered	remember	remembered
learn	learned	live	lived
love	loved	move	moved
stay	stayed	carry	carried
phone	phoned	clean	cleaned
turn	turned		

In the following verbs the pronunciation of -ed is -"id".

wait	waited	depend	depended	want	wanted
end	ended	consist	consisted	need	needed
repeat	repeated			count	counted

The Past Tense of some Irregular Verbs

be	was	give	gave
bring	brought	go	went
buy	bought	have	had
can	could	hear	heard
come	came	know	knew
do	did	leave	left
drink	drank	let	let
eat	ate	make	made
feel	felt	meet	met
fly	flew	put	put
get	got	read	read (pronounced red)
run	ran	say	said
see	saw	send	sent
sit	sat	sleep	slept
speak	spoke	stand	stood
understand	understood	take	took

swim
teach
think

swam
taught
thought

tell
write

told
wrote

The Past Tense of the Verb "to do"

I did
you did
he, she, it did

we did
they did

What do you do in the evenings? Oh, I don't do very much.
How do you do this?

What did you do yesterday?
I stayed at home.

How did you do your work yesterday?
I did not do it at all.

I stayed
you stayed
he stayed
we stayed
they stayed

did I stay?
did you stay?
did he stay?
did we stay?
did they stay?

I did not stay
you did not stay
he did not stay
we did not stay
they did not stay

How long did you stay in London? I didn't stay very long. I left
after a week.

Where did they go yesterday? They didn't go very far.

Did you play football yesterday? No, I didn't.

Did your friends visit you when you were sick? Some of them did, others didn't.

How did he find the way? He simply asked a policeman.

Did it rain much where you were? Yes, it did.

When did the ship call at Venice? She called at Venice last night.

In which port did the vessel discharge her cargo? She discharged her cargo in the port of New York.

Put the following sentences into the Past Tense Interrogative :

1. They crossed the Atlantic in ten hours.
2. We sailed to Naples last week.
3. The vessel entered dry-dock last night.
4. The ship met rough seas yesterday.
5. The engineer repaired the damage in an hour.
6. The captain gave the order to the boatswain.
7. The "Hellas" took three hours to sail to Hydra.
8. We met the officers on board.
9. We took bearings.
10. The wireless operator sent an S.O.S. signal.

Now make the sentences of the last exercise negative.

A short story

Captain : "Did you shave this morning?"

Sailor : "Yes, sir, I did."

Captain : "Well, next time try standing a little closer to the razor."



Close to or close = near.

Closer = nearer.

Try to stand = try standing.

Use these words or phrases to make the sentences in the last exercise interrogative :

where, what, how long, who.

Example : How long did it take them to cross the Atlantic?

LESSON SIXTEEN

Last summer we went to the north of France for our holidays. We started on the seventeenth of July. We stayed there for a month. The weather was fine during the whole month. Every morning we got up early and after breakfast we went down to the beach. We put our bathing-suits on and swam in the sea. One day we saw a boy in the sea. He couldn't swim very well. A fisherman saved his life. Sometimes we went for a boat trip and we had a lot of fun. We dived from the boat into the sea when it was calm. We had many happy days and we were quite sad when we had to return home after four weeks of pleasant holidays.

To "put clothes on" is the opposite of "to take clothes off"
e.g. He put his coat on (or He put on his coat) and left.
Before going to bed he took off his clothes.

To have fun = to have a pleasant time.

I have to = I must.

To switch the light on *or* to switch on the light.

To switch the radio on *or* to switch off the radio.

To turn on the light *or* to turn the light on.

To turn off the light *or* to turn the light off.

They switched on the light when they went home.

They switched it off when they left.

They turned on the wireless but they forgot to turn it off when they left, so when they came back home they found it on.

"Switch on the light, please."

"Switch off the light, please."

“Turn the light on, please.”

“Turn the light off, please.”

Ask representative questions concerning the reading-text of lesson sixteen as in the examples :

When did we go to the north of France ?

When did we start ?

How long did we stay there ?



LESSON SEVENTEEN

Last Saturday I continued my visit round the port. It was then about twelve noon. A tallyman was taking notes while the loading operation was in progress. The chief mate was watching from the navigation bridge on the forecastle (fo'c's'le). About one o'clock the loading operation was over. I continued my walk to the other side of the port where I watched the departures and arrivals of passenger ships. A passenger liner was entering port just then. I could hear her steamwhistle hooting. Soon after, she was in sight. Some passengers were standing at the handrails on the promenade deck trying to see their relations on the quay. She reversed and came alongside the dock. The passengers came ashore and I started walking homewards.

tallyman	tally	in progress
navigation bridge	forecastle	departure
arrival	passenger liner	steamwhistle
to hoot	promenade deck	handrail
to reverse	alongside	

A tallyman is one who takes notes during loading or unloading. A tallyman keeps a tally of the goods.

While the operation was in progress = while it continued.

The operation was over = the operation finished.

To depart = departure.

To arrive = arrival.

A ship comes into sight = appears on the horizon.

A ship goes out of sight = disappears.

A ship is in sight = visible.

To sight a ship = to see a ship.

To reverse = to turn the other way round or to go backwards.

In reverse order = in the opposite order.

Answer these questions :

1. Who was taking notes while the loading operation was in progress?
2. When did the loading operation finish?
3. What is the use of a steamwhistle?
4. Why did the passenger liner reverse?
5. When did the visitor start walking homewards?
6. What is a tallyman?
7. Who were the people on the quay waiting for?

Interrogatives

Who are they? (For persons in general as a pronoun).

What is that? (For things in general as a pronoun).

What people are these ? }
What pencils are these ? } (For people or things as an adjective).

Which of these ten people are your friends ? }
Which of them is your book ? } (For persons
or things as
a pronoun).

Which people do you know ? }
Which books do you use ? } (For persons or things as an adjective).

“Which” refers to a small number of people or things.

What is your name ?

Which of those books on the desk is yours ?

What are you studying ?

Which apple is yours, the small one or the big one ?

Which is your friend, the tall one or the short one ?

Whom did you see ? (In spoken English one more often hears
“Who did you see ?”).

What do you want ?

Which do you prefer ?

Whose book is that ?

Whose books are these ?

Add the right question-word to the following :

1. river flows into the Gulf of Mexico ?
2. trees grow in Greece ?
3. of you understand this exercise ?
4. is the name of your boat ?
5. did you meet yesterday ?
6. ships sail to America ?

7. vessel sails faster, this one or that one?
8. On ship did Columbus sail to America?
9. To did you send the letter? (In spoken English the question is more often "Who did you send the letter to?", "Who did you meet?", "Who did you go with?", etc.).

A short story

"I suppose your twins give you a lot of trouble at night?"

"No, not really; one of them cries so loud that I cannot hear the other."

LESSON EIGHTEEN

- Can you do a repair immediately?
- Certainly, if it doesn't take too long.
- I had a breakdown on my way here. My car is on the road eight kilometres from here. I think it's engine trouble. One of the tyres is flat, too. Can you tow the car?
- Yes, I'm going to ask our breakdown service mechanic to tow it here.
- How long will I have to wait before it's here?
- It will take about an hour, I think. You can wait in the refreshment room until the car is here.

engine

engine trouble

breakdown

repair

mechanic

tyre

service

flat

Immediate = very quick.

I had a breakdown = something went wrong with my car.

Trouble = disorder.

The car is in order = all right.

The car is out of order = not working properly.

Who is that man? I don't know who that man is.

Who are those people? They are the engineers who teach in our school.

Whose house is that? That is my brother's house.

This is the man (whom) we meet every day on our way to school.

Where are you going? I'm going where you are coming from.

A short story

Two cross-eyed people collided with each other in the street.

“Why aren’t you going where you’re looking?”, said one of them.

“And why aren’t you looking where you are going?”, answered the other.

To collide — collision.

To meet and hit = to collide.

LESSON NINETEEN

A passenger ship sailed into dense fog outside the port of Marseilles yesterday. Because of the fog she collided with a warship. She got a hole in the port bow under the water line. As a result the forward hold rapidly filled with water so that the vessel could not continue on her course. The captain ordered the wireless operator to send a distress call and ask for tug boat assistance. Half an hour later, two tugs arrived on the spot and towed the vessel into Marseilles. Luckily there was no panic among the passengers and they all landed safely.

distress call	fog
dense fog	warship man-of-war
port bow	starboard bow
water line	load line
on the spot	tug boat assistance

To steam into fog = to move into an area of fog.

A fast vessel steams at more than fifteen miles an hour.

Dense — density.

The fog caused the collision. (The fog was the cause of the collision).

We speak of a forward hold and an after hold.

Panic = fear.

Rapid = quick.

Safe — safely — safety (to travel safely or in safety).

Answer these questions :

1. When did the vessel steam into dense fog?
2. Where did the accident happen?

3. What did the passenger ship collide with ?
4. What damage did the passenger ship receive ?
5. What was the cause of the collision ?
6. Who ordered the wireless operator to send a distress signal ?
7. How long did the tug boats take to sail to the scene of the accident ?
8. Did the passengers land safely ?

Opposites

expensive	cheap
high	low
tall	short
light	dark
light	heavy
port bow	starboard bow
forward hold	after hold
quick	slow
safe	unsafe

Make sentences using the words in the above list.

Adverb Order

He arrived at Piraeus by ship at 5.00 P.M. yesterday.

He went to France in 1939.

The train arrived late this morning.

We shall meet you outside the custom - house at five o'clock tomorrow.

We are going to Italy for five days on Monday.

certain	uncertain
life	death
to be alive	to be dead
difficult	easy

We form many nouns from adjectives by adding -ness, e.g.

good	goodness
bad	badness
pretty	prettiness
small	smallness
quiet	quietness
dark	darkness
happy	happiness

But Note :

strong	strength
long	length
wide	width
broad	breadth
difficult	difficulty
lucky	luck
new	news (also newness)

Use the following words in sentences :

quickly, loud, above, below, absent, present, width, difficulty, news (note that "news" takes a singular verb), happiness, darkness, length, luck.

A short story

A bulletin board outside a church announced next Sunday's sermon: "Do you know what hell is?" A boy scout who read the notice wrote underneath, "Come and hear our new organist."



LESSON TWENTY

Free-board is the part of the vessel which is above the water line. Draught (or draft) is the depth below the water line. The greatest width of the hull is the beam of the ship. We refer to the various decks as follows: the upper deck or weather deck or the promenade deck (of a passenger ship); the main deck; the middle deck; the lower deck. Large ships have more decks, e.g. flush-deck, forecastle, bridge house and poop-deck, quarter-deck, awning-deck, spar-deck, 'tween-deck, etc.

free - board	draught or draft	beam
upper deck	weather deck	promenade deck
main deck	middle deck	lower deck
forecastle	quarter-deck	'tween-deck
awning-deck	flush-deck	

'Tween deck = the deck between two other decks.

up - upper - uppermost.

low - lower - lowest.

A spar-deck is an upper deck extending from bow to stern, including quarter-deck and forecastle.

A flush-deck is one that forms a continuous surface.

A poop-deck is a raised deck at the stern.

Answer these questions :

1. What is free - board ?
2. How do we refer to the various decks of a ship ?

3. What is a promenade deck ?
4. What is the beam of a ship ?

A short story

“I notice that in telling about that fish you caught you vary the size of it for different listeners.”

“Yes, I never tell a man more than I think he will believe.”

To vary = to change.

To catch / caught.

To tell / told.

To think / thought.

At the Left-luggage Office

A traveller can leave his luggage at the left-luggage office in a station until he finds a hotel to avoid carrying it about with him.

Traveller : “I want to leave some luggage here for a few hours.”

Left-luggage clerk : “How many pieces of luggage have you ?”

Traveller : “I have four suitcases and a trunk. I will collect them about eight o'clock this evening.”

Left-luggage clerk : “Here is your ticket. It costs four shillings.”

Traveller : “Here it is. Thank you.”

The words “luggage”, “advice”, “news”, “information”, “furniture”, and “knowledge”, have no plural form, e.g.

What is the news today ?

How much is your luggage ?

His information was useful.



He gives advice to the students.

Her knowledge of French is very good.

But Note :

I have two pieces of luggage.

I need a piece of furniture.

This is a useful piece of advice.

That is an interesting piece of news.

Answer these questions :

1. Where can a traveller leave his luggage until he finds a hotel?
 2. How much does it cost to leave three pieces of luggage at the left-luggage office?
 3. What information can one get from a travel agency?
 4. How much luggage do you take with you when you travel?
 5. Is there any news today?
-

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

If you wish to travel by ship you can apply to a travel agency for information. Nowadays in most large cities steamship companies have agents who sell steamship tickets and give information about accommodation and sailing times to the prospective traveller. A modern ocean liner provides every possible comfort, e.g. cabin berths, lounges, swimming-pools, cinemas, etc. They also provide ample deck space for sports. Before the war ocean liners had three classes of passage: first, second and steerage class. Now we speak of first class, cabin class and tourist class. Travelling deck class is very cheap for you do not pay for a cabin or for any meals. The rates vary according to the accommodation and according to the steamer. It's best to book your passage on board a passenger ship in advance so that you may be sure to find the right accommodation.

travel agency	steamship company	accommodation
sailing times	ocean liner	cabin
berth	lounge	

To apply to a travel agency = to go to a travel agency.

A rule applies to a case (concerns).

A berth is a bed on board a ship.

A berth is also a place in a harbour where a ship may anchor.

A captain must always give another vessel a wide berth.

(A captain must always leave a lot of room for the other vessels).

To berth a ship = to make a ship fast.

A lounge is a sitting-room.

Ample deck space = a lot of deck space.

Space = room.

Three classes of travel and accommodation = three classes of passage.

The rates = the prices.

According to the accommodation = depending on the accommodation.

In advance = before.

A bunk is a berth.

A hammock is a swinging berth.

Answer these questions :

1. Where can you get information from if you want to travel?
2. Where do you get the sailing times from?
3. What kind of accommodation do passenger ships provide?
4. Which is the cheapest way of travelling by ship?
5. Why is it so cheap?
6. What is a berth?
7. Does travelling deck class include any meals on board?
8. Why is it necessary for a traveller to book his passage on board a passenger-ship in advance?

A short story

Mr. X.: "I see you still travel first class, Mr. K."

Mr. K.: "Yes, because if I travel second class I meet all my creditors."

The verb "to get"

It's getting late. I have to go now.

It's getting colder. I need an overcoat.

At what time does the bus get to Brighton?

How are you getting on with your English?

I'm getting on well, thank you.

To get on = to progress.



LESSON TWENTY-TWO

In addition to the deck-officers there are also four engine officers on board a medium-sized ship. Very large liners employ more engineers: chief engineer, senior second engineer, junior second engineer, senior third engineer, and so on. The boatswain is in charge of the crew, boats, rigging, etc. He calls men to duty by blowing his whistle. The coxswain (or cox) is the person who steers a small boat (a boat that doesn't move under engine power), and is in charge of the crew. The chief steward is in charge of the stewards and the galley. Deck-hands or boys do all the odd jobs on board a ship, such as sweeping the floors, scrubbing the decks, cleaning dirty spaces, operating the windlass, manning the helm, working the davits, painting the ship. A purser is an officer on a passenger ship who keeps the accounts, has charge of stores and pays wages.

chief engineer

senior second engineer

rigging

junior second engineer

whistle

coxswain

engine power

chief steward

galley

deck hands

davits

windlass

purser

To employ = to use.

To be in charge of = to be responsible for.

Galley = ship's kitchen.

Wages = pay.

Salary = pay for* a month's work.



Answer these questions :

1. What do the main duties of a boatswain consist of ?
2. Who is in charge of the crew and petty officers on board ship ?
3. What does the work of a deck-hand consist of ?
4. What is the chief steward in charge of ?
5. Who keeps the accounts on a passenger ship ?

To clean something = to make it *clean*.

To pay money = to give money.

Pay = the money one gets for a certain amount of work.

To wish for something = to want something.

"I wish you a Happy New Year."

My best wishes for a Happy New Year.

I wish to *inform* you that the *information* I gave you in my last letter was correct.

Verbs and Nouns

to arrive	arrival
to provide	provision
to avoid	avoidance
to collect	collection
to advise	advice
to interest	interest
to think	thought
to notice	notice
to use	use (pronounced ju:s)
to steam	steam
to assist	assistance
to arrive	arrival
to depart	departure
to land	landing
to load	load or loading

to enter	entrance
to continue	continuation
to sail	sail or sailing

Adjectives : interesting—thoughtful—useful—continuous.

Rules of the road are regulations for the *avoidance* of collision at sea.

He takes an interest in reading plays.

Notice to mariners = advice to mariners.

The loading of the cargo took two hours. It was a load of grapes.

A landing-place is a place where people land.

That is an interesting thought.

There is provision for deck-class passengers on that ship.

To steam = to move under the power of steam.

There is a large collection of people on board an ocean liner.

Make sentences using the following words :

arrival, interest, interesting, departure, thoughtful, entrance, sail,
continuation, useful.

A short conversation

At the Hotel

Receptionist : "Good evening, sir."

Visitor : "Good evening. I want a single room for about a week."

Receptionist : "Yes, sir. We have a single room on the ground floor for eighteen shillings a day with breakfast."

Visitor : "All right, that will do. What time do you serve breakfast in the morning?"

Receptionist : "From seven-thirty to ten-thirty, sir."

Visitor : "Is there a telephone in my room?"

Receptionist : "Yes, sir. What is your name? Where do you come from?"

Visitor : "My name is Charles Jones and I come from Australia."

Receptionist : "What is your profession?"

Visitor : "Marine engineer."

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

A new Greek ship was built in Japan last month. Her particulars are as follows :

Gross Tonnage : 25,156

Nett Tonnage : 15,909

Speed : 17.3 knots.

Her officers and crew include :

master (1)	boatswain (1)
chief officer (1)	A.B.'s (8)
second officers (2)	deck-hands (3)
chief engineer (1)	oilers (3)
second engineer (1)	pumpman (1)
third engineer (1)	firemen (3)
apprentice deck officer (1)	wipers (2)
apprentice engineer (1)	steward (1)
apprentice wireless operator (1)	assistant stewards (3)
electrician (1)	cook (1)
	assistant cook (1)

in addition to - besides - except

Besides (or in addition to) my morning watch I have other duties on board the ship.

Besides (or in addition to) his scientific duties concerning the navigation of a vessel a captain has also administrative work to do. He has to conduct the ship's business as well as to be in charge of his officers and crew.

A short story

A Scotsman was so careful with his money that once when he was going up the stairs he took two steps at a time in order to save shoe leather and he ripped his trousers.

The verb "to keep"

This overcoat will keep you warm.

Keep it on all the time.

Keep off the grass.

Keep out.

Keep away from the road.

Keep clear of propellers.

Stand clear of the gates, they close automatically.

Give short-form answers to the followings :

1. Who discovered America ?
2. Who wrote "The Odyssey" ?
3. Who made that noise ?
4. Who wants to read ?
5. Who can come for a swim ?
6. Who has the pencil ?
7. Who will do the work ?
8. Whose book was that ?
9. What ship sailed into port last night ?

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

The cargo-liner "Poseidon", under the command of Captain Smith, will enter dry-dock tomorrow for a general survey. When she is ready (after two weeks) she will call at Genoa to load some cargo and take on some passengers. Her next port of call will be Patras and then she will sail to Piraeus by way of the Corinth Canal. In Piraeus, Captain Smith will get in touch with the ship-owners to arrange the ship's future sailing programme. If he finds time while in Piraeus, he will visit the Acropolis again before he undertakes his next voyage.

dry-dock

general survey

canal

To be under survey = to be under repair.

Canal = channel (the English Channel).

To get in touch with = to meet = to contact.

While = when.

Answer these questions :

1. Under whose command is the "Poseidon"?
2. When will she enter dry-dock ?
3. How long will she stay under repair ?
4. What is her port of destination ?
5. Who is responsible for the safe navigation of the "Poseidon"?
6. Who is in charge of the engine department ?
7. Who transmits and receives wireless messages on board the "Poseidon"?
8. What is Captain Smith going to do before he undertakes his next voyage ?

A conversation

(In the Restaurant)

Jane: "Where is the restaurant?"

Charles: "There it is, across the street."

Jane: "Let's go to that table by the window. Here is the menu. It gives the price of each dish. A normal meal, lunch or dinner, costs about eight shillings. They serve breakfast, too."

Charles: "How much is breakfast?"

Jane: "In this restaurant it doesn't cost more than five shillings."

Charles: "Waiter!"

Waiter: "What can I do for you, sir?"

Charles (to Jane): "What will you have?"

Jane: "I'll have a portion of roast meat with a mixed salad and a cup of coffee."

Charles: "I'm very hungry. I'll have a ham omelette to start with, and a beefsteak to follow."

Waiter: "Anything to drink, sir?"

Charles: "A bottle of red wine, please."

Waiter (a quarter of an hour later): "I wish you a good appetite."

Charles: "Here's to your health [or to you], Jane."

Jane: "To you Charles."

Charles: "Oh, it's delicious. Help yourself to some omelette, Jane."

(Later)

Charles: "Waiter, may we have the bill, please?"

Waiter: "Here it is, sir, twenty-five shillings."

Charles: "Here is the money. Please keep the change."

Jane: "This sort of meal doesn't cost more than fifteen shillings in a self-service restaurant."

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

Phillips got up, dressed and went to the bridge to take over the watch. He familiarized himself with the ship's position. He read the night order book and signed it. He checked the barometer and thermometer readings, compared them with the log-book entries to find the atmospheric changes. Then he noted the speed and course; he had a look at the compass and made sure that the lights were on.

ship's position

compass

log-book

entry

barometer

thermometer

readings

To make an entry in a book = to note something in a book.

To have a look = to look.

To find out = to discover.

To make sure = to be sure.

He familiarized himself with the position = he found out the position.

Put the above passage into the Present Tense.

Put the above passage into the Future Tense.

Answer these questions :

1. What did Phillips do before he went to the navigating bridge to relieve the watch ?
2. Why did he check the barometer and thermometer readings ?
3. What did he compare them with ?
4. Why did he have a look at the compass ?
5. Who relieved the bridge watch ?

Reflexive or Emphasizing Pronouns

While I was shaving this morning I cut *myself*.

Be careful, or you may hurt *yourself*.

Let him do the work *himself*.

Let her go by *herself*.

An automatic machine works by *itself*.

We wash *ourselves* every morning.

Help *yourselves* to some food.

They cut *themselves* by mistake.

Put in the correct reflexive or emphasizing pronouns :

1. I made the cake by
2. They helped to the food.
3. He climbed the mountain by
4. A ship sails by
5. An aeroplane flies by
6. Don't cut
7. Don't hurt

A short story

George, a fourteen-year-old boy, helped in the grocer's for a month, but he wasn't a fast worker. In fact, he moved very slowly. One day the grocer called out to him: "George, is there anything you can do fast?" "I get tired fast," said George.

"light"

Can you give me a light, please?

Remember, No Smoking!

To light a cigarette is the opposite of to put out a cigarette.

To light a fire is the opposite of to extinguish a fire.

(fire-extinguisher).

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

There are basically three kinds of boats : sailing, rowing, and power boats. A sailing-boat uses sails for her propulsion, a rowing-boat oars, and a power boat an engine. A scull is a short light oar that we use at the stern of a boat. For small flat-bottomed boats in shallow waters we use poles. Loom, shaft and blade are the three parts of an oar. Oars rest on rowlocks. A bank of oars means the oars of one side of the boat. We speak of a single-banked or a double-banked boat. Oarsmen sit on thwarts. The keel forms the backbone of a boat. Bottom boards are planks which form the floors of a boat. The gunwale (or gunnel) is the upper edge of the side of a boat. Other terms include : plughole, strake, stem, sternpost, transom, rudder, tiller.

bank	keel	boards	planks	oars
sculls	loom	shaft	blade	gunwale
rudder	tiller	power boat	rowing-boat	

To propel – propulsion – propeller.

To row – rowing – rower or oarsman.

“Shallow water” is the opposite of “deep water”.

“Bottom” is the opposite of “top”.

Answer these questions :

1. What does a sailing boat use for her propulsion ?
2. What does a rowing-boat use for her propulsion ?
3. How many kinds of oars can you name ?
4. What forms the backbone of a vessel ?
5. What do we call the upper edge of the side of a small boat ?
6. Can you describe the three parts of an oar ?

Prepositions

Walk *across* the street (to the other side of the street).

The school is just *across* the street.

The *cross-channel* ferry sails across the channel.

Walk *along* the street (walk onwards).

The two vessels are *alongside* each other.

B comes *after* A.

A comes *before* B.

Before leaving (or before you leave) remember to telephone me.

After getting home he washed himself.

An optimist is a man who sees a light where there is none; a
pessimist comes along and blows it out.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

George Papas went to the engine room to relieve the engineer from his watch. He checked the steering engine for oil level, bearing temperatures, unusual sounds, etc. He noted the temperatures of the refrigeration equipment, overheating of pumps, and he checked the automatic control and smoothness of operation. He examined the main engine for unusual sounds, bearing temperatures, and oil flow. He examined all auxiliary machinery and checked the bilges. He made sure that all gauge readings were normal. He blew down boiler-room water gauge glass and checked all instruments and controls. Finally he read the log to learn from the engineer he relieved of any conditions that concerned his watch.

steering engine

oil level

bearing

temperature

automatic control

oil flow

gauge

bilge

instrument

gauge readings

auxiliary machinery

refrigeration equipment

To check = to control or examine.

The nouns from the above verbs are :- check, control, examination.

Smooth - smoothness.

Main propulsive machinery / auxiliary machinery.

The machinery in that ship is new.

The machines are in order.

Concerning the watch = about the watch.

Final - finally.

"Usual" is the opposite of "unusual".

Answer these questions :

1. Who (or whom) did George Papas relieve ?
2. What did he check the steering engine for ?
3. What did he note ?
4. Why did he examine the main engine ?
5. What instruments did he examine ?
6. Why did he read the log-book ?
7. Why did he have a look at the gauges ?

Now describe the duties of an engineer when he relieves the engine-room watch.

I can - I could - I shall be able

Mr. X. is learning to speak Norwegian now.

He will be able to speak Norwegian in three years.

He is also learning Italian.

He will be able to speak Italian in two years or so.

We speak of a pair of pincers, compasses, scissors, glasses, shoes, trousers, etc.

I need a pair of binoculars for observing the coast.

I need my glasses because it is too sunny.

Pass me the pincers, please.

Yesterday I bought a pair of shoes.

We use the word "pair" to describe a single article consisting of two parts.

But Note :

I need a couple of books.

Give me a *glass* of water, please.

Glass is mineral.

Plurals

schoolroom

schoolrooms

bus driver

bus drivers

woman driver

women drivers

watch

watches

mother - in - law

mothers - in - law

A short story

Mr. Charles told his small son one day that we are here in the world to help others. "Then, what are others here for?" his son asked.

The Past Tenses of the verbs "keep", "blow", "sweep", "find", "undertake", and "cut", are : **kept, blew, swept, found, undertook, cut.**

Use the following words in sentences :

glasses, shoes, watches, while, if.

Now put the reading-text of lesson twenty-seven into the Present Tense.
The first sentence must start like this :

George Papas goes to the engine-room

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

These are some code signals :

I am undergoing a speed trial.

Keep clear of me. I am manoeuvring with difficulty.

I am directing my course to starboard.

I am directing my course to port.

I am disabled. Communicate with me.

I require a pilot.

I am going to send a message by semaphore.

Man overboard.

My vessel is healthy and I request free pratique.

Do not pass ahead of me.

I require medical assistance.

You are standing into danger.

The way is off my ship; you may feel your way past me.

My engines are going at full speed astern.

To undergo a speed trial = to make a speed trial.

Disabled = unable to move.

Communicate with me = get in touch with.

To request = to ask.

Keep clear of me = keep away from me.

I require medical assistance = I need a doctor.

The way is off my ship = I am not moving.

You may feel your way past me = you may pass me.

Nouns from Verbs

to try	trial	to direct	direction
to communicate	communication	to request	request
to require	requirement		

Some Adjectives

That's a *direct* train.

Navigation is *dangerous* in this area.

The sky is *clear*.

Some Adverbs

Speak more *clearly*, please.

The train goes *direct* or *directly* to Euston.

Do not live *dangerously*.

Every

Ships of all kinds sail into the port of Piraeus every day.

Everyone (or everybody) here knows that money is not everything.

Everywhere we sail we meet Greek sailors.

Some

I need some money today.

Somebody (or someone) could lend me some money.

I need something to write with.

I remember seeing this *salvage boat* somewhere before.

Sometime next year I am going to join a ship.

In a big port one sometimes sees salvage boats.

Any

Any is used instead of *a*, *an*, *one*, or *some*, in interrogative and negative sentences.

I like some of them. Do you like any of them?

No, I don't like any of them.

Is there anybody below? No, there isn't anybody below.



Did you see any tug boats anywhere near here yesterday? No,
I didn't see any anywhere.

Has anyone seen the "Queen Mary"?

Did the pilot forget anything on board yesterday? No, he didn't
forget anything.

Nobody, Nothing, Nowhere, None

There was **nobody** on board the freighter when she sank.

Nothing can make him forget the pleasant time he had in mid-ocean
during one of his voyages to the United States of America.

A vessel of more than five hundred tons gross weight can sail
nowhere without having a wireless operator on board.

None of them is the marine engineer we want to see.

I like **none** of these books.

Did you see her? No, I saw **nobody**.

Did you see any? No, I saw **none** (or I didn't see any).

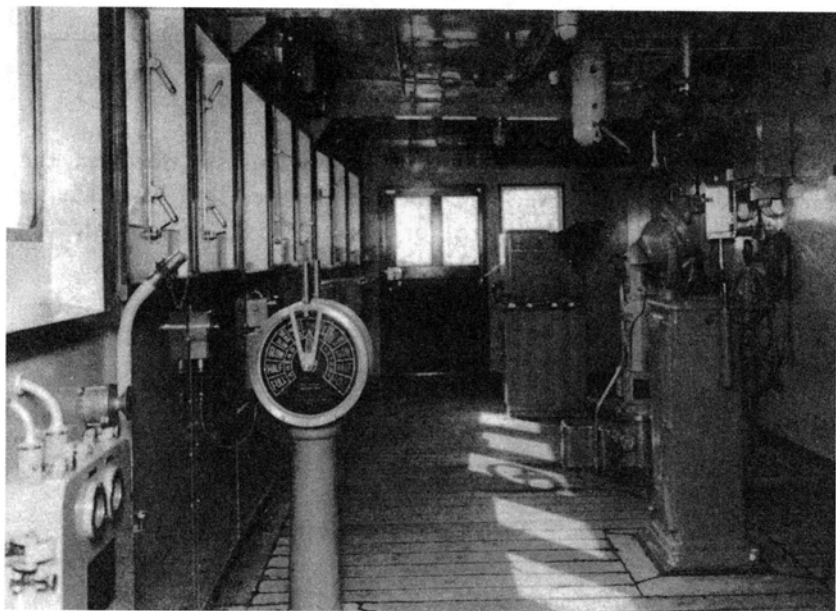
Answer the following questions in the negative as in this example :

Where are you going? Nowhere.

1. Who are you talking to?
2. How much did it cost?
3. Who did you meet?
4. Who told you that?
5. What did you get?
6. Who did you give it to?
7. What did you say?
8. Where did you sail to?
9. What message did you send?
10. Where will you meet your friends?

A short story

A sailor went into the barber's shop and sat down in the chair. "Give me a shave," he said. The barber told him that he was too far down in the chair for a shave. "All right," said the sailor with a sigh, "then give me a haircut."



LESSON TWENTY-NINE

As soon as the pilot came on board the men took in the gangway. The pilot, the master, and the helmsman were on the bridge. The pilot gave the command to the engine-room telegraph, "Engines stand by". The men stood by fore and aft; they let go the breast ropes first, the stern ropes and aft spring next and then gradually the head ropes and forward spring. When the above operations were over and the vessel was well into the fairway (navigable channel), the pilot gave the order, "Full speed astern". He manoeuvred the ship past the breakwater, then he boarded the pilot boat that took him back to port. When a vessel cannot get under way under her own engine power the above operations are not necessary because a tug boat can take her in tow.

gangway	stand by	let go
breast ropes	stern ropes	head ropes
full speed astern	manoeuvre	breakwater
pilot - boat	navigable channel	

To board the boat = to go on board the boat.

To take in tow = to tow or pull.

To stand by = to be ready for action.

Gradual - gradually = little by little.

To manoeuvre = to perform manoeuvres.

A vessel is under way = a vessel is moving.

either or, neither nor, too, so

They are **either** French or German.

They aren't French or German. They are Swedish.

They are **neither** French nor German.

He is here. His son is here, **too** (or **so** is his son).

He is not here. His son is not here, **either** (or **Neither** is his son,
or **nor** is his son).

He speaks good French. Peter speaks good French, **too** (or **so** *does*
Peter).

He doesn't speak good French. Peter doesn't speak good French,
either (or **nor** does Peter).

He went to London last year. We went to London, **too** (or **so** did we).

He didn't go to London last year. We didn't go to London, **either**
(or **nor** did we, or **neither** did we).

He is **either** in Paris or in London.

He is **neither** in Paris nor in London.

I won't sail to Liverpool next week. Neither will my family.

We didn't keep look-out last week. Neither did you (or nor did you).

We will take bearings in half an hour. So will they.

Use either, or, neither, nor, too, or so as required :

1. He doesn't understand a word of Italian. does his brother.
2. We sailed to Japan last week. did our friends.
3. Chinese is not a European language. is Japanese.
4. French is an interesting language. is Greek.
5. Mr. Jones doesn't like swimming. His daughter doesn't like swimming
6. English is not an easy language. is German.
7. He didn't fly to Madrid yesterday. did I.
8. He swam across the Channel last year. did I.
9. We won't eat before we start. will he.
10. We have been to Spain several times. have they.
11. You haven't piloted a ship yet. have I.
12. He has just taken observations of the stars. have I.

A short story

Fire Below

Question: "Where on a tanker carrying 100,000 barrels of gasoline are you most likely to have a fire?"

Answer: "In the quarters."

Question: "Where in the quarters?"

Answer: "In mattresses or in wastepaper baskets."



Question : "From what?"

Answer : "Smoking."

Question : "How do you know this?"

Answer : "The record tells us so."

barrel

gasoline

quarters

records

LESSON THIRTY

- Hello Jane. How are you?
- Charles and I are going to Greece for our holidays next week. I went to a travel agency this morning for information and they gave me the train times to Venice and the boat times from Venice to Piræus. We take the morning train from Victoria Station. It starts at 7.00 A.M. We get to Dover at 8.45 A.M. Then at 9.20 A.M. we go on board the Cross-Channel ferry that will take us to Calais. When we arrive at Calais we go by train to Paris where we break our journey for one day. Then we travel by train direct to Venice. In Venice we have two or three hours to have a look at the canals again before we board the Greek passenger steamer.
- You are lucky to be travelling at this time of the year. I was in Greece three years ago. I had a wonderful time. I followed a different route. I went by train all the way to Brindisi, and from there I sailed across to Patras on the ferry-boat. From Patras I went to Athens by coach.

travel agency

cross - channel ferry

canal

ferry - boat

To break the journey = to interrupt the journey.

The word "start" can be a noun or a verb, e.g. We make an early start when we go to the beach.

To break the journey *or* to have a break in the journey.

The Past Tense of the verb "to break" is "broke".

Answer these questions :

1. Where did they take the boat times from?
2. At what time does the train start from Victoria Station?

3. When do they get to Dover ?
4. How can one travel from Brindisi to Athens ?
5. How long does the ferry-boat take to sail from Brindisi to Patras ?

Describe in a short paragraph a trip that you took last year.

neither nor

either or

Either this one **or** that one will be the right word (either the one or the other).

Neither this one **nor** that one will be the right word.

Neither of the two words will be the right word.

I like **neither** of the two books (or I don't like **either** of the two books).

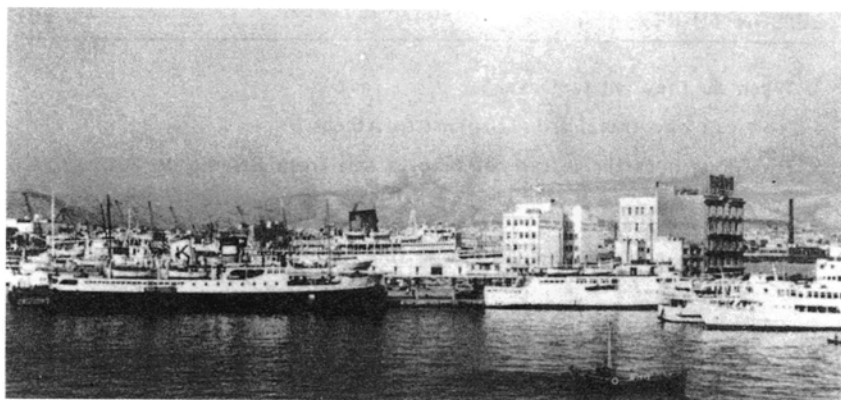
I like **none** of those three books.

Answer the following questions in the negative :

Example : Which of these two books is yours ? **Neither.**

Which of the three row - boats is his ? **None.**

1. Which of these ships sails to Canada ?
2. Which of these two books is the one that you like ?
3. Which do you prefer, this one or that one ?
4. Which of the two brothers did you meet ?
5. Which of them swims well, George or Margaret ?
6. Which of them swims better, George or Margaret ?



LESSON THIRTY-ONE

We say that a vessel is under way when she is not at anchor or made fast to a dock. A vessel moving through the water has "way" on her; when she is moving ahead she is making "headway"; when she is moving astern she is making "sternway". When a vessel has sufficient speed for her rudder to have effect she has "steerage way". If the wind blows a vessel sideways while she is moving ahead she makes "leeway".

to cast anchor

to weigh anchor

at anchor

sternway

to make fast

steerage way

to drop anchor

to pull up the anchor

headway

leeway

To make a vessel fast = to tie her up.

To have effect = to be able to act.

Sufficient speed = enough speed.

Answer these questions:

1. When do we say that a vessel is "under way"?
2. When do we describe a vessel as having "way" on her?
3. When is a vessel making "headway" and when "sternway"?
4. What is "steerage way"?
5. When does a vessel make "leeway"?

A visit to a doctor at his consulting-room

Doctor: "Hello, what's the matter?"

Patient: "I'm not feeling very well, doctor."

Doctor: "What's your temperature?"

Patient: "This morning it was 38° (degrees) centigrade; last night it was 39°."

Doctor: "Have you a sore throat or any pain in your chest?"

Patient: "I have a sore throat. It hurt me all day yesterday."

Doctor: "Open your mouth. Yes, you have tonsillitis. Let me take your temperature. Put the thermometer in your mouth."

(after two minutes)

"It's 38.5°C. I'll write out a prescription. You take it to a drugstore (or chemist's shop) to get the medicine. You take five tablets daily after meals. I hope you will be all right tomorrow. Take it easy, it's nothing serious."

To prescribe = to write out a prescription.

The Past Tense of the verb "to hurt" is "hurt"

Symbols and abbreviations used in Mathematics

plus (+)	minus (—)	multiplied by (×)
	divided by (÷)	

To add – addition.

To subtract – subtraction.

To multiply – multiplication.

To divide – division.

To find the area of a circle we multiply the square of the radius by π (the radius is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the diameter).

greater than	$>$	less than	$<$	equal to	$=$
not equal to	\neq	infinity	∞	parentheses	()
brackets	[]	braces	{ }		

Some terms of Plane Geometry

triangle	perpendicular	parallel	angle
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Units of measurement

1 inch = 2.54 cm (centimetres).

1 foot = 12 inches (1', 12").

1 fathom = 6 feet.

1 yard = 3 feet.

1 cable = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a nautical mile.

1 nautical mile = 6,080 feet or 2,000 yards.

1 knot is equal to a speed of one nautical mile per hour, e.g. A ship steams at ten knots (Don't say "ten knots per hour").

Answer these questions :

1. What remains if you subtract twenty - three from thirty - two ?
2. What are six times seven ?
3. What is the answer if you add two to three ?
4. What answer do you get if you divide six by two ?
5. What answer do you get if you multiply eleven by ten ?

A short story

An absent-minded traveller went to the station to see his wife off. He gave her a shilling and kissed the porter good-bye.

Opposites

absent	present
absence	presence

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

An American lives in America and speaks American English. A Greek lives in Greece and speaks Greek. A Dane comes from Denmark and speaks Danish. A Swede comes from Sweden and speaks Swedish. France is a country in the centre of Europe. Russia is in Asia and in Europe. The Mediterranean washes the south coast of France. The Atlantic washes the west coast of France. The Mediterranean washes the southern part of Greece. The English Channel separates England from France. The Corinth Canal connects the mainland of Greece to the Peloponnesus. The Suez Canal forms a waterway between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean.

COUNTRY	NATIVE	NATIONALITY
Australia	Australian	Australian
Belgium	Belgian	Belgian
Brazil	Brazilian	Brazilian
Canada	Canadian	Canadian
Denmark	Dane	Danish
Egypt	Egyptian	Egyptian
Finland	Finn	Finnish
France	Frenchman	French
England	Englishman	English
India	Indian	Indian
West Indies	West Indian	West Indian
Italy	Italian	Italian
Yugoslavia	Yugoslav	Yugoslav (or Yugoslavian)
Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian
Rumania	Rumanian	Rumanian
Germany	German	German
Czechoslovakia	Czech	Czech
Japan	Japanese	Japanese

Mexico	Mexican	Mexican
Holland (The Netherlands)	Dutchman	Dutch
New Zealand	New Zealander	New Zealand
Norway	Norwegian	Norwegian
Poland	Pole	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
Russia	Russian	Russian
Spain	Spaniard	Spanish
Sweden	Swede	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss	Swiss
South America	South American	South American
Asia	Asian	Asian
Europe	European	European
Persia	Persian	Persian
Turkey	Turk	Turkish
China	Chinese	Chinese

Some main ports in various continents

Africa : Alexandria, Casablanca, Algiers, Cape Town, Lagos.

North America : New York, Boston, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto,
Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, Galveston,
New Orleans.

Central America : Tampico, Port of Spain.

South America : Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Bahia
(or San Salvador).

Asia : Haifa, Abadan, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore,
Hong Kong, Yokohama.

Australasia : Sydney, Brisbane, Wellington.

Europe : Rotterdam, London, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Leningrad,
Liverpool, Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Venice, Piraeus,
Constantinople.

Principal Products

Tobacco, olive-oil, dried fruit, wines, grapes, timber, textiles, mineral products, manufactured goods, electrical equipment, fertilizers, cereals (maize, barley and wheat), glassware, paper, wood-pulp, spirits, coal, metal goods, pulse, fish, wool, iron, steel, metals, tinned fish, tinned goods, rice, nuts, machinery, foodstuffs, precision instruments, chemicals, lumber, automobiles, vehicles, oars, poultry, live cattle, copper, aluminium, silver, lead, zinc, gold, petroleum, agricultural produce, leather goods, cotton, hides, rubber, hardwoods, drugs, molasses, frozen products, whale oil, skins, spices, pig iron, acids.

Answer these questions :

1. What language do the inhabitants of Mexico speak ?
2. Where does a Dane come from ?
3. What language do the people of Hungary speak ?
4. In which country do the Dutch live ?
5. What language do the inhabitants of Finland speak ?
6. Where is the Suez Canal ?
7. What route does one follow to sail from Piraeus to New York ?
8. What are the names of the Scandinavian countries ?
9. Where is the Panama Canal ?
10. Where did Alexander the Great come from ?
11. What are the main products of Greece ?
12. Which sea separates France from England ?
13. Which canal connects the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean ?
14. What route can a ship follow in order to sail from Piraeus to Yokohama ?

The Greeks speak Greek. The Germans speak German.



The Greek people live in Greece.

What are you? I am a Greek (or I am Greek).

The French speak French.

The Italians (or the Italian people) speak Italian.

The Japanese speak Japanese.

A short story

What is the difference between an Irishman, a Scotsman and an Englishman?

Well, on leaving a train an Englishman doesn't look back at all. An Irishman looks back to see whether he has left anything behind; a Scotsman looks back to see whether anybody else has left anything.

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

By now I have had a cup of coffee at a coffee-house on the sea-front. I had a pleasant walk before. I met several friends of mine on my way here. One of them was going to meet his father. He is a captain on a large tanker (a super-tanker). In addition to the twelve officers under him he commands a crew of forty men. I have had a pleasant time today. Before I went to the coffee-house, I saw one of the biggest liners in the world. She was lying outside the port of Phreatys.

sea-front

super-tanker

What to say at the customs

Customs Officer : "Are all these bags yours, sir?"

Visitor : "Yes they are all mine."

Customs Officer : "Have you been to England before?"

Visitor : "Yes, I've been here twice before. I was here in 1955 and 1961."

Customs Officer : "Will you please read this notice carefully?"

Visitor : "Thank you."

Customs Officer : "Do you understand the notice?"

Visitor : "Yes, I do. There are only one or two words I don't understand."

Customs Officer : "You must declare anything you have with you which is new. Also you must declare anything in your luggage that is not for your own use."

Visitor : "I see. I have got some presents. I have got a bottle of cognac and some cigarettes."

Customs Officer : "Will you show them to me, please?"

Visitor : "Yes, here they are."

Customs Officer : "Oh, yes, only a small quantity of brandy, but you have more cigarettes than the regulations allow you free of duty. You will have to pay duty on those. That will be one pound, sir."

duty

custom house

notice

The main parts of the verb "to lie" are :

lie, lay, lain.

to lie — lying

to tie — tying

to die — dying

To declare = declaration (to make a declaration).

To command = to give a command.

To pay import or export duty = to pay tax.

To be on duty = to have work to do on a ship.

A deck-officer has to be on the navigating bridge when on duty.

A wireless officer has got to be in the wireless room when he is on duty.

When an engineer has finished his engine room watch he is *off* duty.

The three principal parts of verbs are :

**The Present
Tense**

**The Past
Tense**

**The Past
Participle**

carry
sail
live

carried
sailed
lived

carried
sailed
lived

The merchant vessel carried the goods from Piraeus to England.
The ferryboat sailed across the Channel in one and a half hours
yesterday.
We lived in England in 1961.

To form the **Present Perfect Tense** we use “**have**” with the **Past Participle** of the verb we wish to use.

This vessel has carried goods all over the world.
This ferryboat has sailed across the Channel many times.
I have lived in England for three years.
I went to England in 1958, and I lived there for three years.
In 1961 I left England.
Have you ever sailed the Atlantic Ocean? No, I haven't sailed the
Atlantic Ocean yet.
Have you ever travelled in the Mediterranean? Yes, I have. I went
on a trip to Crete last year.
Have you ever seen a cable ship? Yes, I have. I saw one last
month.

We use the **Past Tense** to express an action in the past when the time is definite, e.g. I visited Egypt last year.

The **Present Perfect Tense** expresses an action in the past when the time of the action is indefinite, e.g. I have been to England. I have seen the “Queen Elizabeth”.

But Note :

I went to England last year.
I saw the “Queen Elizabeth” in 1959.



Have you ever played tennis? No, I haven't.

Have you ever played water - polo? Yes, I have played many times.

I last played water - polo last Sunday.

A short story

Once there was a sailor who learned to play the piano because his glass of beer used to fall off his violin.

We speak of : a friend of mine.

a friend of yours.

a friend of his, hers.

a friend of ours.

a friend of theirs.

That book is mine.

It is my book.

This book is theirs.

It is their book.

Here are the main parts of some irregular verbs

be
begin
buy
bring
come
cut
do

was
began
bought
brought
came
cut
did

been
begun
bought
brought
come
cut
done

drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
feel	felt	felt
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
eat	ate	eaten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hear	heard	heard .

Question Phrases

- Lessons have not started yet, have they?
They haven't bought the house yet, have they?
He hasn't brought the money yet, has he?
He has never been to France, has he?
You have not driven much, have you?
You haven't forgotten me, have you?
You did not hear the noise of the collision, did you?
You aren't feeling well today, are you?
You won't go on a trip next week, will you?
You weren't on board yesterday, were you?
You haven't heard the news, have you?
You don't eat fish, do you?
You won't take my watch from me, will you?
You have never sailed the Pacific, have you?
You have never taken bearings, have you?
You have never taken soundings, have you?
He has never repaired an engine, has he?
He has never transmitted signals, has he?

He will never make a good sailor, will he?

They won't learn to be good sailors easily, will they?

It isn't easy to be a good sailor, is it?

You didn't obey the captain last week, did you?

You don't understand the meaning of "chivalry", do you? No,
I don't.

The vessel hasn't arrived yet, has she? No, she hasn't.

You don't speak Chinese, do you? No, I don't.

You haven't been to Hong Kong, have you? No, I haven't.

You won't embark tonight, will you? No, I won't embark tonight.

The passengers haven't disembarked yet, have they? No, they
haven't.

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR

The captain wrote in the ship's log-book : "Mate was drunk today."
After sobering up, the mate went to the captain to ask him to strike out his entry. "It's the first time in my life (that) I have been drunk and I promise never to do it again," he said. "In this log we write only the truth," the captain said. The next day it was the mate's turn to keep the log-book and he wrote in it : "The captain was sober today."

A log is an apparatus for measuring the speed of a vessel.

A log or log-book is a book in which the deck-officer of the watch records the events that take place during his term of duty, e.g. the speed of the vessel, her position, the weather and other events connected with the sailing of the vessel.

To sober up = to become sober.

"Sober" is the opposite of "drunk."

To promise = to give a promise.

The main parts of the verb "to strike" are :

strike, struck, struck.

Answer these questions :

1. What did the captain write in the log-book ?
2. When did the mate ask the captain to strike out his entry ?
3. What did the mate say to the captain ?
4. What did the captain answer ?
5. What did the mate write in the log-book when his turn came ?

6. Which do you think was right, the captain or the mate?

7. Why?

to be right

to be thirsty

to be afraid

to be wrong

to be warm

to be sleepy

to be hungry

to be cold

to be tired

If I work for ten hours running, **I shall be** very tired.

I don't like to be wrong.

If you stay in the water very long **you will be** cold.

You are wrong if you think that it is easy to conduct a ship.

The pilot was tired when he had to leave the ship.

Are you afraid that you will be very hungry during your long watch tomorrow?

Don't be afraid, I will help you.

Direct and Indirect Speech

The mate *said* to the captain, "I've never been drunk in my life."

This is an example of direct speech with the verb "to say".

What did you say to them? I said to them, "Clean the decks and then go below."

I asked them to clean the decks and go below. (*Indirect speech*)

I asked him to give me some money.

I asked him, "Can you give me some money, please?"

We form the **Present Perfect Continuous** by using "have been" with the **Present Participle** of the verb that we want to use, e.g.

How long have you been studying today?

I have been studying since seven in the morning.

How long have you studied engineering?

I have studied engineering for three hours.

How long have you been studying engineering today?

I have been studying (continuously) for three hours.

I have been in the sea for an hour now.

I have been swimming all the time. I feel very tired.

I joined my ship six months ago.

I have been working in the same ship for six months now (or I have been working in the same ship since last February).

Use "since" or "for" in the following sentences :

1. I started working the Hellas Company last month. I have been working for the same company one month now.

2. He started learning English in 1960. He has been learning English continuously seven years now.

(Now we are in 1967).

3. We have had nothing to eat six hours now.

4. We have had nothing to eat seven o'clock this morning.

5. The vessel has not arrived in New York yet. She has been sailing last night.

6. The vessel has not arrived in New York yet. She has been sailing one day now.

Some More Irregular Verbs

keep
blow

kept
blew

kept
blown



become	became	become
catch	caught	caught
break	broke	broken
build	built	built (a shipbuilder builds ships)
cost	cost	cost
find	found	found
freeze	froze	frozen
hang	hung	hung
hold	held	held
hit	hit	hit
learn	learned or learnt	learned or learnt
leave	left	left
make	made	made
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
meet	met	met

Another use of the Present Perfect Tense is to express an action that started in the past and continues into the present, e.g.

I came to Greece in 1961. Now we are in 1967, so I can say that I have been here since 1961, (or that I have been here for six years). I have been on board this ship for two weeks now (i.e. I came on board two weeks ago and I am still on board).

How long have you been on board this ship now ?

I have been on board this ship for three weeks now.

A short story

Margaret, a seven-year-old girl, is trying to force a raw potato into the dog's mouth.

"What are you doing to the dog?", asks her mother.

"I'm giving him something to eat, mother", she answers.



LESSON THIRTY-FIVE

More Signs and Abbreviations used in Mathematics

$^{\circ}$ degrees

ft = feet = foot

in = inch (es)

y^2 (y squared)

y^3 (y cubed)

$\sin y$ = the sine of y

\cos = cosine

\tan = tangent

\cot = cotangent

\sec = secant

cosec = cosecant

\log = logarithm

$\%$ = per cent

General Abbreviations

L, or (l) = length

W, or (w) = width

T, or (t) = thickness

D, or (d) = diameter or depth

R, or (r) = radius	p.s.i. = pounds per square inch
B, or (b) = breadth	kW = kilowatts
F, or (f) = force	AC = alternating current
W = weight	DC = direct current
P = pressure	GPM = gallons per minute
F = Fahrenheit	HP = horsepower
C = centigrade	IHP = indicated horse power
Hg = mercury	BHP = brake horse power
c.f.m. = cubic feet per metre	cc = cubic centimetres
r.p.m. = revolutions per minute	cm = centimetres
temp. = temperature	

A short conversation

Mr. X. goes to the barber's for a hair-cut

- Who is next, please?
- I believe it's my turn.
- I am sorry (that) I have kept you waiting so long. It has been a very busy day today. How do you want your hair cut?
- Medium, don't cut it too short at the sides. Just trim it up a little.
- How about on top?
- You can take a little off the top.
- That will be a dollar, please.

LESSON THIRTY-SIX

The new chief engineer took over his duties in the engine department of the ship after his predecessor had left. He continued the control of the engine department which his predecessor had been in charge of for two years. He completed the list of repairs that had to be done to the engine during the voyage from Rotterdam to New York. After the ship had sailed into New York port, he met the shipowner who had already flown to New York from Athens. The shipowner with the port engineer and the master of the vessel inspected the engines and the auxiliary machinery. They found that the repairs (that) the engineer had suggested were necessary and they docked the vessel for two weeks.

auxiliary machinery

port engineer

shipowner

engine department

To control = to command or to keep under control.

His predecessor = the engineer before him.

To take over duties = to take charge of.

He completed the list = he finished the list.

The completion of the list.

A shipowner is a man who owns ships.

The nouns from "inspect" and "suggest" are *inspection* and *suggestion*.

To dock the vessel = to put the vessel in dock.

Answer these questions :

1. Who took over after the chief engineer had left?
2. Why had the shipowner already flown to New York?
3. What did they find when they inspected the vessel?
4. How long did the vessel remain under repair?

We use the **Past Perfect Tense** or the **Past Perfect Continuous Tenses** to express an action that took place before another action in the past, e.g.

When the look-out came to relieve me at four this morning I had been keeping watch (or I had kept watch) for four hours.

When you telephoned me last night I had already studied my lesson.

When the ship arrived the shipowner had already flown to New York.

Negative Phrases

He has a lot of work, hasn't he?

It's a fine day, today, isn't it?

She was late, wasn't she?

They are here, aren't they?

The vessel has already loaded the goods, hasn't she?

You could speak French last year, couldn't you?

You ought to answer the letter, oughtn't you?

You will pull the boat ashore now, won't you?

You had visited the ship when we met last night, hadn't you?

You will remember me, won't you?

The passenger liner hasn't left yet, has she?

The passenger liner has already sailed, hasn't she?

Yes, she has.

Add tail-questions to the following :

1. They came by bus.
2. We had a wonderful breakfast.
3. The weather has been fine this week.



4. They do their work properly.
5. They will sail next month.
6. The steamer hasn't arrived yet.
7. They didn't finish their lesson last night.
8. They won't come on time.
9. The vessel hasn't been late.

Two short stories

At the Barber's

Barber: "Haven't I shaved you before, sir?"

Customer: "No, I got those scars during the war."

At the Restaurant

Customer: "Which do you recommend, boiled eggs or an omelette?"

Waiter: "Don't take the boiled eggs, they aren't fresh. Have an omelette instead; there are no eggs in it."

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN

Here we are at Calais. We left Paris at seven this morning. After travelling for two and a half hours we got here. In Paris the weather was rather warm although it was raining. We enjoyed our stay there very much. We saw some of the most important sights and we did some shopping, too. We did not forget to go up the Eiffel Tower or to visit the Louvre. Neither did we fail to go on a trip down the Seine on one of the river boats, nor to have a cup of coffee in one of the numerous cafés along the Champs Elysées. Now we are going to have a quick lunch before we go on board the ferry-boat that will take us across the Channel. Cross-Channel ferry-boats have high-powered engines to maintain a high speed of about 20 knots in all kinds of weather, because the weather is often rough.

ferry-boat

crossing

high-powered engines

rough

calm

to maintain a speed

Numerous cafés = many cafés.

To maintain a high speed = to go at high speed.

The crossing = the passage.

"Rough" is the opposite of "calm".

Answer these questions :

1. At what time did we leave Paris ?
2. How long did it take us to drive to Calais ?
3. What was the weather like in Paris ?
4. Which of the sights did we see ?
5. What did we do before we boarded the ferry-boat ?
6. Why have the ferry-boats high-powered engines ?
7. Is it easy for a vessel to maintain a high speed if the sea is rough ?

Some More Irregular Verbs

put	put	put
rise	rose	risen
read	read (pronounced red)	read (red)
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
say	said	said
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shut	shut	shut
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
strike	struck	struck
swim	swam	swum
teach	taught	taught
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written
understand	understood	understood
pay	paid	paid

Make sentences with the following verbs using various tenses :

to sink, to keep, to tell, to think, to throw, to run, to send, to stand, to understand.



enough**too**

The book is **too** difficult for you.

It's not easy **enough** for you to read.

It's too hot to work today.

It's so hot that you cannot work today (or It's not cool enough for you to work today).

You are still fourteen. You can't go to a navigation school (or You aren't old enough to go to a navigation school).

You are not strong enough to lift the anchor.

You are so weak that you cannot lift the anchor.

You are too weak to lift the anchor. (i.e. You are so weak that you cannot lift the anchor).

That's good *enough* for me.

He is well *enough* to go to school tomorrow.

(Enough follows an adjective or an adverb, but it may go before, or follow a noun).

e.g.

We haven't *enough* time to catch the train *or* we haven't time *enough* to catch the train.

Rewrite the following sentences using too instead of enough. Make any other necessary changes.

Example : You haven't got enough money to buy a car.

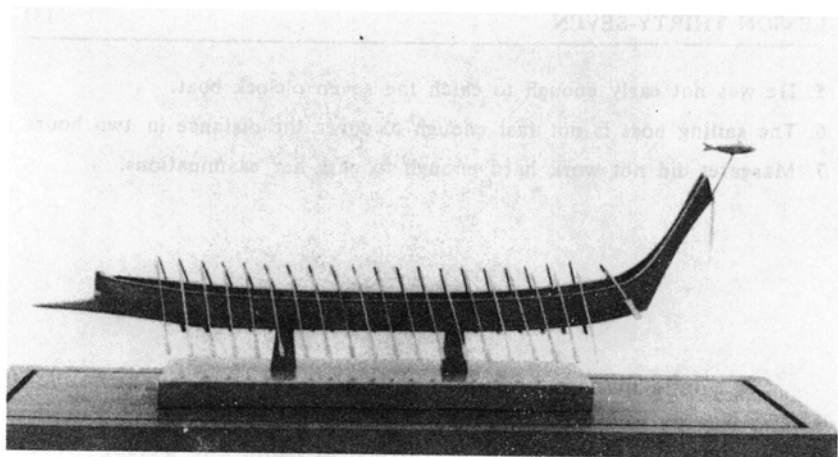
You have too little money to buy a car.

1. You are not strong enough to lift that weight.
2. The ship is not large enough to carry a thousand passengers.
3. Helen is not tall enough to reach the ceiling.
4. Peter does not speak enough French to understand a French film.

5. He was not early enough to catch the seven o'clock boat.
6. The sailing boat is not fast enough to cover the distance in two hours.
7. Margaret did not work hard enough to pass her examinations.

A short story

A young man picked up the telephone. His end of the conversation was as follows: "No. No. No. Yes. No. No. No." Finally, he hung up the phone. His boss overheard him and asked, "What do you mean by saying 'yes' to that fellow?" "I had to," explained the young man. "He asked me if I could hear him."



LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT

The description of the wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) by Homer certainly influenced the minds of the early inhabitants of Greece. Anaximander of Miletus made the first map of the world as early as 600 B.C. Later on Hecataeus of Miletus and Herodotus helped navigation with descriptions of their travels. Eudoxus of Cnidus sailed to India, and Pytheas from Marseilles discovered England, although the Cretans were most likely in England before Pytheas. Alexander the Great helped mapmakers and geographers with his civilizing conquests. Apollonius of Rhodes described the voyage of the Argo sailors (or the Argonauts) to Colchis in quest of the Golden Fleece.

astronomers

explorers

geographers

geography

map

mapmaker

Argonaut

Some Nouns From Verbs

to describe	description	to wander	wandering
to influence	influence	to inhabit	inhabitant
to discover	discovery	to explore	exploration
	discoverer		explorer
to civilize	civilization	to help	help
			helper

Answer these questions :

1. Did the description of the voyage of Odysseus from Troy to Ithaca have any effect on the early Greek explorers ?
2. Who made the first map of the world ?
3. How did Hecataeus of Miletus and Herodotus help navigation ?
4. Where did Pytheas come from ?
5. Who discovered England ?
6. Who were the first people to set foot in England ?
7. In what way did Alexander the Great help mapmakers and geographers ?
8. Why did the Argo sailors sail to Colchis ?

The Future Perfect Tense

The vessel will have finished loading by tomorrow evening.

By now you will have learnt the use of the Future Perfect Tense.

Conditionals

If the vessel sails now she will arrive in Venice in two days' time.

If the vessel sails tomorrow she will arrive in Patras the next day.



If the vessel sailed today she would arrive in Venice the day after tomorrow.

If the vessel sailed tomorrow she would arrive in Venice three days from now.

If the vessel had sailed *yesterday* she would have arrived at Patras by now.

If I see him in the afternoon I shall tell him the news.

If I saw him now or later I should tell him the news.

If I had seen him *yesterday* I should have told him the news.

Present Conditional Tenses

I should go

You would go

He, she, it would go

We should go

They would go

Past Tense

I should have gone

You would have gone

He, she, it would have gone

We should have gone

They would have gone

If I had gone to the port earlier I would have caught the boat.

You shouldn't have made the mistake.

A short story

"Do you realize," said a man in a cafeteria to a stranger across the table, "that you are reading your newspaper upside down?"



“Of course I realize it,” answered the stranger. “Do you think it’s easy?”

Answer the following questions :

1. Where are you staying now?
 2. Do you work on Sundays?
 3. What were you doing when I telephoned yesterday?
 4. Did you keep watch last night?
 5. Will you be on duty tomorrow?
 6. Have you been to France?
 7. How long have you been on board the ship?
 8. Had the ship sailed away when you got to the port yesterday?
 9. Will you have finished loading by Sunday?
 10. What would you do if you had a hundred thousand dollars?
 11. What would you have done if you had missed the boat yesterday?
-

LESSON THIRTY-NINE

Measures of Capacity

- 1 gill = 0.141 litres (L)
- 1 pint = 4 gills = 0.568 litre (L)
- 1 quart = 2 pints
- 1 gallon = 4 quarts
- 1 bushel = 8 gallons
- 1 barrel = 36 gallons

Weights

- 1 ounce (oz) = 28.25 gr
- 1 pound (lb) = 453.59 gr
- 1 quarter (qr) = 12.7 kg
- 1 hundredweight (cwt) = 50.8 kg
- 1 long ton (t) = 1 016 kg
- 1 short ton — U.S.A. = 907.18 kg

Cubic Measures

- cubic inch (in³) = 16.4 cm³ (cu. cm)
- 1 cubic foot (ft³) = 0.028 m³ (cu. m)
- 1 cubic yard (y³) = 0.765 m³ (cu. m)
- 1 register ton = 2.83 m³ (cu. m) = 100 ft³ (cubic feet)

English Money

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| halfpenny | $\frac{1}{2}$ d |
| penny | 1d |
| twopence | 2d |
| threepence | 3d |
| sixpence | 6d |
| 1 shilling | 1/- |

2 shillings 2/-
half-crown 2/6d
ten-shilling note 10/-
1 pound sterling £1.0.0.
1 guinea £1.1.0. or 21s
5 pounds £5.0.0 (five-pound note)
10 pounds £10.0.0 (ten-pound note)

American Money

100 cents = \$1 (dollar)
5-dollar note
10-dollar note

Would you mind opening the window ? Not at all.
Do you mind coming here ? With pleasure.
Do you mind passing me the salt, please?
Will you pass me the salt, please ?

Unless you are a good swimmer you oughtn't to (or shouldn't) try
to help a person who is drowning.

I shall go on a trip tomorrow unless it rains.
I must work today. I did no work yesterday.
I have to go now. I have to meet a friend.
You don't have to work so hard; there is still time.
I had to do a lot of work yesterday.
What have you got to do today ?
What do you have to do today ?
You should never cross the street against the red lights.
An officer should always behave himself like a gentleman.

An officer should always do his duty.

It's too late now. It's already five to seven.

Your boat leaves at seven. You should have left at twenty to seven.

You failed in your exams because you didn't study hard enough.

You ought to have studied harder (or You should have studied harder).

If you want to arrive in time for the boat you ought to go now.

You oughtn't to be here now. You oughtn't to do that if you want to be successful.

A short story

Three deaf gentlemen on board a train bound for New York were talking together. When the train stopped, one of them asked, "What station is this?" "New York," answered the guard. "Heavens!" said the second gentleman, "I thought it was Wednesday." "So am I," exclaimed the third gentleman, "Let's have a drink!"

Another short story

An adult is a person who has stopped growing at both ends and has started growing in the middle.

LESSON FORTY

A ship carries goods from port to port.

Goods are carried from port to port by ships.

The wireless operator sends signals every day.

Signals are sent by the wireless operator every day.

The engineer inspects the machinery.

The machinery is inspected by the engineer.

I love my parents.

My parents are loved by me.

The tug-boat tows ships.

Ships are towed by tug-boats.

People speak English all over the world.

English is spoken all over the world.

The deck-officer takes bearings.

Bearings are taken by the deck-officer.

The **Passive Voice** is made by using the respective tenses of the verb "to be" followed by the **Past Participle** of the other verb, e.g.

I save the passenger. The passenger **is saved** by me.

I shall save the passenger. The passenger **will be saved** by me.

I saved the passenger. The passenger **was saved** by me.

I have saved the passenger. The passenger **has been saved** by me.

I had saved the passenger. The passenger **had been saved** by me.

The Pharos of Alexandria was made in the third century B.C. It stood forty feet high and its light could be seen about thirty-five miles away.

When was the Pharos of Alexandria made ?

The Pharos was **not made** in the tenth century B.C.

Could its light be seen about thirty-five miles away ?

Its light could be seen sixty-five miles away.

Watch is kept on board a ship at fixed hours.

How often is watch kept on board a ship ?

The cargo was discharged yesterday.

When was the cargo discharged ?

The cargo was not discharged yesterday.

The lessons will be finished tomorrow.

When will the lessons be finished ?

The lessons will not be finished tomorrow.

The cases have already been loaded.

Have the cases been loaded yet ?

No, the cases have not been loaded yet.

When the boatswain sounded the alarm the distress signal had been given.

Had the distress signal been given when the boatswain sounded the alarm ?

The distress signal had not been given when the boatswain sounded the alarm.

LESSON FORTY-ONE

The rank of midshipman *was first used* in the British Navy about 1600 A.D. A midshipman *was so named* because his station was in the middle of the ship. At first he was a boy, or a young sailor, who ran messages fore and aft from amidships. Later he became an apprentice officer. He *was given* charge of a group of men. The first American midshipmen were boys of about twelve years old. They *were sent* to sea to learn by watching and working. They *were taught* some mathematics and navigation by officers. The duties of officers and men *have been outlined* as follows : “Learn to be a seaman, prepare yourself to be a master and to command a great ship; learn to rig and to unrig, to steer and to navigate a ship scientifically. Learn to perform every duty belonging to the highest and to the lowest.”

midshipman

to rig

to unrig

To name = to give a name to.

To rig = to provide a ship with spars, ropes, etc.

Answer these questions :

1. When was the rank of midshipman first used in the British Navy?
2. Where was he stationed?
3. How did he come to be called a midshipman?
4. Who was he given charge of?
5. Why were the first American midshipmen sent to sea?
6. By whom were they taught?
7. Who were they taught by?
8. What subjects were they taught?

Some Prepositions

I shall go **after** I have changed my suit.

I shall change my suit **before** I go.

What do we do **afterwards** (or **after**) ?

What do we do **before** ?

They are walking **about** the street.

What do you know **about** history ?

Come **about** five o'clock.

They are walking **backwards** and **forwards**.

They are walking **up** and **down**.

The steam is going **upwards**.

The steam is going **up**.

The steam is coming **down**.

The steam is coming **downwards**.

To sail eastwards (towards the east).

To sail westwards (towards the west).

To sail southwards (towards the south).

To sail northwards (towards the north).

The ship is sailing towards Malta (in the direction of Malta).

Walk **on** or walk **onwards**.

Walk **back** or walk **backwards**.

They live **below** us (on the floor below).

They live **above** us (on the floor above).

Above or **below** boiling-point.

Above or **below** freezing-point.

Above all remember to come on time.

Put into the Passive Voice :

1. The tug-boat towed us into port.
2. People speak English all over the world.

3. Jane has finished her homework.
4. The sailor hoists the flag when the vessel enters port.
5. How will you write the letter ?
6. How can one send a message ?
7. How does one teach a foreign language ?
8. How do you use this book ?
9. By whom are the members of the crew paid ?
(Be careful here.)
10. Who piloted the ship ?

A short story

A woman visitor to the London Zoo asked the keeper whether the hippopotamus was a male or a female. "Madam," replied the keeper sternly, "that is a question that should be of interest only to another hippopotamus."



LESSON FORTY-TWO

The recently-bought sailing-ship Eugene Eugenides is going to be used as a training-ship for the schools of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine. Her type of rig is that of a 3-masted square top-sail schooner with two hoistable yards on the foremast and one fixed. She was drawn by G. L. Watson and Co., Glasgow, in 1929. She was built by William Denny and Brothers, Ltd., Dumbarton. Her main deck comprises a wireless office, chart room, instrument room, smoke room, captain's room, galley, pantry, and deck saloon. Her principal dimensions are as follows :

Gross tonnage 636'34

Net tonnage 225,71

Length overall 195,70

Length on the uppermost deck from the aft side of the stem to the
aft side of the stern post 163,20

Breadth, extreme outside 30,05

Draft ahead 16

Draft astern 18

Draft mean 17

Speed 10 knots.

rig	to rig	to hoist	hoistable
yard	foremast	mainmast	mizzen-mast
bowsprit	galley	deck saloon	dimensions

“To hoist” a yard is the opposite of “to lower” a yard (or “to take down” a yard).

We also speak of “hoisting” a flag or “lowering” a flag, or of
“hoisting” a lifeboat and “lowering” a lifeboat.

A “hoistable” yard is a yard that can be hoisted.

An “eatable” meal is a meal that can be eaten.

An uneatable meal is a meal that cannot be eaten.

Answer the following questions :

1. When was the “Eugene Eugenides” bought ?
2. What is she going to be used for ?
3. What kind of rig has she got ?
4. By whom was she drawn ? (or Who was she drawn by ?)
5. When was she drawn ?
6. When was the “Eugene Eugenides” built ?
7. What does her main deck comprise ?
8. What are her principal dimensions ?

I am sorry (that) your sister is not well.

I am happy (that) you can walk now.

We are sure (that) you will become a good captain.

I hear (that) you were in Scandinavia last year.

I was sorry to learn (that) you had an accident.

I could not believe (that) you were left ashore when the vessel sailed.

In all these examples “that” can be left out.

Writing letters is a pleasant occupation.

Travelling by ship is very interesting.

After finishing his work, he switched the light off and went to bed.

Before switching the lights off, he wished me “goodnight”.

Children like swimming.

Some people are fond of skiing.

Do you remember coming here before?

He started learning French after he had learnt English.

The Atlantic Ocean is smaller than the Pacific.

The Thames is in England.

The Mississippi flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

The United States of America.

The West Indies.

The Netherlands.

The Crimea.

The Ukraine.

The Mediterranean.

The Alps.

Names of rivers, mountains, canals, etc., take the **definite article**.

France is in Europe.

Greece is in Europe, too.

Alexander the Great was Greek.

Shakespeare was a great writer.

"The Old Man and the Sea" is a book by Hemingway.

Sailing is pleasant.

George is a friend of mine.

A fish can swim.

Fishes can swim.

A boat floats on the sea.

Boats float on the sea.

Glass is a mineral.

Honesty is a good quality.

Water is necessary to life.

The water in that glass is very clear.

Give me some meat, please.

There are some apples on your plate.

Meat is good for people.

Apples are healthy.

Coffee is a good drink.

Give me some coffee, please.

A horse is an animal.

Horses are animals.

The horse that we saw last night was a pretty one.

Athens is the capital of Greece.

A sailing-ship has sails.

Sailing-ships have sails.

Books are useful.

The book on the table is his.

Money is useful.

Can you lend me some money, please?

Glass is a material.

A glass is made of glass.

There is some sugar in my glass.

Sugar is good with coffee.

Give me some sugar, please.

After reading the above sentences add a, an, the or some in the blank spaces of the following sentences, if necessary.

1. Please give me bread.
2. sailing-ship has sails.
3. Atlantic is smaller than the Pacific.
4. Mediterranean washes part of Italy.
5. Give me apple, please.
6. Give me apples, please.
7. London is in England.
8. ship is a thing.
9. Piraeus is port.
10. port has many ships.
11. large ports have many ships.
12. book on table is red.
13. "Queen Elizabeth" is the biggest ship in the world.
14. "Anna Maria" is a Greek ship.

LESSON FORTY-THREE

An Italian passenger-liner was once wrecked off the coast of Sicily and broke in half. Luckily all the passengers and members of the crew survived. After abandoning ship they were obliged to stay on a small island where for some days they lived on very little food. The radio-officer, at the risk of his life, returned to the ship and by means of an improvised aerial he managed to communicate with the shore Marconi station. In this way assistance was obtained and the lives of all the shipwrecked passengers and members of the crew were saved.

shipwreck	to survive	survival
"abandon ship"	aerial	to communicate
communication	shore	a shipwrecked passenger

To survive = to manage to live after an accident (survival).

To risk = to take a risk.

To improvise = to make something without preparation.

Answer the following questions :

1. Where was the passenger-liner wrecked ?
2. What damage did she receive ?
3. Why did the crew abandon ship ?
4. Where were they obliged to stay for a few days ?
5. How did the wireless-operator manage to communicate with the shore station ?
6. How was assistance obtained ?
7. How were the passengers and the members of the crew saved ?

Collective Nouns

a team of footballers
a rescue team
a bunch of keys
a library of books
the crew of a ship
a crowd of people
a fleet of ships

“Shipping” refers to a number of ships in a port *or* to all the ships of a country *or* to all the ships in the world, e.g. Greek shipping, world shipping.

When we think of the crew of a ship as one whole together, then we use a singular verb, e.g. The crew is working well.

But when we think of a crew as a number of different men we say, “The crew are having baths before they come ashore”.

Fill in the blanks :

1. His family sleeping now.
2. The team resting before (play) the second half of the game.
3. Greek shipping (exceed) 5,000,000 tons.
4. The fleet (consist) of 50 units.

Active Voice

I want to take you to the sea.
They wanted to leave me behind.

Passive Voice

I want to be taken to the sea.
I wanted to be left behind.

We must load the ship.	The ship must be loaded.
I am still helping him.	He is still being helped.
I help him every day.	He is helped every day.
When you came last night	He was being helped when
I was helping him.	you came last night.
The Vessel is discharging cargo.	Cargo is being discharged.

The lights (which are) described and shown (which are shown)
are explained below.

Mariners are informed that lights made (which have been made)
for the use of aircraft are shown and described on charts.

The damage caused to the ship is estimated to be more than a
thousand pounds. (The damage that was caused to the ship
is estimated to be more than a thousand pounds).



LESSON FORTY-FOUR

We refer to the curved part of the hull of a ship on either side of the stem as the “bows” (port bow and starboard bow) and to the corresponding part on either side of the stern as the “quarter” (port quarter and starboard quarter). The rounded part of the bottom on either side of the keel is called the “bilge”. The case built round a ship’s funnel is called “casing”. The term “helm” can be applied to the tiller, the wheel, and the steering gear or the rudder. A “rudder” is a flat frame fitted at the stern-post of a ship by which the ship is steered. A “propeller” (or “screw”) is

a device by which a vessel is propelled. The “propeller-shaft” connects the propeller to the engine.

bows	quarter	bilge	casing
helm	tiller	wheel	steering gear
rudder	propeller	screw	propeller-shaft

Fitted at = placed at or put at.

Answer these questions :

1. What is the rounded part of a ship's hull on either side of the stem called ?
2. What is the corresponding part at the stern called ?
3. What is the bilge ?
4. What does the term “helm” comprise ?
5. How is a vessel propelled at sea ?
6. How is the propeller connected to the engine ?
7. Where is the rudder fitted ?

Add “some” or “any” as required :

1. There are not ships in the harbour.
2. Please eat bread. It's good for you.
3. Have you brought more letters for me today ?
4. I can't eat more.
5. Tell us more stories.
6. Did you say thing ?
7. Tell me thing.

8. I didn't speak to one before.
9. Peter said he did nothing but I'm sure he did thing.
10. Put it where you like.
11. Put it where.
12. Have more meat. I am not hungry.

Parts of the Body

Next to the chin we have the neck, the shoulder, the chest and the back, the stomach and the hips. The elbow, the wrist, the fingers and the nails are parts of the arm. The legs consist of the thighs, the knees, the ankles, the feet, the sole and the toes.

Some of the Main Organs of the Body

The brain is inside the head. It's the centre of thought and feeling. A man with no brains is brainless. We speak with our tongue. The teeth sometimes give us trouble (toothache). Throat trouble (or tonsillitis) is a common complaint. The heart sends blood to all parts of the body. The blood circulates in our body and passes through the lungs to renew its supply of oxygen. The stomach, the liver, and the bowels help us to digest food.

Now having read the last passage, ask representative questions as in this example :

Where is the head ?



Fill in the blanks with the right form of the adjective or adverb in parentheses.

1. Athens is (small) than Paris.
 2. New York is (big) city in the world.
 3. A motorboat sails (fast) than a sailing-boat.
 4. This exercise is (easy) than the last one.
 5. The weather this winter is (bad) than last year.
 6. That's the (expensive) hotel I have ever stayed in.
 7. The book I read yesterday is the (interesting) book I have ever read.
 8. They answered (well) of all.
 9. The train is (slow) than the aeroplane.
 10. The aeroplane is (fast) than the ship.
 11. The clock works (well) than I thought.
 12. I have (little) money than you think.
 13. That was the (unreadable) book I have ever read.
-

LESSON FORTY-FIVE

All the goods were unloaded. The sails were taken in. We started on our course again at five in the morning. The distressed vessel was sighted by our look-out. He called out "vessel in sight." The wind was dropping. All the men were called on deck and the boats were got ready. I hoped to be allowed to have an active part in the rescue operation, but I was made to stay on board our ship and a friend of mine was asked to go instead of me. The boatswain was in command of the boat. He had served in many ships and he had sometimes been treated badly. He said to me the next day, "Learn to treat other men as you wish to be treated by them."

sails

distressed vessel

the wind drops

rescue

to rescue

the wind rises

To treat = treatment (medical treatment).

To make one do something = to force one to do something.

Nouns from Verbs

to drop

drop

to hope

hope

to act

action or act

to call

call

to command

command

Answer the following questions :

1. At what time did we start on our course?
2. Who was the vessel sighted by?



3. What did the look-out man call out on sighting the vessel?
4. What were the men ordered to do?
5. Was I allowed to go?
6. Who was asked to go in my place?
7. Who was in command of the boats?
8. Where had he been treated badly?
9. What advice did he give me?

Wherever you go you find Greek seamen.

Whatever he does is well done.

Whoever (or anyone who) meets them is pleased.

Whenever you have time, visit the Greenwich Maritime Museum.

Anywhere you go you meet Greek sailors.

What other things did he say (or what else did he say)?

Where else did they sail?

To what other places did they sail?

Who else was there?

Do you want anything else?

Are you going to meet anybody else today?

How else can you travel to the U.S.A.?

A short story

An Irishman invited a friend of his to his wedding anniversary, and explained to him how to find the apartment where he lived. "Come to the seventh floor," he said, "and when you see the letter 'K' on the door, push the button with your elbow and when the door opens, put your foot against it." "Why do I have to use my elbow and foot?" asked his friend. "Well, for goodness' sake," exclaimed the Irishman, "you aren't coming empty-handed, are you?"



LESSON FORTY-SIX

Now we are already under way. Before we came on board we got our landing tickets. The ferry-boat is rolling quite heavily. The waves are huge and dark. Some English sailors with weather-beaten faces are preparing the deck-chairs for the passengers. The French coast is gradually disappearing. Some passengers are already queuing up to change their money into English currency.

(After an hour or so).

We are still on board the ferry-boat. The cliffs of Dover are in sight. There is a cold wind blowing. In about twenty minutes we will go ashore. It has been a pleasant trip and our fellow passengers have been quite friendly and amusing. As soon as we landed at Dover we followed the notice "to the boat train" where we went through the usual customs inspection. Then we got on the train that took us to Victoria Station in London. Just then I felt very happy that I hadn't been seasick during the crossing.

landing-tickets

to roll

rolling

currency

to pitch

pitching

customs inspection

Answer these questions :

1. When did we get our landing tickets ?
2. Why was the ferry-boat rolling heavily ?
3. Why did some passengers queue up ?
4. How long did the trip last ?
5. What did we do as soon as we landed at Dover ?
6. What were our fellow passengers like ?
7. Why did we go through the customs inspection ?
8. Why did I feel happy when I was in London ?

The ordinary doctor is called a G.P. (General Practitioner). If he performs operations he is a surgeon. Then we speak of an oculist (eye-specialist). He tells you whether you are suffering from short-sight or long-sight; he can write out a prescription so that an optician can make the right glasses for you. A throat-specialist examines your tonsils to see whether you need an operation to have them out or not. If your temperature is above the normal (98.4° F) you know that you are ill and you need medical treatment. We speak of a high or low fever, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or yellow fever. Here is a list of some common illnesses that you may get :

cough	stomach-ache
influenza ('flu)	headache
sore throat	earache
a cold	toothache
food poisoning	heart trouble
kidney trouble	indigestion
blood pressure	haemorrhage (bleeding)
cancer	tuberculosis
rheumatism	

Then there are infectious or contagious diseases :

gonorrhoea
syphilis
measles

Then people get injured or wounded. They get a scald or a burn or a fracture (breaking of a bone).

Answer these questions :

1. What is an ordinary doctor called ?
2. What do we call a doctor who performs operations ?

3. What is a throat-specialist ?
4. What do you do when you have a temperature ?
5. What do you do if you get injured ?
6. What do you do if a colleague of yours gets injured ?
7. Can you name ten common illnesses ?
8. Can you name some infectious diseases ?

A short story

A barber was surprised to receive a tip before he began to shave his customer. "It's not many customers who tip beforehand," he said. "Oh!" said his customer, "that is not a tip, it's hush money."

The ship is bound **for** India.

This is the boat **for** Liverpool.

What is this money **for** ?

We bought the ship **for** ten thousand pounds.

We have a house **by** the sea.

This article is made **by** hand.

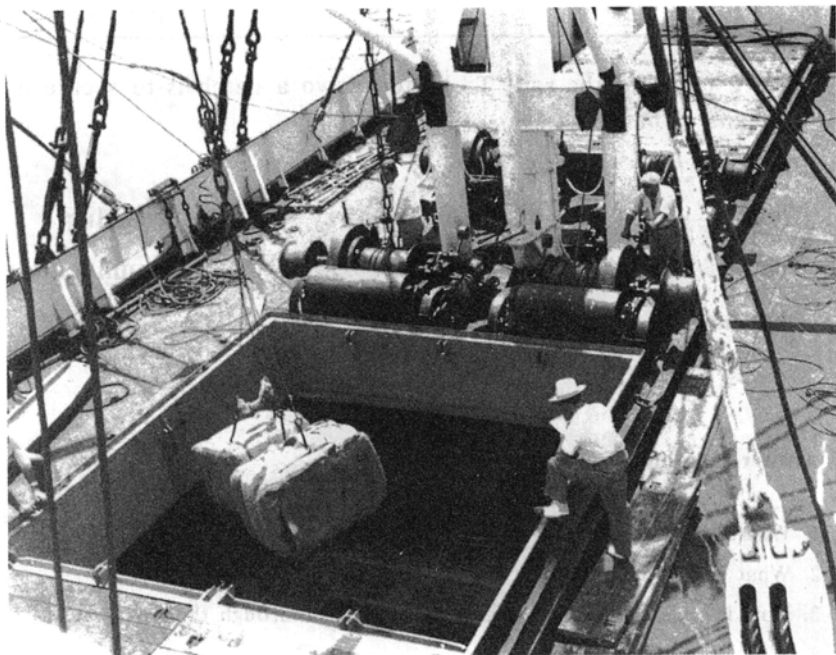
That article is made **by** machinery.

The passengers were saved **by** the captain.

Could you multiply six **by** five.

One can travel **by** sea, **by** land or **by** air.

Our house is **by** the sea.



LESSON FORTY-SEVEN

Holds are compartments of a ship in which cargo is stored. We speak of forward, main, and after holds. The hatch (or hatchway) is a large opening in the deck of a ship through which cargo is loaded into the holds. The coaming is a raised framework over a hatch to protect the hatchway and to prevent water from running below. Battens or cargo-battens are planks in a hold to keep the cargo away from the shell plating. The strips of wood or steel used to prevent shifting of cargo are also called battens. Mats or gratings stowed among cargo to prevent chafing are called dunnage. The inside skin of a vessel is called the ceiling. The bulwark refers to the upper part of the frames and side plating which extends above and around the upper deck. The upper edge of the

bulwark is called the rail. To batten down a hatch is to secure it by means of battens.

hold	hatch or hatchway	coaming
planks	shell plating	dunning
bulwark		rail

Answer these questions :

1. Where is cargo stored?
2. What is the hatchway?
3. How is water prevented from running below through the hatchway?
4. What is the use of battens?
5. What is dunnage?
6. How do we refer to the inside skin of a vessel?
7. Where is the bulwark of a ship?

A Canadian who was travelling on board a passenger ship for the first time, asked the captain if he might take the helm for a little while. He was so anxious to steer the vessel that the captain decided to give him a lesson. At one of the ports of call the vessel could not enter the harbour as the tide was out and she had to be anchored near the mouth of the river. Just at that moment the Canadian came on deck from his cabin without knowing that the anchor had been dropped. The captain allowed him to take the helm. The water went rushing by and the Canadian believed that the vessel was sailing at a high speed. After about twenty minutes the captain asked him how he was getting on. "First rate, if I judge by the water, but very slow if I judge by the land," answered the Canadian.

Answer the following questions :

1. Had the Canadian travelled in a ship before ?
2. What did he ask the captain to let him do ?
3. What did the captain decide ?
4. Why was the vessel anchored outside the harbour ?
5. Did the Canadian know the anchor had been dropped when he took the helm ?
6. What made him believe that the vessel was sailing at a high speed ?
7. What was his reply when he was asked how he was getting on ?

I have just switched the light **on**. It's **on** now.

On the right - **on** the left.

The vessel **lay off** the harbour. (Lay is the past tense of lie).

A cable-ship is a ship that **lays** cables **on** the bottom of the sea.

(To lay, laid, laid).

Shipowners **lay up** their ships (put them out of commission) either for repairs or because there isn't enough work for them.

To go **over** the bridge is to go to the other side of the bridge.

He went **over** the wall.

He walked **out of** the room.

Students are often marked **out of** twenty.

LESSON FORTY-EIGHT

The official title of a captain of a ship is Master; he is often addressed as "captain," though. The term captain is strictly a naval term. He is spoken of as the *old man* irrespective of age. *Old salt* is more often used by landsmen than by sailors to describe an experienced sailor. The Master is in supreme command on board and is responsible to the shipowner and to the public authorities for observing laws and regulations; he is responsible for the safe navigation of the vessel, and for the safety of the crew, passengers and cargo. The chief engineer is in charge of the engine department; he is responsible to the captain for the good running of the engines. He is sometimes addressed as *chief*. The position of a wireless officer is always very important on every vessel. If a vessel meets with an accident he should be able to work rapidly and calmly to save the lives of all the people on board.

master

old man

old salt

public authorities

chief

laws and regulations

Answer these questions :

1. What is the official title of captain ?
2. How is the master of a ship addressed ?
3. How is the chief engineer addressed ?
4. What do we mean when we use the term old salt ?
5. What are the main duties of the master of a ship ?
6. Who is responsible for the good running of the engine department ?
7. Why is the position of the wireless-operator very important in every ship ?
8. Who is in supreme command on board ?

**Some general terms concerning
an engine installation**

engine-room	engine-room ventilators
boiler-room	switchboard
workshop	condenser
main engine	transformers
auxiliary engine	spare parts
donkey-engine	fire-fighting equipment
engine bedplates	gas masks
engine-room casing	tanks
stokehold	pumps

LESSON FORTY-NINE

A ship is divided into several compartments; the forepeak is the narrow extremity of a vessel's bow; it can also refer to the hold space inside it. The compartment just forward of the stern-post is called the afterpeak. A manhole is an opening in a tank, compartment or boiler of a vessel made to allow the entrance of a man for examination, cleaning and repairs. A porthole is an opening in the ship's shell plating. Shell plating is the skin or shell of a vessel. The hawse-pipe is the tube for the anchor chains in the hawse-hole. A hawser is a cable used in mooring a ship. The girder is a heavy main supporting beam. King or samson posts are the main centre pillar posts of a ship.

forepeak	afterpeak	manhole	porthole
hawse-pipe	hawser	king posts	

Opposites

entrance	exit
way in	way out

At the Chemist's

Mr. X.: "Can you make up this medicine for me please?"

Chemist: "Yes, sir. Will you come back in about an hour?"

Mr. X.: "Could you please make it up as soon as you can, while I wait here. I'm in a great hurry."

Chemist: (after about ten minutes) "Here is the medicine, sir. Is it for yourself?"

Mr. X.: "Yes. How often do I have to take it?"

Chemist : "Ten drops in a glass of water three times a day, after meals. It costs three shillings."

Mr. X.: "Here it is, thank you. Good-bye."

Chemist : "Good-bye."

To make up medicine = to prepare medicine.

medicine

tablets

pills

drops

drugs

Although the sea is very rough, the vessel is not rolling or pitching.

He asked whether he **might** take the helm.

He asked "May I take the helm?"

As I was walking I saw an aeroplane.

As it is late I'd better go.

Make sentences with the following words :

although, while, as, never, sometimes.

Peter writes a letter from Japan to a friend

S/S HELLAS,
Yokohama,
Japan.

January 10th, 1963.

Dear Roger,

I have sailed to India and back since I last wrote to you. We have had a good time except for a rough crossing in the Bay of Bengal last week. I hope to be with you again in two or three months' time.



I have just finished reading "Lord Jim" by Joseph Conrad. It's a very interesting book about life on board a ship. (It is about an officer who abandons his ship and then he sacrifices his life to purge his guilt). I'm going to talk to you about it when we meet.

I'm afraid I must close my letter now as I am wanted on deck.

Remember me to your parents,

Yours,

Peter

The Envelope

Sender : Peter Papas
S/S HELLAS,
Yokohama,
Japan.

To: Mr. Roger Smith,
14, Old Brompton Road,
London, S.W.7.
England

Sending Money

I enclose cheque for £15.0.0. in payment for the books.

I enclose a postal order for \$10.00 in settlement of your bill.

I enclose \$30.00 in bank-notes.

Acknowledging receipt of money

Thank you for your cheque for £15.0.0.

I enclose receipt for this amount.



LESSON FIFTY

A bulkhead is an upright partition dividing a ship into water-tight compartments so as to prevent the ship from sinking if one part is damaged by collision. A collision-bulkhead is a water-tight bulkhead. A double bottom in large ships extends from bilge to bilge almost throughout the length of the ship. The tank in the bottom of a ship containing ballast or fuel oil is also called a double bottom. A cofferdam is a small space between two bulkheads to protect them against heat, fire or collision. Positions on board a ship are usually reckoned in two directions : fore and aft' (lengthwise) and athwartships (across the ship, relative to the sides). Abeam means at right angles to the ship's keel. Two ships sailing side by side are said to be abreast each other. If they are lying side by side they are said to be alongside each other.

water-tight compartment

ballast

cofferdam

collision-bulkhead

Answer these questions :

1. How are positions reckoned on board a ship ?
2. What is the use of a bulkhead ?
3. What is a cofferdam ?
4. How is a ship prevented from sinking if one part is damaged by collision ?
5. What is a "beam" ?
6. What does "abeam" mean ?

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition :

1. Meet us 7 P.M. Tuesday.
2. The apple fell the ground.

3. I was Japan again three years in 1960.
4. The vessel sailed port this morning.
5. The train arrived Belgrade Monday.
6. They saw a friend the street.
7. The vessels are lying each other.
8. When we come from our walk, we will have a cup of tea.
9. Europe and America there is the Atlantic Ocean.
10. I bought that ten pounds.
11. The vessel is steaming 15 knots.
12. I am expecting a letter a friend.
13. Who does this book belong
14. The bottle is full milk.

A small vessel with a crew of seven men put in at a port in England, and the skipper took on board a young Englishman who had never been to sea before. On the second night after they had set sail, the skipper told the Englishman to go to the helm and showed him how to steer by pointing out a certain bright star which the helmsman was to keep straight before him. The skipper went below. But in an hour or so a wind suddenly arose and the vessel began to roll heavily. Feeling a little uneasy about the Englishman's steering the skipper went on deck and found that the vessel had been turned completely round, and that it was going back on its course. Before he could scold the Englishman for allowing this, the latter called out to him, "I'm pleased you've come up, sir; we've passed the bright star you told me to steer by, and now I want you to show me another."

Answer these questions :

1. When did the skipper ask the Englishman to take the helm?
2. How did the skipper advise the Englishman to steer?



3. When did the wind arise?
4. What did the skipper do next?
5. What did the wind cause the vessel to do?
6. What did the skipper find when he got to the bridge?
7. What did the Englishman call out to the skipper?



LESSON FIFTY-ONE

The smoke-stack is a chimney through which the smoke and gases from the boiler-furnace are led to the open air. Skylights are deck erections for the purpose of letting light and air into the compartments below. The strake refers to a continuous line of plating on a vessel's side from stem to stern. Scuppers are openings in the ship's side to carry off water from the deck. Stringers are large beams fitted in various parts of a vessel to provide additional strength. A flagstaff is a pole that carries a flag. The hulk is the dismantled hull of an old ship. (To dismantle means to take away all equipment). A stanchion is a post or pillar for supporting the deck.

smoke-stack

skylight

strake

stringers

deck erection

hulk

Answer these questions :

1. What are the skylights for ?
2. What is the use of a smoke-stack ?
3. What is the pole that carries the flag called ?
4. What is a hulk ?

Note the following structures:

I asked him to lend **me** two pounds.

He lent two pounds to **me**.

I told him the news *or* I told the news to him.

I brought him his money *or* I brought his money to him.

I shall show you where the port is.

I shall show you the port.

The teacher gave them lessons in English.

The teacher gave English lessons to them.

It's difficult to study your English homework without a dictionary.

To study your English homework without a dictionary is difficult.

To go to Athens by car is very pleasant.

It's very pleasant to go to Athens by car.

If you want to hear you ought to listen carefully.

We listened for two minutes but heard no noise.

We listened to hear what it was.

We looked out of the window to see who was knocking at the door.

A short story

An angler was once fishing from a pier when he dropped his watch into the sea. The next day he caught a big fish in the same spot. When the fish was being cleaned for cooking, the missing watch was not found inside.

LESSON FIFTY-TWO

All deck-officers aboard a medium-sized ship keep regular watch except the captain who is in supreme command and is responsible for the safety of the ship in general. The chief officer, the second and third officers keep watch on the bridge in turn. During their watch they are responsible for the handling of the ship and they have to make entries in the rough log-book of all the events connected with the navigation of the vessel. Engineering officers have regular watches, too. On a large ship the chief engineer does not keep regular watch; he is in charge of the engine department. The wireless officer keeps regular watch, too. We speak of an officer of the watch or a watch officer. An officer is said to be "on duty" during his watch. When his watch is over he is "off duty". The third officer takes the morning watch from 8.00 A.M. to noon, and also the 8.00 P.M. to midnight watch. A "look-out" has to keep watch during his duty. A steersman should always keep a good look-out.

rough log-book

watch

watches

an officer of the watch

a watch officer

to keep watch

to be on duty

to be off duty

to keep a look-out

To make entries = to make notes.

Opposites

a rough log-book
on duty
regular

an official log-book
off duty
irregular



Answer the following questions :

1. Does the captain keep regular watch?
2. Who is responsible for the safety of the ship in general?
3. Who are the entries in the rough log-book made by?
4. Do engineering officers keep regular watch?
5. Why doesn't the chief engineer keep regular watch?
6. When do we say that an officer is on duty?
7. Who takes the morning watch from 8.00 A.M. to midday?
8. What is a look-out?

At the Dentist's

Dentist: "What's the trouble?"

Patient: "I have had toothache all night. Could you examine my teeth, please?"

Dentist: "On which side of your mouth does it hurt you?"

Patient: "It's on the right side. I think it's this tooth."

Dentist: "I'd better take an X-ray in case it's abscessed. How about this one? It needs filling."

Patient: "How much will it cost me to have it filled?"

Dentist: "Around \$ 5.00. If you decide to get it filled, I must do some drilling now."

Patient: "All right, as long as you don't take very long. I have an engagement at seven."

Teeth need attention, i.e. stopping, filling, extracting.

Sometimes they have to be replaced by false teeth (dentures).

As long as = if.

I'd better = I'd prefer (or I ought to).



Answer these questions :

1. What do you do when you get toothache?
2. How much does it cost to have a tooth filled?
3. What do you do when you have a headache?

If you ask someone else to do something for you, then you can say that you get (or you have) something done, e.g.

I am going to have my hair cut. (I'm going to ask the barber to cut my hair for me).

I had my hair cut last week.

I got my ship repaired last month.

You must have your suit cleaned. It needs cleaning.

I am going to get my radio set repaired this afternoon.

Unluckily, I can't repair it myself.

I want to have some of my clothes cleaned, too.

Did you have your hat cleaned last week?

No, I didn't. I didn't take it to the dry cleaner's.

LESSON FIFTY-THREE

The engine log-book is entered up by the watch-keeping engineer. In it he records particulars relating to the engines during his watch. The donkey-man is the petty officer of the engine room who is in charge of the firemen and takes care of the donkey-boiler and engine. In the engine-room telegraph there is a dial on which are shown the various orders transmitted from the navigation bridge. A bell is rung and a pointer moves for the engine movement required.

Engine Telegraph Orders

stand by	stop
dead slow ahead	dead slow astern
slow ahead	slow astern
half speed ahead	half speed astern
full speed ahead	full speed astern
finished with engines	(emergency full speed astern)
(emergency full speed ahead)	

Answer these questions :

1. Who takes care of the donkey-boiler ?
2. By whom is the engine log-book entered up ?
3. How are the various orders transmitted from the navigation bridge to the engine room ?



A short story

During a fog in London, a London business man received a telephone message from one of his clerks; "Hello, Mr. Jones," said the clerk, "I cannot come down to the office this morning because of the fog. I have not yet arrived home yesterday."



LESSON FIFTY-FOUR

The radio officer keeps watch at fixed hours. He has to maintain contact with the shore and other ships; he has to listen on the international call and distress frequency; he has to listen to regular weather bulletins and navigational warnings. He also carries out the radio correspondence. On going to the wireless-room a radio officer turns off the auto-alarm, puts batteries to "discharge" and then he switches the receiver on. When his watch is over he

switches the receiver off, turns batteries to "charge" and switches the auto-alarm on.

Wireless-room Equipment

aerials	auto-alarm
receiver	automatic keying device
transmitter	radio direction-finder

Answer these questions :

1. What do the main duties of a wireless officer consist of ?
2. What does a wireless operator do on going to the wireless-room ?
3. What does he do on leaving the wireless-room when his watch is over ?

To carry out correspondence.

To carry out a duty.

To carry out an order.

Examples :

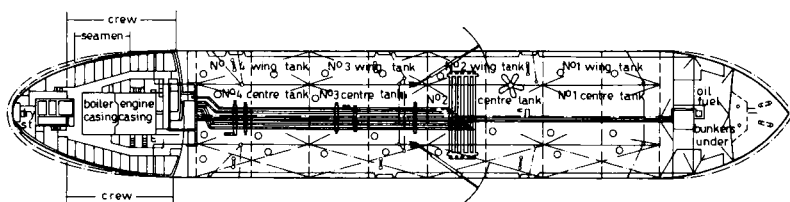
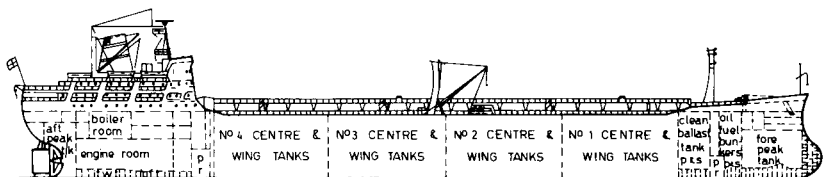
The captain gave an order and it was immediately carried out by the crew.

An engineer should carry out his duties carefully during his watch.

A short story

"I've been on this river so long," said the pilot officer, "that I know where every stump is." Just then the boat struck a stump which shook it from stem to stern. "There" he continued, "that's one of them now."





LESSON FIFTY-FIVE

An object lying outside a ship is described as being ahead; astern; and abeam. If it is between ahead and abeam it bears on the bow; if it is between abeam and astern it bears on the quarter. Bearings are expressed in terms of degrees from ahead to astern.

starboard bow

starboard beam

starboard quarter

ahead

astern

port bow

port beam

port quarter

We speak of a ship being adrift when she is carried away (blown away) by the wind.

The term "quarter" refers also to one fourth of a year (3 months). From what quarter does the wind blow? (from what direction).

The "living quarters" on board a ship are the spaces for the passengers and the crew.

The quarter-deck is the part between the stern and the after mast.

Answer these questions :

1. How do we describe the position of an object lying outside a ship in relation to the ship?
2. When do we say that an object "bears on the bow"?
3. When do we say that it "bears on the quarter"?
4. How are bearings expressed?
5. When do we refer to an object as "adrift"?

The state of the sea is expressed as follows according to the Beaufort Scale of wind force :

Scale	Description	Height of wave, feet
0	calm sea	0 or less than 1
1	smooth sea	1 to 2
2	slight sea	2 to 3
3	moderate sea	3 to 5
4	rough sea	5 to 8
5	very rough sea	8 to 12
6	high sea	12 to 20
7	very high sea	20 to 40
8	precipitous sea	40 and over
9	confused sea	

A short conversation

At the Petrol Station

- Can I have ten gallons of petrol, please?
- That will be £2.3.0 (two pounds and three shillings).



- Can you put some air in the tyres, please? I think the pressure is rather low.
- It's all right, sir, I'm ready.
- How far is it to Liverpool from here?
- It's exactly twenty miles, sir.
- Is there a restaurant on the way?
- There are several restaurants on either side of the road about four miles before you get to Liverpool.
- Thanks a lot, good-bye.
- I hope you have a pleasant trip. Good-bye.

I have **a lot** of books.

She has **a large number** of friends here.

He has **quite a lot** of money.

He is **quite** well now.

That's **quite** enough.

That's enough.

They have done **a great amount** of work since they arrived here.

The Smiths have **a large sum** of money in the bank.

Do you have **much** money on you?

No, I haven't got much on me.

I have a lot of money at home.

I asked them, "Did you walk far?" and they answered, "Yes, we walked a long way."

LESSON FIFTY-SIX

In 1895 G. Marconi discovered the means by which electric waves could be transmitted and directed over distances, which indicated the possibility of a system of telegraphic communication without the use of wires. Marconi himself (a young electrician from Pontecchio, near Bologna in Italy) had said many times that the greatest use of his invention was to save human life and property at sea. In pre-wireless days sailing was dangerous and difficult. During the two world wars the use of the wireless and the devotion to duty of radio officers saved the lives of millions of men. The first Cunard liner to sail with Marconi apparatus was the "Lucania" on June 15th, 1901. While the first merchant-vessel to be equipped with the Marconi system was the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse". The following are some of the first messages transmitted by wireless in mid-Atlantic :

Campania : "Are you there?"

Lucania : "Yes, here, — Lucania."

Campania : "Have you anything for us?"

Lucania : "Lucania sends best wishes for a pleasant voyage. All well."

Campania : "All right, we have experienced very bad weather since leaving Liverpool. All is well."

Lucania : "Message received all right, thanks."

Campania : "Have you seen any ice, or have you experienced any fog, please?"

Lucania : "No, we have had fine weather so far. What is your position now, please?"

Campania : "Our position is latitude 48.50° North, longitude 38.29° West."

Lucania : "Our position is latitude 48.15° North, longitude 38.29° West. Good-bye. Pleasant voyage."

Campania : "The same to you."



(The vessels exchanged messages over a distance of a hundred and forty miles).

wireless telegraphy

marconi apparatus

mid-atlantic

Nouns from Verbs

to discover	discovery
to indicate	indication, indicator
to invent	invention, inventor
to devote	devotion
to equip	equipment
to express	expression
to correspond	correspondence, correspondent
to maintain	maintenance
to contact	contact
to receive	reception
to examine	examination
to make	make
to erect	erection
to complete	completion
to turn	turn, turning
to relate	relation (in relation to)
to protect	protection

Adjectives from Nouns

responsibility	responsible
possibility	possible
use	useful
danger	dangerous
difficulty	difficult

use	useless
wire	wireless
father	fatherless
calm	calm
smoothness	smooth
moderation	moderate
description	descriptive
invention	inventive
correspondence	corresponding
fog	foggy
mist	misty

Answer these questions :

1. When was the wireless discovered ?
2. Who was the wireless discovered by ?
3. What did Marconi think the best use of his invention was ?
4. How did the use of the wireless affect the two world wars ?
5. Was sailing difficult in pre-wireless days ?
6. Where did Marconi live ?

Make sentences using the following words :

equipment, reception, erection, expression, contact, indication, increase, decrease, responsible, useful, dangerous, useless, possible, foggy, careless.

LESSON FIFTY-SEVEN

The crow's nest is a look-out station attached to the head of a mast. The wake is the disturbed water astern of a vessel. The anchor chain runs through the hawse-pipe when the anchor is dropped and is pulled up by means of the windlass when the anchor is weighed.

Fittings of a Boat

A boat is anchored by means of a boat-cable. A painter is a rope by which a boat is towed. The stern-fast is a small rope for making fast the stern of a boat. A boat is also fitted with a bailer or bucket, a lantern, candles and compass. A buoy is a floating object that is moored or anchored so that it remains at one place. (Buoyancy is the ability to float).

crow's nest

windlass

wake

painter

stern-fast

bailer

bucket

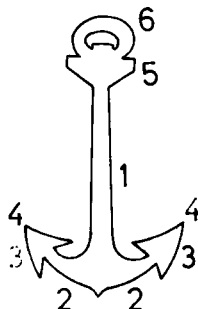
buoy

buoyancy

lantern

Parts of an anchor

1. The shank.
2. The arms.
3. The flukes.
4. The bills or the peaks.
5. The stock or beam.
6. The ring.



To drop anchor = to let go or to cast anchor, to drop it into the sea.

To weigh anchor = to lift it up.

An anchor is fouled by the flukes or by the stocks.

Rigging refers to all the ropes, sails and masts of a ship (standing rigging; running rigging).

Answer these questions :

1. What is the crow's nest ?
2. What is the wake ?
3. How is the anchor pulled up ?
4. Could you name some of the fittings of a boat ?
5. What is a buoy ?
6. Could you name the parts of an anchor ?
7. What do you understand by rigging ?

The difference between "to make" and "to do"

An officer should always do his work properly.

He should always do his duty.

What are you doing there ?

Now you oughtn't to make a mistake when using the verb "to do."

An officer should speak English enough to make himself understood
in foreign ports.

"Made in U.S.A."

"Made in England"

LESSON FIFTY-EIGHT

The modern condensing steam-engine was invented by James Watt, a Scottish engineer who was born at Greenock, on January 19, 1736. He studied the properties of steam, the relation of its density and pressure to its temperature and concluded that if the temperature of the condensed steam was as low as possible, 100° F or lower, and the cylinder was kept as hot as the steam which entered it, the steam could be used economically in the condensing steam-engine. Later in 1765 he made a separate condenser which completed his great invention.

condensing steam-engine

pressure

temperature

cylinder

condenser

Robert Fulton, a United States engineer, was born in 1765 in Pennsylvania. Later on he went to England where he met James Watt, and he devoted his attention to engineering. Then he went to Paris where he constructed a submarine boat called the "Nautilus." Together with R. L. Livingston he constructed the "Clermont" which began to ply on the Hudson between New York and Albany in 1807.

Answer the following questions :

1. When was James Watt born ?
2. Who was the modern condensing steam-engine invented by ?
3. Where was James Watt born ?
4. What kind of engine did he invent ?
5. How could steam be used economically ?



6. How was his invention completed ?
7. Where was Robert Fulton born ?
8. Who did he meet in England ?
9. Where was the "Nautilus" constructed ?
10. When did Fulton succeed in propelling a boat by steam ?

Nouns from Verbs

to warn	warning
to improve	improvement
to sell	sale
to agree	agreement

The adjectives "pleasant", "useful", "careful", "careless", "thoughtful", form the **comparative** and **superlative degree** as follows :

more pleasant, more useful, more careful, more careless, more thoughtful; **most** pleasant, most useful, most careful, most thoughtful.

Use the following words in sentences :

warning, agreement, careful, careless, useful

LESSON FIFTY-NINE

As soon as we arrived at Victoria Station we went to the left luggage office where we had to queue up for ten minutes to leave our luggage. Then we went to look for a hotel near the station because we were very tired from the journey. Early next morning we got ready and went downstairs for breakfast. It was a surprise. I enjoyed it immensely, although I had been told food was not so good in England. I had cornflakes, marmalade, bread and butter, a slice of bacon and two eggs. After breakfast we went out and took a bus to the West End, the centre of London. From the top deck we could see the buildings, the people and the traffic. The conductor came to us and said, "Any more fares, please?" I gave him two shillings and he gave me 1s 2d (one shilling and two pence) change. We got off near the Houses of Parliament. We had a look at the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben. Then we made our way through Whitehall past Downing Street (where the Prime Minister of England lives) to Trafalgar Square where we saw Nelson's Column and the fountains. Next we went to the National Gallery for an hour or so. We saw some very beautiful paintings there.

Weather Symbols

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| b. blue sky, cloudless | d. drizzling or light rain |
| bc. blue sky with detached clouds | e. wet air without rain |
| c. sky mainly cloudy | f. foggy weather |
| g. gloomy or dark weather | |

Opposites

known
true

unknown
untrue (false)



happy	unhappy
usual	unusual
comfortable	uncomfortable
possible	impossible
polite	impolite
to like	to dislike
like	dislike
comfort	discomfort

Some Nouns from Adjectives

clever	cleverness
quick	quickness
slow	slowness
useful	usefulness
careful	carefulness
careless	carelessness

Some more Nouns from Verbs

to agree	agreement
to employ	employment
to announce	announcement
to advertise	advertisement
to treat	treatment
to examine	examination
to invite	invitation
to pronounce	pronunciation
to inform	information
to prepare	preparation
to explain	explanation

Use the following words in sentences :

unusual, impossible, possible, true, usefulness, careless, careful, employment, announcement, treatment, examination, information (be careful here), explanation.

A short story

An optimist is a man who thinks his wife has stopped smoking when he finds cigar ends in the house.

LESSON SIXTY

Bitts are steel heads serving as posts to which cables are secured on a ship. We speak of bitts or bollards on board a ship. The term bollard can also refer to a short column secured to a wharf or dock for securing lines from a ship. Mooring-posts are posts for mooring ships. The building-slip is an inclined launching-berth in a shipyard where a ship is built. The cradle is a framing on the slipway in which the ship rests while she is being launched. The stocks are the wooden framework that supports a ship under construction. Groins or groynes are wooden constructions to prevent coast erosion by the washing of the sea.

Lifting Apparatus

winches	sheer-legs
cranes	boat-davits
travelling cranes	blocks
mobile cranes	capstans
floating cranes	windlasses
derricks	chain-lockers
tackles	

bitts	bollards	mooring-post	building-slip
shipyard	cradle	stocks	to launch

(*To moor* = to tie up).

A ship is on the stocks = a ship is under construction or under repair.

Answer these questions :

1. What is a bollard ?
2. What is the function of a building-slip ?
3. What is a shipyard ?

Before the invention of the compass seamen were obliged to sail along the shore and if they lost sight of land they relied on the stars and on the sun, if the sky was not cloudy, to maintain direction. They even used birds to get a sense of direction because birds are supposed to fly in the direction of the shore. The mariner's compass was first used in the fourth century, A.D. It's based on the principle that a freely-suspended magnet settles along the lines of the earth's magnetic meridian.

cloudy	to maintain direction	mariner's compass
magnet		magnetic meridian

To maintain direction = to keep direction.

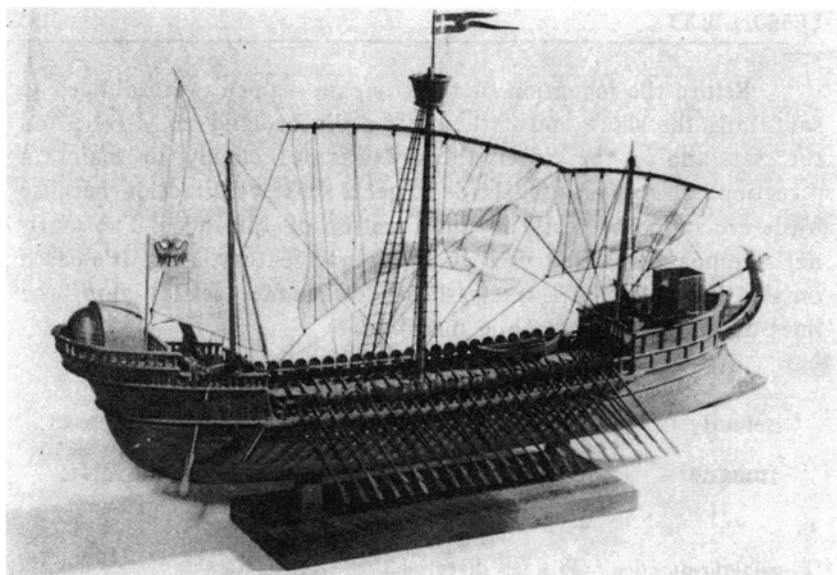
To rely — reliable (a seaworthy ship is reliable, an unseaworthy ship is unreliable).

To rely on the stars = to depend on the stars.

A ship is staunch = a ship is tight.

Answer these questions :

1. Was it possible for a ship to maintain direction before the invention of the compass ?
2. What were sailors obliged to do ?
3. What did they have to rely on when the sky was not cloudy ?
4. In what way were seamen helped by the flight of birds ?
5. When was the mariner's compass first used ?
6. On what principle is the function of a compass based ?



LESSON SIXTY-ONE

As long ago as 9000 B.C. man used floating logs and hollowed trunks of trees. Later on he made rafts and simple skin boats which were the earliest ship structures. About 4000 B.C. the Egyptians built the first wooden galleys with a single sail. The Phoenicians around 700 B.C. became the leading maritime nation. Their galleys travelled over many seas. The Greeks, after their glorious victory over the Persians in the sea-battle of Salamis in 480 B.C., became the masters of the seas with their triremes. They developed the art of sailing to a great extent and became a great maritime nation. The Romans took over next. After the fall of Rome in 476 A.D. the Romans gave way to the Byzantines who succeeded the Romans in the domination of the Mediterranean. Between 800 and 1000 A.D. the Vikings with their seaworthy long boats raided the northern seas and proved to be great seamen. Later on around the end of the tenth century Venice and Genoa with their well-equipped galleys became great maritime trading centres. Some two centuries

later with the invention of the compass the galley began to give way to the sailing-ship. (Before the invention of the compass it was problematic, almost impossible for a ship to maintain direction). During the Renaissance in the fifteenth century the three-masted ships were built. In 1497 Vasco da Gama sailed past the Cape of Good Hope (which the Portuguese sailor Diaz had reached before him) and found the route to India.

To give way = to be replaced by (the rope gave way = broke).

To take over = to undertake.

To win a victory *over* an enemy.

To have an advantage *over* somebody.

To sail *past* a place is to sail beyond it.

To a great extent — greatly — very much.

Answer these questions :

1. What were the first floating craft used by man?
2. What were the first ships built by the Egyptians called?
3. When did the Phoenicians become a leading maritime country?
4. Between whom was the naval battle of Salamis fought?
5. Who took over the mastery of the sea next?
6. When did the battle of Salamis take place?
7. By whom were the Romans succeeded in the domination of the Mediterranean?
8. What were the Vikings like?
9. What were their boats like?
10. What effect did the invention of the mariner's compass have on ship building?
11. What kinds of ships were built during the Renaissance?
12. By whom was the Cape of Good Hope reached first?
13. Who found the route to India?

Some Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

If you go to England you can easily improve your English.

His knowledge of English has improved now.

I started my trip at six this morning.

Lessons start on Monday again.

We increased the speed of the car to get to town in time.

The number of tourists has increased during the last three or four years.

The force of the wind has decreased now.

My hunger has decreased now.

There has been a decrease in population during the last two years.

LESSON SIXTY-TWO

Instruments and other equipment

sextant	parallel rules
compass (compass card)	telescope
telegraph	radar
chart magnifiers	radio direction-finder
azimuth mirrors	chronometer
pelorus	binoculars
anemometer	sounding-machine
barometer	echo-sounder
barograph	track-plotter
thermometer	navigational slide-rule
salinometer	log
hydrometer	course-recorder
trimometer	fire-extinguishers

Make sentences with the phrases that follow :

1. To scrape-rust.
2. To check the equipment of a life-boat.
3. To take part in drills.
4. To help lower a life-boat.
5. To fight a fire.
6. To help drop anchor.
7. To help weigh anchor.
8. To help make a ship fast.
9. To operate the winches.
10. To hoist code signals.
11. To use fenders.
12. To use the fire-extinguishers.

13. To keep watch.
14. To take the draught.
15. To take soundings.
16. To take bearings.
17. To take observations.

Particulars of the steamship "Odysseus"

Gross registered tonnage 9500

Displacement 17 000 tons

Length 508 feet

Breadth 72.17 feet

Draught 26 feet

Speed 20 knots

The vessel has 175 officers and crew.

The lay-out of the vessel includes three dining-rooms, three bars, two lounges, two swimming pools, cinema, gymnasium, library, etc.

A short story

Grandmother : "What's wrong with you, Helen? Why are you crying?"

Helen : "Mother was carrying a stone and it fell on her foot."

Grandmother : "Did it hurt her much?"

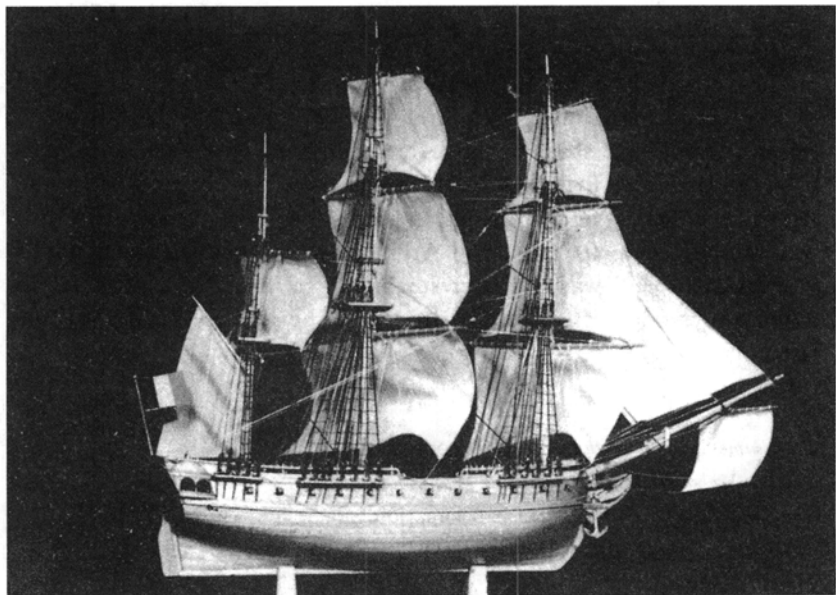
Helen : "No, I don't think so, but she was in pain for some time."

Grandmother : "Well, I'm sorry, but you shouldn't cry about a little thing like that."

Helen : "I didn't; that's the trouble, I laughed."

Now relate the story in your own words.





LESSON SIXTY-THREE

In 1492 Christopher Columbus tried to reach India but instead he discovered America. In 1522 the "Vittoria" was the first ship that had sailed round the world. Ferdinand Magellan, the leader of the expedition, was killed in a battle in the Phillipines. The "Vittoria" with a crew of eighteen men returned to Spain after a three-year voyage. The Spanish Armada consisting of 130 war-vessels was defeated in the Channel in 1588. The Dutch were the next maritime nation that assumed control of the seas. Around 1650 the British took over. The invention of the chronometer and the sextant, together with Cook's scientific charts made navigation safer around 1770. The battle of Trafalgar saved England from the combined fleets of France and Spain in 1805. In 1821 Greece threw off the Turkish yoke, mostly thanks to her navy, and gradually became an independent maritime country. James Watt invented the

modern condensing steam-engine in 1763. The Americans developed as a leading maritime power and their clippers were considered the best merchant ships around the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1838 the British "Sirius", was the first ship to cross the Atlantic entirely under steam. In 1845 Brunel's "Great Britain" was the first ship to cross the Atlantic using propellers. Brunel's "Great Western" was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic in fifteen days and fifteen hours in 1838. She was awarded the Blue Riband.

To assume control of the seas = to control the seas.

The combined fleets = the united fleets.

The Turkish yoke = the Turkish occupation.

To award = to give a prize to.

Maritime = nautical.

Answer these questions :

1. When was America discovered ?
2. Which was the first ship to sail round the world ?
3. How long did it take the "Vittoria" to sail round the world ?

Now continue to make questions in the same way covering the last passage.

Some Nouns from Verbs

to consider	consideration
to develop	development
to control	control
to defeat	defeat
to return	return

Instead of reaching India he discovered America.

Instead of coming he telephoned.

Some Adjectives from Nouns

wind

rain

cloud

storm

windy

rainy

cloudy

stormy

LESSON SIXTY-FOUR

Kinds of Ships and Boats

Vessel,	ship	boat	craft
Merchant-ship		steamship (S/S)	
cargo-ship		steam vessel	
merchant-vessel		whaler (or whale-ship)	
cargo-vessel		fishing-boat	
cargo-liner		fishing craft	
passenger liner		smack	
liner		trawler	
super-liner		drifter	
general cargo carrier		lightship	
bulk carrier		light vessel	
ore carrier		barge	
freighter		lighter	
tramp		skiff	
tanker		junk	
super-tanker		caique	
transocean liner		yawl	
coaster		clipper	
coasting vessel		sloop	
ocean-going ship		yacht	
ice breaker		destroyer	
tugboat (tug)		aircraft carrier	
tow-boat		cruiser	
salvage boat		warship	}
salvage tug		battleship	
cable ship		man-of-war	
ferry-boat (ferry)		torpedo-boat	
life-boat		submarine (U-boat)	
dredger		mine-layer	
motor vessel (M/V)		mine-sweeper	

The term "ship" applies to any sea-going vessel of considerable size.

The term "vessel" applies to a ship or boat.

The term "boat" applies especially to small craft, but it can also apply to any vessel used for travelling on water.

The term "craft" may be used as a singular or collective noun and it applies to any type of boat or ship that plies the water.

Originally it was found only in the phrase "small craft" and applied to small vessels.

A barge is either "dumb" (without means of self-propulsion), or self-propelling.

A dredger is a ship that uses a dredge for bringing up things from the bottom of the sea or a river.

A barge carries cargo on rivers or canals.

A "dumb" barge is a flat-bottomed barge that has to be towed.

A skiff is a small rowing-boat.

A collier is a ship that carries coal in bulk. A salvage boat is a boat that saves ships from wrecks, damage or destruction.

A life-boat is specially built to save human life from wrecks or along the coast (life belt, life jacket, life buoy).

Make sentences to show the meanings of the following words :

ship, barge, life-boat, cargo-ship, passenger-ship, tanker, coasting vessel, lightship, warship, general cargo carrier.

A short story

A Scotsman, an Irishman, an Italian and a Spaniard were eating dinner together. When the meal was finished and the waiter came with the bill, the Scotsman immediately said he would take it. The next day an American ventriloquist was found murdered.

LESSON SIXTY-FIVE

The first Atlantic cable was laid by Brunel's "Great Eastern" about 1860. In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened, which saved steamships the long journey round the Cape of Good Hope. The steam turbine-engine was invented by the Scottish engineer Charles Parsons in 1897. In 1895 G. Marconi invented the wireless. He succeeded in sending radio signals across the Channel in 1898 and across the Atlantic in 1901. In 1897 Rudolf Diesel completed his first motor diesel engine, an internal combustion engine using heavy oil as fuel; the heat necessary to ignite oil is supplied by the compression of air in the cylinder. In 1910 the Shell tanker "Vulcanus" was the first ship to be equipped with a motor invented by Diesel. The Panama Canal was opened in 1914. It saved vessels the long journey round Cape Horn. Before the Second World War the first submarines (U-boats) were built and used by the Germans. Before the Second World War radar was developed and it has proved the greatest aid to navigation. The beginning of a new age in ship propulsion was made some ten years ago with the American nuclear submarine "Nautilus".

internal combustion engine

diesel engine

submarine

aid

nuclear submarine

to lay-laid-laid

To lay a cable; to lay the keel of a vessel.

To lay up a ship; to lay mines (mine-layer).

The vessel lies at anchor.

After my long watch I lay in bed for two hours, (to lie-lay-lain).

The sailor was punished for lying to the boatswain, (to lie-lied-lied).

To lie = to tell a lie.



My car saves me the trouble of walking from place to place.

To save trouble = to avoid trouble.

To save money = to keep or store it for the future.

The money thus saved is called savings.

We speak of a savings-bank. (It's a bank in which people deposit their savings).

Nouns from Verbs

to complete	completion
to succeed	success
to supply	supply
to equip	equipment
to develop	development
to begin	beginning
to propel	propulsion
to prove	proof

The verb "to succeed"

Marconi succeeded in inventing the wireless -- he managed to invent the wireless.

It was a great *success*. Marconi was a *successful* man.

To succeed = to have success.

To succeed = to follow e.g. Day succeeds night.

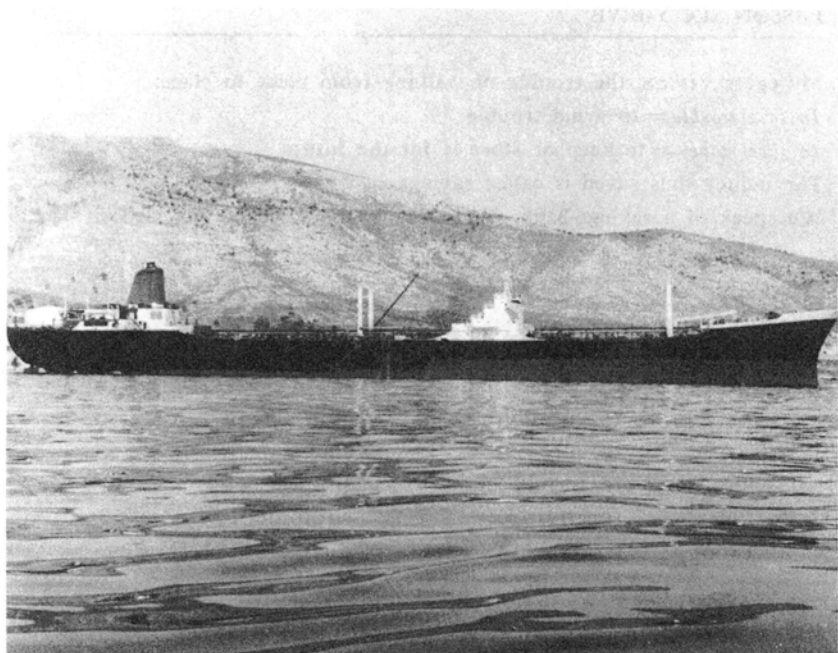
Our team gained a *succession* of victories (a series of victories).

Our team has gained three *successive* victories.

Make representative questions concerning the last passage as in the examples :

When was the first Atlantic cable laid?

When was the Suez Canal opened?



LESSON SIXTY-SIX

There has been an increase in tanker construction since the end of the Second World War. An oil-tanker has only one continuous deck, the main deck. Above it are the forecastle, the bridge deck, and the poop. They form three islands and are connected to each other by fore and aft gangways above the main deck. They provide a safe walking-way when the sea is very rough. On the bridge deck space, which is the middle one of these three islands (or super structures), there are three decks above the main deck. The top one is the navigation bridge and the other two provide accommodation for the master, deck and engine officers, and apprentices. The two decks on the poop provide accommodation for the crew. In older tankers the accommodation for seamen and

fireman was in the forecastle. Oil-tankers are single-screw ships. Most of them have diesel engines but super-tankers are driven by steam turbines. Service speeds range from 12 to about 16 knots. Each oil compartment has its own steel hatch on the main deck. A tank is entered from the hatchway by means of a ladder.

tanker construction

oil-tanker

gangway

service speed

Describe in your own words a tanker.

Note the structure of the following sentences :

He got married (instead of "he was married").

They got burnt (instead of "they were burnt").

The sailor signed on last year (he was employed last year).

The sailor was signed on last year.

The boatswain has just signed off (left the ship).

The boatswain has just been signed off (dismissed).

The wind carries the vessel away.

The vessel is carried away by the wind.

I want to go on a trip.

I want my brother to go on a trip. (I want him to go on a trip).

They want me to finish the work tonight.

They wanted us to meet them outside the customs house.

What do you want me to do?

Do you want us to clean the decks?

Do you want them to report to you?

A short story

The twelve-year-old daughter of an American volunteered to help her mother to pass cocktails at an informal party that was given for a visiting general. Everything progressed well until the mother heard her daughter say to the general's wife, "May I serve you your eleventh martini, please?"

LESSON SIXTY-SEVEN

In the early afternoon, after we had had a quiet lunch, we visited St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. We also had a look at the City where all the shipping offices and banks are and where most of the commercial life of London is. In the late evening we had dinner and then we went to Soho to have a look at the night life of London. The next day we went by bus to Piccadilly Circus first, then through Regent Street to Oxford Street. We walked along Oxford Street past New Bond Street until we came to Marble Arch. We stood at the speakers' corner for a few minutes listening to a street poet reciting his own poetry. We crossed Hyde Park to Hyde Park Corner and then walked back to Piccadilly Circus along Piccadilly. By now it was half past three so we had lunch followed by a quiet smoke. I smoked my first cigar. We did some shopping next before we went back to our hotel to get ready to go to the Royal Festival Hall. We saw a production of "Swan Lake". Next day we visited the British Museum and the Greenwich Maritime Museum.

Describe a visit that you have made to a big city during the last three years.

The greeting in

business letters:

Dear Sir,
Dear Sirs,
Dear Messrs. W. Bole and Co.,
Gentlemen,
Dear Madam,

friendly letters:

Dear Mr. Jones,
Dear Miss Johnson,
Dear Mrs. Watts,
Dear Robert,
Mesdames

The complimentary close:**In business letters:**

Yours truly,
Yours faithfully,

In friendly letters:

Yours sincerely,
Yours,

Notice of Readiness

S/S RHODES,
General No. 2,
Port of London.

16th March, 1961.

Dear Messrs. K. Bole and Co.
16, Albert Street,
London, W.1.

Your ref: Charter party dated 16th March, 1961.

This is to inform you that the above-named vessel under my command arrived in the River Thames and berthed at General No. 2 at 11.00 hours yesterday, 15th March, and is now in every way ready to commence loading and time will begin to count according to the above-mentioned charter party signed in New York on 11th February, 1961.

P. Pappas
Master



LESSON SIXTY-EIGHT

The liner "United States", with a gross tonnage of 53,330, built in the U.S.A. in 1950, won the Blue Riband of the Atlantic by making the fastest eastbound crossing, Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock, 2,942 miles, in three days, ten hours and forty minutes, at an average speed of 35.59 knots. She broke the record held by the "Queen Mary". (The "Queen Mary" established the record in August, 1938). Her propelling machinery consists of high pressure, high temperature, steam turbine, driving quadruple screws.

steam turbine

record

eastbound

westbound

southbound

northbound

Where are you bound for?

A graving dock is a dock where a ship's bottom is cleaned by burning the barnacles away.

Now make representative questions concerning the last passage as in the following example :

When was the "United States" built?

Note the structure of the following :

Where is Smith? He has gone below (He is there now).

Where is Smith? He is here. (He has been below but now he is back).

He has been to France twice. (He is back now).

He has gone to France. (He is in France now).

They are still in bed. I go to bed at eleven o'clock every evening.
My son is still at school. He goes to school every day.
I am going to the school this afternoon to see what he is doing.

I asked him to help me. It always pleases him to be of use.
Can you ask him to come, please?
John pleased his father by doing his work properly.
John asked his father to let him go to the pictures.

Fill in the blank spaces with possessive adjectives or self-forms :

1. Be careful or you will cut
2. They are going to wash
3. This hat is
4. I enjoyed very much at the party last night.
5. A friend of is coming to see us this evening.
6. The ship is leaving berth now.
7. He hurt when he got off the boat.

A short story

Etiquette is the noise you don't make when eating your soup.

LESSON SIXTY-NINE

There are a lot of theatres in London. If you want to see classical plays you can go to the National Theatre. It used to be called "The Old Vic". If you want to hear opera or to see ballet you can go to Covent Garden or Sadler's Wells or to the Royal Festival Hall and to the Royal Albert Hall for concerts. A visitor to London can't expect to see everything in a short time. There is far too much to see. Travelling in London is not difficult if you have a map. The buses have numbers. You can also learn to use the underground. It's a quick way of getting from place to place. Taxis are rather expensive but taxi-drivers are very polite; and what is more they do not cheat you. If you don't know how to get to a place, ask a policeman; he will gladly tell you. If there are no policemen near where you are, ask a Londoner. He will try to help you.

I used to live at my brother's when I was five.

I used to go to the theatre every day when I was in London.

The new captain has got used to the routine in our ship.

If you don't like the work at first, I am sure that you will soon
get used to it.

He is used to taking the helm now.

Used you to go to the beach when you were on holiday?

Supply who, whom, that, or which in the following sentences :

1. Athens is a city is very hot in the summer.
2. All the passengers have come from abroad are in that room.
3. The man I lent my book to is the boatswain.
4. The town in he lives is ten miles from here.
5. There are several ships sail to England weekly.

6. The officers we saw were wireless operators.
7. That's the way leads to the station.

Note the following examples :

My sister, who is in America, is forty-two.

My sister that is in America is forty-two. (This means that I have another sister or other sisters elsewhere).

His house that is in Athens is very expensive. (He has houses in other parts of the country, too).

His house, which is in Volos, has a nice garden.

This is the passenger ship that (or which) took me to Naples.

Those are the arrows that (or which) show the way to the trains.

That is the dog that (or which) bit my brother.

That is the man who (or that) built the ship.

The woman who (or that) bought our house is the wife of Mr. X.

The boy (that, whom) we used to meet in the street is Mr. Smith's son.

The people (that, whom) I saw in the park are from Italy.

This is the ship (that) I sailed on.

This is the ship in which I sailed.

That's the officer (that) we met in the club.

That's the officer whom we met in the club.

The student to whom I lent the money left for Italy yesterday.

The student (that) I lent the money to left for Italy yesterday.

That's the engineer whose son is an officer on my ship.

These are the ships whose crews are very lucky.

The Swiss town in which we lived for three years was very pleasant.

The Swiss town (that) we lived in for three years was very pleasant.

This is the man I was talking to when the accident happened.

This is the man to whom I was talking when the accident happened.



LESSON SEVENTY

The keel of the Cunard liner "Queen Elizabeth", the world's largest passenger-ship, was laid down in November, 1936, and she was launched on the 27th September, 1938. Her dimensions are as follows: length overall, 1031 feet; length between perpendiculars, 987 feet; beam, 118 feet; gross tonnage, 83,673. She has three bow anchors. She is a "ship within a ship," the double bottom extending the full length of the machinery spaces and in places rising to a height of nearly 40 feet. The intervening space of nearly 6 feet between the outer and inner skins is divided into numerous watertight compartments. She is divided transversely by 15 watertight bulkheads. Her passenger accommodation is very luxurious. The first class includes main lounge, smoking-room, theatre, salon, music studio, writing-room, library, restaurant, gymnasium, curative baths, swimming pool, etc. There are four decks of private suites and bedrooms. The "Queen Elizabeth" has fourteen decks and a system of 35 lifts. The propelling machinery consists of four sets of single reduction geared turbines, each set operating as a complete and independent unit and driving its own screw. Each of the four propellers weighs about thirty-two tons. Steam is supplied by twelve large water-tube boilers with a working pressure of 425 lbs per square inch and the steam temperature is 750° F. They are fired by oil fuel. The engines are designed to develop about 200,000 S.H.P. (shaft horse-power) and to give her a normal speed of 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots. The "Queen Elizabeth" can accommodate 800 first class, 700 cabin class, and 800 tourist class passengers.

The officers and crew number more than 1200. She was made ready for sea and sailed for America in March, 1940. She was used as a troop-ship during the war and in 1946 she was refitted as a luxury peace-time liner.

single reduction geared turbines

water-tube boilers

working pressure



Answer these questions :

1. When was the keel of the "Queen Elizabeth" laid ?
2. When was she launched ?
3. Into how many watertight bulkheads is she divided transversely ?
4. What does the propelling machinery consist of ?
5. Now continue to make questions by yourselves.

Terms used on charts

steep coast	haven	shoal
gulf	harbour	dolphin
bay	anchorage	point
lake	islet	mount
lagoon	archipelago	peak
creek	peninsula	landing place
strait	cape	pontoon bridge
passage	promontory	swing bridge
estuary	head	coast-guard
roadstead	headland	storm signal station
mouth	sunken rocks	observatory

A short story

First Frenchman : "I once heard someone shout "look-out". I put my head out of the window and a bucketful of water fell on my head. It seems that "look out" means "do not look out."

Second Frenchman : "Once I heard the captain shout "All hands on deck". I put my hands on the deck and someone walked on them."

Some adjectives used on charts

conspicuous
reported
visible
remarkable
destroyed

distant
projected
prominent
submerged
approximate



LESSON SEVENTY-ONE

To meet the tremendous growth of Greek-controlled shipping that has been possible thanks to the genius of the Greek shipowner, a number of well-equipped merchant marine schools have been established during the last ten years. The Aspropyrgos Merchant Marine Academy, overlooking the Bay of Salamis, is composed of a group of modern buildings equipped with all the modern navigational, engineering and wireless aids and instruments for the training of its cadets. The Hydra School of Navigation was founded in 1930. It succeeded a private nautical school which had operated on the island since the end of the eighteenth century. Well-equipped national merchant marine academies operate also at Scaramangas, Chios, Kymi, Oenoussae and Syros. In addition to the technical training cadets are helped to develop character and the fine qualities of an officer of the Greek Merchant Navy. In 480 B.C. the Greek Navy organized under the leadership of Themistocles, won a

decisive victory in the great naval battle of Salamis, which turned the tide and changed the course of history. The world was saved from the influence of barbarism and Greek culture and civilization were born. The Byzantines, thanks to the great geographical position of Constantinople, their capital city, which commanded the entrance to three seas, and their well-known military and naval strategy protected western Europe for over a thousand years against the invasions of northern and oriental barbarians and in this way preserved for mankind the culture of ancient Greece. This Hellenic heritage, conveyed to the western world through the Greek scholars who escaped from Constantinople in 1453, created the Renaissance which constitutes the perfection of the western civilization of today. During the Greek revolution of 1821, the men of the Greek Merchant Navy fought fearlessly for the just cause of the survival of the Hellenic tradition. In this way they continued the ancient Greek maritime spirit and love of freedom which made possible and perfected civilization and culture in ancient Greece.

Tremendous = great or immense.

Greek-controlled shipping = ships under Greek control.

Thanks to = because of.

The just cause = the right cause.

To perfect = to make perfect.

Perfection = the act of perfecting or the state of being perfect.

Sea-Fever

(by John Masefield)

*I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face, and a grey dawn breaking.*

*I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.*

*I must go down to the seas again, to the vagrant gipsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way where the wind's like a
whetted knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.*

John Masefield was born in 1872, at Ledbury, Herefordshire. At thirteen he was sent to a training ship at Liverpool to learn the trade of a sailor. He travelled widely at sea where he found enthusiasm, inspiration, love and joy of life, his Christian faith and his sympathy for the poor. At the age of twenty-two he wrote a collection of poems called "Salt-water Ballads" which contains the wellknown poem "Sea-Fever". In 1930, he was appointed Poet Laureate.



By now deck-officer, engine officer and radio officer cadets should be able to deal with unsimplified technical passages such as the following :

The Central Port of Piraeus

The inner and the outer ports are protected by two moles at the entrance. Channels 45 ft. deep are available for vessels up to 32 ft. draught in the outer harbour and 25 ft. in the inner harbour. Vessels up to 30,000 tons may be moored stern-on in the outer port and about 35 vessels up to 300 ft. in length can be berthed at quays. Goods may be discharged directly onto the quay or into lighters. (From the pilot book.)

Sailing Directions

When two power-driven vessels are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her own star-board side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Description of Dangers taken from a Chart

Wreck over which the exact depth is unknown but which is not considered dangerous to surface vessels capable of navigating in the vicinity.

Example of an abridged description of light

Bearings of lights are given from seaward. The visibility of lights is given in nautical miles, assuming the eye of the observer

to be 15 ft. above the sea. All lights are white unless otherwise stated.

Chart Terms

Kinds of Bottom

mud
sand
clay
gravel
pebbles
stones
rock
shells
coral
weed

Prohibited Areas

ice barrier
cable area
anchorage limit
banks
coral reef
ledge
obstruction
submerged wreck

Danger Signs

caution
attention
look out
care
distress
danger
emergency

Lights

fixed
occulting
flashing
interrupted
obscured
occasional
irregular
unwatched
provisional
temporary
extinguished

Fog Signals

explosive fog signal
radio fog signal
gun
siren
bell
gong

Miscellaneous

coastguard
observatory
semaphore

We use a thermometer to measure the temperature of a body. The temperature can be below or above freezing-point. Boiling-point is the temperature at which a liquid boils and freezing-point is the temperature at which a liquid freezes. Absolute zero is the point at which heat that is caused by motion disappears.

The diesel engine is an internal combustion engine which operates on the constant-pressure or diesel-cycle principle. Fuel is admitted directly into the cylinder and combustion takes place as a result of the heat of compression.

The atmospheric pressure is measured with a barometer.

There are four classes of steam: wet, saturated, dry and superheated. Water exists in three states: as a solid, as a liquid and as a gas.

A steam generating plant consists of the oil burners, a boiler, super heater and an economizer.

There are fire-tube boilers and water-tube boilers.

Kinds of Engines (main types).

reciprocating steam engine
steam turbine (impulse turbine and reaction turbine)
diesel engine
gas turbine

Kinds of Pumps (main types).

reciprocating pump
centrifugal pump
jet pump
propeller pump
rotary pump
bilge pump
general service pumps

Kinds of Valves (main types).

main steam stop valve
auxiliary steam stop valve
safety valve
main feed check valve
auxiliary feed check valve
circulating valve
throttle and relief valves
governor or pressure regulating valves
reducing valves

Some Tools

saw	pliers
hammer	punches
plane	drill
chisel	file
screw-driver	wrench

Transmitter

A transmitter consists of a source of power, a producer of radio-frequency oscillations in the aerial, and a means by which the radiating system may be tuned to propagate waves of a desired wave length.

Wireless

Wireless signals are transmitted through space by the use of electro-magnetic waves propagated at the ship's aerial and radiating in all directions at the speed of light. Waves of any kind—sound, light, water or wireless waves—cannot be transmitted without an intervening medium. This medium is called ether.

Electricity

Electricity is a form of energy. Electric currents are usually produced by chemical action in a cell or battery, or by magnetic means in a dynamo or generator. There are three general effects caused by electric currents; magnetic, heating and chemical effects.

The Auto-Alarm

An automatic alarm device according to which a key is pressed in case of emergency and in no time all the alarm bells on ships fitted with the receiver and within range—any distance up to eighty miles—will be made to ring, after which the transmitting operator can send particulars as to the ship and her position.



Receiver

In a single one-valve receiver worked by batteries, the oscillatory current induced in the aerial is tuned by a variable condenser to a wave length similar to that of the transmitter whose signal it is desired to receive.

Another function of a **radio receiver** is to act as a direction finder to enable a vessel to fix her position by wireless bearings received from shore transmitting stations.

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