Module 1 (1st semester)

English for Marine Engineering
Contents


• Chapter 2. Different Types of Ships. Noun Phrase.


• Chapter 4. Safety and Emergency Situations. Verb Phrase.
Introduction

- English for Marine Engineering is part of the specialty courses necessary for your future job as electrical engineers or engineer officers on board merchant ships.

- English for general and special purpose is essential on board multinational crew ships for communication.

Aplicability

- The course is organized in 4 learning units the student should get through before the seminars. Within the 14 seminars the student is to develop the capabilities of reading, listening, speaking and writing in English.

- Individual study materials
  - author: Alina Minea, English for Marine Engineering, ANMB P.H., 2004

- Classes: Teacher/lecturer: Alina Balagiu
Evaluation

- 50% - final evaluation (colloquium)
- 20% - test papers (two tests per semester)
- 20% - evaluation during classes
- 10% - evaluation of homework (papers, specialty translations, essays etc.)
CHAPTER 1
Ship Operation. Noun Phrase

English for Marine Engineering
Content

• Operation of the Ship.

Noun Phrase

• Ports.

Determiners and Quantifiers
Minimal bibliography

• Minea Alina, *English for Marine Engineering, Coursebook, 1st year of study*, Mircea cel Batran Naval Academy Publishing House, 2004, Units 1, 2, p 13-29;

• Azar Betty Schrampfer, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, Pearson Ed. NY, 1999 Cap.6, 7, 8;

Operation of the Ship

English for Marine Engineering
Operation of the Ship. Noun

- **Ships and shipbuilding:**
  - Short history;
  - New types of cargo-carrying ships.

- **The noun phrase:**
  - Uncountable nouns have only one form and cannot be counted directly.
    - Uncountable nouns can include: substances, materials, abstract ideas, activities, human qualities and feelings.
    - Some nouns can be countable or uncountable with different meanings.
  - The plural is used for countable nouns adding an –s or -es, or changing the form.

- **Agreement between noun and verb.**
  - Generally if there is a singular noun there should be a singular verb-form.
Mass nouns frequently used in your specialty

- adhesive
- dye
- insecticide
- oil
- poison
- coal
- fuel
- iron
- ore
- soap
- detergent
- glue
- medicine
- paint
- steel
- disinfectant
- ink
- metal
- plastic
- wood
- wool
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Some uncountable nouns</th>
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<td>accommodation</td>
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<td>traffic</td>
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Exercises

1. Exercise 3. Give the plural of the following nouns. Use them in sentences.
   a) bus, town, woman, box, fly, key, bee, Englishman, tooth, wish, goose, city, potato, book, child, leaf, life, foot, apple, toy, ball, wolf, safe, ox.
   
   b) brush, thief, Chinese, German, donkey, shelf, fish, cliff, Swiss, inch, sheep, louse, bamboo, handkerchief, axe, proof, phenomenon, dynamo, means, piano.
   
   c) echo, loaf, niece, half, chief, volcano, Japanese, deer, mouse, knife, birth, daughter, buffalo, atlas.

2. Define the word ‘ship’.
Ports. Determiners and Quantifiers

English for Marine Engineering
Operation of the Ship. Noun

• The difference between a port and a harbor.
  – Definition of a port.
  – Definition of a harbour.

• Articles are determiners.
  – Indefinite article: a, an.
  – Definite article: the.
  – Zero article Ø.

• Possessives are determiners: my, her, our etc.

• Demonstratives are determiners: this, these, that, those.

• Quantifiers
  – Some, any and no
## Possessive adjectives and pronouns

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<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Possessive adjective</th>
<th>Possessive pronoun</th>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>my, our</td>
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Exercise: Match the two correct halves of the sentences.

1. How much
2. There isn’t much
3. There are very few
4. We didn’t buy any
5. How many
6. I’ve prepared some
7. He has found little
8. She’s invited a lot of
9. Have you got any
10. John hasn’t eaten many

A potatoes did you buy?
B information did you get?
C time left.
D waiters in the restaurant.
E fruit last week.
F work so far.
G sandwiches, has he?
H food with you?
I delicious soup for you.
J friends to dinner.
Exercises

1. Exercise 5. Put the articles *a, an, the* into the gaps:

1. He came to see me *a* last week and brought *the* English handbook with him.
2. *An* good dictionary is *a* great help to *the* students.
3. *The* last night I met Tommy; he said he would come here today if *the* weather were fine.
4. Come to see me on *a* Saturday at *the* latest.
5. He works hard by *a* day and sleeps soundly at night.
6. *An* help came at *the* last and *an* swimmer was rescued.
7. He works every *the* day from *the* early morning till late at *the* night.
8. He went into *the* inn and asked for *the* bread and *the* butter.
9. By *the* way, he said, where is *the* shop you told me about?
10. What is *an* matter? Have you had *a* accident?...

2. Define the terms “port and harbour”.