

TASK 1. MATCH THE WORDS WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS.

1. Wavelength
2. Convert
3. Emergency Signal
4. Water Pressure
5. Breakable
6. Force
7. Detach
8. Beacon
9. Indicate
10. Winch
11. Frequency
12. Fire Flares

- a) is a visible or audible signal, such as a light or radio transmission, used to guide or warn.*
- b) to separate or disconnect one thing from another.*
- c) a visual or auditory indication used to communicate that an urgent or critical situation is occurring.*
- d) to point out, show, or suggest something, often through signs or signals.*
- e) are bright, burning lights or signals, often used for illumination or as a distress signal.*
- f) to change or transform something from one form, purpose, or state to another.*
- g) a mechanical device with a rotating drum used for winding in or letting out a rope or cable.*
- h) the number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit of time, often measured in hertz.*
- i) the distance between successive peaks or troughs of a wave, especially electromagnetic waves.*
- j) the force exerted by water molecules in a confined space, often measured in pounds per square inch (psi).*
- k) a push or pull that can cause an object to change its motion or shape.*
- l) Something that is easily broken or shattered, often referring to fragile or delicate objects.*

TASK 2. CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE WORD TO FILL IN THE GAPS.

The Guiding Beacon

In a small coastal town, a resilient lighthouse stood tall, serving as a 1) _____ to sailors 2) _____ the tumultuous sea. One stormy night, the crew of a fishing boat found themselves in perilous waters. The captain skillfully used the winch to secure the vessel as towering waves 3) _____ their nets. Desperate for help, they fired 4) _____ into the dark sky, hoping to 5) _____ their distress. The lighthouse, with its 6) _____ signal flashing, responded to their call. The 7) _____ of its powerful beam cut through the storm, guiding the weary 8) _____ safely back to shore.

The Scientific Beacon

Deep in a 9) _____ research facility, scientists worked tirelessly to 10) _____ groundbreaking discoveries into practical applications. One day, they devised a beacon to indicate the presence of elusive underwater creatures. Equipped with sensors measuring water 11) _____ and frequency, the beacon 12) _____ signals to a 13) _____ understandable by marine life. As the 14) _____ of curiosity drove the scientists to explore the mysteries of the ocean depths, they marveled at the delicate and breakable ecosystems they uncovered, forever changed by the guiding light of their technological beacon.

TASK 3. MATCH EACH WORD FROM THE FIRST LIST (1-10) WITH ITS CORRESPONDING COLLOCATION FROM THE SECOND LIST (A-J) TO CREATE MEANINGFUL PAIRS.

1. Navigational	a) Components
2. Detach	b) Fire Flares
3. Activate	c) Direction
4. Indicate	d) Beacon
5. Convert	e) Emergency Signal
6. Launch	f) items
7. Operate	g) Energy
8. Radio	h) Water Pressure
9. High	i) Winch
10. Breakable	j) Frequency

TASK 4. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE MOST APPROPRIATE WORD.

convert; force; wavelengths; winch; beacon; water pressure; breakable;
detach; fire flares; indicate; emergency signal; frequency

1. During the emergency drill, the engineering team practiced launching _____ to signal distress in challenging conditions.
2. The maritime engineer installed a powerful _____ on the lighthouse to guide ships safely through the night.
3. Engineers had to _____ the raw data into a digital format for precise analysis and interpretation.
4. Before maintenance it was crucial to _____ the malfunctioning component from the machinery to ensure a safe repair.
5. In case of a system failure, the _____ automatically alerted the engineering team to take immediate action.
6. Radio communication in the engineering lab operated at a specific _____ to avoid interference with nearby equipment.
7. The _____ exerted on the bridge during high winds was carefully calculated to ensure structural stability.
8. The warning light on the control panel began to _____ a potential issue with the equipment.
9. Underwater engineering projects must consider the impact of _____ on structures and materials.
10. Engineers conducted experiments to study the behavior of materials under varying _____ of light.
11. The heavy cargo was lifted effortlessly using the powerful _____ installed in the engineering facility.
12. Delicate instruments in the engineering lab required careful handling as they were _____ and sensitive to vibrations.

TASK 5. WATCH THE VIDEO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. What is the purpose of an EPIRB?

- A To locate rescue centers
- B To send distress signals via satellite
- C To activate marine radios
- D To test flares

- 2. In which areas do you need an EPIRB if you're more than five nautical miles from shore?**
A Gulf St Vincent and Spencer Gulf
B Lakes Albert and Alexandrina
C Other state waters
D Any body of water
- 3. How often should an EPIRB be tested?**
A Every month
B Every two years
C Every hour
D Every five minutes
- 4. Where should an EPIRB be kept?**
A In a dry place
B In the water
C In a grab bag
D In a life raft
- 5. How should the antenna of an EPIRB be positioned?**
A Upright
B Downward
C Sideways
D It doesn't matter
- 6. When should an EPIRB be activated?**
A After using flares
B After using a marine radio
C After all other means of indicating distress have been used
D Immediately upon getting in trouble
- 7. What should be done with the EPIRB once it's securely attached?**
A Hold onto it
B Keep it in the grab bag
C Throw it into the water
D Attach it to a life jacket
- 8. When should the battery of an EPIRB be replaced?**
A Every month
B Every two years
C When it's used
D By the expiry date indicated on the unit

TASK 6. LISTEN TO THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTION.

- 1. How did David end up in the water?**
A He fell off the boat while securing his dinghy.
B He jumped into the water to save his dog.
C The boat capsized during a storm.
D He was pushed overboard by someone.

2. What happened to David's yacht?

- A It sank to the bottom of the sea.
- B It ran aground on a sandbar.
- C It was rescued by a cargo ship.
- D It was found by local lifeguards.

3. How did David try to get help while stranded?

- A He waved his shorts in the air.
- B He shouted for help from passing boats.
- C He used an SOS signal with a flashlight.
- D He called the coastguard on his phone.

4. How was David eventually rescued?

- A A helicopter airlifted him from the water.
- B A lifeguard swam out to save him.
- C A cargo ship spotted him and came to his aid.
- D He managed to swim back to shore on his own.

5. What happened to David's dog, Mitch?

- A Mitch drowned in the water.
- B Mitch was rescued by a passing boat.
- C Mitch was found floating on a life raft.
- D Mitch stayed on the yacht until it was salvaged.

6. Why did David take off his shorts while trying to get help?

- A He wanted to attract attention by being naked.
- B His shorts were wet and uncomfortable.
- C He needed to use them as a makeshift flag.
- D He thought it would make him more visible in the water.

7. What happened to David's yacht in the end?

- A It was successfully salvaged.
- B It remained stuck on the sandbar.
- C It was destroyed by the waves.
- D It was towed back to shore.