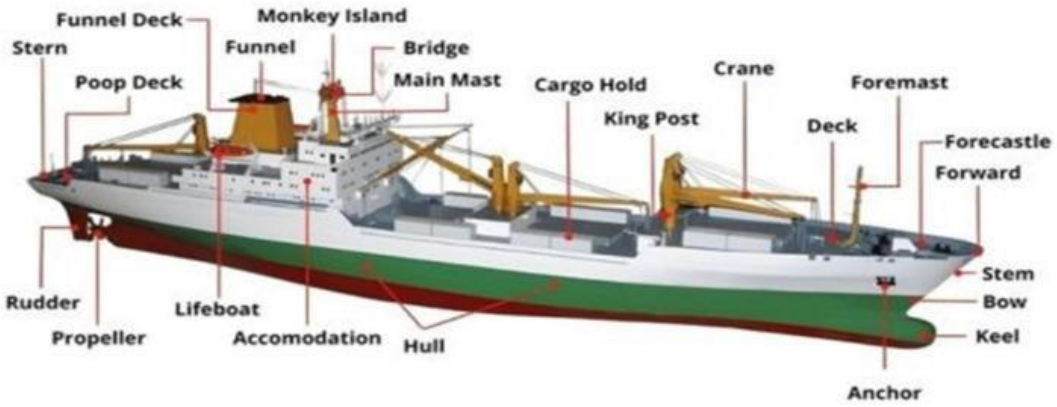
PARTS OF A CARGO SHIP
A SEMESTER IEK AKMI
LESSON 1 INSTRUCTOR : GKOSTIA ELISAVET



Study the following :

1. The Main Deck: is the uppermost deck that runs the entire length of a ship.
2. Superstructure: The Superstructure houses the crew accommodation, offices, stores etc.
3. The Crane: is a machine for lifting heavy objects or cargo.
4. The Scuppers: are drains from the decks to take out excess rainwater, condensation or seawater.
5. The Ladder :is a set of steps leading from one deck to another.
6. Fairleads: are openings in the ship's bulwark or hull to guide mooring lines and ropes. They are specially strengthened and designed to prevent chafing of ropes.
7. Panama lead, or Centre lead: is the name for the Fairlead at the forward and aft ends of the ship at the centerline.
8. The Poop Deck: is the deck situated at the aft of the ship.
9. Bitts and Bollard: Bitts are cylindrical shaped small posts (pillars) fixed on the ship or quay and are used to tie the mooring lines.
10. Capstan :Capstans are drums or cylinders revolving in a vertical axis. They are mainly used onboard for pulling ropes or mooring lines.
11. Forecastle (Foc'sle): The Forecastle is the slightly raised structure at the forward part of the ship. It is a mooring station used for housing windlass machinery and as a storeroom.
12. Windlass :The Windlass is the machinery for lifting and lowering the anchor cable.
13. Bulbous Bow: The Bulbous Bow is a protruding bow that is designed to break up the bow wave before it reaches the ship.
14. Bow Thruster: The Bow Thruster is a propeller at the bow of the ship used during maneuvering to provide transverse thrust.
15. Propeller: The Propeller is similar to a fan. Rotary motion of the propeller blades in the water provides the force for the ship's movement.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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16. **Rudder:** The function of the Rudder is to steer the ship. The Rudder is usually located in the water flow aft of the propeller. It is vertical blade at the stern of a vessel that can be turned horizontally to change the vessel's direction when in motion.(πηδάλιο)
17. **Monkey Island:** The Monkey Island is the uppermost deck on the superstructure upon Which the mainmast and various aerials are located.
18. **Signal Whistle:** The Signal Whistle is an instrument to produce a loud sound for alerts and warnings.
19. **Radar Scanner:** The Radar Scanner is an antenna that sends out and receives radar wave pulses.
20. **Main Mast:** The Main Mast is usually the highest portion of the ship. Scanners and navigational lights are placed at various heights on the Main Mast.
21. **Halyard:** The Halyards are the ropes on the Main Mast for hoisting flags.
22. **Mast Headlight:** The Mast Headlight is a white navigational light on the mast.
23. **Funnel:** The Funnel is the large exhaust pipe for the ship's engine room and machinery fumes.
24. **Bridge:** The Bridge is the command centre of the ship. It is usually the highest enclosedPortion within the ship's superstructure.
25. **Engine Room:** The Engine Room is a space where the main and auxiliary engines are located.
26. **Accommodation:** The Accommodation consists of spaces onboard the ships which are set apart for the crew.
27. **Cabin:** Cabins are the rooms or compartments for personnel use.
28. **Porthole:** Portholes are the windows in the cabins.
29. **Alleyway:** The Alleyway, or Passageway, is the name for the enclosed corridors in the accommodation areas of the ship.
30. **Galley:** The Galley is the kitchen area used for food preparation.
31. **Mess Room:** The Mess Room is the place where the crew eats their meals.
32. **Lifeboat:** A lifeboat is a small boat that's kept on a bigger ship in case of emergency. It's much more fun than a deathboat. Large ships usually have enough lifeboats for every passenger on board.
33. **Stern**: The rear part of a vessel or boat (often opposed to stem).The back or rear of anything.
34. **Cargo hold**: A hold on a ship (a ship's hold includes the forehold and stern hold), used to store cargo during a voyage.
35. **Hull**: the hollow lowermost portion of a ship.
36. **Stem** :(at the bow of a vessel) an upright into which the side timbers or plates are jointed. The forward part of a vessel (often opposed to stern).
37. **Bow** ;the forward end of a vessel or airship.Either side of this forward end, esp. With reference to the direction of a distant object:
38. **Keel** :the base at the bottom of the hull of a boat, usually a long metal or wooden bar, that extends from the back to the front and from which the sides are built.
39. **Anchor:** a heavy device attached by a cable to a vessel and cast overboard to keep the vessel from drifting by becoming secured to the bottom.

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YOUR TURN



LIVEWORKSHEETS