

126 copy

INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(A Central University Government of India)

B.Sc (Nautical Science)
Semester I

Course Title: - MARITIME ENGLISH

Course Code:UG21T6101

Max. Marks: 70

Pass Marks: 35

Date: 03.11.2025

Time: 3 hours

Note: All the Questions in Section A (10 Marks) and Section B (10 Marks) are compulsory.

Section C (50 Marks) - Answer any 5 questions out 7 given questions

Section - A

Answer all the Questions (1X10=10 Marks)

1. Slide presentations, diagrams, physical models, drawings are examples of -----
a) Written communication b) Informal communication c) Visual communication
2. "Horizontal communication takes place between professional peer groups or people working at the ----- level of hierarchy."
3. Put the correct message marker: Our cargo is toxic: _____
4. The Conditionals "May", "Might", "Should", "Could" and "Can" are known as _____ words.
5. "Speed is the main advantage of using e-mail": True/False?
6. When a car speeds up, we say that-----.
a) it will accelerate
b) it accelerates
c) it might accelerate
7. Inappropriate touching is a form of ----- harassment.
a). Verbal b) Physical
8. What should male seafarers do to support women on board.
a) Ignore inappropriate behavior.
b) Report any abuse
c) Make jokes about women.
9. ----- is used to announce a Distress Message
a) MAYDAY
b) PANPAN
c) SECURITE
10. An appointment between vessels normally made on radio to meet in a certain area or position-----
a) Derelict
b) Rendez-vous
c) Convoy

Section – B

Answer all the Questions (2x5=10 Marks)

11. On board a ship how language can become a barrier to Communication and what are the ways to overcome this barrier.
12. What is Urgency Message? Give an example.
13. Differentiate between General communication & Technical Communication.
14. What is cyber harassment on board? Explain and give one example.
15. Sketch Shipboard Organizational Chart.

Section – C

Answer any five Questions (10x5=50 Marks)

16. Explain the process of communication with a diagram (10 Marks)
17. Explain the use of SMCP vs General English in the back drop of multinational crew. (10 Marks)
18. In response to an advertisement in the "Employment News" for the post of "Deck Cadet officer", prepare a **Cover Letter** and a **Résumé** for the same, highlighting position sought, career objective, education, specific skills (if any), achievements (if any), interest and references. (5+5=10 Marks)
19. a) What is Gender Sensitization? Why it is needed for the maritime industry now?
Give one example onboard, what will you do on your part, as a deck cadet.
b) Write a short note on Occupational sexism. (5+5=10 Marks)
20. (a) Explain cadets' role onboard and expectations from them.
(b) Describe the functions & responsibilities of the Chief Officer. (5+5=10 Marks)
21. Comprehension:

A. At 7:58 A.M. local time, on 26 December 2004, an undersea earthquake shook the ocean floor north-west of the island of Sumatra. The earthquake of 9.1 magnitude unleashed a tsunami that killed an estimated 2,28,000 people and caused tens of billions of dollars' worth of damage. The devastation was not limited to nearby Sumatra or Thailand but was spread across the Indian Ocean— India, Sri Lanka and even as far away as East Africa. It was a reminder that the Indian Ocean is not merely a geographic term but an ecosystem interconnected by both human and natural forces.

It appears that such tsunamis have taken place many times in the past and are remembered in the oral traditions of aboriginal tribes in the region. When rescue parties arrived to look for survivors among the Onge and Jarawa people of the Andaman and Nicobar islands, they found that the tribes had suffered almost no casualties, despite being very close to the epicenter. Evidently they had followed an old oral tradition that instructed them to move inland to higher ground whenever the ground shook. These tribes are said to have arrived on these islands, more than 30,000 years ago, as part of early human migrations and must have experienced such deadly tsunamis many times in their history. In contrast, the neighbouring Nicobar tribes, who arrived in the island less than 600 years ago, did not have this traditional memory and suffered hundreds of casualties. An Indian military base on Car Nicobar Island was also badly damaged.

Answer the following questions in short: (1x5=5 Marks)

- a) When and where did the earthquake occur that caused the 2004 tsunami?
- b) What was the magnitude of the earthquake?
- c) How many people were estimated to have died due to the tsunami?
- d) Which regions were affected by the 2004 tsunami?
- e) How did the Onge and Jarawa tribes avoid casualties?

B. At the turn of the twentieth century, European travellers to South India, usually, disembarked at Columbo. A twelve-hour-long overnight voyage on a choppy sea, brought

them to Tuticorin. The view of the town was, from a European perspective, 'hideous'. An Englishman, who administered the Tirunelveli district a few years after the events narrated in this book, further described it as 'a dismal introduction to the glowing East'. Cramped and huddled, the town was 'filthy' and 'dirty beyond expressing'. Another European traveller, evidently turning to the South on arriving at the port, held a more flattering view: the temple tower of Tiruchendur, visible from as far as 30 km in clear weather, looked 'like a ship under full sail' at first sight. Unfortunately, we have no description of the town from an Indian perspective. Photographs and paintings of the town and the life in it, too, have not survived .

Answer the following questions in short:

(1x5=5 Marks)

- a) Where did European travelers to South India usually disembark at the turn of the twentieth century?
- b) How long did the journey take from Colombo to Tuticorin?
- c) How did an English administrator describe Tuticorin?
- d) What did one European traveler compare the Tiruchendur temple tower to?
- e) Why is there no Indian description of the town of Tuticorin from that time?

22. Make critical comments on a book you have read.

(10 Marks)