Pytania egzaminacyjne z przedmiotu „Język angielski”

Poziom operacyjny			
Język angielski			
Pytania: O/U – oznacza charakter pytania			
Lp.	**O/U**	**Pytanie**	**Poprawna odpowiedź**
1.	O	To make something less easy to move. a) tighten, b) slacken, c) unscrew.	A
2.	O	A substance used to reduce friction in an engine or machine. a) lubricant, b) coolant, c) insulant.	A
3.	U	Which of the following scavenging systems is the most efficient one? a) loop scavenging, b) cross scavenging, c) uniflow scavenging.	C
4.	O	“……. a safe working pressure.” a) Increase, b) Decrease, c) Keep.	C
5.	O	Draining tanks of the remaining cargo, water, etc. a) stripping, b) discharging, c) cleaning.	A
6.	U	The tools that are used for cutting purposes, as well as holding and gripping small parts. a) pliers, b) cutters, c) wrenches.	A

7.	U	It is a type of fastener with a threaded hole. a) gasket, b) bolt, c) nut.	C
8.	O	What would you say if the pumps weren't working? a) "We are not filling at present.", b) "We are not transferring at present.", c) "There is no pumping at present.".	C
9.	O	How would you respond to the order: "Check the escape routes and report!" a) "All escape routes are clear.", b) "All escape routes are free.", c) "All escape routes are clean.",	A
10.	O	"The bearings were …….. in the starboard motor." Which word is the odd one? a) renewed, b) replaced, c) charged.	C
11.	O	Fuel is admitted to a diesel engine cylinder through: a) the intake valves, b) the exhaust ports, c) the injector nozzles.	C
12.	O	Taking fuel on board is called: a) storage, b) bunkering, c) transfer.	B
13.	O	The capacity of a storage battery is measured in: a) volts, b) watts, c) ampere-hours.	C
14.	O	"We will ..... a new fuel pump in the dry-dock." Which word is the odd one? a) dismantle , b) fit, c) install.	A

15.	O	The bearings that support the crankshaft are generally called: a) line shaft bearings, b) main bearings , c) support bearings.	B
16.	O	The device that is used in an electrical circuit to change A/C into D/C. a) transformer , b) rectifier, c) condenser.	B
17.	O	Camshafts are usually driven by timing gears or: a) push rods, b) chain drives, c) rocker arms.	B
18.	O	“Go ..... the pump room .....the engine room to fight the fire”. a) back / from, b) through / to, c) away / into.	B
19.	O	The term that indicates the piston motion in the cylinder. a) cycle, b) sequence, c) stroke.	C
20.	O	What do the terms: *header, downcomer, furnace* relate to? a) incinerator, b) boiler, c) compressor.	B
21.	O	The device that separates solids or suspended particles from liquid. a) filter, b) valve, c) disc.	A
22.	O	The temperature at which an oil ceases to flow. a) pour point, b) cloud point, c) flash point.	A

23.	O	The lowest position reached by a piston during the outward end of the stroke is called: a) BDC. b) TDC. c) TCP.	A
24.	U	What is the distance between the bottom of the hull and the waterline called? a) draft, b) freeboard, c) under keel clearance.	A
25.	U	Which is not a type of hammer? a) punch, b) mallet, c) sledge.	A
26.	O	To make something less tight. a) tighten, b) slacken, c) undo.	B
27.	O	Major flow of sea water into the vessel. a) leakage, b) sweating water, c) flooding.	C
28.	U	“Report damage.” a) “I am making water in the machinery spaces.”, b) “Fire is spreading.”, c) “Support team is standing by.”.	A
29.	O	Which of the following materials mentioned below is a good electrical insulator? a) carbon, b) metal, c) wood.	C
30.	O	Resistance to motion of one object over another. a) friction, b) wear, c) tear.	A
31.	O	“Swing out no. 3 lifeboat and report.” a) “No. 3 lifeboat is launched.”, b) “No. 3 lifeboat is swung out.”, c) “ No. 3 lifeboat thrown overboard.”.	B

32.	U	It is a thin plate with a hole that is usually used to distribute the load of a threaded fastener, such as a screw or nut. a) washer, b) seal, c) nut.	A
33.	O	The appliance that is used for the removal of oil from the bilges before pumping overboard. a) oily water separator, b) gravity tank, c) strainer.	A
34.	O	A measure of a fluid's resistance to flow. a) flash point, b) viscosity, c) cloud point.	B
35.	U	The main source of fuel injection system malfunctions. a) improper adjustments, b) contaminated fuel, c) excessive vibration.	B
36.	O	To evacuate crew and passengers from a vessel following a distress. a) abandon vessel, b) evacuate vessel, c) leave vessel.	A
37.	O	What does the bore of a diesel engine describe? a) volume of the cylinder, b) diameter of the cylinder, b) height of the piston.	B
38.	O	"Check the bilge pumps of the lifeboats and report." a) "The bilge pumps of no. 2 lifeboat are not operational.", b) "The bilge pumps of no. 2 lifeboat are not secured.", c) "The bilge pumps of no. 2 lifeboat are not in the correct position.".	A
39.	O	Often harmful gas produced by fires, chemicals, fuel, etc. a) smoke, b) burnt smell, c) fume.	C
40.	O	"The air compressor will be …. in the repair yard." Which word is the odd one? a) resisted, b) overhauled, c) repaired.	A

41.	O	One end of a diesel engine cylinder is sealed by the cylinder head and the other end by: a) the cylinder liner, b) the crankcase, c) the piston.	C
42.	O	It is a mechanical seal which fills the space between two or more mating surfaces. It generally prevents leakage from or into the joined objects while under compression. a) gasket, b) washer, c) screw.	A
43.	U	The instrument that is probably the most commonly used for determining valve clearances. a) feeler gauge, b) ruler, c) micrometer.	A
44.	O	“Do not enter the unmanned engine room without ….. .” a) assistance, b) breathing apparatus, c) permission.	C
45.	U	The power tool that is used for finishing of metallic surfaces. a) grinder, b) file, c) scraper.	A
46.	U	Current that flows in only one direction. a) alternating current, b) direct current, c) sinusoidal current.	B
47.	O	To set correctly in relation to other components. a) remove, b) adjust, c) recondition.	B
48.	O	Which of the terms mentioned below is not used for oil separation? a) incinerator, b) settling tank, c) purifier.	A
49.	O	The element that connects the piston to the crosshead in two-stroke crosshead engines. a) piston pin, b) piston rod, c) crosshead slipper.	B

50.	O	The method that is not a fire extinguishing method. a) smothering, b) fire detection, c) breaking the chain reaction.	B
51.	O	The unit of electrical resistance. a) ampere, b) ohm, c) volt.	B
52.	U	“When a gas is compressed, its temperature will increase.” Which word can be used instead of the word written in bold? a) rise, b) exceed, c) raise.	A
53.	O	The element that the piston rings have a direct contact with. a) jacket, b) liner, c) crosshead.	B
54.	U	The most common source of excitation for synchronous motors. a) AC supply, b) DC supply , c) transformer.	B
55.	O	If a fire breaks out in the fuel tanks of the vessel, the fire will be ... a) a class A fire, b) a class B fire, c) a class C fire.	B
56.	O	A fuel / air mixture below the lower explosive limit is: a) too rich to burn, b) too lean to burn, c) too dense to burn.	B
57.	U	“We require a …… generator to operate an …….. pump.” a) additional / spare, b) further / additional, c) extra / spare.	B
58.	O	The place that is assigned to crew and passengers where they have to meet according to the muster list when corresponding alarm is released or announcement made. a) lifeboat station, b) fire station, c) assembly station.	C

59.	O	Escape of liquids such as water, oil, etc. out of pipes, boilers, tanks. a) flooding, b) leaking, c) soaking.	B
60.	O	The rate of electric current flow through a conductor is measured in: a) amperes, b) volts, c) ohms.	A
61.	O	The element that is not a running part of a diesel engine. a) piston, b) exhaust valve, c) cylinder.	C
62.	U	“Check the securings of the launching appliances and report.” a) “All securings are in the correct position.”, b) “All securings are in the correct condition.”, c) “All securings are in good order.”.	A
63.	O	The piping arrangement that allows one stream of liquid or gas to be directed into two or more pipes. a) manifold, b) trunk, c) main.	A
64.	O	**“**Post a fire watch in a fire area.” The order means: a) to appoint some of the crew to keep a watch in the fire area, d) to take over the watch from the fire fighting team in the fire area, e) to rope off the damage in the fire area.	A
65.	O	Electric circuits are protected against short circuits and overloads by means of: a) capacitors, b) circuit breakers, c) amplifiers.	B
66.	O	The burning of fuel and air mixture in the cylinder. a) combustion, b) propulsion, c) expansion.	A
67.	O	The centrifugal separator that is used for the removal of solids and water from lube oil and fuel oil. a) purifier, b) clarifier, c) strainer.	A

68.	O	The element that is not a stationary part of a diesel engine. a) crosshead, b) liner, c) crankcase.	C
69.	U	The unit that makes use of gravity. a) purifier, b) centrifuge, c) settling tank.	C
70.	O	“Pressure in the water pipe is too low.” a) “Reduce pressure in the water pipe.”, b) “Increase pressure in the water pipe.”, c) “Decrease pressure in the water pipe.”.	B
71.	O	Electrical power is expressed in: a) watts, b) volts, c) ohms.	A
72.	U	The term that indicates the sequence of events that take place in the cylinder of an engine. a) cycle, b) stroke, c) compression.	A
73.	O	Accidental escape of oil out of a tank when it gets too full because pumping was not stopped in time. a) spill, b) leakage, c) overflow.	C
74.	O	A group of crew members trained for fighting flooding in the vessel. a) support team, b) damage control team, c) repair team.	B
75.	O	The event that does not take place the moment the piston has just reached TDC. a) power, b) ignition, c) intake.	C
76.	O	The appliance that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. a) electric motor, b) generator, c) transformer.	B

77.	O	The general emergency alarm sounded by the detection system. a) six short blasts and a long one, b) five short blasts and two long ones, c) seven short blasts and a long one .	C
78.	O	Ambient temperature is: a) the temperature of the compartment where the device is located, b) the temperature developed by an operating device, c) the normal operation temperature of the device.	A
79.	O	Vertical partitions that provide strength and compartmentation. a) bulkheads, b) decks, c) walls.	A
80.	O	The tool that is used for cutting keyways, narrow grooves, square corners. a) cape chisel, b) hacksaw, c) hammer.	A
81.	O	When you detect a fire, first of all: a) attempt to extinguish the fire by yourself, b) activate an appropriate fire fighting system, c) sound the alarm.	C
82.	U	The material that can resist bending is: a) porous, b) soft, c) stiff.	C
83.	O	The tailshaft is usually supported by: a) tail bearings, b) stern tube bearings, c) propeller bearings.	B
84.	O	The term that is used to describe the work that may cause heat, sparks, flames and which must never be carried out until a special permit is obtained a) hot work, b) spark work, c) flammable work.	A
85.	O	The tools that are used for cutting external threads. a) taps, b) dies, c) punches.	B

86.	O	The pump that displaces liquid on both the forward stroke and the return stroke. a) a double acting pump, b) a single acting pump, c) a gearwheel pump.	A
87.	O	The part that is directly exposed to the combustion. a) piston crown, b) piston skirt, c) piston rod.	A
88.	O	The area of the vessel that presents a greater risk of fire. a) bridge, b) deck, c) engine room.	C
89.	O	The excessive pressure in a piping system is discharged by: a) a relief valve, b) a stop valve, c) a check valve.	A
90.	O	Air or fuel problems in a diesel engine are indicated by: a) black smoke, b) white smoke, c) blue smoke.	A
91.	O	Friction, engine wear, and oil consumption in a diesel engine are directly related to: a) the pour point of the oil, b) the flash point of the oil c) the viscosity of the oil.	C
92.	O	In a diesel engine, the main bearings are used between: a) the connecting rod and the crankshaft, b) the camshaft and the engine block, c) the crankshaft and the engine block.	C
93.	O	Fuel oil commences injection into the cylinder of a four-stroke cycle diesel engine during: a) the compression stroke, b) the exhaust stroke, c) the power stroke.	A
94.	O	In a diesel engine, maximum lube oil system pressure is normally controlled by: a) a relief valve, b) the speed of the lube oil pump, c) the outlet pressure of the lube oil pump.	A

95.	U	“Gas will expand when heat is applied.” Which of the below mentioned statements has the same meaning? a) If we expand the gas, it will heat, b) Gas expands unless heat is applied, c) Whenever gas is heated, it expands.	C
96.	O	The piston is connected to the connecting rod by: a) piston pin, b) crosshead pin, c) crank pin.	A
97.	O	Lubricating systems for diesel engines are usually designed to initially provide lubricating oil to: a) the camshaft bearings, b) the main bearings, c) the cylinder walls.	B
98.	O	Valves in the cylinder head of a diesel engine are opened by: a) rocking lever, b) exhaust pressure, c) valve spring pressure.	A
99.	O	List of crew, passengers and all on board and their functions in a distress or drill. a) muster list, b) crew list, c) inventory.	A
100.	O	“Assemble on the quarter deck … … !” a) in front of the superstructure, b) aft of the superstructure, c) forward of the superstructure.	C
101.	O	Connecting rods in a diesel engine are used to connect: a) the rocker arm to the camshaft, b) the piston to the crankshaft, c) the crankshaft to the gear train.	B
102.	O	The best tool that is used to measure the number of threads at a given distance on a bolt. a) micrometer, b) outside callipers, c) screw pitch gauge.	C
103.	O	In a supercharged two-stroke diesel engine, the exhaust gases are expelled from the cylinder by: a) pressure of the fresh air charge, b) reciprocating action of the piston, c) vacuum in the exhaust gas manifold.	A

104.	U	The wrench that is least likely to slip off a bolt head or nut. a) flat wrench, b) open-end wrench, c) box-end wrench .	C
105.	O	A wattmeter is used to determine: a) the power being consumed by electrical equipment, b) circuit resistance, c) current flowing in a circuit.	A
106.	O	CO_2 fire extinguishing systems put out fires by: a) depriving the fire of oxygen, b) reacting chemically with the fire, c) cooling down the fire**.**	A
107.	O	“Is the vessel seaworthy?” a) “The vessel is underway.”, b) “The vessel must be repaired and re-inspected.”, c) “The vessel is at her berth.”.	B
108.	O	“The fire dampers in no. 2 hold are painted stuck.” a) “Clear the fire dampers.”, b) “Clean the dampers.”, c) “Refit the dampers.”.	A
109.	O	In a large slow-speed main propulsion diesel engine, sea water is used to directly cool: a) the scavenging air, b) the cylinder heads, c) the exhaust valves.	A
110.	O	The action that shouldn’t be taken when cooling down a fire. a) opening the ventilators, b) shutting down electrical power supply, c) removing gas cylinders from the area.	A
111.	O	The component that reseats intake valve in a diesel engine. a) valve spring, b) push rod, c) cam follower.	A
112.	O	In accordance with MARPOL regulations and safe tanker practices, if a cargo hose shows a small leak in its fabric, it is not allowable to resume the oil transfer until: a) the hose is replaced, b) the pumpman is notified, c) the drip tray is placed under the leak.	A

113.	O	Which of the mentioned below is hot work? a) chipping, b) grinding, c) dismantling a compressor.	B
114.	O	Chemicals are added to boiler feedwater to: a) reduce the frequency of blow-downs, b) prevent precipitation of sludge, c) prevent oxygen corrosion.	C
115.	U	A pipe coupling is a type of fitting that is usually characterised by: a) male threads on one end and female threads on the other one, b) female threads on one end and male threads on the other one, c) female threads on both ends.	C
116.	O	The type of energy that is associated with the water of an operating boiler. a) thermal, b) chemical, c) mechanical,	A
117.	O	Lube oil is preheated before centrifugation in order to: a) improve purification, b) prevent corrosion, c) boil off water.	A
118.	O	The instrument that is most commonly used to measure exhaust gas temperature of cylinders. a) calorimeter, b) pyrometer, c) bourdon tube gauge .	B
119.	O	Most solenoid valves are actuated by: a) an electromagnet, b) a spring, c) refrigerant pressure.	A
120.		Both evaporators and condensers are two types of: a) storage vessels, b) liquid receivers, c) heat exchangers .	B