

ACADEMIC YEAR 2023 – 2024

Program	Year	Semester	Paper
DO	2	2	MIDTERM
MODULE NAME:	ENGLISH-III		
MODULE CODE:	DENG III	EXAM DATE:	26/03/2024
TEACHER'S NAME:	Anil Kumar	DURATION:	2 Hrs.

Questions to be answered on:	Allowed requirements	Number of pages
Space provided on the question paper	Pen	(Incl. Cover Page): 5

Points of Attention:

- For each question, the maximum earned points are mentioned between brackets at the end of each question.
- Write very clearly! Answers that are not readable are not marked and don't get points!
- Make sure your answers are written to the point.
- All answers must be written **in English**.
- Write all the answers **in blue or black pen only**.
- When finished, submit the question paper, together with the answer scripts and the signed cover page to the invigilator.
- Any cheating/copying may fail the examination.

FINAL MARKS

STUDENT NAME:	
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STUDENT ID:	
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	20
	30

Number of answer scripts:

Invigilator:

Student's signature:

Time of receipt:

READING & LANGUAGE

[30 Marks]

Read the text and answer the questions given below.

Over the past decade, the maritime industry has witnessed numerous accidents and incidents, each serving as a sobering reminder of the inherent risks associated with seafaring. From human error to technical failures and environmental challenges, these incidents have prompted a critical examination of the causes and preventive measures necessary to ensure the safety of maritime operations.

Causes of Maritime Accidents:

One prominent cause of maritime accidents is human error. The grounding of the *Costa Concordia* in 2012 stands as a tragic example, where navigational errors led to the vessel striking a reef off the coast of Italy, resulting in casualties and environmental damage. Similarly, the Sewol ferry disaster in 2014 highlighted the consequences of inadequate crew training and negligence, leading to the loss of hundreds of lives.

Technical failures also pose significant risks. The sinking of the South Korean ferry, *MV Sewol*, was attributed in part to structural weaknesses and improper modifications that compromised the vessel's stability. Additionally, engine failures, such as those experienced by the *Carnival Triumph* in 2013, can leave vessels adrift at sea, endangering passengers and crew.

Environmental factors further compound maritime risks. The grounding of the *Ever Given* in the Suez Canal in 2021 underscored the impact of adverse weather conditions, such as high winds and reduced visibility, on vessel manoeuvrability. Similarly, the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in 1989 serves as a haunting reminder of the environmental devastation that can result from maritime accidents, highlighting the importance of pollution prevention measures.

Preventive Measures for the Future:

To mitigate the risk of future maritime accidents, several preventive measures must be considered. Enhanced crew training programs are essential to address human factors, including navigation skills, emergency procedures, and fatigue management. The implementation of advanced technology, such as automated collision avoidance systems and remote monitoring, can strengthen human decision-making and improve situational awareness onboard vessels.

Regular maintenance and inspection regimes are crucial to ensuring the reliability and seaworthiness of vessels. Strengthening regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms can incentivize compliance with safety standards and foster a culture of accountability within the maritime industry. Furthermore, promoting environmental awareness and sustainable practices can mitigate the risk of pollution and minimize the ecological impact of maritime operations.

As the maritime industry navigates the complexities of modern shipping, it must remain steadfast in its commitment to safety. By learning from past accidents and incidents, and implementing proactive measures to address their underlying causes, the industry can chart a course towards a safer and more sustainable future at sea. Through collaboration, innovation, and a steadfast dedication to maritime safety, it can be ensured that the lessons of the past decade serve as a beacon guiding us towards safer waters ahead.

(OpenAI, 2024)

Question 1. Read the statements. Write **T** if the statement is *True*, **F** if the statement is *False* or **NI** if there is *No Information*. (5 marks)

- _____ 1. The grounding of the *Costa Concordia* was primarily due to structural weaknesses.
- _____ 2. The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill is the largest in maritime history.
- _____ 3. The text provides specific examples of maritime accidents caused by pollution.
- _____ 4. Advanced technology, such as automated collision avoidance systems, can help human decision-making on board vessels.
- _____ 5. Strengthening regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms can incentivize compliance with safety standards in the maritime industry.

Question 2. Answer the following questions in *ONE* to *THREE* sentences. Write full sentences. (10 marks)

1. How do human errors contribute to maritime accidents? (2 marks)

2. What caused the *Carnival Triumph* to be adrift at sea? (1 mark)

3. What environmental factors are mentioned as contributing to maritime risks? (1 mark)

4. How do maintenance and inspection rules contribute to ensuring the reliability and seaworthiness of Vessels? (Each Grammatically correct and meaningful sentence carries I mark). (3 marks)

5. How might strengthening regulations and raising environmental awareness reduce maritime accidents? (Each Grammatically correct and meaningful sentence carries I mark) (3 marks)

Question 3. Complete the paragraph using the words in the box. TWO WORDS are extra. (5 marks)

authorities	splint	determined	importance	transferred	hazardous
prevented	maintained	sprained	slipped	occurred	precautions

On the morning of June 15th, an incident 1. _____ in the engine room of the vessel. At approximately 0900 hours, the engineer was performing his regular duties when he 2. _____ on the oily floor. The engineer was unable to regain his balance and fell to the ground, resulting in a 3. _____ ankle. The cause of the incident was determined to be poor watchkeeping. The oily floor had not been cleaned or 4. _____ properly, leading to a 5. _____ environment. The engineer had not been provided with any protective equipment or clothing, such as non-slip shoes or gloves, which could have 6. _____ the accident. The engineer was immediately taken to the medical bay for treatment. He was given painkillers and a 7. _____ for his ankle. He was then 8. _____ to a nearby hospital for further treatment and observation. The incident has been reported to the relevant authorities and an investigation is underway. The crew has been instructed to take additional 9. _____ when working in the engine room and to ensure that all safety protocols are followed at all times. The incident serves as a reminder of the 10. _____ of proper watchkeeping and safety protocols in order to prevent similar accidents from occurring in the future. All crew members should be aware of their responsibilities and take all necessary precautions when working in hazardous environments. (OpenAI, 2024)

Question 4. Change the below sentences from active to passive voice.

(5 marks)

1. Crew members conduct regular maintenance checks on the vessel.

2. Authorities are strengthening regulatory frameworks to improve maritime safety.

3. Engineers have developed advanced collision avoidance systems for ships.

4. Technicians will install new safety equipment on the ship next week.

5. The company promotes environmental awareness among its employees.

Question 5. Match each word with the correct definition. Write A-F on the lines. There is *ONE EXTRA* definition.

(5 marks)

Word	Definition
1. amendment _____	A. develop a fault or fail to work properly
2. multilingual _____	B. when someone obeys a rule, agreement, or demand
3. malfunction _____	C. unlucky event or accident
4. compliance _____	D. able to use more than two languages for communication
5. mishap _____	E. a change to a law that is not yet in operation and is still being discussed
	F. to completely get rid of something that is unnecessary or unwanted

(Longman Dictionary, n.d.)

References:

Longman Dictionary. (n.d.). Longman Dictionary. [online]. Available at: <https://www.ldoceonline.com/>. [Accessed 15 March 2024].

OpenAI, (2024). *Navigating Maritime Safety: Lessons from a Decade of Accidents and Incidents*. <https://chat.openai.com/c/3e0d8895-dfb3-488c-9946-41dcf60ca264>