

PART I: BASIC COURSE

LESSON 1

Ships and Boats

A ship is a large vessel that floats on water. Ships are generally distinguished from boats based on size and cargo or passenger capacity. Ships may be found on lakes, seas, and rivers and they allow for a variety of activities, such as the transport of people or goods, fishing, entertainment, public safety, and warfare. Historically, a ship referred to a vessel with sails rigged in a specific manner.

Ships and boats have developed alongside mankind. In major wars, and in day to day life, they have become an integral part of modern commercial and military systems. Fishing boats are used by millions of fishermen throughout the world. Military forces operate highly sophisticated vessels to transport and support forces ashore. Commercial vessels, nearly 35,000 in number, carried 7.4 billion tons of cargo in 2007.

These vessels were also key in history's great explorations and scientific and technological development. Navigators such as Zheng He spread such inventions as the compass and gunpowder. Ships have been used for such purposes as scientific, cultural, and humanitarian needs. New crops that had come from the Americas via the European seafarers in the 16th century significantly contributed to the world's population growth.

Ships can usually be distinguished from boats based on size and the ship's ability to operate independently for extended periods. A commonly used rule of thumb is that if one vessel can carry another, the larger of the two is a ship. As dinghies are common on sailing yachts as small as 35 feet (10.67 m), this rule of thumb is not foolproof. The term ship refers to a sailing ship with at least 3 square-rigged masts and a full bowsprit, with lesser ships described by their sailplan (e.g. barque, brigantine, etc.).

A number of large vessels are traditionally referred to as boats. Submarines are a prime example. Other types of large vessels which are traditionally called boats are the Great Lakes freighter, the riverboat, and the ferryboat. Though large enough to carry their own boats and

heavy cargoes, these vessels are designed for operation on inland or protected coastal waters.

In most maritime traditions, ships have an individual name, and modern ships may belong to a ship class often named after its first ship. In English, a ship is traditionally referred to as "she", even if named after a man, but as of the 2000s this figure of speech is in decline and journalistic style guides advise to use "it".

Vocabulary

to distinguish – различать;

capacity – вместимость;

entertainment – развлечение;

warfare – война, военные действия;

referred – относящийся;

to rig – оснащать;

mankind – человеческий;

integral – неотъемлемый, целый;

military – военный;

force – сила;

sophisticate – сложный;

to spread – распространять;

gunpowder – черный порох;

via – через;

to contribute – способствовать;

extended periods – длительные периоды;

rule of thumb – практический метод, эмпирические приемы;

dinghy – корабельная шлюпка, ялик;

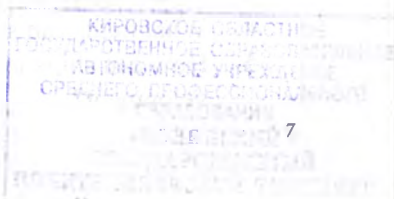
foolproof – несложный, верный, безопасный;

bowprit – бушприт;

lesser – меньший;

freighter – грузовое судно;

inland – внутренний.



Exercises

1. *Read and translate the text.*
2. *Give the Russian equivalents for the following expressions:*

Based on size and cargo, allow for, variety of activities, public safety, in a specific manner, in day to day life, throughout the world, highly sophisticated vessels, history's great explorations, scientific and technological development, for such purposes as, humanitarian needs, seafarers, significantly contributed, the world's population growth, a commonly used, sailing yachts, a prime example, large enough to carry, are designed for, coastal waters, maritime traditions, is traditionally referred to, named after a man.

3. *Are these sentences true or false? Prove your answer with the help of the text.*

1. Ships may be found everywhere.
2. Fishing boats are used by millions of fishermen only in Russia and Great Britain.
3. Ships become an integral part of modern commercial and military systems.
4. Ships took an important part in great explorations and scientific and technological development.
5. New crops could contribute to the world's population growth in the 16th century.
6. Navigators spread a lot of inventions.
7. Ships can be distinguished from boats based on size only.
8. The rule of thumb is always foolproof.
9. The term ship refers to large vessels only.
10. Ships have an individual name.

4. *Answer the following questions:*

1. How are ships distinguished from boats?
2. Where may ships be found?
3. What activities do they allow for?
4. What fields can ships be used in?
5. How can ships influence on the scientific and technological development?

6. How is the rule of thumb used in navigation?
 7. What does the term ship refer to?
 8. What types of large vessels can be called boats?
 9. What are these vessels designed for?
 10. How are ships traditionally named?
5. *Ask the questions to the underlined words in these sentences.*
1. A ship floats on water.
 2. Ships transport people or goods.
 3. Fishing boats are used by fishermen.
 4. Vessels influence on technological development.
 5. Navigator Zheng He spread the compass and gunpowder.
 6. Ships have been used for humanitarian needs.
 7. The term ship refers to sailing ship.
 8. These vessels are designed for operation on inland.
 9. Modern ships may belong to a ship class often names after its first ship.
 10. A ship is traditionally referred to as "she".
6. *Translate the following sentences into English:*
1. Суда можно увидеть в море, на реках и озерах.
 2. Суда перевозят людей и грузы.
 3. Суда могут использоваться для рыболовства, развлечения, военных действий и поисково-спасательных операций.
 4. Суда стали неотъемлемой частью нашей повседневной жизни.
 5. Рыболовецкие суда используются по всему миру.
 6. Военные моряки управляют кораблями для ведения боевых действий.
 7. Суда были в центре развития научно-технического прогресса.
 8. Суда применяются для научных и культурных нужд.
 9. Суда оснащены бушпритом.
 10. Существуют различные типы судов: грузовые суда, рыболовецкие суда и другие.
7. *Retell the text.*