



UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR
Malaysian Institute of Marine Engineering Technology

FINAL EXAMINATION
JULY 2025 SEMESTER SESSION

SUBJECT CODE : LMD14402 / LED11902

SUBJECT TITLE : MARITIME COMMUNICATION ENGLISH 1

PROGRAMME NAME : DET IN MARINE ENGINEERING &
(FOR MPU: PROGRAMME LEVEL) DET IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS (MARINE)

TIME / DURATION : 09.00 AM - 11.30 AM
(2 HOURS 30 MINUTES)

DATE : 15 DECEMBER 2025

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Please read **CAREFULLY** the instructions given in the question paper.
2. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections; Section A and Section B.
3. Answer **ALL** questions in all sections.
4. Please write your answers in the question paper.
5. Answer **ALL** questions in English language **ONLY**.

THERE ARE 7 PAGES OF QUESTIONS, EXCLUDING THIS PAGE.

SECTION A (Total: 40 marks)**A. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives from the table. (10 marks)**

boring	costly	delicious	gorgeous	hardest
highest	hottest	slow	studios	top

1. This is the _____ season ever. All the rivers have run dry.
2. She is wearing a _____ evening gown.
3. He spent a fortune on that _____ diamond ring.
4. I need to stand on a stool to reach the _____ shelf.
5. The mountaineer is going to climb the world's _____ mountain.
6. The rank upgrading examination is the _____ one I have ever sat for.
7. Jeremy is the most _____ student in this class.
8. No one wants to watch that _____ movie.
9. The _____ ox was caught by the cheetah.
10. He ate all the _____ food on the table.

B. Fill in the blanks with either *some* or *any*. (10 marks)

1. Is there _____ honey left?
2. She has _____ cookies in the jar.
3. There is _____ coffee in the pot.
4. Do you have _____ fruit juice in the fridge?
5. I don't have _____ loose change.
6. I know _____ of the seafarers in the hall.
7. Do you recognise _____ of these cadets?
8. I don't know _____ of the students. They are all new.
9. _____ of them were my ex-students.
10. He knew _____ people in the legal department.

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns. (10 marks)

1. Children should not cross the road by _____.
2. We don't need to be someone else to be accepted by others. Just be _____.
3. I saw the man who committed the robbery. I _____ saw him enter the goldsmith shop.
4. She packed her suitcase _____.
5. "Can you please introduce _____ to one another?" the Chief Engineer said to us.
6. Aali marked his students' assessments all by _____.
7. The cadet was careless. He blamed no one but _____ for the accident.
8. The engineers _____ carried out the difficult tasks.
9. 'Please help _____ to the cakes and pies,' the cook told us.
10. The seafarers learnt all the required skills all by _____.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns. (10 marks)

Looking for hidden treasure is always exciting. (1) _____ can be a lifelong quest for some people. Adventure stories (2) _____ are based on treasure hunting abound. Harrison Ford in the Indianan Jones series, was perpetually trying to look for something precious. In *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, we see (3) _____ at *Al-Khazneh* (The Treasury) at Petra, Jordan.

Al-Khazneh is one of the most elaborate temples in the ancient Arab Nabatean Kingdom city of Petra. (4) _____ is one of the most popular tourist attractions in both Jordan and the region. It became known as *Al-Khazneh*, or The Treasury, in the early 19th century by the area's Bedouins as (5) _____ believed it contained treasures.

Recently we read in the papers that there is hidden treasure in the Rocky Mountains. The man (6) _____ claimed to have hidden the fortune was Forrest Fenn, a millionaire. A couple of people claimed that (7) _____ saw him filling up a chest with gold and jewels. The jewels were amassed during (8) _____ archaeological explorations. He had (9) _____ brainwave of hiding the treasure after he was diagnosed with cancer. Many people had tried to find it and some had lost (10) _____ lives in the process.

SECTION B (Total: 60 marks)**INSTRUCTION:****A. Read the passage and answer the questions. (30 marks)****CLASSIFICATION OF CARGO SHIPS**

Cargo ships, or freighters, can be divided into four groups, according to the kind of cargo they carry. These groups are (1) general cargo ships, (2) tankers, (3) dry bulk carriers, and (4) multi-purpose ships. General cargo ships carry what are called "packaged" items – goods that are put in packages or that form a package in themselves. Packaged items include such products as chemicals, foods, furniture, machinery, motor vehicles, shoes, steel, textiles, and whiskey. Tankers carry petroleum or other liquid cargo. Dry bulk carrier haul coal, grain, iron ore, and similar products that can be loaded in bulk (loose) on the vessels. Multipurpose ships carry different classes of cargo, for example, liquid and general, cargo at the same time.

Cargo ships can also be divided into two types according to the service they offer shippers – liner service or tramp service. Cargo liners run on fixed schedules along certain trade routes and charge published rates. They usually transport only general cargo. Some cargo liners also carry passengers. Those that carry more than 12 passengers are called combination or passenger-cargo ships. Tramp ships do not sail on regular trade routes or have regular schedules. They wander the sea lanes like taxi cabs and can be hired to haul almost anything, anywhere and anytime. Tramps can be classed as deep-sea or short-sea tramps. Some of them are classed as coasters. They play on coastal routes and upriver to inland ports. Small shipping companies and private individuals operate these ships.

Today, cargo ship has powerful, electrically driven cranes and derricks. She can be loaded at the side and stern as well as at the hatches. She has automatic engine room controls and automatic navigation equipment. A typical ship may carry automobiles, sacks of flour, cases of whiskey, television sets, airplanes engines, crates of chinaware and a variety of other items. Loading and unloading such a mixture of items of varying shapes and sizes requires much time and labor and is, therefore, expensive. As a result, the number of ships designed to carry only one type of cargo – tankers and dry bulk carriers, for example, has increased. Revolutionary versions of the general cargo freighter have also been developed. They include container ships, roll-on/roll-off ships, and LASH ships.

Container ships eliminate the individual hatches, holds and derricks of the traditional general cargo vessel. The hull of a container ship is simply an enormous warehouse divided into cells by vertical guide rails. The cells are designed to hold cargo in prepackaged units called containers. The ship does not need a large gang of workers spending hours to fit various items

into different holds. Giant cranes pick up the containers, swing them over the ship, and then lower them one upon the other into the cells. After the hold has been loaded, additional containers are stacked on the deck.

Roll-on/roll-off ships, also known as ro-ro ships, take containers mounted on a framework of wheels like a truck trailer. These ships have a stern opening and side openings. Ro-ro ships also haul cars, buses house trailers, trucks and any other cargo that can be rolled aboard.

LASH ships are huge freighters that carry preloaded seagoing lighters (barges) stacked one upon the other. The term LASH stands for Lighter Aboard Ship. This ship can hold from 70 to 90 barges, each of which can carry 370 tons of cargo.

Tankers were among the first ships designed to carry only one kind of cargo – petroleum. Today, large tankers, often called supertankers, can measure more than 1500 feet long and 200 feet wide. They carry about 1.1 billion pounds of oil and can do about 15 knots. Even larger supertankers are being planned and built. Most supertankers are used to transport oil from the Middle East to Europe and Japan. Supertankers have various economic advantages over smaller tankers. For example, it costs much less to ship a large amount of oil in one supertanker than in many small tankers. However, supertankers also have major disadvantages. Their huge size makes them difficult to navigate and increases the risk of accidents. Because of their size, supertankers require ports as deep as 100 feet (30 meters) to unload. If a supertanker suffers an oil spill, the pollution that results could be disastrous because of the ship's huge capacity.

Most tankers carry petroleum. But some tankers are designed to haul other kinds of liquid cargo, such as liquid natural gas. Ships called ore/bulk/oil (OBO) carriers can serve as either tankers or dry bulk carriers. During the late 1950's shipbuilders began to design vessels that could haul either ore or oil. These ships are called ore/oil carriers. In the 1960's, OBO carriers appeared. An OBO ship can haul ore, bulk cargo such as grain or fertilizer or oil. Some OBOs do not carry ore. The largest ore/oil ship can haul about 250 000 tons of cargo. The largest OBO vessel can carry about 150 000 tons.

Dry bulk carriers transport fertilizer, grain, ore, salt, sugar, or any other cargo that can be piled loose into a hold. Like tankers, these vessels were designed to carry only one kind of cargo. But unlike tankers, the ore carriers hauled solid cargo. As a result, they required more complicated loading and unloading arrangements than tankers, which needed little more than hose connections and pumps. Seagoing bulk carriers have also grown larger and larger. The biggest ones can carry more than 100 000 tons of cargo. A modern seagoing bulk carrier has the bridge and engine room near the stern. The rest of the ship is a level area of deck with a line of hatches. Motor-driven equipment on board quickly removes the enormous hatch covers.

Barges are somewhat like small bulk carriers. These boxlike vessels haul such cargoes as cement, coal, grain, gravel, and sand across harbours, on canals and rivers, and along coasts. Modern barges have diesel motors or are pushed or towed by tugs. The size of a canal or river

barge is limited by the waterway on which it operates. The barge must be short enough to make the curves in the waterway and narrow enough to pass through canals. Barges that operate in coastal waters can be practically any size. Meanwhile, multipurpose ships are designed to haul several kinds of cargo at the same time. They can have refrigerated space for foods that spoil easily, tank space for liquid cargo, and a deck for automobiles, etc.

(Source: Maritime Bulletin, 2005)

1. What are four groups of cargo ships?

2. What are "packaged items"?

3. What are tramps?

4. Why do cargo ships are designed to carry only one type of cargo?

5. Why is not necessary to have a large gang of workers for container ship?

6. What are LASH ships?

7. What is the general capacity of a supertanker?

8. What are the major disadvantages of supertankers?

9. What is OBO?

10. What do dry bulk carriers transport?

11. Why do dry bulk carriers require more complicated loading and unloading arrangements?

12. What do the oceangoing bulk carriers have near the stern?

13. What are barges?

14. What do multipurpose ships haul and how?

15. What is the source of the passage?

B. Fill in the empty boxes with the right alphabet codes. (20 marks)

Letter	Code	Letter	Code
A	1.	N	11.
B	Bravo	O	12.
C	2.	P	Papa
D	3.	Q	13.
E	4.	R	14.
F	5.	S	15.
G	Golf	T	16.
H	6.	U	Uniform
I	7.	V	17.
J	8.	W	18.
K	Kilo	X	X-ray
L	9.	Y	19.
M	10.	Z	20.

**C. There are 4 (FOUR) ways to mention vessel's position. Explain 2 ways with examples.
(10 marks)**

1.	
2.	

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER

