**Task3**

**Personal Life-Saving Appliances**

All modem merchant ships must have standard life-saving equipment on board. It can be divided into two main groups: personal life-saving appliances and survival crafts.

Personal life-saving appliances include life jackets (rigid or inflatable), immersion or survival suits, thermal protective aids and life-buoys.

Normally life-jackets are kept either in cabins of the crewmen or on the boat deck or near muster station. Modem life-jackets are equipped with signaling whistles and lights. The latter work from chemical batteries. Besides, life-jackets have retro-reflective strips for easier detection of a person in the water in darkness. Unfortunately, life-jackets do not save people from exposure 1 о cold water.

An immersion suit is a protective suit which reduces the heat loss of a person in cold water. If an immersion suit is to be worn, it should be donned before putting on the life-jacket.

According to the paragraph of the International Life-saving Appliance Code all ships must be provided with life buoys, especially suitable for the “man overboard” situation. They are fitted with self-igniting lights or self-activating smoke signals. They are distributed on both sides of the ship and on open decks and may easily be thrown overboard.

**Exercise №1**

**Match the words, translate the word combinations into Ukrainian (Russian)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | boat | **A** | aids |
| **2** | survival | **B** | strips |
| **3** | up-to-date | **C** | station |
| **4** | inflatable | **D** | suit |
| **5** | protective | **E** | jackets |
| **6** | signaling | **F** | equipment |
| **7** | life-saving | **G** | lights |
| **8** | life | **H** | whistles |
| **9** | self-igniting | **I** | craft |
| **10** | retro-reflecting | **J** | appliances |
| **11** | immersion | **K** | buoys |
| **12** | muster | **L** | deck |

**Exercise №2**

**Fill the gaps with the following words:**

*Muster station; immersion suit; to detect; life buoys*

1. ... must be of required diameter and constructed of buoyant material.
2. ... prevent from cold water and low temperature.
3. Lifejackets are located in each cabin and at... .
4. Retro-reflective strips help ... a person in darkness.

**Exercise №3**

**Answer the questions:**

1. What life-saving equipment can be called personal one?
2. What types of lifejackets are available nowadays? What are they provided with?
3. Where are lifejackets located on board?
4. What does an immersion suit protect from?
5. Should an immersion suit or a lifejacket be donned first?
6. Why must all ships be supplied with life-buoys?

**Exercise *№1***

***Match the words, translate the word combinations into Ukrainian (Russian)***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | boat | **A** | aids |
| **2** | survival | **B** | strips |
| **3** | up-to-date | **C** | station |
| **4** | inflatable | **D** | suit |
| **5** | protective | **E** | jackets |
| **6** | signaling | **F** | equipment |
| **7** | life-saving | **G** | lights |
| **8** | life | **H** | whistles |
| **9** | self-igniting | **I** | craft |
| **10** | retro-reflecting | **J** | appliances |
| **11** | immersion | **K** | buoys |
| **12** | muster | **L** | deck |

1 –L boat deck - шлюпочная палуба

2 - I survival craft - спасательное судно

3 - J up-to-date appliances - современные приборы ( устройства)

4 – E inflatable jackets – надувные жилеты

5 – A protective aids - защитные средства

6 – H signaling whistles - сигнальные свистки

7 – F life-saving equipment - спасательное оборудование

8 – K life buoys – спасательные круги

9 – G self-igniting lights – самозажигающиеся огни

10 – B retro-reflecting strips - светоотражающие полосы

11 – D immersion suit - гидротермальные костюмы

12 – С muster station - назначенное судовым расписанием место

**Exercise №2**

**Fill the gaps with the following words:**

*Muster station; immersion suit; to detect; life buoys*

1. Life buoys must be of required diameter and constructed of buoyant material.
2. Immersion suit prevent from cold water and low temperature.
3. Lifejackets are located in each cabin and at muster station.
4. Retro-reflective strips help to detect a person in darkness.

**Exercise №3**

**Answer the questions:**

1. What life-saving equipment can be called personal one?

( Life jackets (rigid or inflatable), immersion or survival suits, thermal protective aids and life-buoys can be called personal)

1. What types of lifejackets are available nowadays? What are they provided with?

(Rigid or inflatable jackets are available nowadays. They are provided with signaling whistles and lights. Besides, life-jackets have retro-reflective strips for easier detection of a person in the water in darkness).

1. Where are lifejackets located on board?

( Life jackets are located either in cabins of the crewmen or on the boat deck or near muster station).

1. What does an immersion suit protect from?

( An immersion suit protects from the heat loss of a person in cold water).

1. Should an immersion suit or a lifejacket be donned first?

( An immersion suit should be donned first).

1. Why must all ships be supplied with life buoys?

( According to the paragraph of the International Life-saving Appliance Code all ships must be supplied with life buoys, especially suitable for the “man overboard” situation).