Career Paths: Navy is a new educational source for people who are serving or intending to serve as naval professionals, and who want to improve their English communication skills in a profession-oriented environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. Career Paths: Navy addresses topics including parts of a ship, nautical language, types of ships, weaponry, navigation, and more.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers over 500 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:
- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The Teacher's Book contains a full answer key and audio scripts.

The audio CDs contain all recorded materials.
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<td>1</td>
<td>Ship Structure: Exterior</td>
<td>bulwark, fantail, forecastle, freeboard, hull, keel, mast, propeller, screw, shell plating, stem, sternpost, superstructure, waterline, weather deck</td>
<td>Describing conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ship Structure: Interior</td>
<td>bulkhead, compartment, deck, hatch, head, ladder, level, overhead, partition, passageway, platform, watertight door</td>
<td>Describing locations</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nautical Directions</td>
<td>abaft, aft, alee, astern, athwartship, below, bow, centerline, forward, inboard, leeward, nautical, outboard, port, starboard, stern, topside</td>
<td>Correcting an error</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ship Systems</td>
<td>compressed air system, drainage system, electrical system, fuel system, mooring system, potable water system, propulsion system, saltwater system, steering system, ventilation system</td>
<td>Describing a problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Audio Communication</td>
<td>affirmative, J system, MC system, negative, phonetic alphabet, prowrd, radio communication, roger, say again, voice tube, wilco</td>
<td>Asking for repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Visual Communication</td>
<td>directional method, flag hoist, flaghoist, flashing light system, infrared, Morse code, Nancy system, non-directional method, semaphore, semaphore flag, signal flag</td>
<td>Pointing out a problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Weather</td>
<td>fog, gale warning, hail, hurricane warning, ice, icing, precipitation, rain, small-craft warning, snow, storm warning, swell, typhoon, wave, weather, wind</td>
<td>Making a recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>First Aid</td>
<td>bandage, bleeding, burn, chest compression, CPR, defibrillator, first aid, fracture, pulse, rescue breathing, shock, splint</td>
<td>Listing events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rank and Rate</td>
<td>chevron, enlisted, line officer, officer, pay grade, rank, rank device, rate, rating, rating badge, staff corps</td>
<td>Offering congratulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ship Organization: Command Structure</td>
<td>3-M Coordinator, Captain, Chief Master-at-Arms (CMAA), commanding officer (CO), executive assistants, executive officer (XO), Legal Officer, Officer of the Deck, Personnel Officer, Safety Officer, Senior Watch Officer, Training Officer</td>
<td>Describing someone’s record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ship Organization: Departments and Divisions</td>
<td>aviation department, boat group, combat system, command department, communications department, engineering department, medical department, navigation department, special department, supply department, support department, weapons department</td>
<td>Checking for information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Uniforms</td>
<td>camouflage, cover, coveralls, decoration, full dress, Navy Working Uniform, ribbon, service dress, service stripe, service uniform, uniform of the day, utilities</td>
<td>Apologizing for a mistake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Shipboard Duties</td>
<td>drill, inspection, maintenance, maintenance data system (MDS), planned maintenance system (PMS), preservation, training, watch section, watch station, watchstanding</td>
<td>Emphasizing a point</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bills</td>
<td>administrative bills, antisneak/antiswimmer attack bill, berthing and locker bill, dark ship bill, EMCON bill, emergency bill, jettison bill, operational bill, special bill, WQS (watch, quarter and station) bill</td>
<td>Confirming information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Conditions of Readiness</td>
<td>Condition I, Condition II, Condition III, Condition IV, Condition V, Condition VI, conditions of readiness, general quarters, in port, man, peacetime, wartime, weapons station</td>
<td>Giving commands</td>
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John Taylor
James Goodwell, CPO, USN (Ret)
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<td>Ships: Ship Characteristics</td>
<td>armament, combat, endurance, maneuverability, offensive, overtake, seaworthiness, speed, steam, survivability, weather conditions</td>
<td>Making comparisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ships: Aircraft Carriers</td>
<td>aircraft, aircraft carrier, CATOBAR, class, displacement, flight deck, forward presence, hangar deck, launch, maritime security, power projection, sea control, sortie deterrence, STOBAR, STOVL</td>
<td>Describing abilities</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Ships: Cruisers</td>
<td>ACS, Aegis combat system, AW, Battle Force, BMD, cruiser, gas turbine engine, medium-sized, multi-mission, NSFS, SUW, USW, VLS</td>
<td>Getting more information</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ships: Destroyers and Frigates</td>
<td>AAW, AGS, ASW, carrier task group, destroyer, detect, engage, frigate, POS, screen unit, short-range</td>
<td>Supporting an idea/position</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Ships: Submarines</td>
<td>attack submarine (SSN), fleet ballistic-missile submarine (SSBN), guided-missile submarine (SSGN), insert, ISR, land attack, nuclear-powered, nuclear-missile exchange, SOF, strategic mission</td>
<td>Describing limits</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ships: Amphibious Warfare Ships</td>
<td>Amphibious Command Ship (LCC), Amphibious Transport Dock (LPD), amphibious warfare ships, assault landing, Dock-Landing Ship (LSD), General-Purpose Assault Ship (LHA), humanitarian operation, Multipurpose Assault Ship (LHD), transports, tsunami</td>
<td>Stating preference</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ships: Patrol Combatants</td>
<td>coastal interdiction, littoral, machine gun, patrol, Patrol Coastal Ship, patrol combatant, port, shallow water environment, special warfare, Stinger missile, terrorist attack, waterway</td>
<td>Getting people’s attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Weapons: Missiles and Rockets</td>
<td>AGM, AIM, airframe, ballistic missile, guidance system, missile, ordnance, powerplant, RIM, rocket, UGM, warhead</td>
<td>Offering congratulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Weapons: Mines and Torpedoes</td>
<td>afterbody, air-launched, ASROC, contact mine, deck-launched, head, homing torpedo, influence mine, midsection, mine, plant, tail, torpedo, tube-launched</td>
<td>Describing future events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Weapons: Guns</td>
<td>ammunition, barrel, barrel diameter, barrel length, CIWS, GCS, GFC, gun, Mark, Mod, projectile, rifling</td>
<td>Describing capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Seamanship: Marlinespike Seamanship</td>
<td>bend, bright, bitter end, coil, coil down, fake down, fiber rope, Flemish down, hitch, knot, lay, line, marlinespike seamanship, part, take a turn, whipping, wire</td>
<td>Identifying a problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Seamanship: Mooring</td>
<td>belay, bits, bollard, camel, cast off, cleat, closed chock, double up, fender, heave around, mooring, open chock, pier, roller chock, take a strain on, take in</td>
<td>Describing past events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Seamanship: Anchoring</td>
<td>anchor, anchorage, anchoring, aweigh, back down, chain stopper, ground tackle, hawsepipe, outboard swivel shot, shackles, short stay, shot, up and down, veer, weigh, windlass</td>
<td>Talking about conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Seamanship: Towing</td>
<td>bull-nose, catenary, chafing chain, in step, made fast, pelican hook, towing, towing hawser, towing pad-eye, towing rig, towline, tug</td>
<td>Checking for completion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Seamanship: Deck Seamanship</td>
<td>block, boom, Burton Rig, cargo handling, deck seamanship, gooseneck, guy, Housefall Rig, kingpost, rig, rigging, sheave, STREAM Rig, tackle, topping lift, UNREP, wire highline rig</td>
<td>Offering solutions</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Fleet Support Ships and Service Craft</td>
<td>ammunition ship, civilian, command ship, fast combat support ship, fleet replenishment oiler, harbor tug, LMSR, MSC, Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force, salvage ship, submarine tender, tanker</td>
<td>Describing upcoming events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mine Warfare Ships</td>
<td>absorb, cable cutter, classify, destroy, explosive charge, fiberglass, locate, magnetic signature, Mine Countermeasure Ship (MCM), Mine Neutralization Vehicle (MNV), moored mine, remote-controlled, sweep, wooden frame</td>
<td>Delaying an action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Boats</td>
<td>landing craft, LCAC, lifeboat, Mark V Special Operations Craft, Patrol Boat, personnel boat, punt, RHIB, River, special boat, standard boat, utility boat, workboat</td>
<td>Stating uncertainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Boat Crews and Equipment</td>
<td>bilge, boat officer, boat plug, bowhook, coxswain, davit, engineer, fall, hoist, launch, sea painter, sternhook</td>
<td>Double-checking information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aircraft: Parts of an Aircraft</td>
<td>aileron, cockpit, elevator, fixed-wing, flap, fuselage, landing gear, mast, nose, rotor blade, rotary, rudder, skid, stabilizer, stabilizer bar, synchronized elevator, tail, tail boom, tail rotor, wing</td>
<td>Describing damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Aircraft: Attack Aircraft</td>
<td>afterburner, attack, cannon, combat radius, dogfight, fighter, fly-by-wire, intercept, Mach, supersonic, target, weapons bay</td>
<td>Describing capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Aircraft: Support Aircraft</td>
<td>aerial refueling, aeromedical evacuation, airborne early warning, Command and Control, electronic warfare, helicopter, jam, patrol, Search and rescue (SAR), transport, Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), vertical replenishment (VERTREP)</td>
<td>Describing readiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Aircraft: Aircraft Squadrons</td>
<td>administrative department, air wing, carrier-based, detachment, land-based, maintenance department, operations department, safety department, squadron, squadron department, training department</td>
<td>Assigning tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Navigation: Elements of Navigation</td>
<td>cardinal direction, chart, compass rose, degree, equator, knot, latitude, longitude, meridian, minute, nautical mile, navigation, parallel, plot, pole, position, prime meridian, second</td>
<td>Confirming information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Navigation: Navigation Methods</td>
<td>and distance formula, bearing, celestial LOP, celestial navigation, dead reckoning, electronic LOP, electronic navigation, fix, GPS, line of position, piloting, radar, radio beacon, range, satellite, speed, time</td>
<td>Asking for repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Navigation: Navigation Instruments and Equipment</td>
<td>azimuth circle, bearing circle, compass, gyrocompass, magnetic compass, magnetic north pole, nautical slide rule, parallel motion protractor, parallel ruler, repeater, sextant, stadimeter, telescopic alidade, true north</td>
<td>Identifying main ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Navigation: Tides, Currents, and Winds</td>
<td>apparent wind, back, Beaufort Scale, current, drift, ebb, flood, high tide, low tide, relative wind, set, tide, true wind, veer, wind, wind speed</td>
<td>Describing possible events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>cold-iron watch, communications security, darken ship, electronic security, external security, internal warfare, operational information security, operational security, physical security, quiet ship, saboteur, shipyard security, sounding and security watch, threat condition, wartime security</td>
<td>Describing required actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Safety and Emergency Response</td>
<td>abandon ship, ammunition handling, CBR attack, CPO suit, emergency destruction, fire prevention, foul weather gear, FUSDAP, general quarters, go over, hypothermia, life preserver, line handling, man overboard, MOPP</td>
<td>Describing success and failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Damage Control</td>
<td>AFF, class, closure, compartmentation, control valve, damage control (DC), dogged, fire extinguisher, fire-fighting, firemain, flooding, OBA, oxygen-breathing apparatus, shore, sprinkle system, tending line, water-tight integrity</td>
<td>Stressing a point</td>
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When a carrier task group goes into battle, the commander has at their command vessels of varying size, speed and strength. But destroyers are the workhorses of the carrier task group. Although destroyers can serve as independent warships, they usually serve as part of a screen unit. Their task is to detect enemy units and provide defense in AAW (anti-aircraft warfare) and ASW (anti-submarine warfare) operations. They are equipped with torpedoes, missiles, and anti-submarine rockets. When they engage the enemy in surface warfare they employ advanced gun systems (AGS).

A frigate is essentially a smaller version of the destroyer with less firepower and armor. Frigates are highly maneuverable, though their armament is best at short range. Additionally, they are slower than destroyers, so they rarely join task groups. Instead, they escort slower ships in POS (protection of shipping) missions. Despite their limited firepower, frigates remain valuable tools in ASW operations.

**Comprehension**

1. Read, listen, and mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).
   1. __ Destroyers most often serve independently.
   2. __ Frigates participate in fewer types of warfare than destroyers.
   3. __ Frigates and destroyers participate in AAW operations.
Vocabulary

2 Match the definitions to the correct terms.

1 __ short-range  4 __ AGS
2 __ detect  5 __ POS
3 __ engage

A a weapon that can fire guided and unguided munitions
B to battle with an enemy ship
C a mission to protect non-combat or supply ships
D to discover something
E the limited distance that a gun or ship can cover

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct terms from the word bank.

Word Bank

ASW AAW destroyer screen unit frigate

1 The .................................................. surrounded the carrier to provide protection.
2 The weapons system of a(n) .......................................................... is only effective at short range.
3 In .......................................................... , ships fire on enemy aircraft.
4 A(n) .......................................................... is equipped with AGS units.
5 .......................................................... often occurs below the water’s surface.

4 Read the passage again. When are frigates more appropriate on a mission than destroyers?

Speaking

6 Listen again, and act out the dialogue from Task 5 with a partner. Then switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Sounds like ...
That’s what I ...
But we’d better have the destroyer crews ...

Student A: You are an officer. Talk to Student B about:
- ships’ supply delivery
- types of warfare expected
- the best ships to use

Student B: You are an officer. Talk to Student A about a supply mission.

Writing

7 Use the conversation from Task 5 to complete the notes on the POS mission.

Mission Type: ..................................................

Type of Escort: .............................................

Enemy activity expected: ................................

Recommended changes: ..............................

Reason for request: ....................................

Ships: Destroyers and Frigates
Comprehension

1 Read, listen, and mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1 __ Longitude lines run from east to west.

2 __ The equator is a line of longitude.

3 __ A degree contains 360 minutes.
Navigation: Elements of Navigation

Vocabulary

2  Match the definitions to the correct terms.

1  __ meridian
2  __ latitude
3  __ position
4  __ plot
5  __ minute
6  __ cardinal direction
7  __ knot
8  __ second
9  __ pole
10 __ parallel

A  a measure of the distance north or south from the equator
B  to pinpoint a location or course
C  a unit of distance equal to one nautical mile
D  a line of longitude
E  north, south, east, and west
F  a specific location
G  a line of latitude
H  a unit of speed equal to one nautical mile
I  one of two points the Earth revolves around
J  a unit of distance equal to 1/60th of a nautical mile

3  Fill in the blanks with the correct terms from the word bank.

**Word Bank**

prime meridian  navigation  nautical mile
compass rose  chart  equator
longitude  degree

1  The sailor marked the position of the ship on a(n) ____________________________.
2  The art of charting a course is called ____________________________.
3  A(n) ____________________________ will always display north, south, east, and west.
4  The line of longitude at 0° is the ____________________________.
5  One minute is equal to one ____________________________.
6  The ____________________________ is a line of latitude at 0°.
7  Every line of ____________________________ is parallel to the others.
8  A(n) ____________________________ contains sixty minutes.

4  Read the passage again. What is a danger of inaccurate navigational readings?

Listening

5  Listen to a conversation between a navigation officer and a captain. Choose the correct answers.

1  What is the conversation mainly about?
   A  correcting a navigation error
   B  determining the distance to port
   C  plotting course to a disabled ship
   D  changing course to avoid a storm

2  What information will the woman provide next?
   A  the ship's position
   B  the distance to travel
   C  the weather conditions
   D  the time to complete a course

Speaking

6  Listen again, and act out the dialogue from Task 5 with a partner. Then switch roles.

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

Sir, we've received a ...
What's our present position?
Report back to me when you've ...

Student A: You are a navigation officer. Talk to Student B about:
   • a distress call
   • position of ships
   • time to complete course

Student B: You are a captain. Talk to Student A about changing course.

Writing

7  Use the conversation from Task 5 to explain an emergency course change. Include: why you changed course, your original position, and how long it took to complete your new course.
firemain [N-C-U15] a system on a ship that is designed to use seawater in sprinkler systems, fireplugs and AFF stations.

fix [N-C-U10] the determination of one’s exact location.

fixed-wing [ADJ-U5] (aircraft) which relies on two wings attached to the fuselage to create lift.

flap [N-C-US] a hinged part of a wing that moves downward to increase the amount of force produced by a wing during takeoff or landing.

fleet replenishment oiler [N-C-U1] an MSC support vessel that carries fuel to naval ships and aircraft at sea.

flood [V-I-U12] (tide) to increase or rise.

flooding [N-UNC-U15] when the ship loses its watertight integrity and water is present where it usually is not present.

foul weather gear [N-UNC-U14] heavy, sturdy clothing worn in times of harsh weather.

fly-by-wire [ADJ-U6] (flight controls) which automatically adjust without manual input from the pilot.

FUSDAP [N-UNC-U14] an acronym that is used to remind sailors which direction to move in on a ship. It stands for forward, up, starboard, down, aft, port.

fuselage [N-UNC-US] the central part of an aircraft’s body.

general quarters [N-UNC-U14] a term for an assigned work station during times of emergency.

go over [V-PHRASAL-U14] to voluntarily leave the ship and jump in the water after the order to abandon ship has been given.

GPS (Global Positioning System) [N-C-U10] a navigation system based on information received from satellites.

gyrocompass [N-C-U11] a device that contains a gyroscope rotor and through alignment with the Earth’s axis, indicates true north.

harbor tug [N-C-U1] a small boat that pushes or pulls ships in and out of narrow harbor areas.

helicopter [N-C-U7] an aircraft that is lifted and kept in the air by rotating wings.

high tide [N-C-U12] the period when the ocean waters are highest on the shore.

hoist [V-T-U4] (boat) to raise it up out of the water and replace it on the ship.

hypothermia [N-UNC-U14] a dangerous condition caused by immersion in cold water, in which cold can shut down the body’s vital processes and cause injury or death.

intercept [V-T-U6] to stop sth from reaching its intended destination.

internal security [N-UNC-U13] a set of practices designed to prevent attacks on a ship or naval area that come from within the installation.

jam [V-T-U7] (electronic signal) to block it from being transmitted by broadcasting another signal of the same wavelength.

knot [N-C-U9] a unit of speed that signifies nautical miles per hour.

land-based [ADJ-U8] (squadron) whose members work from a naval base on land.

landing gear [N-UNC-US] the structure that supports an aircraft while it is on the ground and which allows it to take off and land. Wheels are the most common form of landing gear.

latitude [N-C-U9] one of the horizontal lines that form part of an imaginary grid system that covers the Earth.

launch [V-T-U4] (boat) to lower it into the water from a ship, using a crane or davits.

LCAC [N-C-U3] sophisticated type of landing craft that floats on a cushion of air, allowing it to travel over water and right up onto the shore to deliver cargo, equipment or personnel.

life preserver [N-C-U14] a plastic device used for flotation while in the water.

line handling [N-UNC-U14] the process of inspecting, preparing or working with lines.

line of position (LOP) [N-C-U10] a line on a map between one’s own location and another object within sight; multiple LOPs are used to determine one’s exact location.

LMSR [N-C-U1] an MSC support vessel that carries large military equipment; it means large, medium speed, roll on/roll off ship.

locate [V-T-U2] to find where sth is.

longitude [N-C-U9] one of the vertical lines that form part of an imaginary grid system that covers the Earth.

low tide [N-C-U12] the period when the ocean waters are lowest on the shore.
Career Paths: Navy is a new educational source for people who are serving or intending to serve as naval professionals, and who want to improve their English communication skills in a profession-oriented environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. Career Paths: Navy addresses topics including parts of a ship, nautical language, types of ships, weaponry, navigation, and more.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers over 500 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:
- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The Teacher's Book contains a full answer key and audio scripts. The audio CDs contain all recorded materials.