



Military English

Vocabulary Builder: Types of Navy Vessels

TEACHER'S COPY

Overview:

This worksheet presents vocabulary related to the types of navy vessels.

In this lesson, you will:

- ✓ use vocabulary related to navy ships

1) Let's learn the names of the different types of navy ships. On this page and the next, choose the correct word for each vessel.

a vessel (n) /'vesl/= a ship or large boat

← Teach this to students. Then model and drill.



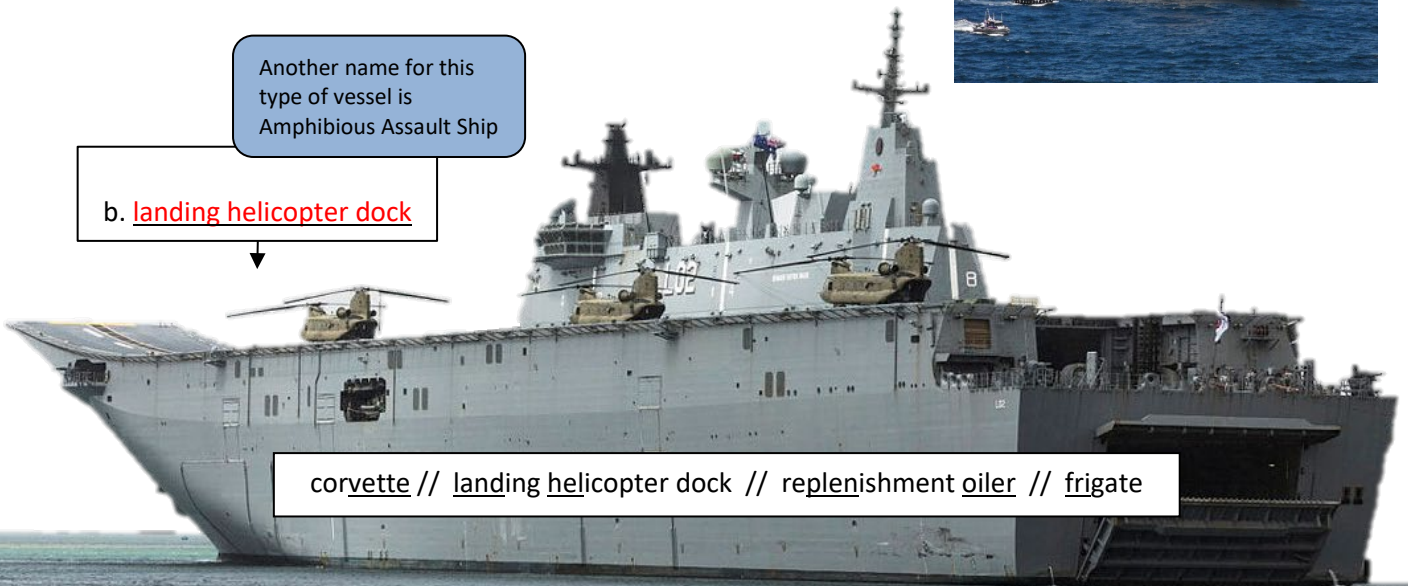
a. frigate

d. corvette (The Royal Australian Navy does not have corvettes in its fleet. Pictured is Indonesian Navy corvette KRI Diponegoro)

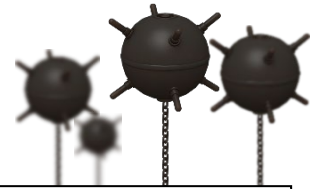


Another name for this type of vessel is Amphibious Assault Ship

b. landing helicopter dock



corvette // landing helicopter dock // replenishment oiler // frigate



g. mine warfare vessel also known as a mine countermeasures vessel. This type can be subdivided into: mine hunter; mine sweeper

e. fast attack craft (The Royal Australian Navy does not have these boats in its fleet. Pictured is Indonesian Navy KRI Panah.



h. sail training ship

f. landing craft



landing craft // fast attack craft // sail training ship // mine warfare vessel

2) Here are more types of vessels. The letters in the boxes are jumbled up. Put the letters in the correct order to form the right words. The first example has been done for you. **If students are struggling, give them the first letter of the word. If they still can't answer it, give them the last or the second, and so on. Stressed syllables in bold.**



l. patrol boat
ATPRLO OBAT



i. SEARCH AND RESCUE
RASECH NDA RUSEEC



m. aircraft carrier
ATCARIRF ECIRRRRA (The Royal Australian Navy does not have aircraft carriers in its fleet. Pictured is Britain's HMS Queen Elizabeth)

j. destroyer
EORTDESRY



k. submarine
ARMIBEUNS

3) Now let's listen to the words practised in this worksheet. Listen and repeat.

4) Complete these sentences with some of the words from exercises 1 and 2.

Get students to work individually, then check answers in pairs. While students are working, go around the classroom and note correct answers from various random students. When checking answers call, those students to give their answer to the whole class.

a. A submarine is a vessel, which can move underwater.

Its weapons include torpedos and guided missiles.

The three main types of submarines are: ballistic missile, attack missile, and cruise missile submarines.

b. Countries like Australia, Indonesia, Vietnam and Malaysia have a sail training ship. They are usually used as training vessels for junior sailors and cadets.

c. A destroyer is a large and fast vessel, used to defend larger vessels, and for support to ground troops. Its weapons can include guns and guided missiles.

d. This large vessel has a flat top and can carry a lot of helicopters, tanks, trucks, etc. It has a door at the back for landing craft and other smaller boats to board. Some countries, like Australia and the USA, call it a landing helicopter dock (also known as a landing helicopter deck), but it is also called an amphibious assault ship.

e. A frigate is usually smaller than a destroyer. It is a fast vessel which can be used in many different situations.

f. If someone or a boat – including a submarine – is in danger or lost at sea, a search and rescue vessel can be used. These vessels have special equipment like radar and sonar.



Above: Destroyer HMAS Sydney fires a Sea Sparrow guided missile.

5) Talk to a partner. Answer these questions.

a. What types of ships does the navy of your country have?

b. Does your navy have any other types of vessels that are not on this Vocabulary Builder? Do you know what they are called in English?

c. Can you think of other types of navy vessels that are not included in this lesson?

Encourage students to speak English. For b., c., encourage them to use a dictionary to find the terms, if necessary.

• Watch this YouTube video and write down all the types of vessels you see.

Type on YouTube [How Powerful Is Royal Australian Navy | Australian Navy | RAN | in English](#) or scan the QR Code to the right:

You may use this in a few ways: 1. Ask students to watch the video before they come to class (you'll need to share the QR code for this). 2. Play the video at the beginning of the lesson. 3. Play the video after the lesson, either in class or as homework. Play only until the 4:51 minute mark. Task: Students watch the video and write down the types of ships described. Answers **highlighted** in the video transcript.



• This Vocabulary Builder links with → Vocabulary Builder – Parts of a Ship.

Video transcript:

Today we will talk about how powerful is the Royal Australian Navy. Australia is an island country surrounded by the Indian and Pacific oceans. It has a massive 25000 km of coastline and claims approximately 8,150,000 km² of Exclusive Economic Zone.

According to the global firepower index 2022, RAN has 43 ships and in terms of the Naval Fleet it ranked 50 out of 142 countries. In terms of total battle fleet tonnage, Australia will rank between 10-15 with approximately 185,000 tonnes. The RAN consists of 43 commissioned vessels and over 19,000 personnel, including 3,000 reserve personnel. The navy is one of the largest and most sophisticated naval forces in the South Pacific region, with a significant presence in the Indian Ocean and worldwide operations in support of military campaigns and peacekeeping missions.

Current Fleet

As of 2022, Royal Australian Navy operates two Helicopter Carriers, three Destroyers, eight Frigates, six Submarines, two Replenishment oiler, one Landing ship dock, twelve Patrol Vessels, four Minehunters and two Survey ships. In addition, RAN also operates six MH-60R helicopters for Anti-submarine warfare and six MRH-90 for Transport and resupply. To keep eye on such a massive coastline, ships and submarines are not enough. Long-range radar or over-the-horizon radar maritime patrol aircraft, long-endurance unmanned aerial vehicles and satellites are also critical assets for real-time information gathering. Australian navy may not operate all this equipment but it doesn't mean that Australia lags behind all this capability. Australian air force operates 12 Boeing, P-8A Poseidon maritime patrol, and anti-submarine warfare aircraft with 2 more on order. RAAF will also operate 6 MQ-4C Triton unmanned aerial vehicles. MQ-4C Triton is specially designed for naval operation and it will also complement the Poseidon fleet. As of 2022, MQ-4C Triton is the most expensive and best maritime surveillance platform. Compared with its neighbours, RAN is a well-equipped navy. But when you look at an adversary like China and you are not a NATO country, a strong navy is indeed.

Future Upgrade and Induction

Now let's talk about some major projects that are currently underway to upgrade RAN capabilities. Under project sea 1180 Phase 1, Armidale-class patrol boats will be replaced by twelve Arafura-class offshore patrol vessels. Construction started in November 2018, with the first vessel HMAS Arafura to enter service in 2022. The Hobart class is an Air Warfare Destroyer based on the Spanish Navantia F100 frigate. But it incorporates an Aegis Combat System with an ANSPY-1D phased array radar. Combining these with SM-2 missiles provides an advanced air defence system capable of engaging enemy aircraft and missiles at a distance of 150 kilometres. In future, the Hobart class upgrade will feature an advanced Aegis Combat System with a 240km SM-6 Surface-to-air missile and the replacement of the Harpoon anti-ship missile. From 2024, the government plans to invest up to \$5.1 billion in upgrades to Hobart-class destroyer combat management systems. Anzac class frigates were commissioned from 1996 to 2006 and were built in Australia. Designated as Anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates and capable of both mid-level patrol and bluewater operations. In future 3,600 tonnes Anzac class frigate will be replaced by 8,800 tonnes Hunter-class frigate. A total of 9 ships are planned at an estimated cost of A\$35 billion and it will start replacing the Anzac class from 2031 onwards. We all know that the Australian navy operates a single class of diesel-electric submarines the six Collins-class boats which began entering service in 1993. The submarines are classified by the RAN as guided missile submarines but are often referred to as hunter-killer submarines in the international press. All six Collins class will go under mid-life upgrade and eventually will be replaced by eight nuclear-powered attack submarines. [video continues after this; play only until here.]

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