Shipping Lingo Concentration Card Game

Overview
Students become familiar with Great Lakes’ shipping vocabulary by matching words with definitions in a game of concentration. Students are allowed to look up the definitions of words they don’t know.

Materials Needed
Set of vocabulary words and their definitions on a set of laminated cards.
Books that contain definitions of shipping-related vocabulary words.

Procedure
1. Select the words you’d like students to become familiar with (may vary with grade).
2. Design a template, or use index cards, to make a card for each word and a brief definition of each word. Laminate each card for durability and long term use (optional).
3. Arrange cards in a square or rectangle. Have students play in teams of two. Allow no more than four teams.
4. Each team gets to turn over two cards on their turn. Teams may consult quietly about which card to turn, but they may not deliberate more than 10 seconds. If the card is not a match, both are turned down, and the next team takes a turn, moving in a clockwise direction.
5. If a team finds a match, they keep the match and take an extra turn. The team that identifies the most matches, wins!

Learning Assessment
Ask students:
♦ What is a word you never heard of?
♦ What was the easiest word? Most difficult?

Glossary of Maritime Shipping Terms
(http://www.marad.dot.gov/education/adopt_a_ship/GLOSSARYOFMARITIMESHIPPINGTERMS.htm)

Aground- a vessel that is touching bottom and is unable to move
Anchor- a heavy object attached to a vessel by a cable or rope and cast overboard to keep the vessel in place either by its weight or its flukes, which grip the bottom
Bow- the forward or front end of the ship
Bulk Carrier- carries bulk goods, often grains.
Capsize- to upset or overturn
Car Carrier- transports cars
Cruise Ship- ship people go on for vacations
Draft- the depth of water required to float a vessel and keep it from touching the bottom
Dredging- removes sediment to deepen port or channel, remove contaminated sediment, or retrieves minerals and other materials from the bottom of the ocean
Car Ferries- transports cars

Galley- the area on a vessel containing the cooking facilities

Hatch- a door in the roof or floor, often above a cargo hold

Ice Breaker- Designed to break up ice for travel

Port Side- the left side of a vessel when facing forward

Starboard- the right side of a vessel when facing forward

Stern- the back end of a vessel

Tugboat- Pulls other boats
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aground</th>
<th>Anchor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bow</td>
<td>Bulk Carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsize</td>
<td>Car Carrier</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ice Breaker</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starboard</td>
<td>Stern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tugboat</td>
<td>A vessel that is touching bottom and unable to move.</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>A heavy object attached to a vessel by a cable or rope and cast overboard to keep the vessel in place either by its weight or its flukes, which grip the bottom.</td>
<td>The forward or front end of the ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carries bulk goods: coal, sand, grain</td>
<td>To upset or overturn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transports cars</td>
<td>A ship people go on for vacations.</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>The depth of water required to float a vessel and keep it from touching the bottom.</td>
<td>Removes sediment to deepen port or channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designed to break up ice for travel.</td>
<td>The left side of the vessel when facing forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transports cars</td>
<td>Place on a vessel where meals are prepared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The left side of the vessel when facing forward.</td>
<td>The right side of a vessel when facing forward.</td>
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<td>The back end of a vessel</td>
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