**Key Vocabulary**

* *Beam*: The width of a ship.
* *Bow*: The front of a vessel.
* *Bulk Cargo*: Not in packages or containers; shipped loose in the hold of a ship without mark and count.” Grain, coal and sulfur are usually bulk freight.
* *Buoyancy*: The upward force that is equal to the weight of the water that the object displaces.
* *Capsizing*: When a ship is turning on its side.
* *Cargo*: Freight loaded into a ship.
* *Cargo Tonnage*: Most ocean freight is billed on the basis of weight or measurement tons (W/M). Weight tons can be expressed in short tons of 2000 pounds, long tons of 2240 pounds or metric tons of 1000 kilos (2204.62 pounds). Measurement tons are usually expressed as cargo measurement of 40 cubic feet (1.12 meters) or cubic meters (35.3 cubic feet.)
* *Density*: The mass of cargo per volume. Density is commonly measured in kilograms per cubic meter.
* *Displacement*: The weight of the water that a ship displaces when it is floating. Since a floating body displaces its own weight in water (Archimedes' principle), displacement is the actual weight of the ship.
* *Maximum displacement*: the maximum weight of water (which equals the weight of the boat with cargo) a boat can displace while staying afloat.
* *Dock*: For ships, a cargo handling area parallel to the shoreline where a vessel normally ties up.
* *Draft*: The number of feet that the hull of a ship is beneath the surface of the water.
* *Hull*: the watertight body of a ship.
* *Hydrodynamics*: the study of fluids, including gases.
* *Keel*: The principal structural member of a ship, running lengthwise along the center line from bow to stern, to which the frames are attached.
* *Mass*: A fundamental measure of the amount of matter in the object Mass is commonly measured in kilograms.
* *Seaworthiness*: The fitness of a vessel for its intended use.
* *Ship*: (1) A vessel of considerable size for deep-water navigation. (2) A sailing vessel having three or more square-rigged masts.
* *Stern*: The end of a vessel. Opposite of bow.
* *Volume*: The amount of 3-dimensional space an object occupies. Volume is commonly measured in cubic meters.
* *Waterline*: The point at which the hull meets the water surface.

Most vocabulary is from the Glossary of Shipping Terms: <http://www.marad.dot.gov/documents/Glossary_final.pdf>