

FUNCTION		CONTROLLING THE OPERATION OF THE SHIP AND CARE FOR PERSONS ON BOARD				
LEVEL		OPERATIONAL				
No	Question	answer (a)	answer (b)	answer (b)	answer (r)	Correct answer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	The oil record book shall be entered for the following actions in the engine room :	accidental release of oil, switching the automatic / manual mode of the automatic ejection system; ballasting of cargo holds	discharge of ballast water from fuel tanks, burning liquid waste, disposal of dirty ballast water from ballast tanks	<b>fuel bunkering, disposal of bilge water, oil transfer between tanks</b>	discharge of ballast water from fuel tanks, discharge of ballast water from ballast tanks	3
2	Sewage under Annex IV of MARPOL is:	effluents and waste from toilets, urinals , medical infirmary and hospital, or water mixed with the above	effluents and waste from toilets, urinals , medical infirmary and hospital, premises with living animals or water mixed with the above	<b>sewage from toilets, urinals, medical infirmary and hospital</b>	sewage from toilets, urinals	3
3	Wastewater, when it is not from the collection tank, shall be discharged under the following conditions:	the ship is underway, is outside a special area, discharging is carried out by means of an approved device	<b>discharging is carried out by means of an approved treatment device, the test results of which are recorded in ISPPC and there are no visible solids and coloring of the surrounding water</b>	the ship is underway, located at a distance > 12 n.m. from the nearest coast	discharging is carried out by means of an approved treatment device, the test results of which are recorded in ISPPC	2
4	Do the authorities have the right to make a photocopy of the solid waste log book and use the same for prosecution purposes?	No,they don't	Yes, they do, with the permission of the master and can use it in court when certified by him	<b>Yes, they have the right to make copies, to oblige the master to certify it and can use the copy as evidence in court</b>	No, they do not if they don't have an order by a public procecutor	3
5	How far from the nearest coast and under what conditions can wastewater, when it is not from the collection tank, be disposed of?	At a distance of more than three miles, when comminuted, disinfected and disposed of through a plant approved by the Administration.	At a distance of more than 12 miles, when not comminuted and disinfected.	<b>"a" and "b" are true</b>	At a distance of more than 4 miles, when comminuted and disinfected.	3
6	In the "Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan - SOPEP", approved by the Administration under Annex I of MARPOL,	the master shall not have the right to enter amendments and corrections, because it has already been approved.	the master may enter amendments after permission by the company.	the master is required to enter amendments to the relevant sections.	<b>the master may make amendments after authorization by the Flag administration.</b>	4

7	If a vessel violates the requirements of MARPOL in the territory of another Party to the Convention, the penalties shall be determined by	provisions of the Convention	norms of International law of the sea	the legislation of the Flag state	<b>the legislation of the country where the offense was committed</b>	4
8	Is it allowed to dispose of rags, wood chippings, etc., contaminated with oil and other petroleum products, in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea regions?	Yes, if the ship is underway and more than 50 miles from shore	Yes, but only in the high seas when more than 12 miles off the shore	<b>No, they shall be collected on board ship in separate containers or shall be burnt</b>	Yes, but only if they are in small amounts up to 1-2 kg	3
9	Which ships shall have an Oil Record Book?	Tankers and chemical tankers over 500 GT	<b>All ships over 400 GT and tankers over 150 GT</b>	Tankers over 150 GT, chemical tankers over 300 GT and dry cargo ships over 500 GT	Tankers over 150 GT and all the other vessels over 400 GT	2
10	Ship Oil Record Books are:	1 type for all ships	<b>2 types - for tankers and for all other vessels</b>	3 types - for tankers and chemical tankers and for all other vessels	for each type of ship	2
11	The term INTACT STABILITY means	initial stability.	<b>stability of undamaged ship</b>	stability at small angles of heel.	stability of a fully loaded ship.	2
12	The Tonnage mark of the ship	limits the loading of shelterdeck ships and reduces their advantage over conventional double-deck ships	<b>increases the net capacity of the ordinary double-deck ship and increases her advantage over shelterdeck vessels.</b>	reduces the net register tonnage of the tween-deck vessel built before 1994	increases the net tonnage of bulk carriers	2
13	The triangular mark with dimensions 50x50x50 cm painted on the side of a bulk carrier means:	special mark - the tonnage mark.	the load line mark for ships sailing only in the Great American Lakes.	<b>the mark introduced by Ch. 12 of SOLAS, for limiting the loading of heavy bulk cargo</b>	mark for regional load line.	3
14	The permissible metacentric height GM <sub>perm</sub> is	less than the minimum GM <sub>min</sub>	<b>greater than the minimum GM<sub>min</sub></b>	equal to or greater than the minimum GM <sub>min</sub>	synonymous to minimum G <sub>mmin</sub> and are equal.	2
15	To avoid dangerous slamming stresses the draft forward should be	<b>greater than 2.5% of the length of the vessel.</b>	More than 2, 5 m.	less than the aft draft	greater than 0,25% of the length of the vessel.	1
16	In a river cargo port the limiting water line is defined by the Convention on Load Lines, LL 1966, subject to	the conditions for the areas and seasons valid for the river mouth.	as in (a), but overloading is allowed at the expense of the salinity change of the fresh water.	<b>as in (a), but overloading is allowed at the expense of the salinity change of the fresh water and the consumed stores for the voyage to the mouth</b>	international regulations for the river load line.	3

17	The Line OA on Reed diagram is used to:	determine the actual metacentric height G <sub>M</sub> o.	draw a triangle with an equivalent area of the Reed diagram.	<b>control that the drawing of the Reed diagram is correct.</b>	find the tangent to the Reed diagram.	3
18	With a 5 degree heel to starboard due to negative metacentric height	Ballast in the empty tanks on both sides should be taken.	Ballast in an empty tank on port side should be taken.	Ballast in two empty tanks on both sides should be taken	<b>Ballast in an empty tank on starboard side should be taken.</b>	4
19	The International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships (TM-69) shall apply to ships	<b>over 24 m long</b>	longer than 100 m	for ships over 300 GT	for ships over 500 GT	1
20	According to Article 10 of the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships (TM-69) when changing the flag the Ship's Tonnage Certificate	<b>remains in force for three months</b>	should be replaced when changing the flag.	remains in force within six months	remain in force until the next repair and survey of the vessel.	1
21	The double bottom of cargo ships other than tankers shall extend, so far as possible, from the forepeak bulkhead to the afterpeak bulkhead and shall protect:	<b>the bottom from side to side, to the bilge of the underwater hull.</b>	the bottom and sides from side to side, to the underwater board deck	the bottom and sides from side to side to the summer load line.	the engine room and fuel tanks	1
22	During sailing the summer mark can be submerged:	when loading heavy cargo	on a coastal passage	in a "sea-river" passage	<b>with water density below 1,025 or on departure from a river port</b>	4
23	The information about the ship stability must:	show the stability in particular operational conditions	show the stability and trim with particular cargo distribution	<b>provide accurate data by which to determine the stability of the ship under various operating conditions quickly and accurately</b>	show the stability in emergency flooding	3
24	The main engine and the machinery essential for of the ship safety shall be able to work:	in any state of pitching and rolling	<b>with up to 22.5 ° rolling and simultaneous pitching of up to 7.5 deg</b>	in upright position and heel of up to 15o	with up to 20 ° heel and trim up to 10 °.	2
25	The main steering gear of the ship must be able to put the rudder:	From 35 ° to one side to 35 ° to the other side under normal conditions	<b>from 35 ° to one side to 35 ° to the other side at maximum draft and maximum speed ahead.</b>	From 15 ° to one side to 15 ° to the other side at maximum draft and speed more than 7 knots in 60 seconds.	From 35 ° to one side to 30 ° to the other side at maximum draft and speed more than 7 knots in 60 seconds.	2

26	In case of emergency flooding, the officer on watch on the bridge must have:	information about the stability of the ship	<b>plan of the ship compartments showing the boundaries of the watertight compartments, the openings therein, the means of their closing and the control stations</b>	Plan for making heel of zero after flooding	Plan of the drainage system	2
27	The emergency control station of the ship must be provided with:	Magnetic compass and gyrocompass and radio.	radar station	<b>telephone or other means of communication with the bridge</b>	radio	3
28	When entering an area of heavy traffic, poor visibility and other hazards the officer on watch must order the helmsman:	to warn the helmsman of expected hazards	to wait for the orders of the master	to test the manual control and be ready to take over the control of the rudder	<b>to switch the steering gear from autopilot to manual steering</b>	4
29	Which is the most important action in case of fire in a cargo hold concerning the stability of the ship?	to ensure the operation of the main and the emergency fire pumps	to maneuver so that the fire remains on the lee side	<b>to pump overboard the water used to extinguish the fire</b>	to separate and throw overboard the fire debris	3
30	The watertight covers are closed:	every day after the end of the cargo handling operations	when there is a gale warning	<b>when the ship is being prepared for departure or in emergency</b>	only by order of the captain.	3
31	Which factor of the compartments holding liquid cargo influences most the free surface correction	the tank volume	the length of the tank	<b>the width of the tank</b>	the density of the liquid in the tank	3
32	The ship's auxiliary steering gear must be able to put the rudder:	From 35 ° to one side to 35 ° to the other side at maximum draft and maximum speed ahead	From 35 ° to one side to 35 ° to the other side under normal conditions	<b>from 15 ° to one side to 15 ° to the other side at maximum draft and half of the maximum speed or 7 knots, for 60 seconds.</b>	from 35 ° to one side to 30 ° to the other side at maximum draft and maximum speed ahead for 28 seconds.	3
33	The check of the steering gear before departure must include:	cleaning and lubricating gears	<b>full shifting of the rudder with each steering gear according to the specified characteristics of the arrangement.</b>	visual inspection of the rudder blade.	inspection of the steering engine state.	2
34	Bringing the ship to upright condition should be stopped after the heel is reduced to:	<b>five degrees</b>	after the heel reaches zero	until a positive metacentric height is reached	if the ship heels to 5 degr. to the opposite side and keeps the new stable position	1
35	The emergency source of electric power on cargo ships must provide power to the main equipment and compartments for:	12 hours	<b>18 hours</b>	24 hours	36 hours	2

36	Maximum submergence line is the line drawn:	at the highest load line	<b>76 mm from the bulkhead deck</b>	67 mm from the bulkhead deck	87 mm from the bulkhead deck	2
37	Flooding capacity of a compartment is:	the ability to flood the compartment	<b>the volume of the compartment which can be flooded, expressed in percent</b>	the ability of the bulkheads to retard the flooding.	the possible ingress of water through the bulkheads	2
38	Reversing the wires of launching devices of lifeboats it to be performed every:	2 years	<b>wires are not reversed</b>	5 years	4 years	2
39	What is the minimum number of transverse watertight bulkheads on cargo ships according to the requirements of SOLAS:	<b>Collision bulkhead, bulkhead fore of the engine room bulkhead aft of the engine room</b>	fp bulkhead, ap bulkhead plus one more bulkhead	fore of the ER, aft of the ER and in hold № 3	Collision bulkhead, fore of the engine room, bulkhead aft of the engine room, ap bulkhead	1
40	The emergency source of electric power on passenger ships must provide power to the main shipboard equipment and compartments (spaces) for:	18 hours	<b>24 hours</b>	36 hours	48 hours	2
41	After sounding a signal the embarkation on the life boats of cargo ships shall be done in:	not more than 3 minutes	<b>not more than 5 minutes</b>	not more than 8 minutes	not more than 10 minutes	2
42	Fixed fire-fighting systems are of the following types:	<b>gas, foam with high-expansion foam and spraying sprinkling under pressure</b>	carbon dioxide, sprinkling	gas, foam and spraying sprinkling under pressure	carbon dioxide, foam with high-expansion foam and spraying	1
43	A water jet in fighting burning oil is used for:	direct fire fighting	creating a water barrier between the fire and fire fighters	<b>cooling of walls, sides or decks adjacent to the fire</b>	Fire-fighting in service compartments	3
44	Steam fire extinguishing is most effective in extinguishing fires in:	cargo holds	machinery spaces	<b>fuel tanks</b>	accomodation and service compartments	3
45	The possibility of fire is determined by the simultaneous presence of:	<b>combustible substances, oxygen and an ignition source</b>	oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitrogen	fuel and lubricating oil, flame and carbon dioxide	wooden objects, paper and flame	1
46	Structural fire protection includes the formation of:	<b>horizontal and vertical fire zones</b>	the method of fire detection	fire protection systems and equipment	fireproof spaces	1
47	Of what material is the signal rope of the fireman scout made?	combination of steel and capron	<b>fire resistant</b>	capron	Manila	2
48	The effect of water on the fire is increased if it is used:	Water jet	as torch	<b>in a dispersed state</b>	under high-pressure	3
49	The water fire-fighting system in ro-ro spaces shall provide to any part of the compartment	<b>4 water jets</b>	3 water jets	2 water jets	1 water jet	1

50	The fire system must provide to each part of the ship at least:	4 water jets	3 water jets	<b>2 water jets</b>	1 water jet	3
51	The most popular and available media of fighting fires on all ships is:	carbon dioxide	chemical foam	<b>water</b>	powder extinguishing agents	3
52	In case of fire in the galley, of the electrical installation, navigational and other live equipment, the most appropriate extinguishing agent is:	chemical foam	powder agents	<b>carbon dioxide</b>	water jet	3
53	The Muster List must specify:	<b>the general alarm signal and the actions of the crew and passengers</b>	how to abandon ship	distribution of passengers and crew on lifeboats	the way of announcing the abandon ship order	1
54	How shall a foam jet be directed towards burning horizontal surfaces:	to the middle of the surface	to the nearest end of the origin	<b>to the ends of the origin and is gradually moved towards the center</b>	sprayed in a circular motion clockwise	3
55	Fire-fighting equipment must be:	<b>readily available for use at any time</b>	available for use during the passage	ready for use before departure from port	prepared for use after leaving port	1
56	The check for the presence of gas in the cylinders of the CO2 system shall be made no later than:	<b>6 months</b>	9 months	12 months	18 months	1
57	The oxygen content in the inert gas shall not exceed:	<b>5%</b>	8%	10%	12%	1
58	The CO2 extinguishing system must be able to discharge in the engine room 85% of the gas in:	8 minutes	5 minutes	3 minutes	<b>2 minutes</b>	4
59	"Class A" divisions are:	A-60; A-30; A-15; A-0	A-30; A-15; A-0	<b>A-60; A-30; A-0</b>	A-90; A-60; A-30; A-0	3
60	The posts for manual activation of fire alarm shall be located so that from each part of the alleyways to the post there is no more than :	<b>10 m</b>	15 m	20 m	25 m	1
61	The bilges are sounded to establish:	the amount of condensation in the hold	whether there is leakage from cargo	whether water is entering the hull	<b>Everything mentioned in other answers</b>	4
62	When shall a visual inspection of the lifeboat davit be performed on a cargo ship?	During monthly inspections and drills.	<b>weekly.</b>	Every three months.	When necessary.	2
63	The signs on life saving appliances on cargo ships, required by Chapter III of SOLAS and resolution A.760 (18) shall be:	fluorescent.	<b>visible in emergency lighting.</b>	visible in normal lighting.	visible in daylight.	2

64	Chapter III of SOLAS requires ships of over 100 meters in length to have an additional inflatable liferaft on the forecastle. Must this liferaft have a hydrostatic release?	Yes, as on other liferafts.	<b>No, this liferaft is intended for intentional launch.</b>	Does not matter.	Yes or No, depending on the length of the ship.	2
65	Does SOLAS allow the equipment of a lifeboat to be stored outside it?	No.	Yes.	<b>Yes, but only until the departure of the ship.</b>	Yes, but only in river ports.	3
66	Under SOLAS, Ch. III the engines of lifeboats are to be tested for three minutes	every month.	<b>every week.</b>	during repairs.	every three months	2
67	The number of VHF radios on a lifeboat is subject to	SOLAS Chapter IV Radiocommunications.	<b>SOLAS chapter III, LSA.</b>	ITU radio regulations.	SAR Convention	2
68	When a cargo vessel is equipped with a free fall lifeboat, there must be in addition:	<b>separate Rescue boat.</b>	additional Fast - rescue boat.	both	additional life raft on the forecastle.	1
69	Under SOLAS, Chapter III the life-saving appliances shall be ready for use	<b>before each departure and during the voyage.</b>	at all times when the ship is in operation.	Is not regulated.	always with the exception of navigation on rivers.	1
70	Under SOLAS, Chapter III the davit wires of the survival craft must be replaced:	<b>if necessary, but not less than every five years.</b>	during every class repair .	threaded end of wire must be reversed not later than 30 months and be replaced due to wear or not later than five years, whichever is earlier.	every three years.	1
71	Is there a difference between a Rescue Fast and a fast - rescue boat?	There is no difference.	<b>There is a difference.</b>	The only difference is that on RoRo passenger ships the Rescue boat called Fast - rescue boat.	The difference is that Fast - rescue boats are pieces of Life - saving equipment and the Rescue boat is a piece of the ship equipment.	2
72	Every inflatable liferaft must bear the following inscriptions:	Manufacturer / brand name, serial number, number of persons who may be accommodated, name and place of last station serving the life raft.	According to the rules of the testing station servicing the life raft.	Serial number, number of persons who can be accommodated, the name of the approving body, month and year of manufacture.	<b>The data contained in answers "a" and "c", without repeating them.</b>	4
73	Under what conditions does SOLAS permit a ship to be equipped only with inflatable life rafts, instead of with lifeboats?	<b>Dry cargo ships of up to 85 meters in length</b>	Any ship with a length of up to 85 m	Dry cargo ships of up to 100 meters in length	Any ship with a length of up to 100 m	1
74	Each lifeboat should be launched for maneuvering	not less than once every six months.	<b>no less once every three months.</b>	no less than once a month.	during repairs.	2
75	Each free-fall lifeboat should be launched for maneuvering	<b>not less once every six months.</b>	no less than once every three months.	no less than once a month.	during repairs.	1

76	Each rescue boat should be launched for maneuvering	not less than once every six months.	no less than once every three months.	<b>each month.</b>	during repairs.	3
77	The container of each inflatable life raft must have the following inscriptions:	Manufacturer / brand name, serial number, number of persons who can be accommodated, name of the authority approving the life raft.	Date of last servicing of the life raft, the length of the trigger line, SOLAS, the type of emergency package, the maximum height of which it can be installed and launching instructions.	<b>All data contained in answers "a" and "b".</b>	Name of ship, port of registry, the maximum number of persons who can be accommodated and date of last service.	3
78	Instructions for maintenance of life-saving equipment of the vessel must include at least the following:	checklist by which to carry out checks, instructions for maintenance and repair, schedule for performing maintenance, scheme of greasing points and recommended grease.	<b>everything listed in answers "a" and "d".</b>	checklist by which to carry out checks of anchor and cargo-handling gear. instructions for maintenance and repair, schedule for performing maintenance, scheme of greasing points and recommended grease.	Spare parts list, a list of sources for the supply of spares, inspection and maintenance log book.	2
79	The Muster List of cargo ships must contain at least the following information about the specific duties of crew:	closing the watertight openings, training, equipment and lowering the life-saving appliances, use of communication facilities, obligations in fire fighting and fire-fighting equipment used.	officers responsible for the maintenance of life-saving equipment, deputies of responsible key persons in the schedule	actions after the General Alarm and after the abandon ship signal are sounded	<b>Everything mentioned in other answers.</b>	4
80	The lifejacket shall be fitted with :	smoke buoy and flares	<b>a whistle, a self-activating light, bands and reflective tapes</b>	life line, whistle and el. lamp	signal light and flares	2
81	Lifeboats should have positive stability under the following conditions :	load of 150 or more persons and 0.5 t of supplies	<b>load of 50% of the allowed people when they are all on one side.</b>	load of less than 150 persons	load with the specified crew	2
82	During boats drills boats must be launched and maneuvered with the assigned crew:	not less than once a month	not less than once every two months	<b>not less than once every three months</b>	not less than every 4 months	3
83	Upon abandoning the ship in distress, survival craft with crew must:	disperse in order to increase the chance of detection	proceed one after the other	steer to the nearest beach	<b>stay together in the distress area</b>	4
84	When survival craft is intended to be immersed in sea water, they must be able to withstand temperatures	from -10 ° C to +35 ° C	from -20 ° C to +40 ° C	<b>from -30 ° C to +30 ° C</b>	from -1 ° C to +30 ° C	3

85	The rescue boat must be able to be launched at the following speed of the ship :	<b>up to 5 knots.</b>	up to 3 knots	up to 2 knots	ship not under way	1
86	The minimum number of lifebuoys a cargo ship with a length of up to 100 m must carry is:	6	<b>8</b>	10	12	2
87	Immersion suits protect people in distress from hypothermia mainly by:	<b>their insulating properties and reduced the water ingress in the suit</b>	maintaining the person in distress above water	its heating properties	the thermal properties of its material	1
88	Life buoys have an outer diameter D not greater and inner diameter d not less than:	D = 900 d = 500	D = 850 d = 500	D = 900 d = 550	<b>D = 800 d = 400</b>	4
89	In the lifeboat lowered by the "free fall" method lifejackets are donned :	before entering the boat	prior to launching the boat	after boarding but prior to launching the boat	<b>after launching</b>	4
90	Each crew member must participate in a fire drill and an abandon ship drill:	every second month in both drills	every two months	<b>each month in both drills</b>	fire fighting - every month, abandon the ship - every 3 months	3
91	The Muster list should be prepared:	within 24 hours after sailing	<b>prior to sailing</b>	together with the clearing out documents	after leaving port	2
92	Drills of a crew renewed by 25% or more are held:	after leaving port	before leaving the port	<b>within 24 hours of leaving port</b>	within a week of leaving port	3
93	Lifeboats with an autonomous air system provide the breathing of the people in it and the engine work for at least:	3 minutes	5 minutes	8 minutes	<b>10 minutes</b>	4
94	Every cargo ship must have:	<b>at least one rescue boat</b>	two rescue boats	three rescue boats	a rescue boat is not compulsory	1
95	Inflatable life rafts endure multiple jumps from a height:	3 feet and more	3.5 feet and more	4 and more meters	<b>4.5 meters and more</b>	4
96	Lifebuoys with lights send light signals with the following characteristics:	combination of short and prolonged	seven short and one prolonged	three prolonged	<b>continuous white all-round light or flashing 50 times per minute, but not more than 70.</b>	4
97	An inflatable life raft overturned in the water can be upright by:	<b>1 person</b>	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	1
98	Launching devices of lifeboats and rescue boats on dry cargo ships must provide:	<b>safe launch with full load of people and supplies with trim of up to 10o and up to 20o of heel to each side</b>	safe launch with launch party only with trim up to 10o and up to 20o of heel to each side	safe launch of the boat with 150 persons with trim up to 15o and heel up to 25o to each side	safe launch with launch party only in normal sea	1

99	Muster stations and abandon ship stations shall be illuminated by an emergency source of electrical power not less than:	12 hours	24 hours	<b>36 hours</b>	48 hours	3
100	Rescue boats must be launched with their crew and maneuvered in the water:	monthly	every two months	<b>every three months</b>	every four months	3
101	Drills in the use of davit-launched life rafts shall be carried on ships equipped with such rafts not less than	once a month	every two months	every three months	<b>every four months</b>	4
102	The structure and the material from which the inflatable life raft is made must withstand any sea condition for:	10 days	15 days	20 days	<b>30 days</b>	4
103	Inflatable life rafts must accommodate a minimum of:	4 people	5 people	<b>6 people</b>	8 people	3
104	Lifejackets must be donned properly unaided in not more than:	<b>1 minute</b>	2 minutes	3 minutes	3 minutes	1
105	Lifebuoys must weigh not less than:	<b>2.5 kilograms.</b>	3.0 kilograms.	3.5 kilograms.	4.5 kg	1
106	A lifeboat can not be intended for more than:	80 people	100 people	120 people	<b>150 people</b>	4
107	The hull of the lifeboat must withstand a fall from a height:	at least 2 m	<b>at least 3 m</b>	at least 4 m	at least 4.5 m	2
108	All survival craft after the abandon ship signal must be lowered with people and supplies in no more than:	30 minutes	20 minutes	15 minutes	<b>10 minutes</b>	4
109	The launching device must be able to lift the lifeboat with people and supplies on board at a rate of not less than:	0.2 meters per second	<b>0.3 meters per second</b>	0.4 meters per second	0.5 meters per second	2
110	Lifebuoys shall withstand throwing into the water from a height equal to:	from any height of the ship	the height of the open deck of the bridge plus a minimum of 10 meters, but not more than 50 m	the height of the weather deck, plus at least 10 m, but not less than 20 m	<b>the height at which they are stowed or 30 meters, depending on which is greater</b>	4
111	The immersion suit is designed to be worn without a lifejacket:	in all cases, if equipped with a whistle and a lamp	when sailing in warm areas	when the weather is very cold	<b>when it is buoyant and is equipped with light and whistle</b>	4
112	Lifesaving appliances shall be stowed on the ship:	vertically one above the other	on one deck	can be operated simultaneously with the adjacent ones	<b>so as not to interfere with each other</b>	4
113	The General Alarm system is checked :	monthly	once every two weeks	<b>every week</b>	during drills	3

114	Line-throwing appliances on ships should be supplied with :	<b>four rockets and four ropes</b>	three rockets and three ropes	two rockets and two ropes	three rockets and two ropes	1
115	All passenger ships over 500 GT should have a rescue boat :	at least one on the ship	<b>at least one on each side</b>	two on each side	three on a ship	2
116	The drills with davit-launched life-rafts should be held at intervals of not more than:	2 months	3 months	<b>4 months</b>	6 months	3
117	The lifeboat engine must be able to work after its launch, when the lifeboat is out of the water, for	<b>3 minutes</b>	5 minutes	7 minutes	10 minutes	1
118	The design of the inflatable liferaft must allow embarkation of all the people in it, after the embarkation signal for:	<b>not more than 3 minutes</b>	not more than 5 minutes	not more than 8 minutes	not more than 10 minutes	1
119	The brakes of the launching device must be able to stop the launch of the boat with people and supplies in:	5 seconds after the launch	2 seconds after the launch	<b>At any time during the launch</b>	at one meter of the distance of the launch	3
120	The speed of the lifeboat with people and supplies is not less than:	2 knots	4 knots	<b>6 knots</b>	7 knots	3
121	Lifeboat must have fuel for continuous running of the engine and speed of 6 or more knots for:	10:00 hours	12:00 hours	18 hours	<b>24 hours</b>	4
122	Each lifeboat on cargo ships is designed to accommodate:	all people on board plus 25%	<b>all the people on board</b>	half the people on board	75% of the crew	2
123	Inflatable life rafts must be certified at least every:	6 months	9 months	<b>12 months</b>	18 months	3
124	In state of readiness the rescue boat have to be lowered in not more than:	10 minutes	8 min	7 min	<b>5 min</b>	4
125	Inflation of the liferaft at 20°C shall be completed within period of:	<b>1 minutes</b>	2 minutes	3 minutes	5 minutes	1
126	Liferaft and its equipment must not be damaged when thrown into water from:	<b>4 or more meters</b>	10 or more metres	12 or more metres	18 or more metres	1
127	The main buoyancy chamber of the inflatable liferaft is divided into at least:	<b>2 compartments</b>	2x2 compartments	3 compartments	4 compartments	1
128	Who chairs the ship Safety Committee	safety officer	<b>master</b>	heads of teams in rotation	representative of the employees	2
129	Which three of the following personal protective aids are required in a bunkering operation	overalls, helmet, dust mask	shoes with protective toe cap, helmet, goggles	<b>overalls, gloves, safety shoes</b>	gloves, life jacket, overalls	3

130	Who has the right to inspect the ship security plan	The ship's captain	Security officer of the company	The port security officer	<b>The ship's captain and Company Security Officer</b>	4
131	Who issues the Continuous Synopsis Record?	Security officer of the company	Ship security officer	<b>Administration of the flag</b>	Administration of the coastal State	3
132	Who chairs the ship Safety Committee	safety officer	<b>master</b>	heads of teams in rotation	representative of the employees	2
133	When helping someone with third degree burn, you should:	immerse the burned areas in cold water	treat burnt areas with a disinfecting solution	set the casualty upright and make him walk to accelerate blood circulation	<b>cover the burned areas with thick, sterile wraps</b>	4
134	According to the way in which diseases develop they can be:	slow	fast	<b>hyperacute, acute, subacute, chronic</b>	3	
135	Angina ("angina" Angina pectoris) is a disease of	Upper respiratory tract	<b>heart</b>	kidney	lung	2
136	Gastritis is inflammation of:	liver	<b>stomach</b>	duodenum	intestines	2
137	The symptoms of acute appendicitis are:	Nausea and / or single vomiting	Increasing constant pain in the right lower abdomen	temperature difference of more than 1 ° C at measuring axillary and rectal teperatura	<b>all listed in other answers</b>	4
138	Alcohol has:	narcotic effect	depressive effect	analgesic effect	<b>all listed in other answers</b>	4
139	Complications of peptic ulcer are:	Perforation	nausea and vomiting	bleeding, haemorrhage	<b>Perforation and bleeding, haemorrhage</b>	4
140	Bleeding ulcer is suspected at:	black shiny stools	vomiting of blood	vomiting brown masses	<b>black shiny stools and vomiting brown masses</b>	4
141	Broken bones can be:	visible	closed	complex	<b>all mentioned in other answers</b>	4
142	Chest pain in angina (angina pectoris) continues for:	<b>2-3 min</b>	1 hour	1 day	several hours	1
143	Chest pain in angina (angina pectoris) is influenced by:	Ibuprofen	<b>nitroglycerin</b>	antistenokardin	antibiotic	2
144	Chest pain in heart attack is influenced by:	Ibuprofen	<b>nitroglycerin</b>	antistenokardin	None of the three	2
145	paroxysmal tachycardia	<b>accelerated heart rate over 160 beats per minute</b>	tachypnea over 40 breaths per minute	gradual beginning	fever	1
146	acute cholecystitis	Begins suddenly with pain	temperature and yellowing	asthma	<b>Begins suddenly with pain, temperature and yellowing</b>	4

147	Required by SOLAS, ch.II-1 "Damage Control Plan" for a cargo ship must include at least the following information:	for each deck and hold the boundaries of the watertight compartments, the openings therein and their closing devices, the location of the devices driving the closure, actions taken to correct the heel of flooding.	<b>everything listed in answers "a" and "d".</b>	the boundaries of the watertight compartments, the openings therein and their closing devices, the location of the ballast tanks, actions to correct the heel of flooding.	General and specific precautions prescribed by the flag administration to maintain watertightness.	2
148	Where should the required SOLAS, ch.II-1 "Damage Control Plan" be located and who should be familiar with it?	Must be displayed on the bridge and in the engine room and be accessible to all members of the crew.	A guide should be available that contains information to combat flooding available for the captain and chief engineer.	<b>Must be displayed or easily accessible on the bridge, and a manual containing the information of the plan should be available for all officers on board.</b>	Should be displayed on the bridge and accessible to the captain and deck officers.	3
149	What is necessary for protection of the marine transportation system to achieve security?	Formulating the concepts of terrorism and armed robbery	<b>Building a system of monitoring, control and resistance in the sea area and in the territory of ports.</b>	Entry of private security firms in ports.	Conducting organizational measures in ports.	2
150	Which ships must have International Ship Security Certificate?	<b>Passenger ships, cargo ships with a gross tonnage exceeding 500 tons, mobile drilling rigs.</b>	Passenger ships, cargo ships with a gross tonnage exceeding 300 tons, mobile drilling platforms	all ships	Passenger ships, ro-ro ships and ro-ro passenger ships	1
151	What notice of arrival is sent under USCG requirements?	24 hours	48 hours	72 hours	<b>96 hours</b>	4
152	What is the validity of the International Ship Security Certificate ?	<b>Five years with interim certification.</b>	5 years with an annual certification.	Three years with an annual certification.	Three years with interim certification.	1
153	At what periods should a ship security drill be conducted?	monthly	<b>once in three months</b>	once a year	every week	2
154	System of alerting on security incidents on the ship should be:	Mounted on the bridge.	<b>Provided with at least three activating buttons.</b>	Intended to send a ship-to-shore signal to the authorities designated by the Administration.	To notify the crew of imminent danger.	2
155	How many levels of security are defined in SOLAS Ch.XI- 2 .	<b>3</b>	5	4	2	1
156	Can the ship be issued a Security Certificate (ISSC) , if there are discrepancies with the requirements of SOLAS XI -2 ?	<b>May be issued a temporary certificate with a note for rectifying the deficiency</b>	May be issued if discrepancies are under Part B of the Code	No certificate can be issued	May be issued with one minor discrepancy	1

157	The size of the characters for the identification number is	230 mm for the marking on the outer part of the hull and 150 mm inner hull	200mm for the marking on the outer part of the hull and 150 mm in the inner hull	<b>200mm for the marking on the outer part of the hull and 100 mm in the inner hull</b>	200mm for the marking on the outer part of the hull and 200mm inner hull	3
158	What factors are taken into account in the evaluation of the ship's security?	political	symbolic	anxiety	<b>All described in other answers.</b>	4
159	The test of the steering gear carried out 12 hours before departure should include:	main and auxiliary steering gear, the remote control system, the rudder deflection indicators, emergency power supply.	the helm on the bridge, steering gear power supply and the remote control failure alarm, limit switches and other equipment.	main and auxiliary steering gear, indicators of rudder deflection, emergency power supply, autopilot.	<b>Everything listed in the answer "a" and "b"</b>	4
160	Guide for safety for transport of fumigated cargo will be found:	<b>in an Annex to IMSBC Code</b>	in an Annex to the IMDG Code	in a separate IMO publication on first aid - MFAG.	in Resolution A. 760 (20)	1
161	Safety Guide for entering enclosed spaces will be found:	in a separate IMO publication on first aid - MFAG.	in the Annex (Supplement) to the IMDG Code	<b>in an Annex to the IMSBC Code</b>	in Resolution A. 720 (20)	3
162	STCW 78/95 requires the following additional training for the types of ships such as passenger ships, ro-ro and ferries:	"Medical care"	<b>"Crowd Management"</b>	"Modern methods of fire fighting "	"Life-saving equipment"	2
163	Certificates required by SOLAS or their copies are to be placed:	in cabins of the captain and chief engineer	<b>at a prominent and accessible place</b>	in the saloon	on the bridge	2
164	Recognition of the Certificate of competence not issued by the flag administration is done by:	Periodic legalisation of the certificate	<b>By issuing endorsement attesting the recognition</b>	Through training experience, confirmed by the master	seaman's record of the person	2
165	The General Alarm signal is sounded by the ship's siren and in addition by electric bells and consists of:	<b>seven or more short sound signals followed by one long</b>	three short, three long and three short sounds	three short sound signals 5 times per minute	successive sounds, determined by the captain and entered in the Master List.	1
166	The minimum number and qualification of crew is evidenced by:	"Document of Compliance", issued to the particular vessel by the flag administration.	"Document of Compliance", issued by the classification society.	<b>Minimum Safe Manning document issued by the flag administration.</b>	Safe Manning Certificate issued by the classification society.	3
167	Primery objectives of the ISM Code are:	security of ships and ports	competence and qualification of the crew	requirements for radio equipment on new ships.	<b>safe operation of the ship and prevention of pollution of the environment.</b>	4
168	Rights and obligations of the Maritime Administration of the Republic of Bulgaria arise from:	international conventions	<b>Merchant Shipping Code of the Republic of Bulgaria.</b>	customs in Bulgarian ports	Organizational regulations of the Executive Agency "Maritime Administration".	2

169	"Administration" under MARPOL and SOLAS is:	the classification society, surveying the vessel.	International Maritime Organization.	Ministry of Transport of the respective State.	<b>Government of the State whose flag the ship flies</b>	4
170	When the officer on watch is in doubt of the actions or intentions of the pilot, he must:	suspend implementation of the pilot orders to clarify the situation	<b>ask clarification from pilot and if necessary inform the master</b>	indicate illegal actions of the pilot and require the safe steering of the ship	take control with the pilot's help	2
171	A drill handbook must be available:	on the bridge and in the engine room	in the cabins	<b>in areas where watch is kept</b>	in each dining saloon and recreation room or in each crew cabin	3
172	Transmission of messages from the master to the other ships and shore authorities about an unexpected navigational hazard is:	imperative	desirable	<b>recommended</b>	mandatory	3
173	Availability of the necessary ship's documents onboard Bulgarian ship is determined by:	<b>Ordinance № 5.</b>	Ordinance № 6 and the SOLAS Convention 74/78	requirements of the ship's register	Administration regulations and international conventions	1
174	Rules of the SOLAS Convention 74/78, unless expressly stated otherwise do not apply to vessels of:	less than 1600 GT	<b>less than 500</b>	less than 300 GT	less than 150 GT	2
175	The validity of the conventional shipping certificates can be extended by the Administration up to :	5 months	4 months	<b>3 months</b>	12 months	3
176	When the height of the ship side is greater than 9 meters, the pilot embarks using:	storm ladder	pilot ladder	<b>hoist, accommodation ladder or other safe means</b>	hoist	3
177	Chemical tankers carry liquid cargo classified as:	<b>categories of harmful substances X, Y, Z and OS as per MARPOL Annex II.</b>	classes of dangerous goods in Annex III of MARPOL	categories of harmful substances A, B, C and D as per MARPOL	classes of dangerous goods of IMDG Code	1
178	The master submits a sea protest in cases when:	Administration of a country does not comply with the law of the flag	The interests of the shipowner are affected in an unauthorized act	the ship is directed to an area of active hostilities	<b>due to force majeure or other circumstances the interests of the shipowner are affected or may be affected</b>	4
179	The Inert gas systems is used:	for extinguishing a fire in the cargo holds of the ship	for extinguishing a fire in the engine room	<b>during the operational activities of tankers</b>	to extinguish burning oil products in cargo tanks	3
180	Executive Director of the Maritime Administration may limit the right of the seafarer to perform certain functions on a ship	in case of inconsistency between the position taken and the CoC	<b>in case of proved fault for an accident caused, an accident or emergency environmental pollution</b>	Incorrect maneuvers in port	can not restrict this right	2

181	The main steering gear of the vessel must be able to move the rudder:	<b>from 35 ° on one side to 30 ° on the other side at maximum draft and maximum forward speed in 28 seconds</b>	From 35 ° on one side to 35 ° on the other side under static conditions in 60 sec.	from 35 ° on one side to 35 ° on the other side at maximum draft and maximum forward speed in 28 seconds	from 15 ° on one side to 15 ° on the other side at maximum draft and a speed greater than 7 knots in 60 seconds.	1
182	Pilot ladder is used for safe boarding of pilot at heights no greater than:	1.5 m	5 m	11 m	<b>9 m</b>	4
183	"Administration" may authorize a qualified seafarer to occupy higher position for a period:	<b>up to 3 months</b>	up to 6 months	up to 9 months	up to 1 year	1
184	The Officer on Watch during his watch must	<b>be physically present on the bridge</b>	be on the bridge according to the orders of the master	be present on the bridge or always be available for call	always be available for call	1
185	What is the regulated by the STCW minimum rest period for crew for a period of 24 hours	<b>10 hours which may be divided into two periods, one of which is not less than 6 hours.</b>	12 hours	14 hours	16 hours	1
186	LL `66 Convention defines ships as type A and type B under the following conditions:	<b>Type A is for liquid cargo and type B are all the rest</b>	type A are passenger ships, and Type B are all the rest	type A are with unlimited sailing area	type B are with limited sailing area	1
187	The hull and the machinery of a cargo ship must undergo surveys at a period of time established by the Administration, but not more than:	2 years	3 years	4 years	<b>6 months to 1 year</b>	4
188	Executive Director of the "MA" can temporarily restrict the right of a qualified person to perform their duties in case of drinking alcohol for a period	up to 1 year	up to 2 years	from 1 to 5 years	<b>up to 3 years</b>	4
189	All documents relating to the carriage of dangerous goods by sea, in which the names of the goods are listed must have indicated:	trade name of the cargo and IMO class	correct technical name of the cargo and safety label	trade name and category of harmfulness	<b>correct technical name of the cargo and hazard class</b>	4
190	In the carriage of bulk cargoes emitting toxic, asphyxiating or flammable gases, the ship must have:	<b>means for measuring the content of the gas and oxygen in the air</b>	portable ventilating means	oxygen equipment	no such means are necessary, holds must be ventilated periodically	1
191	When sailing with a pilot on board. Pilot is:	<b>Ship's advisor hired because of their knowledge about local navigational conditions</b>	personally responsible for the safe navigation of the ship	relieves the master of his responsibilities	specialist responsible for steering the ship in a certain area	1
192	What levels of responsibility are introduced by STCW 95 Code	<b>management, operational, support</b>	commanding and executive	higher, middle and executive	commanding, management and executive	1

193	To preserve their competency, during the last 5 years seafarers should have a sea service at sea of at least:	<b>1 year</b>	2 years	2.5 years	3 years	1
194	On tankers over 10,000 GT and dry cargo ships over 70000 GT the main steering gear should include:	one steering gear	<b>two or more steering gears</b>	at least three steering gears	at least four steering gears	2
195	When is work considered as work aloft	<b>when performed at a height over two meters</b>	when conducted at a height of more than 1.5 m	when performed at a height over 1.80 m	when it is necessary to erect scaffolding	1
196	A portable lamp should be provided to inspect an empty ballast tank. Its power supply voltage must not exceed	<b>12 volts</b>	24 volts	110 volts	220 volts	1
197	The use of chains as part of the loading facilities is prohibited when their linear extension exceeds:	<b>3%</b>	5%	6%	10%	1
198	What does the abbreviation "RQ" mean at the end of the DSC sequence?	End of sequence	<b>Acknowledgement request</b>	Acknowledgment broadcast	Problem of transmission	2
199	1 GHz is equal to:	100 000 Hz	1000 000 Hz	<b>1000 000 000 Hz</b>	10000 000 000 Hz	3
200	Distress MF communications should normally be performed:	In G3E mode - on simplex basis	In G3E mode - on duplex basis	In J3E mode - on simplex basis	<b>In J3E mode - on simplex</b>	4
201	HF communication is usually performed by:	space wave	<b>sky wave</b>	ground wave	none of the above	2
202	Intership VHF communications should normally be performed:	<b>In G3E mode - on simplex basis</b>	In G3E mode - on duplex basis	In J3E mode - on simplex basis	In J3E mode - on simplex basis	1
203	MID is:	<b>a number which indicates the nationality of the ship</b>	a number which indicates in which area the ship can operate	a INMARSAT mobile number	a ship accounting code	1
204	MMSI is:	a ship accounting code	<b>a ship identity number</b>	a INMARSAT mobile number	a vessel position reporting system	2
205	MMSI of the vessel may be found in:	The ITU List of Callsigns and Numerical Identities of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services	The ITU List of Coast Stations	<b>The ITU List of Ship Stations</b>	The ITU List of Radiodetermination and Special Services	3
206	Public correspondance MF communications should normally be performed:	In G3E mode - on simplex basis	In G3E mode - on duplex basis	In J3E mode - on simplex basis	<b>In J3E mode - on simplex</b>	4
207	Public correspondance VHF communications should normally be conducted	In G3E mode - on simplex basis	<b>In G3E mode - on duplex</b>	In J3E mode - on simplex basis	In J3E mode - on simplex basis	2

208	Satellite communication is usually performed by:	space wave	<b>sky wave</b>	ground wave	none of the above	2
209	VHF communication is normally performed by:	space wave	sky wave	<b>ground wave</b>	none of the above	3
210	Automatically connect phone call via INMARSAT B is charged:	on the basis of a one minimum charge with one minute incremental steps	on the basis of a three minute minimum charge with one minute incremental steps	on the basis of a six second minimum charge with one second incremental steps	<b>on the basis of a six second minimum charge with six second incremental steps</b>	4
211	In which publication will you find the working frequencies of coast stations?	The ITU List of Callsigns and Numerical Identities of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services	<b>The ITU List of Coast Stations</b>	The ITU List of Ship Stations	The ITU List of Radiodetermination and Special Services	2
212	In sea area A1 the function "Transmission and reception of ship to ship distress alerts" is based primarily on:	the use of SART transponders	<b>the use of VHF DSC</b>	the use of MF DSC	the use of INMARSAT A	2
213	In sea area A1 the function "Reception of shore to ship distress alerts" is based primarily on:	<b>the use of VHF DSC</b>	the use of VHF DSC	the use of SART transponders	the use of the COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs	1
214	In sea area A1 the function "Transmission and reception of on scene communications" is based primarily on :	the use of VHF DSC	<b>the use of VHF R/T</b>	the use of MF DSC	the use of SART transponders	2
215	In sea area A1 the function "Transmission and reception of signals for locating" is based primarily on :	the use of VHF DSC	<b>the use of SART transponders</b>	the use of the COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs	the use of INMARSAT EPIRBs	2
216	In sea area A1 the function "Transmission of ship to shore distress alerts" is based primarily on:	<b>the use of VHF DSC</b>	the use of HF DSC	the use of SART transponders	the use of portable VHF	1
217	In sea area A2 the function "Transmission and reception of on scene communications" is based primarily on :	the use of VHF DSC	<b>the use of the MF and / or VHF R / T</b>	the use of MF DSC	the use of SART transponders	2
218	In sea area A2 the function "Transmission and reception of signals for locating" is based primarily on :	the use of MF DSC	<b>the use of SART transponders</b>	the use of the COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs	the use of INMARSAT EPIRBs	2
219	In sea area A2 the function "Transmission of ship to shore distress alerts" is based primarily on :	the use of VHF DSC	<b>the use of MF DSC</b>	the use of the COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs	the use of INMARSAT EPIRBs	2

220	In sea area A3 the function "Reception of shore to ship distress alerts" is based primarily on :	the use of VHF DSC and NAVTEX	the use of MF DSC and INMARSAT C SAFETYNET	<b>the use of HF DSC and INMARSAT C SAFETYNET</b>	the use of the COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs and NAVTEX	3
221	In sea area A3 the function "Transmission and reception of on scene communications" is based primarily on :	the use of HF DSC and / or INMARSAT C	<b>the use of the MF and / or VHF R / T</b>	the use of the MF and / or HF R / T	the use of HF DSC	2
222	In sea area A3 the function "Transmission and reception of signals for locating" is based primarily on:	the use of MF DSC	the use of HF DSC	<b>the use of SART transponders</b>	the use of the COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs	3
223	In sea area A4 the function "Transmission of ship to shore distress alerts" is based primarily on:	the use of VHF DSC and VHF EPIRBs	the use of MF DSC and INMARSAT Epirbs	<b>the use of HF DSC and COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs</b>	the use of HF DSC and INMARSAT Epirbs	3
224	In sea area A4 the function "Transmission and reception of on scene communications" is based primarily on:	the use of the COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs	<b>the use of the MF and / or VHF R / T</b>	the use of the MF and / or HF R / T	the use of HF DSC	2
225	In sea area A4 the function "Transmission and reception of signals for locating" is based primarily on:	the use of MF DSC	the use of HF DSC	<b>the use of SART transponders</b>	the use of COSPAS SARSAT EPIRBs	3
226	The names and addresses of the accounting authorities can be found in:	The ITU List of Callsigns and Numerical Identities of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services	The ITU List of Coast Stations	<b>The ITU List of Ship Stations</b>	The ITU List of Radiodetermination and Special Services	3
227	Information about the ship's AAIC is contained in:	The ITU List of Callsigns and Numerical Identities of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services	The ITU List of Coast Stations	<b>The ITU List of Ship Stations</b>	The ITU List of Radiodetermination and Special Services	3
228	How can you identify NAVTEX station?	With one figure	<b>with one letter</b>	With two letters	with one letter and one figure	2
229	What is the speed of propagation of radio waves?	1670 km / h	speed of sound	<b>Speed of light</b>	9800 km / h	3
230	What is the fundamental task of the coast radio station?	To provide delivery service for ships with routine, safety, urgency, or distress message traffic.	Automatically connects the ship making INMARSAT call with the station to call.	To coordinate search and rescue communications.	<b>To provide continuous digital selective calling coverage.</b>	4
231	What is the purpose of «SQUELCH» of a VHF transmitter / receiver?	<b>Reduce noise interference.</b>	To increase the range of the transmitter.	To switch to another channel.	To increase the receiver signal.	1

232	What is the first purpose of the GMDSS?	Transmission and reception of the position of communication.	Receiving on shore of distress signals from ships.	<b>Broadcasting of ship-to-shore distress alerts</b>	Broadcasting and receiving signals about the position of the ship.	3
233	What does FR 01 mean?	MMSI	<b>AAIC</b>	MSI	a call sign	2
234	What does the abbreviation AAIC mean?	Automatic Alert Identification Code	<b>Accounting Authority Identification Code</b>	Automatic alert Inmarsat Call	Atlantic Area Information Centre	2
235	What does the abbreviation GMDSS mean?	General Mundial Distress and Safety System.	Global Mundial Direct System Safe.	<b>Global Maritime Distress and Safety System.</b>	General Maritime Directories for Safety and Search.	3
236	What does the abbreviation VHF mean?	Variable High Frequency	<b>Very High Frequency</b>	Visual High Frequency	Variable Hertz Frequency	2
237	What does the abbreviation DSC mean?	Distress and Safety Call	<b>Digital Selective Call</b>	Digital Safety Call	Distress Selective Call	2
238	What emission class is used in HF radio telephony transmissions?	G3E	<b>J3E</b>	F1B	J2B	2
239	What emission class is used in VHF DSC transmissions?	G3E	J3E	<b>G2B</b>	J2B	3
240	What emission class is used in VHF radio telephony transmissions?	<b>G3E</b>	J3E	F1B	J2B	1
241	What emission class is used in MF radio telephony transmissions?	G3E	F1B	<b>J3E</b>	F3E	3
242	Which of the following is the Accounting Authority Identification Code?	F1B	227990850	<b>FR01</b>	2187.5	3
243	Which of the following is the coast station MMSI?	227530000	22753000	<b>OO2275300</b>	227005300	3
244	Which of the following is SART transponder frequency?	VHF 70	<b>9 GHz</b>	121,5 MHz	2182 kHz	2
245	Which of the following is a ship MMSI?	<b>227530000</b>	22753000	OO2275300	1227200	1
246	Which of the following does not need to be recorded in the radio log-book?	The name of the person responsible for distress communications.	Record of distress, urgency and safety communications	<b>Duration of public correspondence communications</b>	Interruption and resuming of radio watch on entering in and departure from port.	3
247	Which of the following is not broadcast systematically in a DSC all ship urgent call?	MMSI	Working frequency or channel	<b>position</b>	category	3
248	Which of the following is not broadcast systematically in a DSC distress call?	<b>name of the ship in distress</b>	MMSI of the ship in distress	position of the ship in distress	distress time	1
249	Which of the following equipment is the minimum required for a ship of 300 GRT and above sailing in sea area A2 ?	<b>1 VHF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 or 2 SART, 1 NAVTEX or 1 EGC receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 EPIRB, 1 MF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver</b>	1 MF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 or 2 SART, 1 NAVTEX or 1 EGC receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 EPIRB	1 VHF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 NAVTEX or 1 EGC receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 EPIRB, 1 MF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver	1 VHF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 or 2 SART, 1 NAVTEX or 1 EGC receiver, 1 INMARSAT A, B or C, 1 EPIRB, 1 MF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver	1

250	Which of the following equipment is the minimum required for a ship of 300 GRT and above sailing in sea area A4 ?	1 or 2 SART, 1 NAVTEX and/or 1 EGC receiver and/or 1 HF NBDP watch receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 HF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver	1 VHF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 NAVTEX or 1 EGC receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 EPIRB, 1 MF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 INMARSAT A, B or C and 1 HF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver	1 VHF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 or 2 SART, 1 NAVTEX or 1 EGC receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 EPIRB, 1 MF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 INMARSAT A, B or C	<b>1 VHF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 or 2 SART, 1 NAVTEX and/or 1 EGC receiver and/or 1 HF NBDP watch receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 EPIRB, 1 MF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 HF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver</b>	4
251	Which of the following equipment is the minimum required for a ship of 300 GRT and above sailing in sea area A1 ?	1 VHF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 or 2 SARTs, 1 NAVTEX или 1 EGC receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable	1 MF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 or 2 SART, 1 NAVTEX or 1 EGC receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 EPIRB	<b>1 VHF RT + DSC+ DSC watch receiver, 1 or 2 SART, 1 NAVTEX or 1 EGC receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 EPIRB</b>	1 VHF RT, 1 or 2 SART, 1 NAVTEX or 1 EGC receiver, 2 or 3 VHF portable, 1 EPIRB	3
252	Which of the following equipment will detect the signal coming from the SART transponder?	S band radar	<b>X band radar</b>	Radio Direction Finder	None of the above	2
253	Which of the following radio equipment does not transmit the MMSI of the ship ?	VHF DSC transmitter	MF/HF DSC transmitter	COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs	<b>SART transponder</b>	4
254	Which statement is not true for the function : "Reception of shore to ship distress alerts"?	In sea area A1 this function is based on the use of VHF DSC.	In sea area A2 this function is based on the use of MF DSC	In sea area A3 this function is based on the use of HF DSC.	<b>In all areas this function is based on the use of the COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs</b>	4
255	Which statement is not true for the function : "Transmission and reception of on scene communications"?	In sea area A1 this function is based on the use of VHF R / T.	In sea area A2 this function is based on the use of VHF or / and MF R / T	In sea area A3 this function is based on the use of VHF or / and MF R / T	<b>In sea area A4 function is based on the use of HF R / T</b>	4
256	Which statement is not true for the function: "Transmission and reception of ship to ship distress alerts"?	In sea area A1 this function is based on the use of VHF DSC.	In sea area A2 this function is based on the use of VHF or / and MF DSC	In sea area A3 this function is based on the use of INMARSAT B or C	<b>In the area A4 this function is based on the use of VHF or / and MF DSC</b>	4
257	Which statement is not true for the function: "Transmission of ship to shore distress alerts"?	In sea area A1 this function is based on the use of VHF DSC.	<b>In sea area A1 this function is based on the use of SART transponders</b>	In sea area A2 this function is based on the use of the MF DSC	In all areas this function is based on the use of the COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs	2
258	Which of the following types of INMARSAT provide telephone, telex, facsimile, and data communication?	<b>INMARSAT-B.</b>	INMARSAT-C.	Safety NET.	VHF-FM.	1
259	Which of the following channels are exclusively intership RT channels?	channels 05, 06, and 13	channels 06, 16 and 70	<b>channels 06, 08, 72, and 77</b>	channels 11 and 74	3
260	Which of the following frequencies are COSPAS SARSAT EPIRB frequencies?	<b>406.025 and 121,5 MHz</b>	121.5	1,6 GHz	406,025 kHz	1

261	Which is the most important factor that affects the HF coverage?	Channel used.	Power output of the transmitter.	Size of the antenna.	<b>frequency used.</b>	4
262	Which is the most important factor that influences the VHF coverage?	Channel used.	Type of message sent.	Size of the antenna.	<b>The height of the antenna.</b>	4
263	Which channel is used for VHF DSC distress calls?	16	72	9	<b>70</b>	4
264	Which emission class used in NAVTEX system?	G3E	<b>F1B</b>	H3E	A1A	2
265	Which connection method is used by the NAVTEX system?	satellite	<b>MF</b>	E mail	VHF	2
266	Which of these areas lie outside Sea Areas A1, A2, and A3?	Sea Areas only apply to INMARSAT footprint areas.	Sea Area A3-I (INMARSAT coverage) and Sea Area A3-S (HF SITOR coverage).	There are no additional Sea Areas.	<b>Sea Area A4.</b>	4
267	How long must a SART transponder be able to operate in active mode?	6 hours	<b>8 hours</b>	24 hours	96 hours	2
268	How long must a SART transponder be able to operate in stand by mode?	6 hours	8 hours	24 hours	<b>96 hours</b>	4
269	How many methods of maintaining GMDSS equipment must be provided for ships sailing in sea areas A1 and A2?	<b>1</b>	2	3	4	1
270	How many methods of maintaining GMDSS equipment must be provided for ships sailing in sea areas A3 and A4?	1	<b>2</b>	3	4	2
271	How many digits are there in the MMSI number?	seven	<b>nine</b>	six	none of the listed	2
272	Which of the systems does not transmit MSI?	NAVTEX	SAFETY NET	<b>FLEETNET</b>	HF telex	3
273	Which of these watches should a ship sailing in Sea Area A1 keep?	A continuous DSC watch on 8414.5 kHz plus one other HF DSC frequency.	A continuous DSC watch on 2187.5 kHz.	A continuous DSC watch on Channel 16.	<b>A continuous DSC watch on Channel 70.</b>	4
274	Which of the following frequencies are used by the NAVTEX system?	528 kHz	121,5 MHz	156,8 MHz	<b>518 kHz</b>	4
275	Which system is used for the reception of MSI?	NAVTEX.	SafetyNET.	HF NBDP.	<b>All of these.</b>	4
276	Which frequency is used for MF DSC distress calls?	<b>2187,5 khz</b>	2182 khz	2174,5 khz	2321 khz	
277	MF communication is normally performed by :	space wave	sky wave	<b>ground wave</b>	none of the above	3

278	At what minimum height must the SART transponder be placed ?	0.5 metre	<b>1 metre</b>	2 metres	The properly operating SART transponder does not depend on the height at which it is placed.	2
279	On what frequency / band does the search and rescue transponder work ?	3 GHz.	<b>9 GHz.</b>	S-band.	406 MHz.	2
280	On which channel must a ship keep a continuous listening watch when navigating in sea area A1 ?	13	2187,5	<b>70</b>	16	3
281	On which frequency must a ship keep a continuous listening watch when navigating in sea area A2 ?	<b>2182 kHz</b>	2187,5 kHz	4207.5 kHz	8414.5 kHz	1
282	The normal mode of operation of each coast station should be referred to in:	The ITU List of Callsigns and Numerical Identities of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services	<b>The ITU List of Coast Stations</b>	The ITU List of Ship Stations	The ITU List of Radiodetermination and Special Services	2
283	Usually, what is the range of VHF equipment?	<b>30 miles</b>	300 miles	500 miles	3000 miles	1
284	You have received a nine digit MMSI of a ship on your DSC equipment. In which publication will you find the name of the ship?	The ITU List of Callsigns and Numerical Identities of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services	The ITU List of Coast Stations	<b>The ITU List of Ship Stations</b>	The ITU List of Radiodetermination and Special Services	3
285	Class of emission F1B is:	Radiotelephony - Single sideband full carrier	Radiotelephony - Phase modulation	<b>Radiotelex and DSC - Frequency shift keying of carrier with error correction</b>	Radiotelex and DSC - Phase modulation	3
286	Class of emission F3E is:	Radiotelephony - Single sideband suppressed carrier	<b>Radiotelephony - Frequency modulation</b>	Radiotelex and DSC - Frequency shift keying of sub-carrier with error correction	Radiotelex and DSC - Phase modulation	2
287	Class of emission G3E e:	Radiotelephony - Single sideband suppressed carrier	<b>Radiotelephony - Phase modulation</b>	Radiotelex and DSC - Frequency shift keying of carrier with error correction	Radiotelex and DSC - Phase modulation	2
288	Class of emission H3E is :	Radiotelephony - Single sideband suppressed carrier	<b>Radiotelephony - Single sideband full carrier</b>	Radiotelex and DSC - Frequency shift keying of carrier with error correction	Radiotelex and DSC - Phase modulation	2

289	Class of emission J3E :	<b>Radiotelephony - Single sideband suppressed carrier</b>	Radiotelephony - Single sideband full carrier	Radiotelex and DSC - Frequency shift keying of carrier with error correction	Radiotelex and DSC - Phase modulation	1
290	Messages sent via INMARSAT C are charged:	<b>on the number of kilobits of information transmitted per block of 256 bits</b>	on the number of kilobits of information transmitted per block of 1024 bits	on the basis of a three minute minimum charge with one minute incremental steps	on the basis of a six second minimum charge with six second incremental steps	1
291	A frequency of 150 MHz has a wavelength:	<b>2 metres</b>	20 metres	200 metres	2000 metres	1
292	Frequency 121,5 MHz is used for:	<b>COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs</b>	INMARSAT E EPIRBs	SART transpondeur	DSC VHF calls	1
293	Frequency 156,8 MHz is used for:	NAVTEX	COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRBs	DSC calls	<b>VHF channel 16</b>	4
294	Frequencies are measured in:	<b>Hertz</b>	Metres	Seconds	Micro-seconds	1
295	The outer diameter of the Plimsol mark is:	280 mm	11 inches	<b>12 inches</b>	320 mm	3
296	Which ships does the Load Line Convention apply to?	Deep Draught ships.	<b>vessels engaged in an international voyage.</b>	all ships.	ships in ballast.	2
297	Under LL, 1966 Type A ships are:	All bulkers.	<b>All ships designated to carry only liqued cargoes in bulk</b>	All container ships.	All ships carrying live stock.	2
298	Chemical carriers of type 1 can carry in any tank, cargo not exceeding:	1000 m3	<b>11250 m3</b>	1500 m3	1800 m3	2
299	Chemical carriers of type 2 can carry in any tank, cargo not exceeding:	2250 m3	2500 m3	<b>3000 m3</b>	3250 m3	3
300	If you have overflow on the deck and as a result, you have polluted the environment, what should you do?	<b>Immediately inform the captain, so that he may inform the appropriate authorities and professionals engage in elimination of the consequences of the spill.</b>	Using fire hoses wash the deck to remove the effects of the spill.	Using chemicals try to deal with the pollution and avoid fines and costs for the ship.	Many rules are too strict, so I will use my discretion to handle this situation.	1
301	If during ballast passage the oil discharge monitoring and signaling equipment (ODME) fails, what should you do?	This must be recorded in the Oil Record Book.	The damage must be repaired.	<b>If the failure can not be rectified on board, ODME must be repaired before the start of the next voyage.</b>	Everything that is described in the other answers.	3
302	One of these areas is not a special area under MARPOL in respect of oil pollution . Which area?	<b>Gulf of Mexico</b>	Mediterranean	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	Baltic Sea	1
303	What is the ODME (Oil Discharge Monitoring Equipment) printer used for?	To prove the faulty state of ODME	To prove that ODME system was used.	<b>To prove that the oil was discharged overboard as required.</b>	None of those mentioned in the other answers.	3

304	Why is it necessary to keep the cargo and bunker mains blanked when not in use?	To make sure that the cargo will not be mixed.	To make sure that no air enters the tanks.	<b>To prevent unexpected spillage.</b>	To prevent contamination of the cargo.	3
305	What is the most important way to prevent pollution by petroleum products for small spills during tanker loading operations ?	<b>All scuppers are closed.</b>	to have Sandpiper pumps fitted in the after part of the tank-deck.	Have sawdust near the manifold.	Have sufficient capacity of the tray (drip-tray) under the manifold.	2
306	What is the best way to prevent water pollution in small spills of oil on board the ship?	to have oil-dispersant chemicals ready for use in the event of an oil spill.	To place an oil boom around the ship.	<b>Contain spillage on board.</b>	to have sawdust ready for use.	3
307	What is the disadvantage of using chemicals in case of oil spill in the water?	<b>Chemicals make the removal of oil from water difficult.</b>	The water changes color in white, making it easy to establish the oil spill.	If the oil spill is carried away from the ship, it is difficult to use chemicals.	It is difficult to use chemicals in windy weather.	1
308	When the ship breaks the rules to protect the sea from pollution by oil , who is held responsible ?	Only the captain.	<b>Every one who took part in the actions violating the rules.</b>	Only the owner.	Only officers.	2
309	What is the most likely place where oil will overflow on the sides in case of tank overflow during loading / unloading ?	<b>At the after end of the tank-deck.</b>	Near the cargo manifold.	Near the hatch of the tank which is loaded / unloaded.	Near the sounding tube of the tank that is loaded / unloaded.	1
310	Which of the following does not have to be described in the procedures for oil operations?	<b>Location and capacity of all fuel and cargo tanks of the ship.</b>	Diagram of the ship oil operations pipelines.	The number of people who must take part in the oil operations.	All special procedures for finishing the loading of a cargo tank.	1
311	Which of the following statements is true in case of accidental spill in US waters?	Corps of Engineers is responsible for clearing the spill.	<b>The responsible person must report the spill to US Coast Guard.</b>	Department of Interior is responsible for clearing the spill.	A warning by VHF radio station should be broadcast .	2
312	Which statement/s is true for gasoline spill?	Not covered by the legislation against oil pollution.	<b>Spilling of gasoline is visible for a shorter time than fuel spillage.</b>	Negative effect on the marine fauna is small.	Will sink faster than crude oil.	2
313	Which of the following products shall be considered as contamination under US water pollution laws?	Hazardous substances	Garbage	Oil	Everything described in the other answers.	4
314	Which method of clearing the spill of oil is usually not permitted?	Renting floating booms	<b>Use of sinking agents.</b>	Using suction equipment.	Using ladles.	2
315	Which of the following methods to eliminate the pollution caused by petroleum products is usually not permitted for use in US waters?	Sawdust	<b>Dispersant</b>	Skimmers	Straw	2
316	Which of the following facts need not be recorded in the oil record book?	<b>Amount of ballast discharged from segregated ballast tanks.</b>	Vessel speed during the discharge of dirty ballast water at sea?	The time of start and the end of taking ballast in cargo tanks.	Method used to establish that the cargo tanks are dry after crude oil washing.	1

317	How many bolts should the flange blanking the bunkering pipeline have when not in use.	4 bolts	It is not necessary to blank the pipeline.	<b>2 bolts</b>	A bolt in each hole	3
318	How long should the prints from the Oil Discharge Monitoring Equipment (ODME) be kept on board?	Three years.	<b>Six months.</b>	Two years.	Four years.	2
319	What is the minimum number of bolts that have to be used on the 12-inch flange for coupling the loading hoses?	4 bolts	<b>A bolt in each hole</b>	6 bolts	8 bolts	2
320	Small spillage of oil on the deck may be limited and not allowed to spill overboard by:	<b>Closing all deck scuppers.</b>	Placing wood plugs of venting pipes.	Closing covers of venting pipes.	Plugging of sounding tubes.	1
321	During bunkering operations you notice oil slicks around the ship. What will you do first?	<b>I'll stop bunkering.</b>	I'll call the Chief Officer.	I'll call the Chief Engineer.	I will inform the terminal / bunkering barge.	1
322	During the oil cargo and / or bunkering operations you have closed all scuppers on deck. It starts raining and a thin oil film is formed on the deck. What would you do?	Allow it to spill overboard.	Water to be slowly drained out through the scuppers.	During the rain open scuppers and when the rain stops close them again.	<b>Water to be drained into the settling tank.</b>	4
323	During bunkering in US water you notice oil slicks around the ship. You stop the bunkering and:	Start oil clearing operations.	<b>Inform US Coast Guard.</b>	Leave the area.	Inform Corps of Engineers.	2
324	During bunkering you notice oil slicks around the ship. What will you do first?	I will survey the ship for leakage.	<b>I will stop loading.</b>	I will inform the terminal.	I will inform the Coast Guard.	2
325	Most small spills are caused by :	<b>Human error.</b>	Faulty equipment.	Major accidents.	Contingencies.	1
326	In an accidental spill of petroleum products by a tanker, which of the following facts need not be recorded in the oil record book?	<b>Name of the person responsible for the spill.</b>	When the spill occurred.	Position of the vessel when the spill occurred.	The approximate quantity of the spill and the type of petroleum products.	1
327	Under MARPOL the allowed amount of discharge of oil should not exceed:	<b>30 liters per mile</b>	25 liters per mile	20 liters per mile	10 liters per mile	1
328	Under MARPOL the oily water separation equipment has to be certified for:	<b>15 ppm</b>	50 ppm	25 ppm	10 ppm	1
329	How many persons must the lifeboat on a cargo ship with a length greater than 85 meters accommodate?	<b>Boat on each side must accommodate 100% of all persons on the ship.</b>	Must be for 50% of all persons on board on both sides	Must be for 125% of all persons on board on both sides	Must be for 150% of all persons on board on both sides	1

330	How many persons must the life raft on a cargo ship with a length greater than 85 meters accommodate?	<b>Must accommodate 100 % of all persons on board if they are located so that they can be easily transferred from side to side. If they can not be easily transferred from side to side they must accommodate 100 % on each side.</b>	Must accommodate 50% of all persons on board on both sides	Must accommodate 25% of all persons on board on both sides	Must accommodate 75% of all persons on board on both sides	1
331	If you are in charge of the fire fighting party, at least how many people wearing breathing apparatus will you allow to enter a space full of smoke.	2 people	3 people	4 people	<b>1 person</b>	4
332	In accommodation spaces the automatic sprinkler system shall be activated at temperature:	<b>68-79 ° C</b>	48-55 ° C	56-67 ° C	80 - 90 ° C	1
333	In an alleyway full of smoke, where is the cleanest air and how must you get out?	<b>Down near the deck, crawling on hands and knees with face close to the deck.</b>	The situation is the same as in other areas, so I'll leave in the fastest way.	I will wait for the rescue team, and try to breathe less.	Near the highest parts, upright trying to be as high as possible.	1
334	In case of emergency, and as soon as the appropriate signal has been sounded on the ship, what is the next thing the Chief Officer on watch must do?	<b>With Use of public address system to inform the crew and passengers about the reason for the signal .</b>	Call the nearest coast radio station.	To broadcast a distress signal to require assistance.	To use the VHF station to warn ships in the area	1
335	In an emergency, how often or how long do you have to sound the General alarm?	<b>Until it is reported that all crew members and passengers are at the assigned muster stations.</b>	Automatically activate the fire alarm activation device in the spaces with people in them.	3 minutes	Until the signal "danger is over" or the signal "abandon ship" is sounded.	1
336	In case of fire on the ship, how must the course and speed of the ship be altered?	Keep wind astern to reduce the flow of oxygen	To keep if possible, the bow into the wind	<b>To reduce the speed and, if possible, to keep the fire on the lee side of the ship.</b>	To keep the course and speed.	3
337	You are on watch on the bridge in the dark hours on a ship under way as a watchkeeping officer when fire is reported in the crew's messroom. What is the first thing you must do ?	<b>To activate the fire alarm.</b>	To call the captain.	To send the rating on watch to check out the place and report to you.	To go as quickly as possible to the site of the fire and start to extinguish it with all means available.	1
338	Each fixed fire detection and fire alarm system with manual activation positions must be able:	<b>To start immediately at any time</b>	To start at any time when vessel is under way.	To start at any time during the dark hours.	To start at sea and in port when there are qualified officers on duty.	1

339	While you are in the engine room you hear the alarm to activate the CO2 system, what must you do?	<b>To leave the engine room as quickly as possible and close the door behind you.</b>	Go to the CCR and call the bridge for instructions.	To do nothing, because most likely someone is testing the system as the fire alarm has not been activated and there is no fire in the engine room.	Since CO2 system can not kill you, take care of your current work and leave the engine room.	1
340	For what other purpose can the fixed fire detection and fire alarm systems be used, except for fire alarm?	Automatic closing of fire doors.	For none.	<b>Control whether the fire doors are closed.</b>	To automatically activate the water sprinler system.	3
341	Why should we have on board international flange ?	to connect cargo hoses to shore.	<b>To conect the ship and shore firefighting lines.</b>	to connect the bunkering hoses "ship / shore".	To connect the settling tanks to ship / shore receptacle.	2
342	The requirement for passenger ships is to have one lifejacket for each person +10% for children. In addition, how many lifejackets must there be on deck and at muster stations?	15% extra	<b>10% extra</b>	15% extra	25% extra	2
343	A smoke ( fire ) detector signals a fire in the cargo hold with general cargo . What is the first thing you must do?	run a fire pump, open the hatch covers and begin to extinguish the fire with seawater	<b>close the vents and any other openings in the hold to stop the flow of oxygen.</b>	use the central gas fire fighting system to extinguish the fire.	check the situation on place before deciding how to fight the fire	2
344	What is the minimum allowed flash point of ship fuels?	78 ° C	43 ° C	<b>60 ° C</b>	88 ° C	3
345	What measures should be taken against formation of combustible gases on the surface of a cargo of coal.	Keep hatches and vents closed and do not allow fresh air	<b>Ventilate the space as possible</b>	Spray with water the cargo surface on completion of loading.	Cover the surface of the cargo with tarpaulin.	2
346	What is required for the ventilation ducts with a length of more than 2 m ?	Must be covered outside with non-combustible insulating material.	Mist be separated from combustible materials.	<b>Must be made of non-combustible material</b>	Must be made of firep-resistant material.	3
347	What is the requirement for stopping ventilation of mechanically ventilated accommodation spaces, cargo holds, the engine room, service spaces and control stations?	<b>Must be easy to stop outside ventilated compartment.</b>	Must be remotely controlled from the central fire control panel.	The closure must be automatically controlled in each section which is activated by the fire alarm emergency system.	Only mechanical closing of mechanisms is allowed.	1
348	What is the basic requirement for the closing mechanisms of inlet and outlet flap of ventilation systems?	<b>The flaps must be able to close outside ventilated area.</b>	Must be remotely controlled from the central fire control panel.	The closure must be automatically controlled in each section which is activated by the fire alarm emergency system.	Only mechanical closing of mechanisms is allowed.	1

349	How much water will you allot to each person as a commander of the lifeboat in which you abandoned the ship?	During the first 48 hours I will not allot any, then 1/4 litre a day (in the tropics more)	1/2 litre immediately, then 1/4 a day (more in the tropics)	<b>During the first 24 hours I will not allot, then 1/2 litre a day (in the tropics more)</b>	During the first 24 hours will not allot, then 1/4 litre a day (in the tropics more)	3
350	What needs to be done before the central fire extinguishing gas system in the engine room, cargo space or another enclosed space is started?	Stop all machinery.	All openings of the space must be closed.	<b>Check if all crew members have left the space.</b>	Turn off the boilers.	3
351	What is the general alarm signal under SOLAS?	Continuous ringing of ship bells.	Six or more short signals followed by one long.	One long signal followed by six short signals.	<b>Seven or more short signals followed by a long one.</b>	4
352	What is the signal, if any, as specified in SOLAS as an "Abandon ship" signal?	Six short signals followed by one long	<b>There is no specific "Abandon ship" signal, only the General alarm is defined.</b>	Six short signals followed by one long	four long signals	2
353	What class of fire is the smoldering fire of wood , cloth , paper and other carbonate materials?	<b>Class A</b>	Class B	Class C	Class D	1
354	What signal should be sounded with the ship bell in case of fire on board?	A series of short sounds.	<b>One long followed by seven short sounds.</b>	A series of long sounds.	A series of successive alternation of long and short sounds.	2
355	What type of activation of the extinguishing agent is allowed for use in fixed gas firefighting installations?	Automatic start activating the fire alarm at the spaces with people.	<b>Manual activation only.</b>	Automatic start activated by the fire indicators.	Automatic start activated by ship fire alarm.	2
356	What type of nozzles for fire hoses should be used on board?	Combined type (spray/ core jet).	<b>Combined type (spray/jet) with shutoff valve).</b>	With the spray jet	With core jet.	2
357	As a general rule where may the bottles with fire-extinguishing agent, other than steam be kept?	In the space which has to be extinguished.	<b>Outside the space which has to be extinguished.</b>	Above the main deck.	In a cold room.	2
358	When must the automatic sprinkler system and the fire alarm system be ready for use?	<b>Anytime.</b>	Only at night.	During the voyage.	When there are no competent officers and fire watch is not kept.	1
359	When you join the ship for the first time where you will find the safety rules and instructions in case of emergency and your own obligations in caset of emergency?	From instructions in each ship's cabin in case of emergency.	From oral instructions from the master	From a folder allotted to each member of the crew	<b>From the Muster List displayed at conspicuous places</b>	4
360	Which of the following equipment is not part of the firefighting clothing?	Protective clothing	An axe	An electric safety lamp	<b>Leather safety boots and gloves</b>	4
361	Which of the following actions will most effectively protect the cabine from fire ?	<b>To make sure that all persons avoid smoking in bed.</b>	Require people to refrain from smoking.	To pick up all the ashtrays.	To install a fire alarm system ..	1

362	Which of the following tools should not be used to extinguish an electrical fire ?	<b>Water extinguisher.</b>	Dry powder extinguisher.	CO2 extinguisher.	Halon extinguisher	1
363	Which of the following has the greatest effect in fighting a fire ?	All firefighting teams are organized in the fastest possible way.	All possible means to extinguish were brought into place.	<b>Fire extinguishing started immediately.</b>	The Chief Officer has been informed..	3
364	Which of the following checks should be made mandatory for each fire alarm	<b>Inspection of watertight doors, fire resistant doors, firefighting vents and related equipment for connection</b>	Checking the condition of the firefighting doors	Checking the condition of firefighting equipment	Checking the condition of the mechanisms of vents and other openings in the superstructure, the engine room and cargo holds	1
365	What is the best way to board the life raft floating near the ship, if conditions allow ?	To put a lifejacket on and jump into the water near the raft and then to swim to it.	<b>A rope ladder to come down to the raft and get on it.</b>	To jump on the life raft.	To jump in the water with no lifejacket on so that one can get on the liferaft easier.	2
366	How many emergency power sources are required the fixed fire detecting and fire alarm systems to have?	<b>one</b>	two	three	any	1
367	How many complete sets of fire-fighting equipment must be on board?	At least four.	At least one.	At least three.	<b>At least two.</b>	4
368	How many complete sets of fire-fighting equipment must be on a tanker ?	At least three.	At least one.	At least two.	<b>At least four.</b>	4
369	How often must an alarm to abandon the ship be sounded on a passenger ship under SOLAS	Once every three weeks.	Once every two weeks.	Once a month.	<b>Once a week.</b>	4
370	Which fire alarm system is the most effective and causes the least damage in large fire in the engine compartment ?	sprinkler System	Central foam fire-extinguishing system	<b>Fixed gas fire-extinguishing system and / or water spray mist.</b>	Powder firefighting system	3
371	Where should smoke detectors in the accommodation be located?	In messrooms, public foyers and other public places.	In all cabins of the crew and passengers.	<b>Of stairs, corridors and escape routes.</b>	Near ventilation ducts passing through residential areas.	3
372	Lack of power or damage is alerted by fixed and fire detecting and alarm systems:	<b>With audible and visual alarm on the control panel</b>	With the test system control panel.	With semi-automatic test system control panel	With a fully automatic single test panel where each fault is localized and sound and light alarm is triggered.	1
373	During the evacuation of a wounded man by helicopter, what course must the ship steer?	<b>According to the instructions received from the helicopter pilot.</b>	With the wind blowing astern so as to reduce the effect of the wind as much as possible.	Against the wind.	With the wind blowing on the bow on the opposite side of the helicopter.	1

374	During the night round you can see smoke coming under the door of a closed cabin. What must be done first?	To look in the cabin to see what the situation is.	To take the nearest fire extinguisher, then open the door and check the situation.	<b>To press the nearest button to activate the fire alarm and alert the bridge.</b>	Since most people are sleeping, to ask a friend to help to extinguish the fire.	3
375	During the passage to the discharging port, a test of the temperature in the hold with coal shows that there is a fire. What is the first thing you have to do?	To fill the hold with seawater.	<b>To close the vent and any other openings in the hold in question.</b>	To open the hatches and cover the surface of the cargo with foam.	To call for assistance from ships in the area or specialized rescue ship.	2
376	How must the activation of sensors and alert points of fixed fire detecting fire alarm systems be cancelled?	<b>Through the relevant buttons on control panel and indicators panel.</b>	With a beep control panels on the bridge and in the engine compartment.	With the activation of the fire alarm in the ship's superstructure and workplaces.	In all possible ways described in a / b / c	1
377	In the event of a fire in the accommodation or cargo holds or on deck who controls the firefighting operation?	The Master	<b>The Chief officer</b>	The Watch keeping officer	The first member of the crew, who came in the area of the fire.	2
378	In case of fire in the engine room , who controls the firefighting ?	The Master	<b>The Chief engineer</b>	The Watch keeping engineer	The first member of the crew, who came in the area of the fire.	2
379	Sanitary, ballast , bilge or operating pumps may be used as fire fighting ones provided that:	They are equipped with automatic start plants upon activation of the fire alarm.	They are ready to be used as a fire pumps at any time.	they can be placed outside the engine room.	<b>They are not normally used to transfer fuel.</b>	4
380	Under SOLAS how often each lifeboat must be lowered in the water and perform drills with the crew ?	At least once every six months.	<b>every month.</b>	At least once every six months.	Once a year.	2
381	Under SOLAS, how often each member of the crew of a merchant ship must participate in abandon ship and fire fighting drill ?	Every second week	<b>weekly</b>	Every second week	This is required when boarding a ship for the first time.	2
382	Pipes of the fixed CO2 fire extinguishing system for the engine room must be such that:	<b>85% of the gas can be discharged into the engine department for a period of not more than two minutes.</b>	100% of the gas can be discharged in the engine room for a period not greater than two minutes.	100% of the gas can be discharged into the engine department for a period of not more than three minutes.	70% of the gas can be discharged into the engine department for a period of not more than one minute.	1
383	"Ship safety construction certificate of the cargo ship" is issued:	For a period not exceeding 12 months.	For a period not exceeding 24 months.	For a period not exceeding 48 months.	<b>For a period not exceeding 60 months.</b>	4
384	If you use chemicals to clean the spill of oil in the water, what should be the action of the chemical?	To remove petroleum products from water.	To absorb petroleum products in order to be more easily collected	<b>Disperse and dissolve chemicals in the water.</b>	To limit pollution by oil in a small perimeter.	3

385	Bulgarian cargo and fishing vessel must take part in AMVER system. What is AMVER SYSTEM?	Weather routing.	World wide telecommunication system.	<b>Automated mutual-assistance vessel rescue system.</b>	A NATO reporting system in case of joining a war-convoy.	3
386	What can be used to reduce the effect of the waves on lifeboats?	oil	foam	diesel	<b>Vegetable / fish oil</b>	4
387	You are approaching the shore in a lifeboat when you see a man waving a white flag vertically. What does this mean?	<b>This is the best place for mooring.</b>	Mooring here is very dangerous.	Don't close the position, assistance will be rendered.	Mooring here is very dangerous, you should continue in the direction given by the flag.	1
388	You are approaching the shore in a lifeboat when you see a man waving a white flag horizontally. What does this mean?	Be ready to get a line from a line thrower.	Do not close the shore, a boat is approaching you.	<b>Mooring here is very dangerous.</b>	You can berth here.	3
389	What is the sea-anchor used for?	<b>To maintain the lifeboat against the wind / wave.</b>	To maintain the lifeboat close to the ship	Be a good signal for rescue helicopters searching for survivors.	To regulate the speed of lowering of a lifeboat.	1
390	How it should the painter of a liferaft be attached to the ship, using a hydrostatic release mechanism?	Should be attached to the ship with a weak link.	<b>Must be attached directly to the ship.</b>	Must be attached to the part of the hydrostatic release mechanism, which is designed to free it.	Should not be attached in any way.	2
391	What is the role of "painter"?	To maintain the lifeboat against the wind / wave.	To prevent the lifeboat to drift away from the ship's side.	<b>To keep the boat into the correct position near the side.</b>	To regulate the speed of the lifeboat drift.	3
392	How much fresh water per person must be in a life raft that is not equipped with distiller ?	2 liters	5 liters	<b>1.5 liters</b>	3 liters	3
393	How much water per person must be in a lifeboat that is not equipped with distiller ?	2 liters	5 liters	<b>3 liters</b>	1.5 liters	3
394	What is the equipment in the liferaft to protect you from the cold ?	The bottom of the liferaft has a second layer which can be inflated for better insulation, in addition to the heat-protective agents (10% of the number of persons, or 2)	The bottom of the liferaft has a second layer that can be inflated for better insulation.	At least 10% of the number of persons, or at least 2 thermal protective suits.	<b>immersion suit for 100% of the number of persons.</b>	4
395	What will you get in the lifeboat , in case of abandoning the ship?	<b>Warm clothes, blankets and life jackets.</b>	If possible biscuits and provisions	All available valuables such as money, jewelry and more.	All domestic animals that could not themselves get into the lifeboat.	1

396	What would you do if you see someone fall overboard ?	I will put a lifejacket on.	I will get in a lifeboat.	<b>I'll throw a lifebuoy and will report to the bridge immediately.</b>	I will ran aft.	3
397	What signal should be sounded with the whistle for " man overboard " ?	5 long blasts several times.	6 long blasts several times.	<b>3 long blasts several times.</b>	one long blast several times.	3
398	When you have already got on the liferaft how do you release the painter?	By releasing the quick release pin.	<b>By cutting it with the knife from the safety equipment of the liferaft.</b>	By cutting it with an axe from the safety equipment of the liferaft	I will wait for the weak link to break.	2
399	How many rescue boats must a passenger ship with 500 gross tonnage or more have?	<b>two</b>	one	Up to 2000 GRT - one, over 2000 GRT - two rescue boats.	Not required, if the ship has lifeboats.	1
400	How many boyant smoke signals must there be in every lifeboat?	4	<b>2</b>	6	none	2
401	How many radar transponders (SART) must a ship have that can be used in lifeboats / rafts?	Two on each side of the ship.	One in each lifeboat.	One on each side of the ship and one in each lifeboat.	<b>One on each side of the ship.</b>	4
402	How many rocket parachute flares must be in every life raft?	<b>4</b>	6	12	none	1
403	How many rocket parachute flares must have in every lifeboat?	<b>4</b>	6	12	none	1
404	How many hand flares must each liferaft ?	<b>6</b>	2	4	none	
405	How many hand flares must each lifeboat have in ?	<b>6</b>	4	12	2	1
406	Which is the correct definition of a "boat drill"?	To drill all boats.	<b>Training in lifeboat handling.</b>	To secure the boats.	To launch the boats.	2
407	At what time interval must Inflatable liferafts be certified by an authorized service center.	Every 6 months	Every 24 months	<b>Every 12 months</b>	Every 5 years	3
408	You abandoned the ship in a life raft. Which of the following must you do?	<b>To organize monitoring and possibly join other life saving equipment. Drop the sea anchor.</b>	To organize monitoring	To row towards the nearest shore.	To join other life saving equipment. Drop the sea anchor	1
409	Totally enclosed lifeboats equipped with autonomous air system when moving forward with closed entrances and vents when the engine is working, has to provide sufficient breathing air for a period of:	<b>10 minutes</b>	5 minutes	20 minutes	30 minutes	1

410	Where can I find out for how many people is a lifeboat intended.	There is no fixed number as this depends on the different sizes of people.	The maximum number is determined by how many people can embark the boat.	Asking one of the deck officers.	<b>The maximum number of people that is intended for the lifeboat must be clearly marked on both sides of the bow.</b>	4
411	How is a rope sent to a ship in distress from a rescue ship called?	<b>Throwing line</b>	Heaving line	Towing line	Bow spring	1
412	At the start of the maneuver "man overboard", who do you have to inform?	the El. Engineer	the Chief officer	the doctor	<b>the engine room</b>	4
413	At what speed, a fully loaded lifeboat with people and supply must be able to move in calm sea and for how long?	<b>6 knots and 24 hours</b>	4 knots to 48 hours	10 knots and 24 hours	3 units and 24 hours	1
414	For what purpose are lifeboats fitted on the forecandle and stern with "Bowsing tackle" (block and tackle).	<b>They keep the lifeboat to embarkation deck, so fixing ropes (tracing pennants) can be attributed.</b>	They serve to raise the lifeboat to the embarkation deck after fixing ropes (tracing pennants) are already committed.	This rig is used for general purposes in the event of an accident.	They help to keep the lifeboat to the embarkation deck, so that wire rope can be released to reverse ends or be replaced.	1
415	With how many food rations per person must the life raft be equipped?	<b>Not less than 10000 kJ</b>	Not less than 5000 kJ	Not less than 20000 kJ	It is not necessary to have - only special candy "barley sugar sweets".	1
416	Fresh water in the lifeboat is finishing. What would you do?	<b>I will collect rainwater.</b>	I will use seawater.	I will mix 50% of fresh water to 50% seawater.	Drink urine.	1
417	Lifejacket shall be fitted with :	<b>Whistle and lamp.</b>	Whistle	Aldis lamp	Whistle, light and smoke signal	1
418	When is Medico Message used?	<b>Asking the hospital for medical assistance on the radio when needed.</b>	To give regular information about the state of the ship.	Requiring health services at the next port of freelance radio.	Medico is a certificate that entitles the master to be the ship's doctor.	1
419	How will you take care of a person suffering of seasickness ?	<b>I'll put the person to bed or take him/her out to breathe fresh air.</b>	I'll give him/her to eat some greasy food.	I will encourage him to drink a large amount of lukewarm seawater.	I will give him pills for the seasickness until he/she stops vomiting.	1
420	How will you take care of a person who has been exposed to heat?	<b>I'll give him cold drinks and salt.</b>	I'll give him hot and spicy food.	It is not necessary to do anything	I'll give him a strong cocktail with lots of ice.	1
421	How will you take care of a person who has been exposed to cold ?	I'll give him pork and oily fish.	<b>I'll give him warm drinks.</b>	I'll give him only fruits and vegetables.	I'll give him brandy, whiskey or other strong drinks.	2
422	What threatens a person in distress at sea ?	<b>hypothermia</b>	flu	broken limb	cold	1

423	SOLAS requires that regular surveys and inspections of ships to be carried at certain intervals of time. Which survey is to be performed only on passenger ships ?	<b>Periodic survey every 12 months.</b>	Periodic review every 24 months.	Periodic review every 6 months.	Periodic review before the start of each trip.	1
424	If you find crew member abused of alcohol and drugs on the ship , who will report to?	the manager	The flag administration	<b>the Master</b>	port Authorities	3
425	In case where not each fire hydrants is equipped with fire hose and nuzzle what rule has to be observed?	Complete substitution of the connecting units of fire hoses and nozzles.	Fire hoses and nozzles for each hydrant be available at fire stations.	In any fire station, a sufficient number of fire hoses and nozzles for hydrants in the area.	<b>Fire hoses with nozzles fitted, ready for use, be kept in a prominent place near the hydrants.</b>	4
426	When does "Certificate of Passenger Ship Safety" have to be renewed?	Every 18 months	Every 24 months	<b>Every 12 months</b>	Every 36 months	3
427	What type of ships does MARPOL Convention apply for?	For tankers and other ships carrying mostly oil as cargo.	<b>For all ships.</b>	For all except passenger ships.	For all vessels except those engaged in coastal shipping.	2
428	For passenger ships of 1,000 gross tonnage and more the availability of water for firefighting purposes shall be:	<b>Immediately, enough to power at least one nozzle effectively from any hydrant in the superstructure.</b>	In a period of two minutes, enough water to supply at least two nozzles of each hydrant from the superstructure.	In a period of one minute, enough water to feed effectively at least one nozzle of each hydrant.	Immediate, full pressure in all the hydrants on the ship.	1
429	What is a "passenger" under SOLAS?	Every person travelling on board the vessel.	<b>Every person who is not the Master or member of the crew, or any other person who is not engaged with work onboard and is older than 1 year.</b>	Everyone who has a ticket and travels on board a passenger ship.	Everyone who pays his voyage on board of any type of ship.	2
430	What is a passenger ship under SOLAS?	<b>A ship carrying more than 12 passengers.</b>	A ship designed and equipped to transport people who are not members of the crew.	A ship carrying only passengers.	A specially built ship carrying people on specific lines or rotations.	1
431	What does the abbreviation IAMSAR stand for?	Maritime Emergency Radio Signal and Response.	<b>International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual.</b>	Merchant Ship Safety and Rescue.	Merchant Radio Signal and Receiver.	2
432	What does the abbreviation SITREP stand for?	Ship Indication Transmission Equipment.	<b>Situation Report.</b>	Ship Transit Emergency Radio.	Survivor Indication Transponder Equipment.	2

433	What is a "contingency plan" for ships?	<b>A plan for dealing with emergency situations regarding safety, security, pollution.</b>	A plan for the next voyage of the ship	A freight plan for general cargo	A plan for maintenance and repair.	1
434	What is the "hydrostatic release unit"?	An important part attached to the sea-anchor.	Device that automatically releases all reinforcements leaving the ship.	<b>Device which automatically releases the liferaft at a depth of about 4 meters.</b>	Device to inflate the liferaft.	3
435	What is the minimum number of lifebuoys for merchant ships longer than 200 meters?	18	12	<b>14</b>	20	3
436	What is the status of the rules of the SOLAS Convention?	To be used when the ship is in distress	Additional to the rules of classification societies.	<b>mandatory</b>	Should be regarded as guidelines.	3
437	What type of construction materials should be avoided in order to prevent occurrence of fire?	All composite materials	All materials exposed wooden parts.	All plastic materials.	<b>All flammable materials.</b>	4
438	Which of the following vessels are not subject to regulation by the SOLAS?	<b>Cargo ship of less than 500 GRT.</b>	Rescue ships.	Support vessels	Ships carrying fish / fish-processing vessels	1
439	Which spaces in order to be protected from fire, should be separated from other compartments with thermal and structure protection?	Warehouses for flammable materials.	The engine room	Cargo spaces	<b>Accommodation.</b>	4
440	Who is responsible for the shipping station and routine mandatory radio procedures?	<b>The Master</b>	The shipowner	The radio officer	The statutory authorities.	1
441	Who is responsible to correct and update the necessary Official Publications on board?	The shipowner	The radio officer	<b>The Master</b>	The responsible authorities	1
442	How long shall the Oil Record Book be kept on board ?	<b>Three years after the last entry is made.</b>	Five years after the last entry is made.	One year after making the final entry.	Six months after the last entry is made.	1
443	How many independent escape routes from passenger areas and those of the crew must a passenger ship carrying more than 36 passengers have?	<b>two</b>	one	three	four	1
444	How many pyrotechnic signal must every lifeboat have?	8 Rocket parachute flares / second hand flares / 6 buoyant smoke signals	10 Rocket parachute flares / 12 hand flares / 5 buoyant smoke signals	<b>4 parachute flares / 6 hand flares / 2 buoyant smoke signals</b>	6 Rocket parachute flares / 6 hand Flares / 6 buoyant smoke signals	3
445	How many fire hoses are required for passenger ships ?	<b>One fire hose for every hydrant</b>	One fire hose for every second hydrant.	Four fire hose for each vertical fire zone.	Five plus one for every 100 GRT.	1

446	How many fire hose required for freighter 1000 BT and more?	<b>One fire hose for each 30 m length of ship plus one spare, but not less than 5. Fire hoses for engine and boiler rooms - extra.</b>	One for each fire hydrant.	One for every second hydrant.	Two fire hose for each vertical zone.	1
447	Which international organization prepares conventions and rules for navigation ?	International Labor Organization (ILO)	<b>International Maritime Organization (IMO)</b>	International Marine Association (IMA)	International Ocean Safety Organization (IOSO)	2
448	Which organization or authority are responsible for the survey of ships and the issue of "Cargo ship safty equipment certificate?"	<b>Government Authorities of the Flag State</b>	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	International Labor Organization (ILO)	Ships Classification Associations (Lloyd's, American Bureau of Shipping, The Norwegian Veritas, Germanische Lloyd's, etc.)	1
449	Which ships fire hoses must be connected to the hydrants all the time?	<b>Passenger ships carrying more than 36 passengers.</b>	Passenger ships carrying more than 12 passengers.	Passenger ships carrying more than 100 passengers.	Passenger ships plying on short distances.	1
450	According to the basic principles of fire prevention , the ship is divided into zones by thermal and structural boundaries. In what kind of areas ?	The main vertical zones	<b>Of main vertical and horizontal areas.</b>	Of the main areas according to distribution (upgrade engine room, cargo spaces)	Main fire zones under fire shipping system.	2
451	What is the distress signal in radio - telephony ?	SOS	<b>MAYDAY</b>	PAN PAN	SECURITE	2
452	What does the abbreviation EPIRB?	<b>Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon.</b>	Emergency Position Indication Radio Buoy.	Electronic Purpose If Rescue Begins.	Electronic Pressure Indication Radar Buoy.	1
453	What is the urgency signal in radio - telephony ?	<b>PAN-PAN</b>	MAYDAY	RESCUE-RESCUE	SECURITE	1
454	What are the channels/frequencies to be used in case of distress?	2128 kHz/VHF channel 16	<b>2182 kHz/VHF channel 16</b>	2182 kHz/VHF channel 6	2188 kHz/VHF channel 8	2
455	What is the channel to be used in case of distress	channel 09	channel 21	channel 69	<b>channel 16</b>	4
456	What signals are sounded on board a vessel in case of distress?	Continuous signal with the ship whistle and public address emergency alarm.	<b>Seven short signal followed by one long.</b>	A series of short signals	Long series of signals	2
457	A distress signal shall be relayed to:	Associated Press	Office of your company.	AMVER	<b>Nearest coast radio station.</b>	4
458	How many channels should have a portable VHF stations (portable two-way VHF) for use in lifeboats / rafts ?	Only channel 13.	Only channel 16	Channels 6, 13 and 16.	<b>Required channel 16 and an additional</b>	4

459	During the evacuation by helicopter a wire rope is lowered to the deck . Which of the following shall not be made with the wire ?	Be attached to the deck with a weak link.	Be securely fastened to the deck.	To touch with bare hands.	<b>All actions mentioned in other answers.</b>	4
460	How many portable VHF stations (portable two-way VHF) must a ship have for use in lifeboats / rafts according to the GMDSS requirements?	2 sets on all ships.	3 sets for all ships.	3 sets of vessels over 500 GRT	<b>2 sets of ships of 500 gross tonnage and 3 sets for vessels over 500 GRT</b>	4
461	What routines should be made prior to the start of cold work?	The chief engineer must be notified.	A breathing apparatus must be prepared and placed in the area.	To sound general alarm to conduct all procedures for cold work, including completing and signing the relevant checklists.	<b>The work is performed according to the procedures for cold work from SMS.</b>	4
462	What routines should be made prior to the start of the hot works ?	The Master must be notified.	All of the vessel must be notified at least 24 hours in advance.	The Chief engineer must be notified.	<b>The works are performed according to the procedures for hot work from SMS.</b>	4
463	If you work aloft , what kind of hook will you use to attach the seat to the rope ?	An approved lifting hook.	A stainless steel butcher's hook that is designed to take the load	I would refuse going aloft	<b>An approved hook with a locking device</b>	4
464	If you find serious technical problems on the ship, what would you do?	I will try to correct them.	We will get in touch with the manager.	<b>I will report and discuss problems with the Master.</b>	I will inform the class.	3
465	If you will use a newly installed mechanical lift to lift the pilot:	<b>It should be close to pilot ladder rigged from the deck to the water level.</b>	There must be a rolled pilot ladder on deck next to the lift ready for use.	There must be any type of ladder on deck next to the lift ready for use.	It is not necessary to have any ladder close, ready for use.	1
466	What is oxygen analyzer used for?	<b>Measure the oxygen content of the atmosphere</b>	Check whether oxygen is dirty.	That measure the oxygen in an explosive atmosphere.	Measure the humidity of oxygen.	1
467	Why you should never pour water into hot fat?	The water will go into steam and cause grease to explode.	The fat will thicken immediately and have it again you are heating.	<b>Water will burst in the form of steam and hot oil will be thrown far, which can cause serious burns and fire.</b>	The fat will be crossed and not going to use.	3
468	What is the best humidity environment for a job?	<b>40-60%.</b>	70-85%.	Approximately 10 - 30%.	103-119%.	1
469	What is the best temperature environment to perform physical work?	25-35 ° C	21-35 ° C	10-15 ° C	<b>17-20 ° C</b>	4
470	What is the correct posture for lifting heavy objects?	Knees bent, back straight, using arm muscles to lift.	Knees straight, bent spine, using the muscles of the spine to lift.	Knees bent, back bent, using the muscles of the spine and legs to lift.	<b>Knees bent, back straight, using leg muscles to lift.</b>	4

471	What kind of shoes should be worn on deck and in the engine compartment?	Safety slippers	Rubber boots	Tennis shoes	<b>Safety shoes or safety boots</b>	4
472	What warning signs should be placed where the activities on the radar mast are carried out?	Warning attached to the mast.	Warning on all doors to the bridge.	A warning to the engine room.	<b>Warning attached to the mast and signals of each radar.</b>	4
473	What warning signs should be placed on hatch to a confined space ?	<b>Warning signal, indicating the absence of oxygen.</b>	No smoking signs	Danger of explosion signs	Breathing apparatus mandatory sign	1
474	What special precautions are taken when working on stage aloft?	<b>Workers should wear safe belt with a rope securely attached to the ship.</b>	The worker wears a helmet, work boots and goggles.	Workers to have a rope around the waist, attached to the safety mechanism.	Worker to wear a portable VHF connection.	1
475	What should be the minimum distance between the helmet and the head of the one who carries it ?	<b>3 cm</b>	1 cm	7,5 cm	No minimum distance.	1
476	What is the meaning of DISCHARGE, used in the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations?	Spilling	Leaking	Dumping	<b>Everything that is described in other answers</b>	4
477	What is the meaning of OIL, used in the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations?	Fuel oil	Sludge	Oil residue	<b>Everything that is described in other answers</b>	
478	What is recommended for persons who enter the padlocked cold room ?	<b>Person entering must take the lock with him.</b>	The person must leave the lock outside the door to be seen by all.	The person must ensure that there is enough meat hooks in the refrigerator, so that in case of an accident can easily be found.	The person must not remove ice or ice residues that are necessary to maintain the required temperature in the refrigerator.	1
479	What personal protective clothing should be worn during the dropping of the anchor ?	Boiler suit, working gloves.	Safety goggles.	Safety helmet, safety shoes.	<b>Everything that is described in other answers</b>	4
480	What personal protective clothing should be worn during mooring operations?	Boiler suit, working gloves.	Safety helmet.	Safety shoes.	<b>Everything that is described in other answers</b>	4
481	What minimum equipment necessary to enter a tank or enclosed space that is not gas -free or does not contain enough oxygen should be worn?	Safety line.	Spark proof torch.	Coverall and safety shoes.	<b>Self contained breathing apparatus in addition to normal safety equipment.</b>	4
482	What equipment must one that works with an angle grinder have?	Safety belt	Goggles.	Shield.	<b>Goggles and shield.</b>	4
483	What must be done before entering the pump room ?	<b>Inform the Chief Officer or duty officer and ventilate at least 15 minutes in advance.</b>	Inform the Chief officer or the duty officer.	To ventilate at least 15 minutes in advance.	Inform the Chief officer and the duty officer.	1
484	What would you do if during gas welding a flash-back happens?	I will run away to save.	<b>I will first close the oxygen valve.</b>	I will use fire extinguishers.	I will chill water bottles.	2

485	What would you do if you must use unfamiliar mechanical equipment ?	<b>I will seek advice from my supervisor before attempting to use it.</b>	I'll make sure that all safety protections and mechanisms are turned off.	Since time is money, I will use the method of trial and error.	Do not use the machine before you read the instructions and report to the commander of your intentions.	1
486	What kind of permission should be taken for starting cold work in tanks?	Cold work permission + Alcohol test permission.	Hot + Cold work permit	Cold work permit.	<b>Cold work permit + Permit for entry.</b>	4
487	What kind of permission should be taken for starting hot work in tanks?	Hot work permit + Alcohol test permit.	Hot work permission.	Permission for entry.	<b>Hot work permission + Permission for entry.</b>	4
488	When should a net be put on the accommodation ladder?	<b>Whenever the accommodation ladder is rigged.</b>	When the Master or the Chief Officer decide that it is necessary.	Whenever the accommodation ladder is considered safe.	Between sunrise and sunset.	1
489	When you make a new pilot ladder which of the following lines must be used as side ones to which steps are to be attached?	<b>Uncovered manila rope.</b>	Nylon rope.	Polypropylene rope.	Polyester rope.	1
490	When a ladder is used so that the pilot can go down from the bulwarks onto the deck, such ladders should have two grips with a minimum diameter of 40 mm, at a distance of 70-80 cm from each other, at 1.2 m height above the bulwarks Such grips must be:	<b>At the level of the deck and located near the upper part of the bulwarks.</b>	At or near the top of the bulwark.	At the level of the deck.	No matter where you are detained.	1
491	What is most important when people work in tanks or closed spaces?	Be safely equipped.	Be kept under constant surveillance.	Work in pairs.	<b>The firefighting equipment must be under pressure and all measures described in the other answers should be taken.</b>	4
492	Which of the following is most important so that people can act properly in emergency situation?	People know where to find certain equipment.	People are to be trained and instructed.	To know positions of safety equipment.	<b>People follow the orders given.</b>	4
493	Which of the following ropes is the most dangerous when working with it?	<b>Nylon.</b>	Steel wire.	Manila.	Polypropylene.	1
494	Which of the following noiseproof equipment is the most effective one?	<b>Ear muffs</b>	Dry cotton or cottons balls.	Ear plugs.	All are equal.	1
495	Who is responsible for the safety of the ship and all persons on board ?	The Safety officer.	An individual.	<b>The Master, The Chief Engineer, The Chief Officer</b>	Officer of the deck.	3

496	Who is responsible for the safety of all persons on board?	The Safety officer	The Master, the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer	The company	<b>The Master</b>	4
497	How long shall the tank be ventilated when people are working in it?	So as to maintain the 8% concentration of oxygen in the atmosphere.	For a period of time of at least 60 minutes	As long as the Chief officer decides.	<b>Until people are working in the tank.</b>	4
498	How often shall the valves for oxygen be lubricated or greased?	every week	<b>never</b>	Twice a year	When necessary.	2
499	Which is the right definition for "boat deck"?	The deck of the boat.	<b>The deck for the lifeboats.</b>	A deck for the charts on board.	Deck and secure the boats.	2
500	Which of the following refers to the warning signs and inscriptions on a tanker carrying out a transfer of dangerous goods?	Warning signs and labels using black letters on a white background.	Must be visible from both sides and the bow and stern.	<b>Signs must be NO SMOKING.</b>	Warning signs and notices must be displayed only during the operations of dangerous goods being transferred and attached to the pier.	3
501	Where shall the International flange be stowed?	<b>At an easy accessed place next to the accommodation ladder.</b>	In the engine room	In the superstructure.	Together with cargo hoses.	1
502	The maximum height at which the pilot must climb a pilot trap before reaching the deck or platform to stand on the gangway is:	<b>9 m</b>	6 m	12 m	15 m	1
503	Injuries due to slips and falls constitute the vast majority of incidents occurring in the department. What should be done to reduce the high percentage of these incidents ?	To maintain floors and decks clean and free of fat and grease on them.	To install thermostats to prevent icing.	Do not wash all the trash to prevent slipping of individuals.	<b>To make sure that there is no slippery substances left where.</b>	4
504	The noise level called "the injurious area", starting from	<b>100 dB</b>	400 dB	50 dB	1283 dB	1
505	The equipment for pilots ladder and disembarking / embarking of a pilot should be supervised by :	<b>Responsible officer.</b>	Experienced coxswain (AB).	Boatswain.	Only senior deck officer.	1
506	What material should be made overalls ?	50% Cotton + 50% Nylon	Wool	Nylon	<b>Cotton</b>	4
507	Where can you find the minimum requirements for the training of crew?	The instructions of the manager.	<b>In Convention SOLAS.</b>	The rules of the classification societies.	The instructions to the shipowner.	2

508	Pilot ladders shall have long steps to prevent twisting. The first long step should be 5 in a row from the beginning. At what intervals shall the other long steps be?	<b>At intervals of not more than 9 steps.</b>	At intervals of not more than 12 steps.	At intervals of not more than 15 steps.	No matter where they put the long steps.	1
509	During mooring operations; what is the safest place ?	Where you feel safe	Behind the roller but within the marked area.	Behind the bits where the ropes are secured, but inside the marked area.	<b>Outside the marked area.</b>	4
510	International Garbage Pollution Prevention Certificate is required for:	<b>all ships employed on international voyages</b>	not required	ships over 400 GT	only coasters	1
511	With Garbage Management Plan under MARPOL Annex V must be provide:	all ships of $\geq 100$ GT	all ships certified to carry $\leq 15$ people	<b>all ships of <math>\geq 100</math> GT, and those certified to carry 15 persons or more</b>	all ships of $\geq 400$ GT	3
512	Garbage Management Plan should contain information on:	restrictions on the disposal of waste overboard and the person who should control the discharge overboard	measures to be taken if allowed by ship oil spill	the volume and location of the containers on board for a collection of different types of waste	<b>restrictions on the disposal of waste overboard, the rules for separation and processing of types of waste, volume and location on board the container for storing different types of waste, responsible for implementing the plan</b>	4
513	The availability of garbage comminuter must be documented in:	<b>the Garbage Management Plan</b>	the Garbage Record Book	the Supplement to the International Garbage Pollution Prevention Certificate	none of the documents listed.	1
514	Garbage Record Book must be kept on ships which are:	a tonnage $\geq 400$ GT	a tonnage $\geq 100$ GT	certified to carry 12 persons $\geq$	<b>a tonnage <math>\geq 400</math> GT and / or certified to carry 15 persons <math>\geq</math></b>	4
515	In Garbage Record Book the following operations must be recorded:	separate collection	<b>delivered garbage to the port reception facilities</b>	Burning oil sludge (sludge)	quantities delivered to ships cooking fats (cooking oil)	2
516	Posters with an indication of the limitations of disposing of solid waste overboard required for:	all ships of $\geq 100$ GT	all ships of $\geq 400$ GT	only for passenger ships	<b>all floating and / or fixed platforms, and all vessels <math>\geq 12</math> m</b>	4
517	Under the revised MARPOL Annex V (Resolution MEPC 201 . (62) ) shipping waste are divided into :	Nine categories (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I)	solid, liquid and gaseous	plastic, food and other	<b>six categories (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)</b>	4

518	Under the revised MARPOL Annex V (Resolution MEPC 201 . (62) ) the following wastes are classified in different categories:	glass waste	<b>animal carcasses</b>	oily rags	wastewater from sinks and showers	2
519	Special areas under MARPOL Annex V following seas :	Ionian Sea	Mediterranean and Caspian Sea	<b>Mediterranean and North Sea</b>	None of the Seas	3
520	Outside special areas the disposal of the following types of waste is permitted:	<b>any type of food waste generated in the vessel, regardless of whether they are ground / comminuted, or not</b>	all kinds of plastic waste, including synthetic ropes and plastic bags	food waste mixed with fat for cooking (cooking oil)	disposal of any ship waste is prohibited	1
521	Is disposal of cooking oil in special areas permitted?	Yes, when the ship is underway	<b>no</b>	Yes, but only for ships carrying more than 12 people on board when underway.	It is allowed only for the floating and fixed platforms	2
522	Requirements of MARPOL Annex V shall not apply to :	passenger ships	hydrofoil	floating and fixed platforms	<b>military and border police boats</b>	4
523	Where is the disposal of plastic waste permitted?	Off $\geq 12$ nautical miles from the nearest coast	Distance $\geq 3$ nautical miles from the nearest coast	<b>Not permitted</b>	Outside special areas	3
524	Disposal of carcasses of ships in a special area (special area):	is permitted if the carcasses are ground / crushed (particles $<25$ mm).	permitted off $\geq 12$ nautical miles from the nearest coast	<b>is prohibited</b>	permitted off $\geq 12$ nautical miles from the nearest coast, if the carcasses are ground / crushed (particles $<25$ mm).	3
525	Discharge of ground / shredded food waste from ships in special areas is allowed :	at a distance $\geq 3$ nautical miles from the nearest coast	the territorial waters of coastal states	only if they are in plastic bags	<b>more than 12 nautical miles from the nearest coast</b>	4
526	It is forbidden to discharge into the sea a mixture of :	plastics and food waste	animal carcasses and plastic bottles	synthetic ropes and paper packaging	<b>everything listed in the other answers</b>	4
527	A mixture of food waste and cooking fat can be thrown overboard :	<b>everywhere, only if required to ensure the safety of the ship and those on board or saving life at sea</b>	if the vessel is operating outside special area	if the ship is in a particular area (special area)	distance $\geq 3$ nautical miles from the nearest coast, if crushed / ground	1
528	With the revised MARPOL Annex V (Resolution MEPC 201 . (62) ) are introduced :	less stringent requirements on the disposal of ship waste (garbage)	new categories of waste (garbage)	more stringent requirements on the disposal of food waste overboard	<b>new categories of waste (garbage) and more stringent regulations regarding the disposal of food waste overboard</b>	4

529	In special areas in MARPOL Annex V at a distance of more than 12 miles from the nearest coast the following types of waste are permitted to be disposed:	cooking oil	paper and glass waste	<b>ground / shredded food waste</b>	ash from the combustion of marine waste incinerator	3
530	Rules of Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 relate to:	Prevention of pollution by oil.	<b>Prevention of air pollution by ships</b>	Transfer of species-comers with ship ballast water.	Prevention of marine pollution by ships.	2
531	Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 applies to:	Ships flying the flag of a State Party to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78.	Ships visiting ports of a State Party to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78.	<b>All ships regardless of flag.</b>	Ships flying the flag of a State Party to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 and calling at ports in such a state.	3
532	Sea areas in which control SOx emissions, (ECA-SOx) are:	<b>North Sea and Baltic Sea.</b>	Mediterranean and Black Sea.	None of the above.	Black Sea and Sea of Azov.	1
533	In the region of North America, Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 imposes stringent requirements on ships, in terms of:	Ozone depleting substances.	<b>NOx and SOx-emissions.</b>	Volatile organic compounds.	None of the above.	2
534	Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 requires the keeping of:	Daily operations in the engine room of a ship.	Daily management of ship waste.	<b>Ozone depleting substances log book.</b>	Ship's ballast operations log book.	3
535	The maximum permissible sulphur content of fuels on board ships sailing in the Baltic Sea should not exceed:	3,5% m / m.	<b>1,0 % m/m.</b>	0,1 % m/m.	4,5 % m/m.	2
536	Ships sailing in the Black Sea should use fuels with maximum sulphur content :	4,5 % m/m.	0,1 % m/m.	3,5 кг/тон.	<b>3,5 % m/m.</b>	4
537	Ships staying in Bulgarian ports are not permitted to use fuel with sulphur content exceeding :	0,2 % m/m.	<b>0,1 % m/m.</b>	1.0 kg/tonne.	3,5 % m/m.	2
538	Operations for supplying the ship with refrigerants are recorded in :	the Engine log book.	<b>Ozone depleting substances log book.</b>	These operations do not require recording.	Oil Record Book - Part II.	2
539	Management plan for the volatile organic compounds are required for the following types of ships :	Only vessels without purification system for exhaust gases.	All ships, regardless of their type.	Ships for general and bulk cargo.	<b>Tankers.</b>	4
540	Chapter 4 of Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 applies to :	<b>Energy efficiency of shipping.</b>	NOx.	Quality of marine fuels.	Sox.	1
541	Rules for energy efficiency of shipping entered into force on :	January 1, 2014	May 1, 2013	<b>January 1, 2013</b>	August 20, 2013	3
542	EEDI abbreviation means:	Environmental Effectiveness of the newly Designed Incinerators.	Emergency Escape Device Indicator.	Environmental EDucation for Inspectors.	<b>Energy Efficiency Design Index.</b>	4

543	"Attained EEDI" is:	Reference value of constructive energy efficiency index of a ship.	Maximum permissible value of constructive energy efficiency index of a particular ship.	<b>Specific constructive energy efficiency index of a ship, calculated in accordance with the special guidance of IMO and confirmed by the flag administration or recognized classification society.</b>	None of the above.	3
544	In what units is the constructive energy efficiency index calculated?	gCO <sub>2</sub> /tonne.mile	gSO <sub>2</sub> /mile.	kgCO <sub>2</sub> /tone.	<b>tonne GHG emissions/NM.</b>	4
545	Energy efficiency rules do not apply to:	Tankers.	Ferries.	Passenger ships.	<b>Ships with turbine and diesel-electric propulsion.</b>	4
546	International Certificate of energy efficiency required under the rules:	Chapter II-2 of SOLAS 74/78.	Annex III of MARPOL 73/78.	<b>Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78.</b>	MLC '2006.	3
547	With respect to "existing ships" (existing ships) Chapter 4 of Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 requires:	International Certificate of ecological energy security.	<b>Ship management plan for energy efficiency.</b>	Constructive energy efficiency index lower than the maximum set by the IMO.	Certificate of conformity to ISO-standards issued by the Administration of the flag.	2
548	Ships within the scope of Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 must have:	International Certificate of energy efficiency.	International Certificate of preventing air pollution.	None of these certificates.	<b>International Certificate for prevention of air pollution and International Certificate of energy efficiency.</b>	4
549	Constructive energy efficiency index is calculated for:	Vessels of <400 GT, engaged on international voyages.	"new passenger ships" within the meaning of Annex IV of MARPOL 73/78.	Ships with a tonnage > 100 GT, engaged on international voyages.	<b>"new ships" under the revised Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78.</b>	4
550	Under what legal document is required specialized training for teamwork and leadership skills?	SOLAS	MARPOL	<b>STCW</b>	European Directive 106/2008	3
551	The main elements of mechanical control are:	Planning, Supply, Manufacturing.	Organization, Production, Sales.	<b>Planning, organization, control.</b>	Research, Logistics, Planning.	3
552	The main elements of dynamic management are:	<b>Communication, motivation, leadership.</b>	Order, check, penalty.	Order, check, rewarding.	Correspondence, Inspection, Evaluation.	1
553	"Wheel" management begins with:	Setting goals.	Planning.	<b>Thinking.</b>	Assessment.	3
554	"Wheel" management ends with:	<b>Redefinition.</b>	Measurement.	Assessment.	Achievement.	1
555	Authoritarian leader is primarily concerned with:	Strengthening his power in the group.	<b>Achieving the set objectives.</b>	Strengthening the spirit of the team.	Compliance with established rules and procedures.	2
556	Social type of leader is primarily concerned with:	Compliance with established rules and procedures.	<b>Creating an atmosphere of cooperation.</b>	Achieving the set objectives.	Strengthening his power in the group.	2

557	Organizing type of leader is primarily concerned with:	<b>Compliance with established rules and procedures.</b>	Strengthening his power in the group.	Creating an atmosphere of cooperation.	Achieving the set objectives.	1
558	X style of management means:	Harmony, concern for the individual abilities.	Crossing the interests of management and staff.	<b>Authoritarian and repressive style, combined with strict control.</b>	Chaos in management, conflicting orders.	3
559	Y-style management means:	<b>Released and developing, with increasing freedom and responsibility.</b>	Released and developing, combined with strict control.	Freedom in the planning process, but strict following of the plan.	None of the above.	1
560	When setting goals we start with:	Determining where we are now.	Available resources.	<b>Determine where I want to be.</b>	Selecting a successful strategy.	3
561	In the stage of forming the team people are:	Flexible and tolerant.	Organized and accurate.	<b>Polite and attentive.</b>	Angry and in conflict	3
562	In the stage of experimentation crew tend to:	<b>Confrontation.</b>	Rulemaking.	Mutual support.	Self-defense.	1
563	In the stage of consolidating crew tend to:	Mutual support.	Isolation of members.	<b>Skills development.</b>	Know each other.	3
564	The mature team is characterized by:	Challenging targets.	<b>Identification of the members of the team.</b>	Managing conflicts.	Polite manners.	2
565	The "Plant" role model is the most suitable in:	Scene of available resources.	Routine activities for a long period of time.	A team of very different individuals.	<b>Problems requiring unconventional approach.</b>	4
566	The "Resource Investigator" role model is the most suitable in:	Establish feedback.	Refinement of goals.	Assessment of potential hazards.	<b>Investigation of potential hazards</b>	4
567	The "monitor/evaluator" role model is the most suitable in:	Maintaining enthusiasm in continuous failures.	<b>Determine the strengths and weaknesses of the project.</b>	Need for expert evaluation.	Refining the finish.	2
568	The "coordinator" role model is the most suitable in:	A team of very different individuals.	Evaluation of the available resources.	Maintaining enthusiasm in continuous failures.	Need for clarification of goals and decision-making.	1
569	The "shaper" role model is the most suitable in:	<b>Assessment of potential hazards.</b>	Difficult task with many obstacles.	Evaluation of the available resources.	Routine activities for a long period of time.	1
570	The "team worker" role model is the most suitable in:	Maintaining enthusiasm in continuous failures.	<b>A team of very different individuals.</b>	Determination of risks.	Establish feedback.	2
571	The "implementer" role model is the most suitable in:	A team of very different individuals.	Assessment of potential hazards.	<b>Routine activities for a long period of time.</b>	Creating network with suppliers and customers.	3
572	The completer / finisher role model is the most suitable for:	<b>Refining the finish.</b>	Maintaining enthusiasm in continuous failures.	Establishing feedback.	Evaluation of the available resources.	1
573	The "Specialist" role model is most appropriate when:	Assessment of potential hazards.	Routine activities for a long period of time.	Maintaining enthusiasm in continuous failures.	<b>Need for expert evaluation.</b>	4
574	The main motive for carrying out a particular activity:	Economic benefits.	Inner satisfaction.	<b>Needs and expectations associated with this activity.</b>	Social contacts.	3

575	In meeting the needs of the highest priority are:	Self-esteem.	<b>Physiological needs.</b>	Sense of belonging.	The need for protection and security.	2
576	Communication's highest priority is:	Transmitted information.	Accuracy of expression.	<b>Non-verbal signs - posture, expression.</b>	Ways of expression.	3
577	The first stage of the development team requires clarification of:	Company standards.	Established traditions in the company.	<b>Who is Who, what should be done and how.</b>	Basic procedures on the bridge (in the engine room.).	3
578	The stage of resolving internal conflicts within the team suggests:	Pre clarify performance standards.	Careful attention to the work of others, to avoid conflicts.	<b>Identify contradictions and conflicts and resolve them.</b>	Clarification of internal contradictions and conflicts.	3
579	Cultural shock to many national companies is caused by:	<b>Behavior that is radically different from that in their culture.</b>	Religious differences among the seamen.	Different traditions in nutrition and use of leisure time.	The different attitudes of representatives of different cultures.	1
580	Group norms of the formed teams of the bridge are:	Established company standards.	<b>Values of the group regarding the expected behavior in specific situations:</b>	Bridge procedures ordered by the captain and contained in various orders.	Expectations for every member of the crew regarding the quality of the work.	2
581	Which of the following conditions contribute most fully to building an effective team?	Only people with considerable experience have abilities and opportunities to participate in teamwork.	<b>Team members trust each other and believe in each other's abilities.</b>	Mutual trust among team members is not essential for their realization in teamwork.	Teamwork is has strong alternatives in organizing joint activities between specialists on board.	2
582	The most favorable among those conditions for deciding on teamwork.	In deciding only members of the team proven at the highest level of expertise.	The objectives of the team can not be developed as a group process, provided the organization of the ship crew has established strict hierarchical relationships vertically.	<b>Decision-making team is a process that promotes the active participation of all members.</b>	Proposal for a decision is the right of persons belonging to management level under STCW 78.	3
583	Conflict resolution is a way to:	<b>Improve the performance of the team.</b>	Means of strengthening the role and authority of the most senior position in the team.	Condition for ranking the responsibilities of individual team members.	Teamwork does not imply the occurrence of conflict situations.	1
584	Basic skills that the team must master include:	Management skills.	Interpersonal skills.	<b>Management and interpersonal skills.</b>	Something else.	3
585	If disputes arise in various management alternatives, the team must:	Neglect them and pursue solutions within the meaning of good sea practice.	Place them for discussion.	<b>Entrust them to the assessment of people with the greatest expertise.</b>	Teamwork does not allow the conduct of disputes regarding management decisions.	3