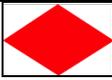


**Operative level**

**06 – Maritime communication**

<b>Questions</b>		<b>Correct answer</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>B/D</b>	<b>Module 1</b>
<b>Module 1 – International Code of Signals</b>		
1.	B	C
		<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) I wish to communicate with you                      b) I require assistance                      c) Negative</p>
2.	B	B
		<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) I require medical assistance                      b) I am on fire and have dangerous cargo on board: keep well clear of me                      c) I have a diver down; keep well clear at slow speed.</p>
3.	B	A
		<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) I wish to communicate with you                      b) I require assistance                      c) I have a diver down; keep well clear at slow speed.</p>
4.	B	C
		<p>Flag means </p> <p>a) I require medical assistance                      b) I require assistance                      c) I have a diver down; keep well clear at slow speed.</p>
5.	B	A
		<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) Keep clear of me; I am maneouvering with difficulty                      b) I am altering my course to starboard                      c) I am altering my course to port</p>

6.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) I am on fire and have dangerous cargo on board  b) stop your vessel instantly.  c) I am disabled; communicate with me</p>	C
7.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) I have a pilot on board  b) I am altering my course to port  c) I require a pilot</p>	C
8.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) Man overboard  b) You are running into danger  c) My vessel is 'healthy' and I request free pratique.</p>	C
9.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) My engines are going astern  b) Man overboard  c) My vessel is stopped and making no way through the water.</p>	A
10.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) I require assistance  b) I require a tug  c) I am dragging my anchor</p>	A
11.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) My engines are going astern  b) Man overboard  c) I am dragging my anchor</p>	C
12.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) I am altering my course to starboard  b) I am on fire  c) I am taking in or discharging or carrying dangerous goods</p>	C

13.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) I am altering my course to port  b) I am altering my course to starboard  c) My engines are going astern</p>	A
14.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) You should stop your vessel instantly  b) My vessel is stopped and making no way through the water  c) My engines are going astern</p>	B
15.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) I have a pilot on board  b) You are running into danger  c) First substitute</p>	B
16.	B	<p>Flag  means:</p> <p>a) number 8  b) I am altering my course to starboard  c) letter A</p>	B
17.	B	<p>The  means:</p> <p>a) I require a pilot  b) I require a tug  c) I have a pilot on board</p>	B
18.	B	<p>The  means:</p> <p>a) I require medical assistance  b) I require a pilot  c) I have assistance</p>	A

19.	B	<p>The  means:</p> <p>a) I have a pilot on board  b) I am altering my course to port  c) Second substitute</p>	A
20.	B	<p>The  means:</p> <p>a) Stop carrying out your intentions and watch for my signals  b) I am altering my course to port  c) Second substitute</p>	A
21.	B	<p>The  means:</p> <p>a) I wish to communicate with you  b) You should stop your vessel instantly.  c) I require a pilot</p>	B
22.	B	<p>The  means:</p> <p>a) Man overboard  b) I am disabled  c) I have a pilot on board</p>	A
23.	B	<p>The  means:</p> <p>a) I require medical assistance  b) My engines are going astern  c) All persons should report on board as the vessel is about to proceed to sea.</p>	C
24.	B	<p>The  means:</p> <p>a) I require medical assistance  b) My engines are going astern  c) Keep clear of me; I am engaged in pair trawling</p>	C

25.	B	The  means: a) I am maneuvering with difficulty b) I am leaking oil c) Yes. Affirmative.	C
Item	B/D	<b>Module 2 – Rx and Tx Morse code</b>	
1.	B	The received • — Morse code signal stands for: a) N b) B c) A	C
2.	B	The received — ●● Morse code signal stands for: a) U b) K c) D	C
3.	B	The received ●● — Morse code signal stands for: a) U b) V c) D	A
4.	B	The received — ●●● Morse code signal stands for: a) B b) J c) L	A
5.	B	The received ●●● Morse code signal stands for: a) O b) S c) G	B
6.	B	The received — ● — — Morse code signal stands for: a) Q b) Z c) Y	C
7.	B	The received ● — — — Morse code signal stands for: a) J b) W c) B	A
8.	B	The received — — ●● Morse code signal stands for: a) Z b) Q c) C	A

9.	B	The received $\text{--- ---}$ Morse code signal stands for: a) O b) Q c) G	A
10.	B	The received $\bullet \text{---} \bullet \bullet$ Morse code signal stands for: a) F b) L c) Q	B
11.	B	The received $\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet$ Morse code signal stands for: a) C b) Y c) X	A
12.	B	The received $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$ Morse code signal stands for: a) 4 b) H c) S	B
13.	B	The received $\text{---} \bullet \text{---}$ Morse code signal stands for: a) K b) R c) D	A
14.	B	The received $\bullet \text{---} \bullet$ Morse code signal stands for: a) K b) R c) P	B
15.	B	SOS distress signal transmitted in Morse code has the following form: a) $\bullet \bullet \bullet \text{---} \text{---} \bullet \bullet \bullet$ b) $\text{---} \text{---} \bullet \bullet \bullet \text{---} \text{---} \bullet$ c) $\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---}$	A
16.	B	'E' letter transmitted in Morse code has the following form: a) $\bullet$ b) $\text{---} \bullet$ c) $\bullet \text{---} \text{---}$	A

17.	B	'G' letter transmitted in Morse code has the following form: a) — ● ● b) — — ● c) ● — —	B
18.	B	'F' letter transmitted in Morse code has the following form: a) ● ● — ● b) ● — — ● c) — — ● ●	A
19.	B	'I' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) — ● — ● b) — — ● — c) ● ●	C
20.	B	'M' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) ● b) ● ● c) — —	C
21.	B	'N' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) — — — b) ● ● ● c) — ●	C
22.	B	'P' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) — ● — b) ● — — ● c) ● — ●	B
23.	B	'K' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) — ● — b) — — ● — c) — ● — —	A
24.	B	'R' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) — ● — b) ● — ● c) ● — — ●	B
25.	B	'T' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) — ● — ● b) — ● ● — c) —	C

26.	B	'V' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) • — — • b) • • • — c) — • •	B
27.	B	'W' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) • — — b) • — • • c) — • • •	A
28.	B	'X' letter transmitted in Morse code: a) • — b) — • — • c) — • • —	C
Item	B/D	<b>Module 3 and 5 – Systems of transmission of maritime safety information and devices to receive it</b>	
1.	B	Which frequency is a base (international) transmission frequency in the NAVTEX: a) 518 kHz b) 4125 kHz c) 4209.5 kHz	A
2.	B	In the case of transmission at the frequency of 518 kHz the range of the NAVTEX system equals: a) 350 – 1000 Mm b) 30 NM c) 200 – 400 NM	C
3.	B	The range of a NAVTEX station is the greatest: a) at day b) at night c) in the morning	B
4.	B	How to set a station in a NAVTEX receiver: a) by entering the station name b) by providing the geographic location of the receiver c) by setting the letter corresponding to the name of the station	C
5.	B	Setting the type of received information in a NAVTEX receiver takes place by: a) entering the name of the information b) entering the number of the information c) by setting the letter corresponding to the type of information	C
6.	B	"ZCZC JA23" in the header of a message received from a NAVTEX station means that the message: a) was broadcast by station "A" b) was broadcast by station "J" c) referred to meteorological hazard	B

7.	B	Which messages will be always received and printed/displayed by a receiver of the NAVTES system a) meteorological warnings b) weather forecasts c) ice reports	A
8.	B	The “NNN” sequence in a message printout from a NAVTEX receiver means that the message is: a) urgent b) received correctly c) received with an error rate greater than 4%	C
9.	B	A receiver of a NAVTEX system receives and prints/displays: a) all messages from the programmed stations b) all messages regarding navigational and meteorological warnings as well as information about SAR operations from all stations within the receiving range c) all messages regarding navigational and meteorological warnings as well as information about SAR operations from the programmed stations	C
10.	B	The 490 kHz frequency is used in the NAVTEX system: a) to retransmit messages broadcast at frequency of 518 kHz b) to transmit messages in polar regions c) to broadcast messages in languages other than English (national languages)	C
11.	B	The 4209.5 kHz frequency is used in the NAVTEX system to broadcast messages: a) in tropical regions b) in regions included in a SAR action c) regarding a SAR operation	A
12.	B	Giving a 00 number for a NAVTEX message (e.g. JD00) will cause that: a) a message with this number will be ignored b) all NAVTEX receivers present in the range of the broadcasting station will print/display a message marked this way, regardless of the user’s setting at a station c) the message was broadcast at 0000 UTC	B
13.	B	NAVTEX stations repeat in subsequent transmissions the following messages: a) for as long as the cause for which the message is broadcast lasts b) for 7 days c) two times	A
14.	B	In the case of failure of a NAVTEX system, messages broadcast by NVTEX system stations may be received using: a) an EGC receiver b) a receiver suitable for receiving facsimile charts c) a NBDP receiver	C

15.	B	Selection of MSI information received in EGC SafetyNet takes place based on the position of the receiver and operator's settings. In the case there is no present position for a period longer than 12 hours, the EGC receiver will: a) save and/or print all received information b) ignore (reject) all receiver information c) save and print incoming information with a DISTRESS and URGENT priority	A
16.	B	The EGC SafetyNET system is used to transmit maritime safety information for instance to: a) individual ships b) all ships under a specific flag c) all ships present in a definer area (circular or rectangular).	C
17.	B	In the EGC SafetyNET system, maritime safety information may be transmitted to: a) all ships in the broadcast range b) all ships under a specific flag c) all ships from a specific shipowner	A
18.	B	Information concerning maritime safety information systems are present in: a) ALRS vol. 1 b) ALRS vol. 2 c) ALRS vol. 3	C
19.	B	In tropical zone, the range of NAVTEX system stations that broadcast at 518 kHz is: a) greater than in the temperate zones b) smaller than in the temperate zones c) the same as in the temperate zones	B
20.	B	Receiving MSI using the EGC SafetyNet system is possible: a) in any region of the world b) only in the range of INMARSAT system satellites c) only in polar zone	B
Item	B/D	<b>Module 4 – Conduct in case of broadcasting false alarms</b>	
1.	B	In the case it was noticed that a floating beacon was accidentally activated: a) only deactivate the floating beacon b) deactivate the floating beacon and notify the nearest rescue centre about the situation c) notify the nearest rescue centre about the situation an then disable the floating beacon	B
2.	B	In order to carry out a floating beacon test: a) follow manufacturer's manual (instructions) b) activate the floating beacon and observe whether the flashing light was activated, then disable the floating beacon c) arrange the floating beacon test by manufacturer's own service	A

3.	B	In case batteries are expired: a) purchase a battery of any manufacturer and replace it b) arrange battery replacement by a reputable service c) carry out internal test and if the floating beacon is still operational, continue using it	B
4.	B	In case of mechanical damage to the floating beacon: a) do nothing until the arrival at the next port (where service should be arranged) b) remove the battery in order to avoid uncontrolled activation c) try to repair the floating beacon on your own accord	B
5.	B	In case a floating beacon is lost during a storm: a) wait how the situation develops b) immediately notify a rescue centre about the situation c) only start searching for the floating beacon	B
Item	B/D	<b>Module 6 – Reporting system</b>	
1.	B	Information on VTS systems can be found in: a) ALRS vol. 1 b) ALRS vol. 5 c) ALRS vol. 6	C
2.	B	Reports to VTS systems should be made: a) after hearing VTS operator communicate with other ships b) when crossing a calling-in point/line c) after being called by a VTS operator	B
3.	B	A report to a VTS system includes information compliant with: a) the Master's orders b) an IMO standard for reports <i>Ship Reporting System</i> c) GMDSS procedures	B
4.	B	Ship's callsign consists of: a) only letters b) only digits c) both letters and digits	C
5.	B	In a report, when reporting the ship's position – latitude is provided in the following form: a) a group of 4 digits, after which there is N or S for indication b) number of degrees, minutes and decimal minutes with N or S for indication c) number of degrees, minutes and seconds with N or S for indication	A

6.	B	Participation in reporting systems is mandatory for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) all ships</li> <li>b) ships carrying DG</li> <li>c) ships indicate in regulations of the given VTS system</li> </ul>	C
7.	B	Which report type from the ones provided below <u>may not</u> be used by a ship in reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>Sailing Plan Report</i> (SP)</li> <li>b) <i>Position Report</i> (PR)</li> <li>c) <i>Deviation report</i> (DR)</li> </ul>	C