


Operational level			
09 – Maritime Transport			
Questions			Correct answer
O/T – determines the nature of the question (obligatory, requiring more time)			
No.	O/T	Module 1 – Maritime Transport	Module 1
1.	<input type="radio"/>	The unit determining the size of a container ship is: a) displacement b) capacity [TEU] c) capacity [FEU]	B
2.	<input type="radio"/>	The dimensions (length x width x height) of a standard container of Class 1AA are: a) 40' x 8' x 8' b) 40' x 8' x 8'6" c) 40' x 8' x 9'6"	B
3.	<input type="radio"/>	According to the International Class Dangerous Goods Code, Class 6 means: a) corrosive materials b) toxic and infectious materials c) oxidising materials	B
4.	<input type="radio"/>	One foot equals: a) 0.3040 m b) 30.48 cm c) 10 inch	B
5.	<input type="radio"/>	Compared to the ISO pallet, the EURO pallet (length x width) is: a) 20 cm wider b) 20 cm narrower c) 20 cm longer	B
6.	<input type="radio"/>	40'HC (high cubes) refers to a container: a) 1 m ³ larger than the standard one b) 1 foot taller than the standard one c) 6 inches taller than the standard one	B
7.	<input type="radio"/>	Bay defines: a) the position of the container across the ship b) the position of the container along the ship c) the height of the container's position	B

8.	<input type="radio"/>	<p><i>Tier</i> defines:</p> <p>a) the position of the container across the ship</p> <p>b) the position of the container along the ship</p> <p>c) the height of the container's position</p>	C
9.	<input type="radio"/>	<p><i>Row</i> defines:</p> <p>a) the position of the container across the ship</p> <p>b) the position of the container along the ship</p> <p>c) the height of the container's position</p>	A
10.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>The container is on board when the tier:</p> <p>a) is equal to or greater than 82</p> <p>b) is less than 80</p> <p>c) is equal to or greater than 81</p>	A
11.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>A 'gooseneck' is a device:</p> <p>a) for attaching the semi-trailer on board</p> <p>b) for loading semi-trailers</p> <p>c) connecting a tractor unit with a roll-trailer</p>	C
12.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>0.1 m³ equals to:</p> <p>a) 6 bbls</p> <p>b) 3.53 cu.ft</p> <p>c) 0.63 bbls</p>	B
13.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>On the stowage plan, 20' containers can be identified by:</p> <p>a) the fact that the bay designation is even</p> <p>b) the fact that the bay designation is odd</p> <p>c) the fact that the tier mark is odd</p>	B
14.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>The IMDG Code uses the division of dangerous goods into:</p> <p>a) 8 classes</p> <p>b) 9 classes and 8 subclasses</p> <p>c) 9 classes</p>	C
15.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Cargo marked as 'marine pollutant':</p> <p>a) may not be loaded on board</p> <p>b) must be loaded on the first layer</p> <p>c) may be loaded on the edge of the deck</p>	C

16.	<input type="radio"/>	<i>Dunnage</i> means materials that are used to secure cargo against: a) moisture, pollution or mechanical damage b) loss of weight c) loss of volume	A
17.	<input type="radio"/>	A <i>roll-trailer</i> is: a) a standard car semi-trailer b) a low car semi-trailer c) a low semi-trailer	C

18.	<input type="radio"/>	One of the characteristics of a crude oil tanker is: a) no transverse bulkheads b) an extensive gravity ventilation system c) a construction of longitudinal bulkheads	C
19.	<input type="radio"/>	The loading order on a container ship depends on: a) the amount of cargo on the yard and the order of inflow b) the order proposed by the shipper c) the port rotation	C
20.	<input type="radio"/>	The coding of the container position on a container ship is: a) bay – tier – row b) bay – row – tier c) row – bay – tier	B
21.	<input type="radio"/>	The IMDG Code applies to: a) dangerous cargoes in bulk b) dangerous cargoes in packaging c) dangerous cargoes carried only on container ships	B
22.	<input type="radio"/>	The IMSBC Code applies to: a) packed cargoes b) bulk cargoes c) chemicals in bulk	B
23.	<input type="radio"/>	The International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes – IMSBC: a) contains a description of dangerous cargoes in packaging b) does not contain guidelines for the carriage of grain c) contains a description of the stowage of heavy lifts	B

24.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>The illustration presents:</p>  <p>a) A twistlock b) A lockable starting cone c) An eye-plug hook</p>	C
25.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>The document confirming the carriage of dangerous cargoes is:</p> <p>a) the <i>Bill of Lading</i> b) the <i>Dangerous Cargo Manifest</i> c) the <i>Mate's Receipt</i></p>	B
26.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>During loading, the watchkeeping officer does not check containers for:</p> <p>a) possessed safeguards (seals) and markings concerning dangerous cargoes b) damage c) cargo content</p>	C
27.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Each package with dangerous goods should be marked, indicating:</p> <p>a) a proper shipping name b) a UN number c) the class of danger</p>	C
28.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>The ignition temperature is:</p> <p>a) the temperature to which the body must be heated to ignite without open flames b) the temperature at which the vapour pressure of the substance is high enough to form a flammable mixture with the air c) the temperature at which the body will ignite from any source of fire</p>	B
29.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>The stowage factor specifies:</p> <p>a) how many tons of cargo will fit in one cubic meter of volume (t/m^3) b) how many cubic meters one ton of cargo (m^3/t) occupies c) how many tons of cargo there are per one square meter of the cargo area (t/m^2)</p>	B
30.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Grain includes:</p> <p>a) wheat, maize, oats, rye and barley b) wheat, maize, oats, rye, barley, rice, legume seeds, seeds and their processed form, which form behaves similar to the grain in its natural form c) any cargo of vegetable origin</p>	B

31.	<input type="radio"/>	A closed room refers to: a) only spaces of ballast and fuel tanks b) all spaces with limited natural ventilation c) any place on the ship without access to the open deck	B
32.	<input type="radio"/>	In accordance with the requirements of IMO/Res.1050 of 2011, entry into confined spaces is permitted at an oxygen content of: a) 19.8% b) 20.5% c) 21%	C
33.	<input type="radio"/>	Fresh Water Allowance – FWA – means: a) submersion to the summertime load line b) a correction for fresh water c) freeboard value for submersion in fresh water	B
34.	<input type="radio"/>	<i>Crude oil washing</i> – COW – is a system: a) of pressure control on the tanker b) for cleaning of cargo tanks c) for determining the maximum amount of liquid cargo	B
35.	<input type="radio"/>	The 1AA designation applies to: a) a 40' container b) a 20' container c) a 10' container	A
36.	<input type="radio"/>	A package is a cargo unit created: a) only from homogeneous auxiliary cargoes b) with at least two items of the same cargo c) from several pallets stacked on top of each other	B
37.	<input type="radio"/>	Cargo is: a) the sum of the transported goods and spare parts and fuel on the ship b) goods in the transport process c) material on the ship	B
38.	<input type="radio"/>	The Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing is: a) The CSC Code b) The CSS Code c) The LSA Code	B

39.	<input type="radio"/>	An in-house pallet is a pallet: a) manufactured by an authorised manufacturer b) for internal use in the company c) marked with the 'EPAL EUR' symbol	B
40.	<input type="radio"/>	During cargo operations, when it is necessary to protect the cargo from rain, the order to close the cargo hatch covers is issued by: a) the watch officer b) the foreman c) the master	A
41.	<input type="radio"/>	The FAL Convention applies to: a) cooperation between the liquid fuel terminal and the tanker b) unification of cargo documents c) facilitating port clearances	C
42.	<input type="radio"/>	A submersible cargo pump on the tanker means a pump: a) submersed in the cargo tank together with the engine driving it b) on the deck, which can pump out the cargo from a great depth c) submersed in the cargo tank, with the engine on board	C
43.	<input type="radio"/>	LPG means: a) the method of taking ullage b) liquefied ethylene c) liquefied propane-butane	C
44.	<input type="radio"/>	The use of a breathing apparatus in confined spaces is: a) unnecessary, because the room is still ventilated b) used only on instruction from the chief mate c) required by the Codes and the ISM system	C
45.	<input type="radio"/>	The transshipment rate determines: a) the amount of cargo per unit of time during loading/unloading b) loading/unloading sequence c) the amount of cargo that will be loaded/unloaded by one shift of dockers	A
46.	<input type="radio"/>	Fumigation is: a) removal of active substances from all bulk cargoes b) fighting pests (e.g. insects and rodents) with chemicals in the form of smoke, steam or gas c) securing mass cargo with impregnation for the period of sea voyage	B

47.	<input type="radio"/>	Damage to a ship or cargo that may occur during cargo operations should be reported: a) after the completion of cargo operations b) immediately after the incident c) after the ship has sailed	B
48.	<input type="radio"/>	On ships such as container ships, reefer ships, ro-ro ships or car carriers – a sufficient amount of cargo securing equipment should be ensured by: a) the ship b) the loader c) the recipient of the cargo	A
49.	<input type="radio"/>	Before commencing the loading, the cargo officer: a) has the right and should check the condition of the cargo visually b) does not check the condition of the cargo, because the loader is responsible for the condition of the cargo c) checks the condition of the cargo, if such a recommendation is included in 'voyage information'	A
50.	<input type="radio"/>	The standard of preparing the hold for a given load, including the method of cleaning and recommended measures, is specified by: a) the 'voyage instruction' b) a cargo surveyor c) the insurer of a given batch of cargo	A
51.	<input type="radio"/>	During cargo operations, the preparation of the hatch covers to be taken off or the handling of the cargo covers is at the discretion of: a) stevedores b) the ship's crew c) the lashing gang	B
52.	<input type="radio"/>	Inert gas <u>may not</u> contain: a) more than 5% oxygen b) less than 5% nitrogen c) more than 5% of hydrocarbons	A
53.	<input type="radio"/>	FPSO is: a) a port representative who on behalf of the PSC is responsible for the safety of the ship in the port b) a unit for the extraction, storage and transshipment of offshore oil and gas c) a specialist tanker for the transport of bitumen and asphalt	B