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# 航海英语听力与会话

## 问答题答案

注: 黑色为第三版第四版共有  
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### 第二章 常用命令 (不考)

#### 1.What does “abandon vessel” mean?

“Abandon vessel” means “To evacuate all crew and passengers from a vessel following distress”.

#### 2.What does “foul anchor” mean?

“Foul anchor” means “Crossing anchor or anchor twisted”.

#### 3.What does “dredging of an anchor” mean?

“Dredging of an anchor” means “Moving of an anchor over the sea bottom to control the movement of the vessel”.

#### 4.What does “underway” mean?

“Underway” means “The ship is not at anchor, aground, or made fast to the shore”.

#### 5.What does “dragging of an anchor” mean?

“Dragging of an anchor” means “Moving of an anchor over the sea bottom involuntarily, because it is no longer preventing the movement of the vessel”.

#### 6.What do you report when the anchor has been heaved out of the ground and is clear of it?

When the anchor has been heaved out of the ground and is clear of it, I should report that the anchor is “Anchor aweigh”.

**7.Can you list some orders are included in Standard Ship Orders?**

The Standard Ship Orders including the wheel order, telegraph order, anchoring order, mooring order and some other orders.

**8.If you are ordered “Port five”, how to reply and report?**

I should reply “Port five” and report “Wheel is Port five”.

**9.If you are ordered “Steady”, how to reply and report?**

I should reply “Steady” and report “Steady on 090 degrees”.

**10.How to answer what is the course?**

I should answer “Course on 090 degrees”.

**11.What does “Single up forward to breast line and spring” mean?**

“Single up forward to breast line and spring” means “Let go all lines except a breast line and spring”.

**12.If you want change the position of the head line forward for 3 meters, what do you say?**

I should speak “Shifting the head line 3 meters forward”.

**13.If you want to heave tight the breast line, what should you say?**

If I want to heave tight the breast line, I should speak “Make fast breast line”.

**14.Which order is an equivalent to “Send out head line”?**

“Pay out head line” is an equivalent to “Send out head line”.

**15.Which order is an equivalent to “Let go stern line”?**

“Cast off stern line” is an equivalent to “Let go stern line”.

**16.What does “Anchor is foul” mean?**

“Anchor is foul” means “Crossing anchor or anchor twisted”.

**17.If the anchor has been heaved out of the ground and clear of the bottom, what do you report?**

When the anchor has been heaved out of the ground and clear of the bottom, I should report that the anchor is “Anchor aweigh”.

**18.If the anchor is secured firmly in sea bottom, what do you report?**

When the anchor is secured firmly in the sea bottom, I should report that the anchor is “Brought up”.

**19.If there is no obstruction around the anchor before anchoring, what would you report?**

If there is no obstruction around the anchor before anchoring, I should report “The anchor is clear”.

**1. When the anchor is heaved out of the water surface and just above it, what do you report?**

When the anchor is heaved out of the water surface and just above it, I should report that the anchor is “Clear of water”.

**21.If you are ordered: “Stand by both engines!”, how should you reply and report?**

I should reply “Stand by both engines!” and report “Both engines stand by!”

**22.If you are ordered: “Full ahead”, how should you reply and report?**

I should reply "Full ahead" and report "Engine full ahead"

**23.If you are ordered: "Stop engine", how should you reply and report?**

I should reply "Stop engine" and report "Engine stopped"

**24.What does "Finished with engine" mean?**

"Finished with engine" means "The movement of the engine is no longer required".

### **第三章 进出港业务\* ( 考试重点 )**

**1.What's the validity of the Cargo Ship Safety Equipment Certificate?**

The validity of the Cargo Ship Safety Equipment Certificate is five years.

**2.Can a ship enter a foreign port before quarantine inspection?**

No, she can't enter a foreign port before quarantine inspection.

**3.Why must the customs officer seal the bonded store?**

The customs officer seal the bonded store in order to avoid any smuggled things.

**4.Are cigarettes and liquor exempted from customs duties?**

Yes, if it is for ship's consumption.

**5.How can the captain do with the shore passes before leaving a port?**

Before leaving a port, the captain will return the shore passes to the immigration officer.

**6.Which certificate prescribes general requirements for the functions of radiotelegraphy installation for lifeboat onboard?**

It is the Safety Radiotelegraphy Certificate.

**7.Which certificate specifies the freeboard assignment of a ship?**

The International Load Line Certificate specifies the freeboard assignment of a ship.

**8.Which document should you show when you go through the customs formalities?**

When go through the customs formalities, I should be shown the captain's declaration, port clearance, B/L, cargo manifests, crew list, crew effects list, ship's store list and some other relevant documents.

**9.What documents should generally be shown to the quarantine officer?**

Generally speaking, the crew list, Health Declaration, Yellow Book, De-ratting Exemption Certificate and some other relevant documents should be shown to the quarantine officer.

**10.What documents should generally be shown to the customs officer?**

Generally speaking, the captain's declaration, port clearance, B/L, cargo manifests, crew list, crew effects list,



ship's store list and some other relevant documents should be shown to the customs officer.

**11.What documents should generally be shown to the immigration officer?**

Generally speaking, the crew list, passport, seaman's book and some other relevant documents should be shown to the immigration officer.

**12.Please list 5 ship's certificates.**

The ship's certificates as followings the Classification Certificate, International Tonnage Certificate, International Load Line Certificate, Cargo Ship Safety Equipment Certificate, Ship Safety Navigation Certificate and so on.

**13.If your ship needs provisions and / or replenishments, how do you get them?**

We can get the ship's provisions and / or replenishments from the ship chandler.

**14.Which document demonstrates a ship being in a fit and efficient condition and classed?**

It is the Classification Certificate.

**15.What flag should hoisted when a vessel requires quarantine inspection?**

When a vessel requires quarantine inspection, the signal flag "Q" should be hoisted.

**16.What ship's particulars will pilot station usually ask for?**

The pilot station usually ask for the ship's name, call sign, position, draft, ETA and so on.



**17.What should be reported to the pilot station?**

I should be reported to the pilot station as followings the ship's name, call sign, position, draft, ETA and so on.

**18.What should be confirmed from the pilot station?**

The pilot boarding time and position should be confirmed from the pilot station.

**19.What should be prepared before the pilot comes on board?**

Before the pilot comes on board, we should confirm the pilot boarding time and position, stand by engine, rig the pilot ladder, and so on.

**20.What flag should be hoisted when a vessel requires a pilot?**

When a vessel requires a pilot, the signal flag "G" should be hoisted.

**21.What must always be brought and placed close to the pilot ladder well before the pilot's embarkation?**

Before the pilot's embarkation, the lifebuoy with line and light must always be brought and placed close to the pilot ladder.

**22.What flag is hoisted when the pilot has arrived on board?**

When the pilot has arrived on board, the signal flag "H" should be hoisted.

**23.List the main items to be updated on the pilot card.**

On the pilot card, the LOA, breadth, gross tonnage, draft and some other information should be updated.

**24. Who should be in attendance when a pilot is on the ladder?**

When a pilot is on the ladder, the OOW and sailors should be in attendance.

**25. How can a ship get in touch with a port authority before her arrival?**

Before a ship arrival, by VHF or TELEX get in touch with a port authority.

**26. What should an officer report to the pilot station before her arrival?**

Before a ship arrival, the officer should report to the pilot station as followings the ship's name, call sign, position, draft, ETA and so on.

**27. What kind of information is usually provided by the pilot station?**

Pilot boarding time and position is usually provided by the pilot station.

**28. Who issues the shore passes to the crew members wishing to go ashore?**

The Immigration officer issues the shore passes to the crew members.

**第四章 靠离泊作业\* ( 考试重点 )**

**1. When preparing for anchoring what must you do before releasing the bow stoppers?**

Before releasing the bow stoppers for anchoring, we must to check the ship's speed and the depth of water.

**2.Would you let go an anchor from the hawse pipe if the depth was 75 meters?**

No, I can not. If the depth of water is 50 meters or more, I should send the anchor to the sea bottom with the windlass and then slack away the chain slowly.

**3.Why is dangerous to anchor in ice?**

If the ship to anchor in ice, may be trapped by the ice and the anchor may not be brought up.

**4.What's the call sign of your ship?**

My ship's call sign is 3ELK9.

**5.What's the ship's nationality?**

The ship's nationality is PANAMA.

**6.What's your IMO number of your ship?**

My ship's IMO number is 9431109.

**7.What type is your vessel?**

My vessel is a bulk carrier.

**8.How can a ship get in touch with a port before her arrival?**

Before a ship arrival, by VHF or TELEX get in touch with a port.

**9.When the vessel enters the VTS area, what is requested to report?**

When the vessel enters the VTS area, I request to report the ship's name, call sign, position, draft, ETA and so on.

**10.If you are ordered: “Stand by both engines!” How should you reply and report?**

I should reply “Stand by both engines!” and report “Both engines stand by!”

**11.What does the abbreviation ETD stand for?**

ETD stand for “Estimated Time of Departure”.

**12.Why must you consider ship’s speed and sea depth when you release the bow stoppers?**

In order not to exceed the SWL of the bow stoppers.

**13.Can you list at least three mooring lines?**

The mooring lines including the head line, stern line, breast line and spring line.

**14.You are about to enter a fairway and you want to relay your intention to the VTS. Using a standard message marker and a phrase, what should you say?**

I should say “VTS, this is MV BEAGLE VII, I am entering the fairway”.

**15.What is the maximum speed through the water that your ship can anchor without risking breaking the cable?**

Generally speaking, the maximum speed is less than 2 KTS, but for VLCC is less than 0.5 KTS.

**16.Why is a magnetic compass kept on board when a gyro compass is more accurate?**

Because the magnetic compass needs little maintenance and require no power source and it can be used in case of the gyro compass breakdown.

## **第五章 装卸作业**

### **1.What is the loading capacity of your vessel?**

My vessel's loading capacity is 17,000 tons.

### **2.What cargo hand gear and equipment dose your vessel have?**

My vessel have three deck cranes.

### **3.Please list some cargo papers.**

The cargo papers as followings the stowage plan, shipping order, B/L, cargo manifest and so on.

### **4.Please describe the general nature of general cargo.**

The general cargo is a verity of cargo and is packed separately.

### **5.Please describe the general nature of bulk cargo.**

The bulk cargo is the single cargo without package when under transport.

### **6.What kind of cargo is canvas sling suitable for lifting?**

The canvas sling is suitable for lifting bulk cargo, bagged cargo, and so on.

### **7.What kind of cargo is chain sling suitable for lifting?**

The chain sling is suitable for lifting general cargo, such as steel sheets,timber and so on.

### **8.What kind of cargo is net sling suitable for lifting?**

The net sling is suitable for lifting general cargo in pieces.

### **9.What does the abbreviation SWL stand for?**

SWL stand for "Safe working load".

**10.What does "shifting cargo" mean?**

"Shifting cargo" means "To move the cargo from one place to another".

**11.What does "Union purchase" mean?**

"Union purchase" means "A method of cargo handing by combining two derricks, one of which is fixed over the hatch and the other over the ship's side".

**12.What preparations shall be done before loading cargo?**

Before loading cargo, the cargo holds should be cleaned and made ready for use and inspection.

**13.What does the abbreviation COW stand for?**

COW stand for "Crude Oil Washing".

**14.How many classes of dangerous goods are there according to the IMDG code? Can you list some?**

There are 9 classes of dangerous goods, such as explosive, flammables, poisons, corrosives and so on.

**15.What kind of cargo is classified as flammable cargo?**

The flammable cargo is classified as the cargo is easy to burn, including gas, liquid and solid.

**16.What does "compatibility of goods" mean?**

"Compatibility of goods" means "The different goods can be stowed together in one hold".

**17.What can be used to removed spillage?**

Such as the oil absorbent, chemical agent, rags and some other equipment can be used to removed spillage.

**18.What shall be ensured before entering the enclosed space?**

Before entering the enclosed space, the ventilate fully and oxygen detection should be ensured.

**19.What must you wear when you enter an enclosed space?**

Before entering an enclosed space, I must be worn the breathing apparatus, gloves, helmet, safety shoes, safety line and so on.

**20.What's the first step in handling the cargo damage caused by the stevedores?**

If the cargo damage caused by the stevedores, as a C/O, I should ask the foreman to confirm the cargo damage.

**21.Can you list some ways of correcting listing?**

Adjust ballast or deballast, shift or jettison some cargo.

**22.What's your maximum permitted draft?**

My ship's maximum draft is 8.54 meters.

**23.Would a cargo with a high "flash point" be of more concern to you than one with a low "flash point"?**

No, a cargo with a low flash point would be of more concern.

**24.Before you enter into an "enclosed space", what safety precautions should you take?**

Before enter into an enclosed space, the ventilate fully and oxygen detection should be taken.

**25.Could you please describe the nature of general cargo?**

General cargo is a verity of cargo and is packed separately.



**26. Could you please say something about bulk cargo?**

Bulk cargo is the single cargo without package when under transport.

**27. Can you list any dry bulk cargoes and tell how they are handled?**

The dry bulk cargoes including the grain, coal, ore and so on, they are usually loaded and discharged by the grabs.

**1. Where should heavier loads be placed?**

They should be placed in the bottom hold or in the tween deck bottom hold.

**29. What kind of cargo gears and equipment are there on board the ship you have served on?**

There are three deck cranes on board the ship.

**30. What precautions should be taken before entering the enclosed space?**

Before entering the enclosed space, the ventilate fully and oxygen detection should be taken.

**32. Could you give any description on cargo papers?**

The cargo papers as followings the stowage plan, shipping order, mate receipt, B/L, cargo manifest, and so on.

**第六章 航行\* ( 考试重点 )**

**1. Why is record keeping a necessary part of watchkeeping?**

To make sure that he keeps proper watch according to relevant rules and conventions.

**2. What does VHF stand for?**

VHF stand for “Very High Frequency”.

**3.How should the relieving officer behave in case a bridge manoeuvre already took place but has not been over?**

The handover must be deferred until the action is completed and the vessel is in a safe condition.

**4.How many objects do you need to get a position using “horizontal sextant angles”?**

The three fixed visual objects needed to get a position using “horizontal sextant angles”.

**5.What should the master expect from the OOW on arriving at the bridge?**

The master should expect the ship’s position, course, speed, and any other information about navigation from the OOW.

**6.How do you know the VHF channels to be monitored when leaving port?**

Look through the Admiralty List of Radio Signals or guide to port entry.

**7.Why is it important to sound fog signals?**

To sound the fog signals can help the vessel to avoid close-quarters situation or risk of collision.

**8.When would you sound the general alarm?**

When emergency accidents take place on board or carrying out drills, I should sound the general alarm.

**9.When should an OOW notify the master immediately for emergency ship-handling or complicated navigation?**

**Please list some.**

The OOW will notify the master in such conditions as: equipment failure, distress call, heavy traffic, lower visibility and so on.

**10.If a sailing ship is overtaking a power-driven vessel, who has right of way?**

The power-driven vessel has the right of way.

**11.A power-driven vessel is on collision course with a fishing trawler. Who has the right of way?**

The fishing trawler has the right of way.

**12.How many “position lines” are needed to make a position?**

At least two position lines are needed to make a position.

**13.Can you define the very important term “underway”?**

“Underway” defines “The vessel is not at anchor, aground or made fast to the shore”.

**14.How does the OOW assess risk of collision generally?**

According to the relevant provisions in the COLREG to assess the risk of collision.

**15.Can you list three famous canals in the world?**

The Panama canal, Suez canal and Kiel canal are famous canals in the world.

**16.What is the sound signal to warn a vessel of the immediate danger of collision?**

Five short and rapid blasts should be sounded to warn a vessel of the immediate danger of collision.

**17.What are the duties of watch-keeping when underway?**

Make sure the vessel on the planed course and keep a sharp look out.

**18.Describe advantages of various tools or technologies for a proper lookout.**

The radar can detect the object and determine the distance; the compass can tell the course of the vessel and the GPS can determine the ship's position.

**19.Describe the proper way of using VHF.**

First switch on the VHF powder, then choose a correct channel, press the transmitting button to speak slowly and clearly.

**20.How do you rectify the mistake in marine VHF communication?**

I should say the word "MISTAKE" followed by the corresponding part of the message.

**21.How do you emphasize the important part of a message in marine VHF communication?**

I should say the word "REPEAT" followed by the corresponding part of the message.

**22.Besides the collision risks, what else should you monitor on watch in reduced visibility?**

In reduced visibility, besides the collision risk, I should monitor on watch such as the compasses, auto pilot, navigation and signal lights, and any other navigational equipment on the bridge.

### **23.Why is record keeping a necessary part of watch keeping?**

Keeping record to make sure that he keeps proper watch according to the relevant rules and conventions.

### **24.Apart from those for navigation safety, what else should you do on an anchor watch?**

On the anchor watch, I should keep the security watch and carry out fire patrol.

### **25.Describe the bridge shift change.**

Prior to taking over the watch, the relieving officer should be check the course, speed, position and any dangers to navigation.

In case a bridge manoeuvre already took place, the hand over must be deferred until the action is completed and the vessel is in a safe condition.

### **26.How should the relieving officer behave in case a bridge manoeuvre already took place but has not been over?**

In case a bridge manoeuvre already took place, the hand over must be deferred until the action is completed and the vessel is in a safe condition.

### **27.When would you instruct a lookout to assist you on the bridge?**

I will instruct a lookout to assist me on the bridge when the visibility is restricted and in case of any other difficult or emergent situations.

**28.What effect will the general alarm have on all the crew?**

On hearing the general alarm, all crew members should go to their muster stations immediately.

**29.How many meters are there in a nautical mile?**

There are around 1852 meters in a nautical mile.

**30.If you travel from Panama to New York, will your latitude increase or decrease?**

If I travel from Panama to New York, my latitude will increase. **31.You observe a ship, during daytime, exhibiting three balls on the same halyard. What has happened?**

The vessel was happened aground.

**32.What does the abbreviation IALA stand for?**

IALA stand for “International Association of Lighthouse Authorities”.

**33.Is it safe to pass north of a North mark?**

Yes, it is safe to pass north of a North mark.

**34.Is it safe to pass north of a South mark?**

No, it is not safe to pass north of a South mark.

**35.Does “variation” change due to ship’s position?**

Yes, it is change due to ship’s position.

**36.Does “deviation” change due to ship’s position?**

No, it doesn’t change due to ship’s position.

**37. When correcting charts why must you use symbols and abbreviations from chart 5011?**

When correcting charts, I must use symbols and abbreviations from chart 5011, because It's the standard of all the charts.

**38. You have purchased a new chart. Is it right ready for use?**

No, because it may not be corrected up to date.

**39. What publication do you need to correct charts properly?**

I need the Notice to mariners to correct the charts properly

**40. What course in degrees corresponds to south-east?**

135 degrees corresponds to south-east.

**41. What is the angle between magnetic and true meridian called?**

The angle between magnetic and turn meridian is called "Variation".

**42. Where can you always find information about the magnetic variation?**

We can find magnetic variation in the compass rose, by isogonic lines or a note on the chart.

**43. When a ship picks up speed, will draught increase or decrease?**

When a ship picks up the speed, the draught will increase.

**44. A ship ahead of you has hoisted the signal flag "O", what has happened?**



If a ship ahead of you has hoisted the signal flag “O”, It means the ship has happened “Man overboard”.

## 第七章 海上呼叫\* ( 考试重点 )

### 1.What does “initial course” mean in search and rescue operation?

“Initial course” means “The course directed by the OSC or other authorized person to be steered at the beginning of a search”.

### 2.What does “jettison of cargo” mean?

“Jettison of cargo” means “To throw the cargo overboard in order to lighten the vessel or improve it’s stability in case of an emergency”.

### 3.What does SAR stand for?

SAR stand for “Search And Rescue”.

### 4.What is INMARSAT short for?

INMARSAT short for “International Maritime Satellite Organization”.

### 5.What does UTC stand for?

UTC stand for “Universal Time Coordinated”.

### 6.Can you list three or more search patterns?

The search patterns as followings the expanding square search pattern, sector search pattern, parallel sweep search pattern, ship/aircraft coordinate search pattern.

### 7.What does a “hampered vessel” mean?

“Hampered vessel” means “A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver by the nature of her work”.

**8.What does MMSI stand for?**

MMSI stand for “Maritime Mobile Service Identity”.

**9.What does OSC stand for?**

OSC stand for “On-Scene Commander”.

**10.When will a parallel sweep search usually be used?**

If a vessel searches and rescues with another vessel assistance, the parallel sweep search usually be used.

**11.When will a sector search pattern usually be used?**

If a single vessel searches and rescues, the sector search pattern usually be used.

**12.When will the expanding square search usually be used?**

If a single vessel searches and rescues, the expanding square search usually be used.

**13.When you request the receiver to remain on channel 16 in VHF communication, what do you say?**

When I request the receiver to remain on channel 16 in VHF communication, I can say “Stand by on channel 16!”.

**14.How do you rectify the mistake in marine VHF communication?**

I should say the word “MISTAKE” followed by the corresponding part of the message.

**15.How do you emphasize the important part of a message in marine VHF communication?**

I should say the word “REPART” followed by the corresponding part of the message.

**16.What does MAYDAY mean in marine communications?**

In marine communications, the MAYDAY means “The vessel is in distress or in critical danger”.

**17.What should be included in MAYDAY messages?**

The MAYDAY messages should be including the ship’s name, call sign, position, nature of distress, the assistance she needs and so on.

**18.What does PAN-PAN mean in marine communications?**

In marine communications, the PAN-PAN means “An urgent message about a serious danger for the vessel, crew and passengers”.

**19.What does SECURITE mean in marine communications?**

In marine communications, the SECURITE means “The message concerns the safety of navigation”.

**20.What are passengers advised to put on while abandoning the vessel?**

The passengers are advised to put on lifejackets while abandoning the vessel.

**21.What can be used to attract attention after abandoning the vessel?**

After abandoning the vessel, the orange smoking signals, hand flares, rocket parachute flares and so on can be used to attract attention.

**22.Coastal radio stations keep a constant watch on distress frequencies. What frequencies are they?**

The distress frequencies are 2182kHz, VHF CH16 and so on.

**23.A ship is signaling you with his 'Aldis lamp' (Morse lamp) the letter 'U'. What is the message for you?**

If a ship is signaling to me the letter 'U' by his aldis lamp, the message means "You are running into danger".

**24.What is IAMSAR short for?**

IAMSAR stand for "International Aeronautical and Maritime Search And Rescue".

**25.What does RCC stand for?**

RCC stand for "Rescue Coordination Center".

**26.Can you list any search patterns?**

The search patterns as followings the expanding square search pattern, sector search pattern, parallel sweep search pattern, ship/aircraft coordinate search pattern.

**1. Why should you learn to use SMCP as developed by IMO?**

In order to communicate with other ships and shore stations.

**28.Could you please talk about different ways to send off emergency signal?**

Emergency signals can be send off by VHF, TELEX, DSC, INMASAT-C and so on.

**29.What's the difference between "heel" and "list"?**

"heel" is caused by external force, while "list" is caused by internal force.

### **30.What is “Muster list”?**

“Muster list” is a list showing the crew’s assembly station and liability in any event of emergency.

### **31.What is the sound alarm for abandoning vessel?**

When abandoning the vessel, we should sound seven short blasts and one prolonged blast.

### **32.List some visual and audible distress signals for attracting attention when in distress.**

When in distress, the orange smoking signals, hand flares, rocket parachute flares and fog signaling apparatus can be used to attract attention.

### **33.Would you please pronounce the correct international code words for ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’?**

ALFA, BRAVO, CHARLIE, DELTA.

### **34.‘Smothering’ is a way of dealing with fire. How does it work?**

“Smothering” is a way of dealing with fire, it work is cut off the supply of oxygen.

### **35.What reason would you think is justified for postponing the fire drill to a more suitable time?**

When the ship is encounter the heavy weather or imminent danger, the fire drill can be justified for postponing.

### **36.A ship anchored close to your ship hoists the flag ‘I’ what action should you take?**

If a ship anchored close of me, I should keep a sharp lookout and take relevant collision avoidance.

**37.What action would you take if you were on duty on deck and you observe oil leaking from the ship's side?**

If observe the oil leaking from the ship's side on duty on deck, I should sound the alarm and report to the master at once.

**38.When would you need a 'resuscitator'?**

When the person is not breathing, I need a resuscitator.

**39.A ship ahead hoists the flag 'D' and gives one long blast followed by two short blasts. What is the message?**

If a ship ahead hoists the flag "D" and gives one long blast followed by two short blasts, the message means "Keep clear of me, I am maneuvering with difficulty".

**40.What does 2182 kHz mean to you?**

2182 kHz is used in distress alerting and safety calling.

**第八章 事故处理\* ( 考试重点 )**

**1.What does "SOPEP" mean?**

"SOPEP" means "Ship Oil Pollution Emergency Plan".

**2.Whom shall be reported to in case of an oil pollution incident ?**

In case of an oil pollution incident, we shall be reported to the shipowner, the company, the agent and the authorities of the coastal countries.

**3. Generally speaking, which is responsible for the damage after a collision between a vessel moored and a vessel under-way?**

Generally speaking, the vessel underway is responsible for the damage after a collision.

**4. What can be used to handle an oil spill?**

Such as the oil absorbent, oil dispersants, chemical agent, rags and some other equipment can be used to handle an oil spill.

**5. What will you first do if you find some oil near your vessel while bunkering?**

Stop the bunkering and report at once if I find some oil near my vessel while bunkering.

**6. How often is a fire drill required to be carried out on cargo ships?**

The cargo ships shall be carried out the fire drill at least once a month.

**7. What must you do first if you find a fire on board?**

Sound the fire alarm and report to the bridge at once if I found a fire on board.

**8. What will you first do if you see a person fall overboard?**

Throw a lifebuoy to him and report to the bridge at once if I see a person fall overboard.

**9. What does "fire patrol" mean?**



“Fire patrol” means “Patrol to find the sign of fire go aground the vessel”.

**10.What is “damage control team”?**

“Damage control team” is a group of crew members to fighting against the damage to the ship from the flooding, collision, grounding and so on.

**11.What is meant by “starving” a fire?**

“Starving fire” means “Cut off the oxygen supply to smother the fire”.

**12.What is supposed to be transferred over the International Shore Connection?**

Transferring the water from the shore to the ship for fire fighting.

**13.How often should an “emergency fire pump” be tested?**

The emergency fire pump should be tested at least once a week.

**14.What is the most effective fire extinguisher for the galley on board ship?**

The CO2 extinguishers is most effective fire extinguisher for the galley on board ship.

**15.For ship at sea what is the general procedure to follow for fires in cargo holds?**

The general procedure as followings sound the fire alarm, shut off all the ventilation and release CO2 extinguishers.

**16.What will you do first if a crew member was seriously injured?**

Provide the first aid immediately and report at once if a crew member was seriously injured.

**17.If you see a person collapsed who is in contact with electricity what is the first thing you must do before attempting to switch off the supply?**

We should sound alarm and call for help at once if see a person collapsed who is in contact with electricity.

**18.If you suspect someone has inhaled a dangerous substance what can you do to help even if you are not trained?**

Take him to the open air and ask for professional help if I suspect someone has inhaled a dangerous substance.

**19.In what circumstances do you give artificial respiration and mouth to mouth ventilation?**

When the person has no breath or can not breath by himself.

**20.How should you try to stop bleeding first?**

Press the wound with fingers to stop bleeding first.

**21.If you suspect someone has been poisoned what is the first thing you should try to do?**

Try to force him to vomit at once if I suspect someone has been poisoned.

**22.What is the most important thing to consider when treating a wound?**

Stop bleeding and disinfection is the most important thing to consider when treating a wound.

**23. Where are explosions most commonly encountered on board ship?**

Explosions are most commonly encountered in the E/R, oil tanks, dangerous cargo holds, paint locker and so on.

**24. When there is a muster for an emergency there are several things that must be closed. Give three examples.**

When there is a muster for an emergency, the watertight doors, fire doors and ventilators must be closed.

**25. In tidal waters what would be the best time to 'beach' the ship in an emergency?**

The best time is in high water or slack water to beach the ship in an emergency.

**26. If you see a small, controlled fire on board another ship while at sea, what is the signal from the ship?**

It is the distress signal from the ship.

**27. If the anchor is reported dragging, what would be your first action?**

Report to the captain and stand by engine at once if the anchor is reported dragging.

**28. What is your purpose to prepare the Confirmation of Collision Occurrence to the Captain of the other vessel?**

To make the fact clear and avoid possible disputes.

**29. What shall be usually attached to the report on the collision accident?**

The logbook, Survey Report and Photo Pictures if necessary shall

be usually attached to the report on the collision accident.

**30. When should a sea protest be submitted to and endorsed by the authorities concerned?**

When heavy weather was encountered and the ship or cargo might have been damaged should be submitted a sea protest.

**31. What actions will you take after a collision with another vessel?**

After a collision with another vessel, we should take coordinate actions between two vessels and stand by for rescue.

**32. What is your first response when you detect a fire?**

Sound the fire alarm and report to the bridge at once if I detect a fire.

**33. What are the ways to re-float a grounded vessel?**

Such as wait for the high water, adjust ballast or deballast, shift or jettison some cargoes, ask for the assistance from the tugs are the ways to re-float a grounded vessel.

**34. What are the typical deficiencies identified during security drills?**

Some crew members are not familiar with the security equipment and procedures of the security drills.

**35. How do you co-ordinate handling of cargoes and ship's store with crew and PFSO?**

Supervise the handing of cargoes and ship's store with crew and PFSO according to the security level of the port.

### **36.What are the security concerns and potential threats to oil tankers navigating in narrow straits?**

When the oil tankers navigating in narrow straits, the cargo is extremely dangerous under attack explosion and collision.

### **37.Where can you find more information on maritime security?**

We can find more information on maritime security from the International Safety Management Code.

### **38.What appliance should be used to put out the fire?**

The fire hose, fire extinguishers and fire blanket can be used to put out the fire.

### **39.What assistance is required if a fire on ship loses control?**

The fire-fighting assistance is required if a fire on ship loses control.

### **40.As a chief officer, what is your responsibility in damage control of collision?**

In damage control of collision, the chief officer is in charge of the operation on the spot.

### **41.If some one returns to the ship very drunk, should he be left alone to 'sleep it off'?**

No, he can't be left alone to sleep it off and we should take care of him.

## **第九章 海上救生与求生\* ( 考试重点 )**

### **1.How often is a boat drill required to be carried out on board a cargo ship?**

The boat drill required to be carried out on board a cargo ship at least once a month.

**2.How often will the lifeboat be launched into water?**

The lifeboat be launched into water at least once every three months.

**3.What does “retreat signal” mean?**

“retreat signal” means “Signal to a team ordering it to return its base”.

**4.Could you list some apparatus in an open lifeboat?**

Some apparatus in an open lifeboat as followings certain amount of food and fresh water, one sea anchor, one radar reflector, and so on.

**5.What is the absolute minimum number of lifejackets required on board ship?**

One lifejacket for each crew, two pieces on the bridge, two pieces in the engine room and six pieces in the forepeak.

**6.You are a survivor at sea when an SAR (Search And Rescue) aircraft drops a red container. What is in it?**

Life apparatus, such as the life jacket, life rope and so on.

**7.What does “EPIRB” stand for?**

“EPIRB” stand for Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon.

**8.What is SART?**

SART is Search And Rescue Transponder.

**9.By regulation, what is the minimum amount of water required per person in the lifeboat?**

By regulation, three liters of water required per person in the lifeboat.

**10.What altitude must a ‘rocket parachute flare’ reach to comply with regulation?**

Over 300 meters must a rocket parachute flare reach to comply with regulation.

**11.What is the difference between a “radar beacon” and a “radar reflector”?**

Radar beacon can transmit the radar waves, while radar reflector can only reflect them.

**12.What is the general emergency alarm?**

The general emergency alarm is seven short blasts and one prolonged blast.

**13.Can you give a briefing on how to put on lifejackets?**

Put it on and tie fast with the reflection belt outside, and check the whistle and self-igniting light in good order.

**14.How many portable radios must be fitted on a survival craft ?**

At least one portable radio must be fitted on a survival craft.

**15.What is the minimum requirement for a line-throwing appliance?**

Each set line-throwing appliance with four projectiles, the line’s length is not less than 230 meters and broken strength is not less than 2kn.

**16.If you should fall overboard, what would you do?**



I should swim outward quickly and avoid the ship's propellers and call for help.

**17.Can you list some risks to crew while abandoning vessels?**

While abandoning vessels, some risks to crew as followings shortage of food, fresh water, fuel oil of the lifeboat, the crew's strength and healthy conditions.

**18.How is it possible to find safety equipment in a room full of smoke?**

You should lower down your body and cover your mouth with wet towels to find safety equipment in a room full of smoke.

**19.What type of oil is used in certain rescue operations to prevent the seas breaking?**

The storm oil is used in certain rescue operations to prevent the seas breaking.

**21.If you are in a lifeboat without an imminent prospect of being rescued, how soon should you issue food and water?**

If the lifeboat with being secured, I should issue food and water after 24 hours.

**22.What should be done to make sure that medicines are on board each lifeboat?**

The third officer should check and change them regularly to make sure that medicines are on board each lifeboat.

**23.Could please list some equipment in an open lifeboat?**

Such as certain amount of food and fresh water, one sea anchor, one radar reflector, and some other equipment in an open lifeboat.

**24.What is the minimum number of motor lifeboats fitted on board?**

The minimum number of motor lifeboats fitted on board is 200% of the number of crew on cargo vessels and 100% of the number of passengers on passenger ships.

**25.What is the minimum quantity of lifejackets required on board?**

The minimum quantity of lifejackets required on board is one lifejacket for each crew, two pieces on the bridge, two pieces in the engine room and six pieces in the forepeak.

**26.What is “general alarm signal”?**

The general alarm signal is an emergency alarm, it is seven short blasts and one prolonged blast.

**27.What kind of fire extinguishers can you use for an electric fire?**

The CO<sub>2</sub> or dry powder extinguishers can be used for an electric fire.

**28.What cannot be used for an electric fire?**

The water and foam extinguishers cannot be used for an electric fire.

**29.What are the three components of fire?**

Oxygen, fuel and ignition are the three components of the fire.

**30.What does the muster list show?**

The muster list shows the crew's assembly station and liability in the event of any emergency.

**31.Can you list at least three different kinds of extinguishers?**

Such as the CO<sub>2</sub>, dry powder, water and foam extinguishers.

**32.In general, what parties are involved in a fire drill?**

Such as the fire-fighting party, separation party, rescue party and some other parties are involved in a fire drill.

**33.Where should fire control plan be located?**

The fire control plan should be located on the bridge and in the water-tight boxes marked "fire control plan" on the main deck outside of the accommodation quarters.

**34.How do you check fixed installation extinguishers?**

By weighing or testing the pressure of the cylinder once every two years.

**35.Can you list two main reasons for electric fire?**

The short circuit and overload are the two main reasons for electric fire.

**36.When launching an inflatable life-raft into the sea, what is it most important to secure?**

When launching an inflatable life-raft into the sea, the most important is to secure the painter first.

**37.What type of engine must a lifeboat have?**

The Internal combustion engine must a lifeboat have.

### **38.Why should you not take high protein food with you in a lifeboat?**

Because you are easy to be thirsty and lack of fresh water if you take high protein food with you in lifeboat.

### **39.If you have no rockets, flags, signals or radio, how can you indicate to a ship in signal from the ship?**

By smoking, fire or stretch out both arms, move up and down slowly and repeatedly indicate to a ship in signal from the ship.

## **第十章 修船与船体保养**

### **1.Why does a ship need maintenance?**

To keep the surface of the ship clean and ensure the ship is seaworthy.

### **2.Can you list some types of repair?**

Some types of repair as followings the voyage repair, major repair, annual repair, dock repair and so on.

### **3.What special attention should be paid to when writing a repair list?**

The description on the items to be repaired must be accurate and detailed.

### **4.Can you list some classification societies in the world?**

Some classification societies in the word as followings the ABS, BV, CCS, DNV, NK, GL and so on.

### **5.Could you list some different kinds of ship's survey?**

Some different kinds of ship's survey as followings the voyage survey, annual survey, periodical survey, special survey and so on.

**6.What does the proper care of the ship's food services and supplies involve?**

The proper care of the ship's food services and supplies involve the crew's health and their job moral.

**7.What relevant provisions should the responsible crew members be familiar with?**

The responsible crew members should be familiar with the SOLAS, MARPOL, STCW and some other relevant provisions.

**8.How would you conveniently, check the compass error in pilotage waters?**

We can use the landmarks to check the compass error in the pilotage waters.

**9.What is a voyage repair?**

The voyage repair is a repair carried out in a period of a voyage.

**10.What is a major repair?**

The major repair is a periodical repair as required by the ship's survey for safe operation.

**11.What is an annual repair?**

The annual repair is a repair carried out every year.

**12.What is a repair list?**

Repair list is a list of all the items to be repaired.

**13.What kind of paint is usually given to the places such as radiators, pipes and funnels?**

The aluminum powder paint is usually given to the places such as radiator, pipes and funnels.

**14.What kind of paint is usually given to the ship's bottom?**

The anti-fouling paint is usually given to the ship's bottom.

**15.What kind of coating is usually applied to anchors and chains?**

The bituminous solution is usually applied to anchors and chains.

**16.Can list at least five kinds of paint?**

Such as the anti-corrosive paint, anti-fouling paint, primer, bituminous solution, surface paint and some other kinds of paint.

**17.What must be considered when stowing away synthetic ropes?**

When stowing synthetic ropes, we should be kept it away from the heat, oil, moisture an so on.

**18.What kind of coating is usually applied in the double bottom tanks?**

The special ballast tank paint is usually applied in the double bottom tanks.

**19.What should be done before applying a priming coat of paint?**

De-rust and clean it should be done before applying primer.

**20.Why does a ship carry out maintenance?**

To keep the surface of the ship clean and ensure the ship is seaworthy.

**21.What is the difference between repair list and repair bill?**

Repair list is a list of all the items to be repaired, while repair bill is a list of charges to be paid upon the completion of the repair work.

**22.What is used to measure the thickness of hull plates?**

The ultrasonic wave is used to measure the thickness of hull plates.

**23.How do you conduct good maintenance work?**

By regular check and repair according to the ship's maintenance plan.

**24.Who is in charge of the maintenance work?**

The chief officer is in charge of the deck department maintenance work.

**25.What kind of coating is usually applied in the ship's bottom  
?**

The anti-fouling paint is usually applied in the ship's bottom.

**第十一章 港口国检查\* ( 考试重点 )**

**1.Can you list some items to be checked for load line requirements in PSC inspections?**

Some items to be checked as followings the validity of load line certificate, the compliance of draft, plimsoll mark and so on should be checked in PSC inspections.

**2.Can you list some items to be checked for navigational equipment in PSC inspections?**

Some items to be checked as followings the working condition of ARPA, GPS, AIS, gyro compass, magnetic compass, steering gear and so on.

**3.Can you list some items to be checked for life-saving appliances in PSC inspection?**

Some items to be checked as followings the lifeboats and their riggings, life rafts, lifebuoys, lifejackets, signals and the record of life-saving drills.

**4.Can you list some items to be checked for fire-fighting arrangement in PSC inspection?**

Some items to be checked as followings the fixed CO2 system, portable extinguishers, fire hose, nozzles, international shore connections and the record of fire-fighting drills also be checked during PSC inspections.

**5.Can you list some items to be checked for radio equipment in PSC inspections?**

Some items to be checked as followings the Radio Safety Equipment Certificate, the working and checking record of EPIRB, SART, DSC, VHF and so on.

**6.Can you list some items to be checked for accommodation in PSC inspections?**



Some items to be checked as followings the sanitary condition of galley, cabins, refrigerating store, provisions store and so on.

**7.Can you list some items to be checked for MARPOL & Chemical in PSC inspections?**

Some items to be checked as followings the record of garbage, oily water, the spillage control gear, IOPP, SOPEP and so on.

**8.What are the key items to be checked within your duties onboard?**

The key items to be checked as followings the life-saving equipment, fire-fighting equipment and so on.

**9.What's the meaning of your ship's name?**

My ship's name means DUMAI EXPRESS.

**10.Which classification society was your ship registered?**

The NK classification society was my ship registered.

**11.When was your ship put into use?**

It was put into use 8 years ago.

**12.When was your ship registered in CCS?**

On 01st. sep. 1990.

**13.When was last survey carried out?**

My ship carried out last survey at last month.

**14.Where should the muster lists be exhibited on board?**

The muster lists should be exhibited such as the bridge, engine room, mess room and other public places on board.

**15.Can you list some items to be checked for hull, machinery & cargo gear in PSC inspections?**

Some items to be checked as followings the Classification Certificate, Cargo Ship Safety Construction Certificate, Cargo Ship Safety Equipment Certificate, the water-tightness of hull, deck, hatch covers and so on.

**16.What are the minimal standards for natural lighting in the living rooms of the crew?**

It should enable the crew with natural eyesight to read newspapers at any part of living rooms in clear day.

**17.What does the effectiveness of life-saving appliances depend on?**

The effectiveness of life-saving appliances depend on expiration date.

**18.Who is your shipowner?**

My shipowner is NYK LINE.

**19.What working language do you use?**

Chinese is used as the working language on my ship.

**20.What are the main differences between a flag state and a port state inspection?**

The flag state inspection is carried out by the flag state to ensure the safety management of the vessel, while the port state control is imposed on a foreign ship.

**21.What does PSC initial inspection include?**

PSC initial inspection includes first impression, certificates and documents check.

**22.When will more detailed inspection be conducted?**

If during initial inspection, the PSCO finds the condition of the ship's equipment and crew does not correspond with the particulars of the certificates, the PSCO would conduct a more detailed inspection.

**23.Under what condition may a ship be detained?**

The ship will be detained if the deficiencies are so serious that they will make the ship unseaworthy.

**24.What conventions is the PSC inspection based on?**

The PSC inspection is based on the SOLAS, STCW, MARPOL, COLREG Conventions and so on.

**25.How many inspections have you conducted in the past up to the current year?**

I have two times inspections conducted in the past up to the current year.

**26.What is your attitude in implementation of port state control inspection?**

I think it is very important to carry out PSC inspection, we should have high sense of responsibility, then we need to check and maintain the ship in good condition and ensure the safe navigation.

**27.What do you have to do to get the ship management certificate?**

In order to get the ship management certificate, we have to act according to the ISM Code.

**2. What is the purpose of the ISM Code?**

The purpose of the ISM Code is to provide an international standard for the safe management and operation of the ships and for oil pollution prevention.

**29.How do you perform your duty in compliance with the ISM Code requirements?**

I should be familiar with the company's Safety Management

System established according to ISM Code.

**30.What would happen to ships if they do not comply with the ISPS Code requirements?**

Potential risks would be increased to ships if they do not comply with the ISPS Code requirements.

**31.When was your ship built with?**

My ship was built in MAY. 2007.

**32.What are the duties of the galley crew and others in the stores department?**

Take ship's food services and keep good sanitary condition of galley, refrigerating store and provisions store.

**33.What are the requirements of the heating system of crew accommodation space?**

The heating system should be capable of maintaining the temperature in crew accommodation at a satisfactory level.

**34.What are sufficient grounds to stop cargo operation?**

Generally speaking, the bad weather or identified deficiencies are sufficient grounds to stop cargo operation.

**35.What is the special attention of the ship with respect to the carriage of solid bulk cargoes?**

Avoiding wet damage, tainting damage and so on.

**36.What should be taken into account in judging the suitability of oil for crude oil washing?**

The oxygen concentration should be taken into account before the ship carry out crude oil washing.

**37.What's your ship's name in your language?**

My ship's name in our language is called 猎犬七号.

## 第十二章 船舶保安\* ( 考试重点 )

### 1.What does SSO stand for?

SSO stand for Ship Security Officer.

### 2.What does SSP stand for?

SSP stand for Ship Security Plan.

### 3.What does DOC stand for?

DOC stand for Document Of Compliance.

### 4.What does SSAS stand for?

SSAS stand for Ship Security Alarm System.

### 5.What does CSO stand for?

CSO stand for Company Security Officer.

### 6.What does ISSC stand for?

ISSC stand for International Ship Security Certificate.

### 7.What does CSR stand for?

CSR stand for Continuous Synopsis Record.

### 8.Can you list some restricted areas onboard?

The restricted areas as followings the bridge, engine room, steering gear room, ship's stores, cargo areas and other control stations.

### 9.Can you list some responsibilities of a ship security officer?

The ship security officer is responsible for the security of the ship, including arranging for training and drills and so on.

### 10.Can you list some main ship security equipments?

The main ship security equipments as followings the Ship Security Alert System, GMDSS, AIS, VHF and so on.

**11.Can you describe the general arrangements or responses to security level 1 as a ship security officer?**

The boarding person's identities, reasons and their accompanying items must be examined, all the non-living spaces must be locked.

**12.Can you describe the general arrangements or responses to security level 2 as a ship security officer?**

Assign additional personnel as security lookouts, limit number of accessing points, carry out full searches of the ship.

**13.Can you describe the general arrangements or responses to security level 3 as a ship security officer?**

Set up additional restricted areas, leave only one accessing point, keep unauthorized personnel out, stop cargo operations.

**14.Can you list some information relating to security that AIS can receive or transmit?**

Such as the ship's name, call sign, MMSI number, IMO number, course, speed and some other information relating to security.

**15.How do you control the unauthorized boarding at gangway?**

Standing gangway watch, denying any access without identified, escorting visitors and report to the SSO if necessary.

**16.What procedures or controls do you use to ensure security onboard before departure?**

Inspect the entire ship for any dangers or stowaways and confirm the inspection result to ensure security onboard before departure.

**17.If a person who has no authority to be on board attempts to enter the ship, where should he be stopped?**

He should be stopped at the gangway if a person who has no authority to be onboard attempts to enter the ship.

**18.What anti-stowaway precautions should you take before the vessel sails from a port?**

Patrol the ship and check all the possible places before the vessel sails from a port.

**19.What will you do first if your vessel is under attack by pirates?**

Sound the alarm to muster all crew members to fight against the pirates according to ISPS.

**20.How do you oversee and ascertain the implementation SSP?**

By periodic inspections and audits and strict reporting procedures.

**21.How do you contact CSO in charge of the ship?**

We can contact CSO in charge of the ship by using telephone, email, telex and so on.

**22.How does the communication/co-ordination with PFSO take place on implementation of the SSP?**

We can communicate with PFSO by using VHF or other means.

**23.How do you report deficiencies, non-compliance and security incidents?**

We can report in writing according to the reporting procedure of SSP.

**24.A visitor in a car asks access to a ship. He has an unidentified parcel which is not pre-announced. How will you react?**

Refuse to accept the parcel on board and report to the captain or SSO to verify the parcel.

**25.How do you carry out a thorough out risk assessment prior transiting to a high-risk piracy area?**

We will carry out risk assessment according to the ship type, speed, freeboard and so on.

**26.What is relationship between maritime security and safety?**

To ensure maritime security can improve the safety of the ship.

**27.What are major security concerns and potential threats? Are they real or imaginary?**

Such as the explosion, piracy, collision and so on, they are real in some high risk areas.

**28.What are the different security levels referred to in the ISPS Code?**

There are three different security levels including LEVEL 1 LEVEL 2 and LEVEL 3, different precautions and measures should be taken at different levels.

**29.What measures have been adopted in the security communication field?**

The GMDSS, VHF, SSAS have been adopted in the security communication field.

**30.How do you find out if a port is compliant with ISPS Code?**



When there is a port facility security plan for the different security levels, the port is compliant with ISPS code.

**31.How do you conduct regular security inspection?**

Carry out security patrols in and around the ship regularly.

**32.What are your tasks when the security level is upgraded?**

All crew should be more vigilant and act strictly according to particular procedures of the appropriate security level.

**33.What role would AIS and ship security alert system play?**

AIS can identify the risk, while SSAS can send security alert once activated.

**34.How do you promote awareness and vigilance on security onboard?**

By carrying out regular training and drills.

**35.What are the typical problems identified in security drills?**

Some crew members are not familiar with the security equipment and procedures of the security drills.