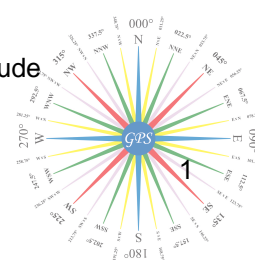
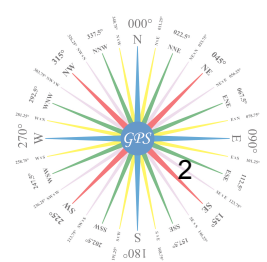


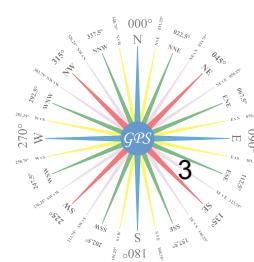
1. 3603 Ref: GMDSS LB, Distress, DSC B
What is the action that a GMDSS Radio Operator should take when a DSC distress alert is received?
A. No action is necessary, as the DSC control unit will automatically switch to the NBDP follow-on communications frequency.
B. The operator should immediately set continuous watch on the radiotelephone frequency that is associated with the frequency band on which the distress alert was received.
C. The Operator should immediately set continuous watch on VHF channel 70.
D. The Operator should immediately set continuous watch on the NBDP frequency that is associated with the frequency band on which the distress alert was received.
2. 3626 Ref: GMDSS LB, Distress, DSC D
What is the chief advantage of an SCR or AC-DC system over a straight DC system for powering drilling rig machinery?
A. Commutators are eliminated.
B. Several machines can be operated from a DC bus.
C. SCR systems are simpler.
D. Required power can be drawn from a common AC bus.
3. 3723 Ref: GMDSS LB, Distress, DSC, C
What is the primary purpose for Digital Selective Calling (DSC)?
A. DSC provides reception of weather and navigational warnings plus search and rescue information.
B. DSC provides low-cost, routine communications for the vessel operator.
C. DSC is to be used for transmitting and receiving distress alerts to and from other ships or coast radio stations via radio.
D. This aids SAR authorities in tracking a vessel's position by satellite.
4. 3614 Ref: GMDSS LB, Distress, DSC 70 D
What is the calling and distress frequency on a single side band (SSB) marine radiotelephone?
A. 1492 kHz C. 2082 kHz
B. 1892 kHz D. 2182 kHz
5. 4189 Ref: GMDSS LB, Distress, DSC 70 D
Which channel and mode should be used when initiating a Distress alert transmission?
A. Channel 6 DSC
B. Channel 6 Radiotelephony
C. Channel 13 Radiotelephony and Channel 16 DSC
D. Channel 70 DSC
6. 2544 Ref: GMDSS LB, Distress, information C
The distress message of a ship should include considerable information which might facilitate the rescue. This information should _____.
A. ALWAYS be included in the initial distress message
B. be sent to a Coast Guard station FIRST
C. be transmitted as a series of short messages, if time allows
D. include the vessel's draft
7. 4427 Ref: GMDSS LB, Distress, Locator A
Which statement concerning locating signals in the GMDSS is FALSE?
A. Locating signals are transmitted by survival craft VHF transceivers.
B. Locating signals are transmitted by SARTs.
C. Locating signals are intended to facilitate the finding of a distressed vessel or its survivors
D. Locating signals are not transmitted by autoalarm generators.
8. 4768 Ref: GMDSS LB, Distress, Position D
You are in a survival craft broadcasting a distress message. What information would be essential to your rescuers?
A. The nature of the distress C. Your radio call sign
B. The time of day D. Your position by latitude and longitude



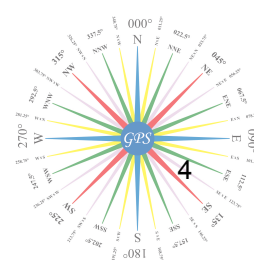
9. 4769 Ref: GMDSS LB, Distress, Position D
You are in a survival craft broadcasting a distress message. What information would be essential to your rescuers?
A. The nature of the distress C. Your radio call sign
B. The time of day D. Your position by latitude and longitude
10. 3703 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Comply C
What is the minimum size power-driven vessel, not engaged in towing, required to comply with the vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone regulations?
A. 50 meters C. 20 meters
B. 25 meters D. 12 meters
11. 4546 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Comply C
Which vessel(s) is(are) required to comply with the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Regulations" while navigating?
A. Towing vessels 25 feet or less in length, engaged in towing operations
B. Passenger vessel 50 gross tons or less, carrying passengers for hire
C. Dredges engaged in operations likely to restrict navigation of other vessels in or near a channel or fairway
D. An intermittently manned floating plant under the control of a dredge
12. 4547 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Comply C
Which vessel(s) is(are) required to comply with the vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone regulations while navigating?
A. All towing vessels 25 feet or less in length
B. All passenger vessels of 50 gross tons or less, carrying one or more passengers
C. Power-driven vessels 20 meters in length or longer
D. An intermittently manned floating plant under the control of a dredge
13. 4548 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Comply D
Which vessel(s) is(are) required to comply with the vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone regulations while navigating?
A. Towing vessel 26 feet in length or greater
B. Passenger vessels of 100 gross tons or greater, carrying one or more passengers for hire
C. Power-driven vessels 20 meters in length or greater
D. All of the above
14. 4549 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Comply D
Which vessel(s) is(are) required to comply with the vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone regulations while navigating?
A. Towing vessel 25 feet or less in length
B. Passenger vessel of 50 GT or less, carrying one or more passengers for hire
C. Power-driven vessels 12 meters or less in length, operating on inland waters
D. Dredges engaged in operations likely to restrict navigation of other vessels in or near a channel or fairway
15. 4550 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Comply A
Which vessels must comply with the vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone regulations while navigating?
A. All towing vessels 26 feet in length or greater
B. All passenger vessels less than 100 gross tons
C. All power-driven vessels 12 meters or less in length
D. All of the above
16. 4551 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Comply B
Which vessels must comply with the vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone regulations while navigating?
A. Towing vessels 25 feet in length or less
B. Passenger vessels of 100 gross tons or greater, carrying one or more passengers for hire
C. Power-driven vessels 12 meters or less in length
D. All of the above



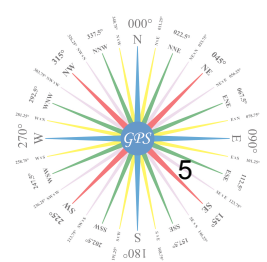
17. 3853 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, CQ B
What would be used to call all stations in your vicinity by radiotelephone?
A. Calling all stations C. Alpha Alpha
B. Charlie Quebec D. Kilo
18. 83 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Distress B
A distress frequency used on radiotelephone is _____.
A. 400 kilohertz C. 2728 kilohertz
B. 2182 kilohertz D. 8221 kilohertz
19. 437 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Distress B
A vessel in distress should send by radio telephone the two tone alarm signal followed immediately by the _____.
A. distress position C. ship's name
B. spoken words "Mayday, Mayday, Mayday" D. ship's call letters
20. 1362 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Distress A
If you are transmitting a distress message by radiotelephone you should _____.
A. use English language
B. always use the International Code
C. preface it by the word "Interco"
D. follow the transmission with the radio alarm signal
21. 3652 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Distress C
What is the international distress frequency for radiotelephones?
A. 500 kHz C. 2182 kHz
B. 1347 kHz D. 2738 kHz
22. 3829 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Distress A
What should you do if you have transmitted a distress call a number of times on channel 16 and have received no reply?
A. Repeat the message using any other channel on which you might attract attention.
B. Key the microphone several times before transmitting again.
C. Turn up the volume on the receiver before transmitting again.
D. Report the problem to the head electrician.
23. 4323 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Distress D
Which of the following statements about transmitting distress messages by radiotelephone is INCORRECT?
A. Distress messages should first be transmitted on 2182 kHz.
B. Channel 16 (156.8 MHz) may be used for distress messages.
C. If no answer is received on the designated distress frequencies, repeat the distress call on any frequency available.
D. It is advisable to follow a distress message on 2182 kHz by two dashes of 10 to 15 seconds duration.
24. 733 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, English A
Any person maintaining a listening watch on a bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone must be able to _____.
A. speak English
B. repair the unit
C. send Morse Code
D. speak a language the vessel's crew will understand
25. 1404 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Failure D
If your bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone ceases to operate, you must _____.
A. immediately anchor your vessel and arrange for repairs to the system
B. moor your vessel at the nearest dock available and arrange for repairs to the system
C. arrange for the repair of the system to be completed within 48 hours
D. exercise due diligence to restore the system at the earliest practicable time



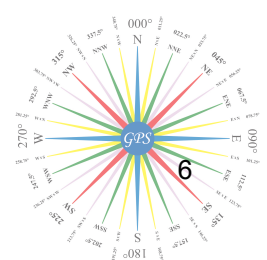
26. 1410 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Failure D
If your radiotelephone fails while underway, _____.
A. you must visually signal oncoming vessels
B. you must immediately tie up in the nearest port until the radiotelephone is repaired
C. you must anchor until the radiotelephone is repaired
D. the loss of the radiotelephone must be considered in navigating the vessel
27. 3402 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Failure D
Under the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act", failure of a vessel's radiotelephone equipment _____.
A. constitutes a violation of the Act
B. obligates the operator to moor or anchor the vessel immediately
C. requires immediate, emergency repairs
D. does not, in itself, constitute a violation of the Act
28. 2934 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, FCC B
The regulations governing the frequencies of the bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone are issued by the _____.
A. Department of Transportation C. U.S. Coast Guard
B. Federal Communications Commission D. Department of Defense
29. 2031 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Length B
Routine radio communications should be no more than _____.
A. one minute C. five minutes
B. three minutes D. eight minutes
30. 361 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, License B
A ship's radiotelephone station license is issued by the _____.
A. U.S. Coast Guard
B. Federal Communications Commission
C. Radio Technical Commission for Marine Services
D. Maritime Mobile Service Commission
31. 1416 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, License D
If your vessel is equipped with a radiotelephone, what must also be aboard?
A. Certificate of Inspection C. Copy of ship to shore channels
B. List of ship stations D. Radio station license
32. 2993 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, License C
The ship station license for your radiotelephone is valid for _____.
A. one year C. ten years
B. two years D. the life of the vessel
33. 4289 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Location A
Which is the required location of the radiotelephone station aboard a vessel to which the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" applies?
A. On the bridge or in the wheelhouse C. Adjacent to the main power source
B. In a separate radio compartment D. As high as possible on the vessel
34. 537 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Logs C
According to the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act", what is NOT required in the radiotelephone log?
A. Distress and alarm signals transmitted or intercepted
B. Times of beginning and end of watch period
C. Routine navigational traffic
D. Daily statement about the condition of the required radiotelephone equipment



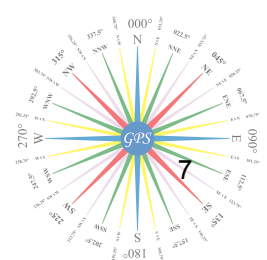
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| 35. | 538 | Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Logs | D |
| According to the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act", your radiotelephone log must contain _____. | | | |
| A. a record of all routine calls | | | |
| B. a record of your transmissions only | | | |
| C. the home address of the vessel's Master or owner | | | |
| D. a summary of all distress calls and messages | | | |
| 36. | 847 | Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Logs | C |
| By regulation, you MUST keep a record of the use of your radiotelephone for a minimum of _____. | | | |
| A. six months | | | |
| C. two years | | | |
| B. one year | | | |
| D. thirty months | | | |
| 37. | 1138 | Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Logs | D |
| General requirements for a vessel's radiotelephone station log are that _____. | | | |
| A. logs must be kept in an orderly manner | | | |
| B. erasures are not allowed | | | |
| C. it must identify the vessel's name and official number | | | |
| D. All of the above | | | |
| 38. | 2337 | Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Logs | A |
| The date and time kept in the radiotelephone log shall commence at _____. | | | |
| A. midnight | | | |
| C. beginning of the watch | | | |
| B. noon | | | |
| D. any convenient time | | | |
| 39. | 4556 | Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, MAYDAY | B |
| Which word is an international distress signal when transmitted by radiotelephone? | | | |
| A. Securite | | | |
| C. Breaker | | | |
| B. Mayday | | | |
| D. Pan | | | |
| 40. | 4141 | Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Monitor | C |
| Whenever your marine radio is on, FCC Rules require you to monitor _____. | | | |
| A. a commercial ship-to-ship channel | | | |
| C. the distress and calling frequency | | | |
| B. the last frequency that was used | | | |
| D. the radio only if expecting a call | | | |
| 41. | 3939 | Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Over | B |
| When communicating on the radiotelephone using plain English, what procedure word indicates the end of my transmission and that a response is necessary? | | | |
| A. Out | | | |
| C. Roger | | | |
| B. Over | | | |
| D. Wilco | | | |
| 42. | 4749 | Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Over | C |
| You are communicating on the radiotelephone using plain English. Which procedural word (proword) indicates that you have received another vessel's transmission? | | | |
| A. Out | | | |
| C. Roger | | | |
| B. Over | | | |
| D. Wilco | | | |
| 43. | 455 | Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Penalty | B |
| A vessel which violates the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" may be charged a civil penalty of _____. | | | |
| A. 100 | | | |
| B. 650 | | | |
| C. 1000 | | | |
| D. 1500 | | | |



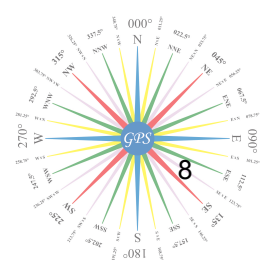
44. 480 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Penalty A
A violation of the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" may result in a _____.
A. civil penalty of \$650 against the Master or person in charge of a vessel
B. civil penalty of \$1,000 against the vessel itself
C. suspension and/or revocation of an operator's FCC license
D. All of the above
45. 1025 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Penalty A
Failure to comply with, or enforce, the provisions of the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" can result in a _____.
A. \$650 civil penalty charged against the person in charge of the vessel
B. \$1500 civil penalty charged against the person in charge of the vessel
C. \$500 criminal penalty charged against the Master
D. \$1500 criminal penalty charged against the Master
46. 1397 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Penalty B
If you use obscene, indecent, or profane language over the radiotelephone, you can be _____.
A. assessed a fine of up to \$5,000, imprisonment of up to three years, or both
B. assessed a fine not to exceed \$11,000, imprisonment of not more than two years, or both
C. assessed a fine not to exceed \$20,000
D. imprisoned up to five years
47. 2758 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Penalty D
The Master or person in charge of a vessel subject to the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" who fails to comply with the Act or the regulations thereunder may be charged a civil penalty of _____.
A. 2000 C. 1000
B. 1500 D. 650
48. 3716 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Penalty A
What is the penalty for failure to enforce, or comply with, the vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone regulations?
A. Civil penalty of no more than \$650
B. Civil penalty of no more than \$5,000
C. \$5,000 fine and imprisonment for not more than one year, or both
D. \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than two years
49. 2855 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Permit B
The operator of the ship's radiotelephone, if the radiotelephone is carried voluntarily, must hold at least a _____.
A. mate's license C. second-class radio operator's license
B. restricted radiotelephone operator permit D. seaman's document
50. 1932 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Procedure C
One method of reducing the length of radio transmissions without distorting the meaning of your words is by using _____.
A. slang C. procedure words
B. secret codes D. analogies
51. 5156 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, RDF C
Your vessel is in distress and you have made radiotelephone contact with a U.S. Coast Guard vessel. The Coast Guard vessel requests that you give him a long count. This indicates that _____.
A. your radio transmitter is not working properly
B. the Coast Guard vessel is testing its receiver
C. the Coast Guard vessel is taking a radio direction finder bearing on your vessel
D. the Coast Guard vessel is requesting your position in latitude and longitude



52. 2128 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Required D
The "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" applies to _____.
A. every towing vessel of 16 feet or over in length while navigating
B. every vessel of 50 GT and upward, carrying one or more persons for hire
C. all aircraft operating on the water
D. every power-driven vessel of 20 meters and upward while navigating
53. 2129 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Required C
The "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" applies to which towboat?
A. A 100 GT towboat, 24 feet in length C. A 60-foot towboat pushing ahead
B. A 90-foot towboat tied to the pier D. A 400 GT towboat anchored
54. 4542 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Required D
Which vessel is NOT required to have a radiotelephone?
A. A 34-foot vessel engaged in towing or hire C. A vessel of 100 GT carrying 50 passengers
B. A dredge operating in a channel
D. A 12-meter private yacht
55. 4860 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Required D
You are piloting a vessel, which is required to have a radiotelephone, on the navigable waters of the United States. You must _____.
A. maintain a listening watch and communicate in English
B. use the bridge-to-bridge VHF-FM designated frequency only to exchange navigational information or necessary tests
C. have on board an operator who holds a restricted radiotelephone operator permit or higher license, as well as a FCC ship station license
D. All of the above
56. 2925 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Use D
The radiotelephone required by the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" is for the exclusive use of _____.
A. the Master or person in charge of the vessel C. a person on board to pilot the vessel
B. a person designated by the Master D. All of the above
57. 4465 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Use B
Which statement is TRUE concerning radiotelephones on board towing vessels?
A. There cannot be a radiotelephone located anywhere except in the wheelhouse.
B. The officer in charge of the wheelhouse is considered to have the radiotelephone watch.
C. Only distress messages may be transmitted over channel 13.
D. Only the Master of the vessel is allowed to speak over the radiotelephone.
58. 479 Ref: GMDSS LB, Radiotelephone, Violation A
A violation of the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" may result in a _____.
A. civil penalty of \$650 against the Master or person in charge of a vessel
B. civil penalty of \$1,000 against the vessel itself
C. suspension and/or revocation of an operator's FCC license
D. All of the above
59. 3467 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 6 B
VHF Channel 6 is used exclusively for what kind of communications?
A. Radio checks and time checks
B. Inter-vessel safety and search and rescue
C. Working with helicopters
D. Radio direction finding

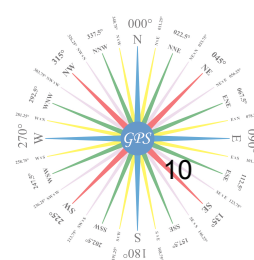


60. 866 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 13 D
Channel 13 (156.65 MHz), the designated bridge-to-bridge channel, may NOT be used to _____.
A. exchange navigational information between vessels
B. exchange navigational information between a vessel and a shore station
C. conduct necessary tests
D. exchange operating schedules with company dispatcher
61. 867 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 13 C
Channel 13 is primarily used for ship to ship communication. Channel 13 is also authorized for _____.
A. coast to aircraft operational communications
B. aircraft to ship operational communications
C. lock & bridge communications
D. aircraft to ship navigational communications
62. 3305 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 13 C
The VHF radiotelephone frequency designated to be used only to transmit or receive information pertaining to the safe navigation of a vessel is _____.
A. 156.8 MHz (channel 16) C. 156.65 MHz (channel 13)
B. 156.7 MHz (channel 14) D. 156.6 MHz (channel 12)
63. 3401 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 13 B
Under the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act" the frequency for bridge-to-bridge communications is 156.65 MHz or channel _____.
A. 12 C. 14
B. 13 D. 16
64. 3541 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 13 B
What frequency has the FCC designated for the use of bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone communications?
A. 156.275 MHz channel 65 C. 157.000 MHz channel 28
B. 156.650 MHz channel 13 D. 157.000 MHz channel 20
65. 1662 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 16 B
Marine Operators, when calling a ship on VHF-FM radiotelephone, normally call on channel _____.
A. 13 C. 19
B. 16 D. 23
66. 2819 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 16 B
The national distress, safety, and calling frequency is channel _____.
A. 13 C. 18
B. 16 D. 22
67. 3304 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 16 A
The VHF radiotelephone calling/safety/distress frequency is _____.
A. 156.8 MHz (channel 16) C. 156.65 MHz (channel 13)
B. 156.7 MHz (channel 14) D. 156.6 MHz (channel 12)
68. 4192 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, 16 C
Which channel is designated as the VHF follow-on communications channel and is required in all portable survival craft equipment?
A. Channel 6
B. Channel 13
C. Channel 16
D. Channel 70

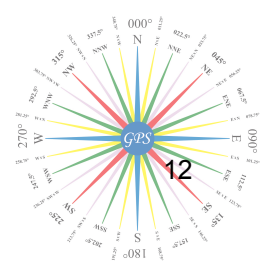


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78. 4045 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, DSC B
When sending a DSC call, the vessel's _____.
A. position will automatically be sent
B. position will automatically be sent if the vessel is sending a "Distress Hot Key" alert
C. MMSI will indicate its ocean region
D. None of the above
79. 4175 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, DSC B
Which action should you take after sending a false Distress alert on VHF?
A. Send a DSC cancellation message on Ch-70.
B. Make a voice announcement to cancel the alert on Ch-16.
C. Make a voice announcement to cancel the alert on Ch-13.
D. Make a voice announcement to cancel the alert on Ch-22A.
80. 3480 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, FCC D
What agency issues the Ship Station license for the VHF marine radio on a mobile offshore drilling unit?
A. U.S. Coast Guard C. Federal Broadcast Authority
B. Department of Transportation D. Federal Communications Commission
81. 4931 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, FCC A
You cannot operate a VHF or SSB radiotelephone aboard a rig unless that station is licensed by the _____.
A. Federal Communications Commission C. Minerals Management Service
B. U.S. Coast Guard D. Department of Energy
82. 27 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Intership B
A call between any two ship stations on an intership working frequency shall have a maximum duration of _____.
A. 2 minutes C. 4 minutes
B. 3 minutes D. 5 minutes
83. 3755 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, MAYDAY C
What is the spoken emergency signal for a distress signal over a VHF radio?
A. Red Alert C. Mayday
B. Security D. Pan
84. 2 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, PAN PAN D
"PAN-PAN" repeated three times over the radiotelephone indicates which type of message will follow?
A. Distress C. All clear
B. Safety D. Urgency
85. 3754 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, PAN PAN D
What is the spoken emergency signal for a "man overboard" on the VHF radio?
A. Man Overboard C. Mayday
B. Security D. Pan-Pan
86. 4386 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, PAN PAN B
Which spoken emergency signal would you use to call a boat to come assist a man overboard?
A. Distress signal C. Safety signal
B. Urgency signal D. None of the above
87. 4923 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, PAN PAN B
You are using VHF channel 16 (156.8 MHz) or 2182 kHz. You need help but are not in danger. You should use the urgent signal _____.
A. "ASSISTANCE NEEDED" C. "MAYDAY"
B. "PAN-PAN" D. "SECURITE"



96. 4013 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Power A
When making VHF radio calls to nearby stations, what level of transmitting power should you use?
A. Low power
B. Medium power
C. High power
D. Extra high power
97. 2634 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Range A
The height of a VHF radio antenna is more important than the power output wattage of the radio because _____.
A. VHF communications are basically "line of sight"
B. the air is more dense the higher you go
C. salt water is a poor conductor of sound
D. sea water absorbs the radiated energy
98. 3605 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Range, A
What is the average range of vessel-to-vessel VHF-FM radio communications?
A. 15 to 20 miles C. 90 to 120 miles
B. 60 to 90 miles D. 120 to 150 miles
99. 3636 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Range A
What is the expected range of a VHF radio transmission from a vessel to a shore station?
A. About 20 miles C. 100 - 150 miles
B. 50 - 100 miles D. 150 - 200 miles
100. 55 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Security D
A Coast Guard radiotelephone message about an aid to navigation that is off station is preceded by the word _____.
A. "PAN-PAN"
B. "MAYDAY"
C. "SOS"
D. "SECURITY"
101. 1667 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Security C
Messages concerning weather conditions transmitted by radiotelephone are preceded by _____.
A. MAYDAY
B. PAN-PAN
C. SECURITE
D. SOS
102. 649 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Simplex A
All VHF marine band radios operate in the simplex mode, which means that _____.
A. only one person may talk at a time
B. only two persons may talk at the same time
C. the radio only transmits
D. the radio only receives
103. 2931 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Squelch A
The reception of weak radio signals may be improved by "opening up" the squelch control. What is the normal setting of the squelch control?
A. Just past the point where background noise is cut off
B. Completely closed with the volume at the highest level
C. Completely open with the volume at the lowest level
D. None of the above



104. 4265 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Squelch C
Which GMDSS control selection may result in limited receiving range?
A. Setting the squelch control to its minimum level
B. The power switch is set to the "high" output position resulting in receiver over loading
C. Setting the squelch control to its maximum level
D. Setting the channel selection switch midway between channels 6 and 16
105. 4807 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Telephone D
You are making a telephone call ship-to-shore using the VHF-FM service. You can tell that the working channel is busy if you hear _____.
A. speech
B. signaling tones
C. a busy signal
D. All of the above
106. 4808 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Telephone A
You are making ship-to-shore telephone calls on VHF. You should use the _____.
A. VHF-FM service
B. coastal harbor service
C. high seas service
D. emergency broadcast service
107. 4811 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, The Call C
You are monitoring VHF Channel 16 when you receive a call to your vessel, TEXAS PRIDE. What is the proper way to answer this call?
A. "This is TEXAS PRIDE. Pick a channel."
B. "This is TEXAS PRIDE on Channel 16. Come back."
C. "This is TEXAS PRIDE, WSR 1234, reply Channel 10."
D. "Please stand by. We're busy right now."
108. 4995 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Time B
You have just tried calling another vessel on the VHF and they have not replied. How long should you wait before calling that station again?
A. One minute
B. Two minutes
C. Five minutes
D. Seven minutes
109. 2207 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Weather C
The Coast Guard broadcasts routine weather reports on channel _____.
A. 13
B. 9A
C. 22A
D. 44
110. 1376 Ref: GMDSS LB, VHF, Working D
If you know that the vessel you are about to call on the VHF radio maintains a radio watch on both the working and the calling frequencies, which frequency should you call on?
A. Calling frequency
B. Distress frequency
C. Urgency frequency
D. Working frequency

