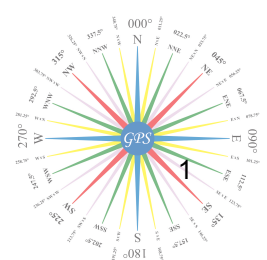
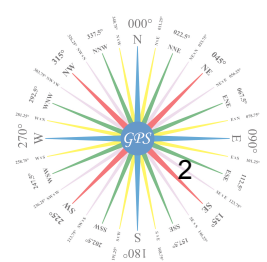


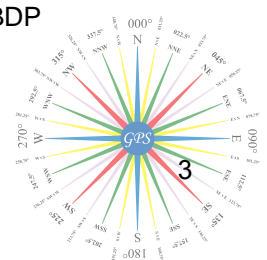
1. 3573 Ref: GMDSS System, CES B
What is meant by "CES"?
A. Coast Earth Satellite
B. Coast Earth Station
C. Central Equatorial Station
D. Coastal Equivalent Station
2. 1175 Ref: GMDSS System, Coast Station, Call Sign B
How does a coast radio station communicating by HF radio normally identify itself?
A. By its subscriber number
B. By its call sign
C. By its MMSI
D. By its MID
3. 1230 Ref: GMDSS System, Coast Station, Traffic B
How often does a coast radio station that regularly broadcasts traffic lists transmit the list?
A. As often as is deemed necessary to effect delivery
B. No less often than every four hours
C. Only on an as-needed basis
D. Once per 24-hour period
4. 4918 Ref: GMDSS System, Distress, Acknowledge A
You are underway in mid-ocean, when you hear a distress message over the VHF radio. The position of the sender is 20 miles away. What action should you take?
A. Immediately acknowledge receipt of the distress message.
B. Defer acknowledgment for a short interval so that a coast station may acknowledge receipt.
C. Do not acknowledge receipt until other ships nearer to the distress have acknowledged.
D. Do not acknowledge because you are too far away to take action.
5. 4262 Ref: GMDSS System, Distress, Alerting D
Which frequencies and modes are allocated for distress alerting in GMDSS?
A. 406 MHz via EPIRB
B. 1626.5-1645.5 MHz via INMARSAT
C. Channel 70 DSC plus six (6) MF/HF DSC frequencies
D. All of the above
6. 4917 Ref: GMDSS System, Distress, Relay C
You are underway in mid-ocean when you hear a distress message. The position of the sender is 150 miles away. No other vessel has acknowledged the distress. Your maximum speed is 5 knots and due to the seriousness of the distress, you cannot arrive on scene to provide effective assistance. What action should you take?
A. Do not acknowledge the distress message.
B. Send an urgency message about the distress.
C. Use the signal MAYDAY RELAY and transmit the distress message.
D. Transmit a message as though your vessel was in distress.
7. 4187 Ref: GMDSS System, NAVTEX, MSI D
Which categories of NAVTEX messages may not be selectively rejected through receiver programming?
A. Navigational warnings
B. Weather warnings
C. SAR information
D. All of the above
8. 4188 Ref: GMDSS System, NAVTEX, MSI A
Which category of NAVTEX messages may be rejected in some receivers, BUT SHOULD NOT?
A. Category L navigational warnings
B. Category A navigational warnings
C. SAR and distress alert information
D. Weather warnings



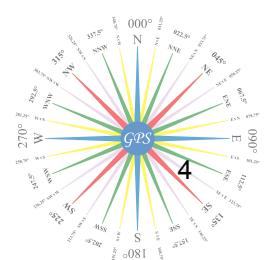
9. 909 Ref: GMDSS System, NAVTEX, MSI A
Define the acronym MSI.
A. Maritime Safety Information C. Maritime Satellite Indicator
B. Maritime Shipping Index D. Mariner Safety Intelligence
10. 3345 Ref: GMDSS System, NAVTEX, MSI D
To ensure receipt of all relevant MSI, a NAVTEX receiver should be turned on at least how many hours prior to departure from port?
A. 10 C. 6
B. 8 D. 4
11. 3721 Ref: GMDSS System, NAVTEX, MSI C
What is the primary equipment for receiving MSI?
A. SART C. NAVTEX
B. EPIRB D. INMARSAT-B
12. 4190 Ref: GMDSS System, On-Scene, Comms D
Which channel has been designated for on-scene communications in GMDSS?
A. 24 C. 70
B. 2187.5 D. 16 and 2174.5
13. 3828 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, CFR D
What should the GMDSS radio operator consult to review the proper procedures to be followed in distress situations under GMDSS?
A. IMO recommendations
B. The manufacturers instruction manuals
C. Part 90 of the FCC Rules and Regulations
D. Part 80, Subpart W of the FCC Rules and Regulations
14. 4146 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, CFR D
Where can GMDSS regulations pertaining specifically to U.S.-flag vessels be found?
A. These are located in CCIR #476.
B. These are located in FCC Part 83.
C. These are published only by the U.S. Coast Guard.
D. These are located in 47 CFR Part 80.
15. 4211 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, CFR D
Which documents are required by Part 80 of the FCC Rules for vessels on international voyages (other than the Great Lakes)?
A. Appropriate Safety Convention Certificate
B. International list of ship call signs (ITU List VI)
C. List of Radio determination and Special Service Stations (ITU List VI)
D. All of the above
16. 3606 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Definition, D
What is the basic concept of GMDSS?
A. Search and rescue authorities ashore can be alerted to a distress situation.
B. Shipping in the immediate vicinity of a ship in distress will be rapidly alerted.
C. Shoreside authorities and vessels can assist in a coordinated SAR operation with minimum delay.
D. All of the above
17. 4309 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Definition D
Which message categories cannot be disabled by the GMDSS Radio Operator?
A. Navigational warnings C. Search and Rescue information
B. Meteorological warnings D. All of the above



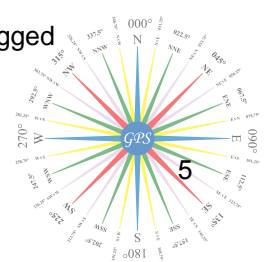
18. 1181 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Distress C
How is a distress message normally initiated through INMARSAT?
A. All INMARSAT units have a dedicated key that can be pressed for immediate action.
B. By adding the word "DISTRESS" in the first line of the message's preamble
C. Certain INMARSAT units have a dedicated key that can be pressed for immediate action, while other systems provide menu-driven features.
D. By transmitting the distress message on the U.S. Coast Guard's dedicated monitoring channel.
19. 3704 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Distress B
What is the most appropriate action for a GMDSS Radio Operator to take in a distress situation where immediate help is needed, but the vessel is not sinking nor needs to be abandoned?
A. Switch off EPIRB and SART manually.
B. Transmit Distress call by MF/HF, VHF or INMARSAT.
C. Notify the RCC (Rescue Coordination Center) through VHF FM on Channel 13.
D. Transmit Distress call by activating the radiotelegraph automatic alarm signal.
20. 3779 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Distress B
What is usually the first step for a GMDSS Radio Operator to take when initiating a distress priority message via INMARSAT?
A. Dialing the correct code on the telephone remote unit
B. Pressing a "Distress Key" on the equipment
C. Contacting the CES operator and announcing a distress condition is in existence
D. Contacting the CES operator using the radiotelephone distress procedure "Mayday"...etc.
21. 4173 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Distress D
Which action should be taken on receipt of a GMDSS Distress alert?
A. Read the display screen and/or printout.
B. Silence the alarm.
C. Listen for any follow up voice/TELEX transmission on the appropriate frequency.
D. All of the above
22. 4420 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Distress Comms A
Which statement concerning GMDSS distress alerts is TRUE?
A. Information contained in a distress alert includes the name and position of the distressed vessel, and may include additional information such as the nature of the situation and what kind of assistance that may be required.
B. Distress alerts may be used to alert other vessels, including those in port, of existing navigational hazards.
C. Distress alerts may be used to alert other vessels, including those in port, of existing weather warnings.
D. A vessel in the vicinity of a distress situation may leave the area without notifying the RCC that is overseeing the operation.
23. 4502 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, EGC B
Which system may be useful for messages, such as local storm warnings or a shore-to-ship distress alert, for which it is inappropriate to alert all ships in the satellite coverage area?
A. NAVTEX B. EGC C. AMVER D. DSC
24. 4501 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, HF SITOR A
Which system is most likely to be subject to fading or static interference?
A. HF SITOR C. Digital Selective Calling on channel 70
B. INMARSAT D. VHF ARQ
25. 4498 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, INMARSAT B
Which system is least likely to be affected by atmospheric disturbances?
A. NAVTEX B. INMARSAT C. MF NBDP D. HF NBDP



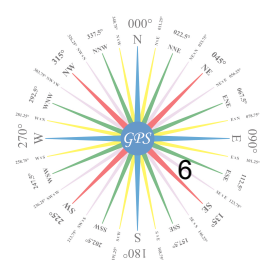
26. 4499 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, INMARSAT B
Which system is least likely to be subject to fading or static interference?
A. HF SITOR C. Digital Selective Calling on channel 70
B. INMARSAT D. VHF ARQ
27. 4503 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, INMARSAT B
Which system provides maximum communications range?
A. MF SITOR C. Digital Selective Calling on 8414.5KHz
B. INMARSAT D. VHF ARQ
28. 3610 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, INMARSAT-B, A
What is the best method to overcome the effects of shadowing when attempting to place an INMARSAT-B call?
A. A small course change should work.
B. Select a CES that serves the INMARSAT satellite that will handle the call.
C. Installing a shadow correction filter will compensate in fringe areas.
D. Turning on compensators will work in all but extreme cases of shadowing.
29. 937 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Inspection D
During an annual FCC inspection _____.
A. all required documents and publications may have to be produced
B. licensed GMDSS radio operators may be required to demonstrate equipment competencies
C. all required equipment must be fully operational
D. All of the above
30. 1232 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Inspection B
How often must a compulsory vessel's GMDSS radio station be inspected?
A. Annually, by the U.S. Coast Guard
B. Annually, by the FCC or designated authority
C. Annually, by the FCC, and every six months if the vessel sails outside of the Sea Areas A1 and A2
D. The FCC's annual inspection may be waived if, and only if, monthly inspections are performed by the vessel's onboard GMDSS Radio Maintainer.
31. 3802 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Inspection B
What periodic inspection is required in order to remain in compliance with the regulations regarding GMDSS ship radio station inspections?
A. U.S. Coast Guard annual inspection
B. An inspection at least once every 12 months by the FCC or a holder of a GMDSS Maintainers license
C. FCC inspection every five years
D. Periodic inspections not required if on board maintainers perform routine preventive maintenance
32. 1186 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs D
How long must GMDSS Radio Logs be retained by the licensee when they relate to a distress situation or disaster?
A. 6 months C. 2 years
B. 1 year D. 3 years
33. 1187 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs A
How long must GMDSS Radio Logs be retained onboard the ship in original form?
A. 30 days C. 6 months
B. 3 months D. 1 year
34. 1188 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs D
How long must the GMDSS radio log be retained on board before sending it to the shoreside licensee?
A. At least two years after the last entry C. At least 90 days after the last entry
B. At least one year after the last entry D. At least 30 days after the last entry



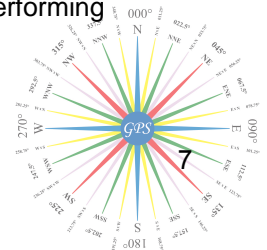
35. 1377 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs C
If you log a distress message, it must include the _____.
A. sea state C. time of its occurrence
B. names of witnesses D. wind direction and velocity
36. 1994 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs B
Radio station logs involving communications during a disaster shall be kept by the station licensee for at least _____.
A. 4 years from date of entry C. 2 years from date of entry
B. 3 years from date of entry D. 1 year from date of entry
37. 4149 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs B
Where is the GMDSS Radio Logbook kept aboard ship?
A. Attached to the Deck Logbook C. In the Chief Mate's office
B. At the principal radio operating location D. In the Master's office
38. 4160 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs C
Where should the GMDSS radio log be kept on board ship?
A. In the Captain's office C. At the GMDSS operating position
B. In the sea cabin D. Anywhere on board the vessel
39. 4422 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs C
Which statement concerning GMDSS Radio Operator requirements is FALSE?
A. Each compulsory vessel must carry at least two licensed GMDSS Radio Operators at all times while at sea.
B. Each compulsory vessel must carry at least two licensed GMDSS Radio Operators at all times while at sea and may elect to carry a GMDSS Radio Maintainer as well.
C. Communications involving safety of life at sea do not have to be logged as long as the compulsory vessel was not involved in such communications.
D. While at sea, adjustments to, and the maintaining of, GMDSS equipment may be performed by the GMDSS Radio Operator as long as the work is supervised by an onboard licensed GMDSS Radio Maintainer.
40. 4423 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs C
Which statement concerning GMDSS Radio Operator requirements is FALSE?
A. Each compulsory vessel must carry at least two licensed GMDSS Radio Operators at all times while at sea.
B. Each compulsory vessel must carry at least two licensed Radio Operators at all times while at sea and may elect to carry a GMDSS Radio Maintainer as well.
C. Communications involving safety of life at sea do not have to be logged as long as the compulsory vessel was not involved in such communications.
D. While at sea, adjustments to, and the maintaining of, GMDSS equipment may be performed by the GMDSS Radio operator as long as the work is supervised by an onboard licensed GMDSS Radio Maintainer.
41. 4485 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs C
Which statement is TRUE?
A. GMDSS radio logs are required to contain entries pertaining to all incidents connected to radio communication service which appear to be of importance to the safety of life at sea.
B. All distress communications must be entered in the GMDSS radio log.
C. Both of the above
D. None of the above
42. 4488 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Logs B
Which statement pertaining to log keeping is TRUE?
A. Entries relating to pre-voyage, pre-departure and daily tests are required
B. Both A and C
C. All Distress, Urgent and Safety communications that affect the station's own ship must be logged
D. Routine daily MF-HF and INMARSAT-C transmissions do not have to be logged



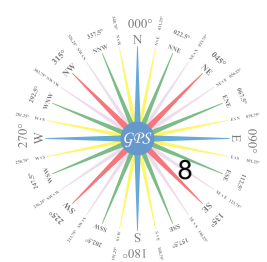
43. 3697 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Maintenance C
What is the minimum permit or license requirement of a GMDSS Radio Maintainer?
A. Holding the Marine Radio Operator Permit is a pre-requisite before the GMDSS Maintainer Endorsement can be obtained
B. Holding a valid GMDSS Radio Operator license is sufficient
C. Holding the GMDSS Radio Maintainer license is sufficient
D. Holding the GMDSS Radio Operator license for at least one year is a prerequisite to holding the GMDSS Radio Maintainer license
44. 4421 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Maintenance C
Which statement concerning GMDSS maintenance requirements is FALSE?
A. Compulsory vessels sailing in Sea Areas A1 and A2 must provide any one of the three maintenance options which are duplication of equipment, shore-based or at-sea maintenance capability.
B. Compulsory vessels sailing in Sea Areas A3 and A4 must provide any two of the three maintenance options which are duplication of equipment, shore-based or at-sea maintenance capability.
C. If shore-based maintenance is used, maintenance services do not have to be completed or performance verified unless the vessel will be sailing to a non-US port.
D. Equipment warranties do not satisfy GMDSS maintenance requirements.
45. 4428 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Maintenance C
Which statement concerning maintenance requirements is FALSE?
A. Compulsory vessels sailing in Sea Areas A1 and A2 must provide any one of the three maintenance options which are duplication of equipment, shore based or at-sea maintenance capability.
B. Compulsory vessels sailing in Areas A3 and A4 must provide any two of the three maintenance options which are duplication of equipment, shore based or at-sea maintenance capability.
C. If shore-based maintenance is used, maintenance services do not have to be completed or performance verified unless the vessel will be sailing to a non-US port.
D. Equipment warranties do not satisfy GMDSS maintenance requirements.
46. 4438 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Maintenance D
Which statement is generally correct regarding the maintenance requirements for ships under GMDSS?
A. Redundancy of functions of certain equipment will partially meet this requirement.
B. On-board maintenance provided by a person holding a GMDSS maintainer's license will partially meet the requirements.
C. Shoreside maintenance and scheduled tests and inspections will partially meet this requirement.
D. All of the above
47. 4500 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, MF/HF A
Which system is most likely to be affected by atmospheric disturbances?
A. MF/HF radiotelephony
B. VHF DSC
C. INMARSAT
D. SafetyNET
48. 4191 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, On-Scene D
Which channel has been designated for on-scene communications in GMDSS?
A. 24
B. 2187.5
C. 70
D. 16 and 2174.5
49. 1983 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Operation D
Proper GMDSS watchkeeping includes _____.
A. monitoring all required frequencies in the proper mode
B. reading all displays and/or printouts after silencing an alarm
C. notifying the Master of any distress alerts
D. All of the above



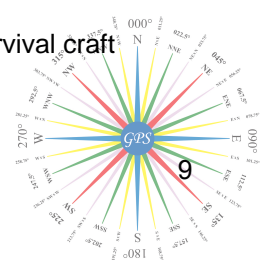
50. 1984 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Operation D
 Proper GMDSS watchkeeping includes _____.
 A. understanding the GMDSS console's normal operational indicators
 B. maintaining a proper GMDSS radio station log
 C. responding to and comprehending alarms
 D. All of the above
51. 3815 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Operation B
 What publication/s should a GMDSS Operator consult regarding the proper set-up and operation of vessel equipment?
 A. ITU Publications
 B. The manufacturers instruction manuals
 C. Part 90 of the FCC Rules and Regulations
 D. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Part 80, Subpart W
52. 4367 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Operation B
 Which references should the GMDSS radio operator consult for information on the proper operation of the equipment?
 A. ITU list of Equipment Operations
 B. The manufacturer's operating manuals
 C. 47 CFR Part 80
 D. Information available through SafetyNET channels
53. 4486 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Operation D
 Which statement is TRUE?
 A. Key letters or abbreviations may not be used in GMDSS radio logbooks under any circumstance.
 B. Urgency communications do not need to be entered in the GMDSS radio log.
 C. Both of the above
 D. None of the above
54. 3681 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Operator C
 What is the minimum license requirement of a GMDSS Radio Operator?
 A. Holding the Marine Radio Operator Permit is a pre-requisite before the GMDSS Radio Operator Endorsement can be obtained.
 B. Holding the General Radiotelephone Operator License with RADAR endorsement is sufficient.
 C. Holding a valid GMDSS Radio Operator License is sufficient.
 D. Holding either the General Radiotelephone Operator License or the First or Second Class Radiotelegraph License with GMDSS Radio Maintainer's Endorsement is sufficient.
55. 4307 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Operator B
 Which maintenance functions can a GMDSS Radio Operator perform?
 A. The Operator can make fine internal adjustments to the transmitter as long as the output power does not change by more than one percent.
 B. The Operator is responsible for ensuring that INMARSAT antennas are free of built-up soot and clear of obstacles.
 C. All levels of maintenance must be performed by a licensed GMDSS Radio Maintainer.
 D. The Operator may install an EPROM in order to ensure that the equipment continues to operate within legal constraints.
56. 1092 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Port C
 For GMDSS, when may a compulsory vessel not be allowed to leave port?
 A. When the vessel is in an overloaded condition
 B. When the vessel has arranged for both duplication of equipment AND shore-based maintenance
 C. When the vessel has replaced a required piece of GMDSS-related equipment but its performance has not been verified or logged
 D. When the vessel is carrying only two licensed GMDSS Radio Operators and is capable of performing all required functions



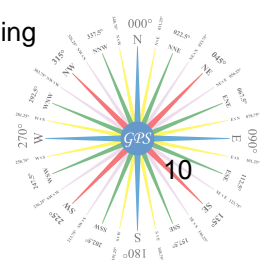
57. 3484 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Port A
What are the conditions, under GMDSS, whereby a ship is NOT allowed to depart from any port?
A. The vessel is not capable of performing all required distress and safety functions.
B. The vessel is carrying more than the required number of qualified GMDSS radio operators.
C. The vessel has a temporary waiver of its radio license and Safety Certificate.
D. The vessel is not carrying a GMDSS radio maintainer, but has provided for shoreside maintenance plus duplication of equipment if required.
58. 4429 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Power Supply B
Which statement concerning reserve sources of energy for GMDSS is FALSE?
A. While the ship is at sea, there must be available at all times a supply of electrical energy sufficient to operate the radio installations and to charge any batteries used as part of a reserve source of energy.
B. Both the VHF and MF/HF installations must be simultaneously supplied.
C. A means of ensuring a continuous supply of electrical power must be provided to all GMDSS equipment that could be affected by an interruption in power.
D. If a uninterrupted power supply or equivalent is used to supply power to the ship's GPS receiver or other source of positional information, a means must be provided to ensure the continuous supply of the information in the event of a failure to the ship's main or emergency source of power.
59. 4418 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Radiation B
Which statement concerning exposure to microwave signal radiation is TRUE?
A. There is minimal hazard potential as long as the Operator notifies other system users aboard the vessel that the potential exists.
B. The INMARSAT-B ray dome normally prevents nearby persons from being able to determine the direction of the internal antenna.
C. There is equally significant hazard potential from all INMARSAT antenna systems.
D. FCC type acceptance regulations require that radiated power be kept to a minimum so as to prevent hazard potential.
60. 4419 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Radiation B
Which statement concerning exposure to radiation is TRUE?
A. The INMARSAT unit's ray dome filters out potentially dangerous UV rays.
B. Certain INMARSAT systems will automatically transmit when called and can expose an individual to harmful radiation.
C. INMARSAT-A and B antennas are safe because they are omnidirectional.
D. An INMARSAT-C antenna must be carefully avoided because it focuses the transmitter's signal into a fine beam of energy.
61. 1923 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Required C
On which vessels is GMDSS required?
A. All vessels capable of international voyages
B. Vessels operating outside of the range of VHF coastal radio stations
C. SOLAS Convention ships of 300 gross tonnage or more.
D. Coastal vessels of less than 300 gross tons
62. 3501 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Required D
What are the vessel equipment and personnel requirements for GMDSS?
A. Two licensed GMDSS radio operators
B. Equipment carriage requirements
C. Distress alerting and response
D. All of the above
63. 3548 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Required D
What is a functional or carriage requirement for compulsory vessels?
A. A compulsory vessel must carry at least two FCC licensed GMDSS Radio Operators.
B. A compulsory vessel must satisfy certain equipment carriage requirements that are determined by where the vessel sails.
C. A compulsory vessel must be able to transmit and respond to Distress alerts.
D. All of the above



64. 4196 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Required B
Which communications functions must all vessels be capable of performing under GMDSS as defined by the International Maritime Organization?
A. Radio direction finding
B. Distress alerting to and from vessels, search and rescue coordination, on-scene communications, signals for locating, Maritime Safety Information, general and bridge-to-bridge communications.
C. Communications in each of the operational ocean areas
D. All communications possible within the International Safety-NET service
65. 4210 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Required D
Which documents are required by GMDSS for vessels on international voyages (other than the Great Lakes)?
A. A copy of the IMO master plan of shore-based facilities
B. Station logs
C. 47 CFR Part 80 FCC Rules and Regulations
D. All of the above
66. 1578 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Sea Area B
In which Sea Area must a compulsory vessel carry either INMARSAT or HF SITOR equipment?
A. This equipment must be carried at all times at sea regardless of where the vessel will be operating.
B. This equipment partially satisfies the carriage requirement for vessels operating in Sea Area A3.
C. This equipment satisfies in full the carriage requirement for vessels operating in Sea Area A2.
D. HF SITOR equipment partially satisfies the carriage requirement for vessels operating in Sea Area A3, but INMARSAT equipment must be carried to satisfy the requirement when the vessel is in Sea Area A4.
67. 773 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Testing B
At sea, all required GMDSS equipment (other than survival craft equipment) must be proven operational by _____.
A. daily testing
B. either A or C
C. operational use of the equipment
D. testing at least every 48 hours
68. 2165 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Testing B
The best way to test the INMARSAT-C terminal is to _____.
A. send a message to a shore terminal and wait for confirmation
B. compose and send a brief message to your own INMARSAT-C terminal
C. send a message to another ship terminal
D. see if the send light flashes, then proper operation has been confirmed
69. 1093 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Vessel B
For GMDSS, which statement concerning a compulsory vessel is FALSE?
A. A conditional or partial exemption may be granted, in exceptional circumstances, for a single voyage outside the sea area for which the vessel is equipped.
B. Once a compulsory vessel's GMDSS station has been fitted and inspected, the station must be inspected only once every five years.
C. All passenger vessels regardless of size and all cargo vessels that are 300 Gross Tons or larger must comply.
D. Compulsory vessels must carry at least two licensed GMDSS Radio Operators for Distress and Safety radio-communications purpose.
70. 1094 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Vessel C
For GMDSS, which statement concerning compulsory vessels is TRUE?
A. Vessels over 500 gross tons must carry at least three licensed GMDSS Radio Operators.
B. Passenger vessels between 300-500 gross tons need to carry only one licensed GMDSS Radio Operator, but passenger vessels larger than 500 must carry two licensed Operators.
C. Vessels larger than 500 gross tons must carry certain additional GMDSS equipment than what a vessel between 300-500 gross tons must carry.
D. Vessels between 300-500 gross tons need to carry no more than one EPIRB, SART and survival craft transceiver, but vessels larger than 500 gross tons must carry two of each unit.



71. 3549 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, Vessel D
What is a GMDSS functional or carriage requirement for compulsory vessels?
A. A compulsory vessel must carry at least two (2) licensed GMDSS operators
B. A compulsory vessel must satisfy certain equipment carriage requirements that are determined by where the vessel sails.
C. A compulsory vessel must be able to transmit and respond to Distress alerts.
D. All of the above
72. 4497 Ref: GMDSS System, Radio Station, VHF DSC C
Which system has the least effective radius of operation?
A. HF SITOR C. VHF DSC
B. MF NBDP D. NAVTEX
73. 1179 Ref: GMDSS System, RCC, Distress Comms A
How is "radio silence" imposed?
A. By the Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) controlling the distress communications on that frequency or channel
B. By the Coast Earth Station (CES) controlling the distress communications on that frequency or channel
C. By the Public Correspondence Station (PCS), controlling the distress communications on that frequency or channel
D. By the High Seas Service (HSS) controlling the distress communications on that frequency or channel.
74. 4681 Ref: GMDSS System, RCC, Distress Comms A
Who is responsible for transmitting a message stating that distress communications have ceased?
A. The Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) controlling the distress communications
B. The vessel providing the initial communications with the distressed vessel
C. The Coast Radio Station (CRS) that was first contacted concerning the distress situation
D. No formal message must be transmitted as long as no distress-related communications have occurred after reasonable time.
75. 1180 Ref: GMDSS System, RCC, Silence A
How is "radio silence" imposed?
A. By the On Scene Coordinator (OSC)
B. By the Coast Earth Station (CES) controlling the Distress communications on that frequency
C. It is imposed by the Public Correspondence Station (PCS) controlling the distress communications on that frequency or channel
D. It is imposed by the High Seas Service (HSS) controlling the distress communications on that frequency or channel
76. 3575 Ref: GMDSS System, RCC, Silence A
What is meant by the term "radio silence"?
A. Stations not directly involved with the ongoing Distress communications may not transmit on the distress frequency or channel
B. Stations remaining off the air to safeguard proprietary information
C. Two three-minute silent periods, at 15 and 45 minutes after the hour, that provide a transmitting "window" for distressed vessels to transmit distress alerts using J3E
D. Communications on a distress frequency or channel is banned for 24 hours following the cessation of the distress traffic
77. 3643 Ref: GMDSS System, RCC, Silence D
What is the fundamental purpose for imposing radio silence?
A. To ensure that interference to proprietary communications is minimized
B. To ensure that only voice communications can be effected on the distress frequency or channel
C. To ensure that a distressed vessel will have a "window" twice each hour for transmitting routine messages
D. To ensure that interference on a particular frequency or channel to communications concerning emergency traffic is minimized



78. 3929 Ref: GMDSS System, RCC, Silence C
When can routine communications be resumed when radio silence has been imposed?
A. After determining that the frequency or channel appears to be no longer in use
B. After determining that geographic distance from the distress situation will prohibit any other signal from interfering with emergency communications
C. Routine communications can resume after the Rescue Coordination Center transmits a message on the frequency or channel being used for emergency communications stating that such traffic has concluded.
D. If, in the Master's opinion, communications on that frequency will interfere with emergency communications
79. 1663 Ref: GMDSS System, Safety NET, MSI B
Marine Safety Information is promulgated via satellite through which system?
A. AMVER C. NAVTEX
B. SafetyNET D. INMARSAT-M SES
80. 3609 Ref: GMDSS System, Safety NET, MSI C
What is the best instrument for establishing a safe working area before welding in a confined space?
A. An oxygen indicator
B. A combustible gas indicator
C. A combination combustible gas and oxygen indicator
D. A flame safety lamp
81. 4300 Ref: GMDSS System, Safety NET, MSI A
Which kind(s) of broadcasts are available through Safety NET?
A. MSI and messages to pre-defined groups of subscribers
B. MSI and vessel traffic lists
C. Hourly NOAA weather broadcasts from the NWS
D. Coastal weather broadcasts
82. 4369 Ref: GMDSS System, Safety NET, MSI B
Which satellite system promulgated Maritime Safety Information?
A. AMVER C. NAVTEX
B. SafetyNET D. INMARSAT-M SES
83. 1411 Ref: GMDSS System, SSB, 2182 C
If your rig is equipped with a SSB radio, what frequency would you use to initiate a distress call?
A. 1982 kHz C. 2182 kHz
B. 2082 kHz D. 2282 kHz
84. 609 Ref: GMDSS System, SSB, 2670 B
After receiving your distress call, the U.S.C.G. may ask you to switch to which SSB frequency?
A. 2570 C. 2770
B. 2670 D. 2870
85. 2929 Ref: GMDSS System, SSB B
The range of a SSB transmission is MOST affected by _____.
A. atmospheric noise and radiated power
B. the frequency band selected and time of day or night
C. interference and position of the moon
D. radiated power and nearness to shore
86. 3837 Ref: GMDSS System, SSB D
What time of day would an SSB radio have the longest transmitting range?
A. Daylight before noon C. Daylight after noon
B. At noon D. During darkness

