GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN						
Q. Number	**Question**		**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
		MANOEUVRE AND HANDLE A SHIP				
1	You are berthed with a steady offshore beam wind of 30 knots. This wind suddenly increases to 60 knots. When this happens, the force pushing the vessel off the berth will be		doubled.	tripled.	quadrupled.	quintupled.
2	Your vessel is to turn to port in a narrow canal using one tug (turning the bow to port). In which position and how will you use the tug ? (Your vessel's engine will also be used.)		Make the tug fast on the starboard shoulder and push.	Make the tug fast on the port shoulder and pull.	Make the tug fast aft and pull.	Make the tug fast in centre bow fairlead and pull.
3	You are sailing in shallow water, with 15 % underkeel clearance. Coming full astern from full ahead , how will your course change compared with deep water?		Large change at first then changing slightly.	The heading will change only slightly.	The heading will not change.	The heading will most likely change by a large amount.
4	You are sailing in shallow water, with 15 % underkeel clearance. How will your stopping distance and turning circle change compared with deep water?		Stopping distance shorter & turning circle smaller.	Stopping distance longer & turning circle larger.	Stopping distance & turning circle will remain the same.	Stopping distance same & turning circle larger.
5	When manoeuvring, when will you notice the effect of shallow water?		When your underkeel clearance is 15% or less.	When your underkeel clearance is 10% or less.	When your underkeel clearance is 50% or less.	When your underkeel clearance is 75% or less.
6	You are on a VLCC and are approaching shallow water with an underkeel clearance of 15%. What speed should you have when entering the shallow water and when should you slow down?		Maintain normal sea-speed, no need to slow down.	Reduce to slow or less in due time before entering.	About 10 knots, slow down 15 minutes before entering.	About 6-7 knots, slow down 30 minutes before entering.
7	What shape of hull does a course stable ship usually have?		A long, slim hull.	A short, slim hull.	A long, wide hull.	A short, wide hull.
8	The rudder is hard over, engine full ahead in shallow water. How much rudder lift force remains when the engine is stopped?		About 80%.	About 50%.	About 10%.	About 5%.
9	The rudder is hard over, engine full ahead in deep water. How much rudder lift force remains when the engine is stopped?		About 5%.	About 20%.	About 50%	About 80%.
10	The rudder is in the hard over position, propeller stopped. The ship is turning slowly. What can be done to make her turn faster without increasing forward speed?		Give full astern until the ship has stopped, then full ahead again with the rudder hard over.	Give a kick ahead.	Give slow ahead.	Give half astern.
11	A tug is connected by a line at your bow. Will the bollard pull be the same at any speed? Choose the most complete answer.		Yes, the bollard pull is the same at any speed.	No, when the speed is increasing, the bollard pull is also increasing.	No, when the speed exceeds 5 knots the tug will not be of much help.	No, best use of a tug is made when the ship is going astern.
12	Overshoot is an expression used when talking about a ship's steering ability. How can overshoot be determined?		Do a 360 degrees turning circle.	Do a 540 degrees turning circle.	Do a standing turn.	Do a 20/20 degree zigzag manoeuvre.
13	When a conventional rudder is put hard over it creates a lift force and a drag force. When the ship has to turn, how much lift force remains if the rudder-angle is decreased to 20 degrees from the hard over position?		About 10%.	About 30%.	About 50%.	About 80%.
14	You are in a 360 degrees turn with engine full ahead. If you reduce speed while in the turn, how will the turning diameter change?		The turning diameter will become smaller.	The turning diameter will not change.	The turning diameter will increase.	The change will depend on rudder angle.

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15	What shape of a hull would you say a course unstable ship would have?		A long, slim hull.	A length to beam ratio greater than 5.5.	A length to beam ratio less than 5.5.	A length to beam ratio less than 7.
16	You have made a turning test at full speed in deep water. You are now going to make one with initial speed, slow ahead. Do you think the diameter will differ from that of initial full ahead?		The diameter will be the same whatever initial speed we have when starting the turn.	Yes, it will be much smaller with slow ahead.	Yes, it will be much greater with slow ahead.	Yes, there will be a large difference in the turning diameter between full and slow ahead.
17	At roughly what latitude does the warm air, that has risen from above the equator, start to descend forming a belt of high-pressure circulation?		15°	25°	30°	45°
18	Tropical maritime air is usually:		cold, dry and stable	cold, wet and stable	warm, dry and stable	warm, moist and unstable
19	What level of visibility does 'poor' indicate in a weather forecast?		Between 5 - 8 nautical miles	Between 2 - 5 nautical miles	Between 1000 - 2000 m	Less than 1000 m
20	What is 'ice blink'?		Temporary damage to the eyes caused by looking for too long at ice	A glare on the horizon perhaps indicating ice ahead	The icing up of a vessel's superstructure	Small lumps of ice moving together
21	At what altitude do altostratus clouds generally form?		500 - 2000 m	2000 - 5500 m	4500 - 11000 m	above 11000 m
22	In the Northern Hemisphere, which direction will the wind normally be from just before a cold front arrives?		SW	NW	SE	NE
23	A depression is formed when:		polar continental air meets polar sea air	warm, damp air meets cold, dry air	any two air masses meet	two masses of tropical continental air meet
24	What does 'soon' mean in a weather forecast?		Within 6 hours of the warning being given	Within 6 -12 hours of the warning being given	Within 12 - 16 hours of the warning being given	Within 16 - 24 hours of the warning being given
25	During which month do most tropical storms form in the Northern Hemisphere?		May	August	September	December
26	You observe a strong breeze of 25 knots accompanied by large waves with white foam crests and some spray. What Force on the Beaufort scale would this be rated at?		2	4	5	6
27	What is the minimum sea water temperature necessary for a hurricane to develop?		7°	17°	26°	37°
28	In a weather forecast what wave height is indicated by the term 'moderate sea'?		0.5 - 1.25 m	1.25 - 2.5 m	2.5 - 4 m	4 - 6 m
29	What do tightly spaced isobars indicate?		Strong winds	Light winds	No wind at all	Occasional gusts of wind
30	What wind speeds are likely when a weather forecast predicts an imminent Force 8 gale?		Over 10 knots	Over 14 knots	Over 24 knots	Over 34 knots
31	If you are facing into the wind in the Southern Hemisphere, where would an area of low-pressure lie?		In front of you	Behind you	To your right	To your left
32	What does it mean when the barometer shows air pressure to be falling rapidly?		Bad weather is on the way	Good weather is on the way	Rising seas imminent	Snow may be about to fall

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33	If vessels cut their speed by 50% how much does this reduce any damage caused by collision?		25%	50%	75%	85%
34	In which direction does the Coriolis force deflect winds in the Southern Hemisphere?		To the left	To the right	Clockwise	Anticlockwise
35	The passage of a cold front is often marked by Stratus or Stratocumulus cloud giving way to:		Cirrus	Nimbostratu	Altostratus	Cumulus
36	In certain latitudes icebergs present a considerable hazard to shipping. What proportion of their volume is normally visible?		5%	10%	15%	20%
37	What is the most important way of using air pressure measurements to predict bad weather is coming?		Noticing when the pressure reading hits 1000 mb	Noticing a steady, rapid fall in air pressure	Noticing a steady rise in air pressure	Noticing the air pressure level hasn't changed by more than 1 mb in 24 hours
38	Arctic air is usually:		cold and dry	cold and wet	temperate and wet	freezing and sharp
39	What is normally the air pressure at sea level?		13 mb	103 mb	1013 mb	1310 mb
40	What is an isobar?		A contour line of constant wind speed	A contour line of constant altitude	A contour line of constant air pressure	A contour line of constant visibility
41	Buys Ballot's Law says that if a seafarer faces the wind in the Southern Hemisphere then the area of low pressure will be:		Directly ahead	Directly behind	To the left	To the right
42	What is a growler?		A Canadian term for a hurricane	An instrument for measuring sound distance in fog	An unexpected large wave	A small iceberg
43	At what temperatures can ice start to form on a vessel's superstructure?		2° C	0° C	-2° C	-4° C
44	What distance must visibility be reduced to before water vapour is classed as fog?		500 m	1000 m	1500 m	2 km
45	On a synoptic weather chart, what level of air pressure would be represented by the figure 113?		11.30 mb	113.0 mb	1011.3 mb	1130.0 mb
46	In the Northern Hemisphere, which is the most dangerous part of a storm in relation to the direction in which it is moving?		Its right hand side	Its left hand side	Its eye	Its tail
47	What is the biggest cause of high waves forming?		Depth of sea	Distance from nearest land	Wind	Latitude
48	The frequency of slamming can be more than halved by reducing the ship speed by:		10 - 15 %	15 - 20 %	20 - 25 %	25 - 30 %
49	The breaking of long waves can be triggered by their meeting the Continental Shelf. How deep is the Continental Shelf?		100 metres	200 metres	250 metres	400 metres
50	Which of these is not a meteorological classification of an air mass?		Tropical maritime	Polar continental	Tropical continental	Equatorial maritime
51	After allowing for latitude daytime variation, what sort of fall in air pressure might indicate an approaching storm?		1 mb in one hour	1 mb in three hours	3 mb in three hours	3 mb in 24 hours
52	In which direction do jet streams normally travel?		West to east	East to west	North to south	South to north

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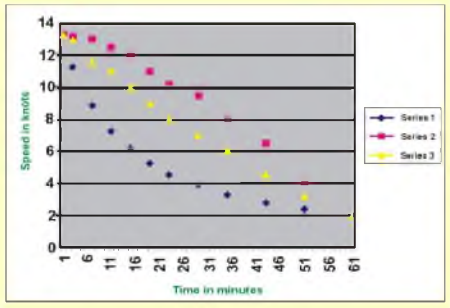
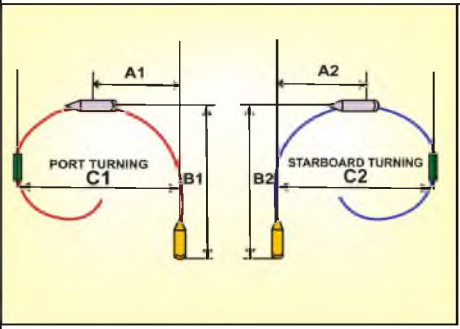
		MANOEUVRE AND HANDLE A SHIP				
53	Most large tankers are moored using wire ropes on winches in order to remain safely moored alongside. If extra mooring lines are required, would a mixture of wires and full-length synthetic fibre ropes be appropriate?		No, because the wires would take most of the strain and the fibre ropes practically none.	Yes, because the extra fibre ropes are easier to handle.	No, because most fibre ropes of the required breaking strain are large and difficult to handle.	Yes, because the fibre ropes are more flexible and complement the wires, adding to the overall effectiveness of the mooring.
54	A ship is being turned short round in a tidal stream that is running at three knots. If in still waters this normally takes 12 minutes, what allowance, if any, should be made for the drift of the ship during the turn?		6 cables	no allowance	3 cables	12 cables
55	The graph shows the decrease of speed, against time, on a 100,000 deadweight tanker proceeding at full speed of 13.3 knots and at minute 0 the engine was stopped. What is the decrease in speed most likely to be?		Series 1	Series 2	Series 3	None of the other options.
56	The diagram shows the manoeuvring characteristics of a ship. What are the distances A1 and A2 called?		Turning Distance	Tactical Diameter	Advance	Transfer

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS CAPITÁN	
MANOEUVRE AND HANDLE A SHIP	
ANSWERS	
1	C
2	B
3	D
4	B
5	C
6	B
7	A
8	C
9	B
10	B
11	C
12	D
13	D
14	C
15	C
16	A
17	C
18	D
19	C
20	B
21	B
22	A
23	B
24	B
25	C
26	D
27	C
28	B
29	A
30	D
31	D

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS CAPITÁN	
MANOEUVRE AND HANDLE A SHIP	
ANSWERS	
32	A
33	C
34	A
35	D
36	B
37	B
38	A
39	C
40	C
41	C
42	D
43	C
44	B
45	C
46	A
47	C
48	C
49	B
50	D
51	C
52	A
53	A
54	A
55	A
56	D