GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN						
Q. Number	**Question**		**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
PLAN AND CONDUCT A PASSAGE - TERRESTRIAL AND COASTAL NAVIGATION						
1	You are on watch at night and you stop the main engines. What changes would you make to your navigational lights?		Switch the steaming lights off	Switch on three vertical red lights	Switch on two vertical red lights and switch off all other navigational lights.	Switch on two vertical red lights and switch off steaming lights.
2	You see a two flag signal on a ship close-by. What publication would you consult to discover its meaning?		Admiralty List of Radio Signals.	Mariner's Handbook.	International Code of Signals.	Nautical Almanac
3	Why should the largest scale chart available be used for navigational purposes?		Because it uses larger symbols.	Because it uses better colour.	Because it shows more accurate information.	Because the brightest lights are shown.
4	Which is the more accurate means of position fixing?		A radar range and bearing.	Two radar bearings.	Two visual bearings.	A visual bearing and a radar range.
5	You expect to sight land at 2100. By 2120 no land has been sighted, the visibility is good. What action would you take?		Keep looking out.	Call the master.	Stop engines.	Alter course.
6	A vessel is under pilotage approaching a European port. Who is responsible for the safe navigation of the vessel?		The pilot.	The master and duty officers.	The traffic controller.	The pilot and the master together.
7	Where would you find information about a vessel reporting system for a port which you are about to enter?		Mariner's Handbook.	International Code of Signals.	Admiralty List of Radio Signals.	Ocean Passages for the World.
8	Your vessel is carrying a full cargo of scrap steel. Which item of bridge equipment is likely to be unreliable?		The satellite navigator.	The echo sounder..	The gyro compass.	The magnetic compass.
9	What time is used for the ship's course recorder?		Local time	Ship's time	GMT	Company head office time
10	Which of the following options would be considered "good seamanship"?		Using radar when proceeding at full speed in fog.	Sounding a fog signal when in clear weather, but approaching a fog bank.	Using deck and accommodation lights to indicate the presence of your ship in poor visibility.	Proceeding on the port side of a narrow channel to take advantage of a favourable current.
11	When must a passage plan be prepared?		Gradually during a sea voyage	Before the voyage commences	Whenever requested by a pilot	Any of the other options
12	What should a passage plan include?		The plan should include the first 72 hours of the sea voyage.	The plan should include the entire voyage from berth to berth.	The plan should cover the first half of the sea voyage.	The OOW decides what to include in the passage plan.
13	Find the distance (departure) to the nearest whole mile between initial position 50° 00' N 178° 00' W and 50° 00' N 179° 00' E		116 miles	138 miles	180 miles	39 miles
14	Calculate the distance (to the nearest mile) along the great circle between position 49° 18' N 123° 08' W and 33° 52' S 151° 12' E.		1684 miles	3969 miles	5726 miles	6746 miles
15	On the Beaufort scale, force 7 is described as a.....		fresh breeze.	strong breeze.	near gale.	gale.

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PLAN AND CONDUCT A PASSAGE - TERRESTRIAL AND COASTAL NAVIGATION						
16	A vessel in initial position 40° 30' N 179° 00' W steams due east for 240 miles. Calculate the new longitude to the nearest minute.		175° 44' E	173° 44' W	175° 00' W	175° 44'W
17	Calculate (using plane sailing) the distance to the nearest mile between initial position 52° 00' N 04° 00' E and 52° 20' N 02° 26' E		20 miles	58 miles	61 miles	71 miles
18	What is the main factor which can make actual tidal heights and times different from the predicted heights and times?		Barometric pressure.	Wind.	Past weather.	Local effects.
19	Two vessels are in latitude 62° 18' N. The longitude of one vessel is 16° 42' E and of the other is 4° 33' E. How far, to the nearest whole mile, are the vessels apart?		339 miles	729 miles	1275 miles	1568 miles
20	A vessel left 42°44'S, 16°24'W, and steamed on a course of 142°T for 261 miles. Using plane sailing or traverse table, find its DR position at the end of this run.		46°10'S, 12°39'W	46°10'S, 13°43'W	46°10'S, 19°05'W	46°10'S, 20°09'W
21	Calculate (using plane sailing) the distance to the nearest mile between initial position 50° 00' S 02° 00' W and 51° 20' S 01° 25' W		80 miles	22 miles	35 miles	83 miles
22	In an area with very high atmospheric pressure, the tides will....		be lower than predicted.	be higher than predicted.	be unchanged.	show a longer running flood period.
23	A ship steers the following courses and distances: 080° T for 42 miles 201° T for 36 miles 145° T for 27 miles 045° T for 45 miles Calculate (using plane sailing) the course and distance made good.		009° T 150 miles	081° T 81 miles	099° T 150 miles	099° T 81 miles
24	Find the distance (departure) to the nearest whole mile between initial position 48° 14' N 04° 50' W and 48° 14' N 01° 22' E.		278 miles	248 miles	372 miles	276 miles
25	The period of a semidiurnal tide is approximately.....		half a solar day.	half a sidereal day.	a lunar day.	half a lunar day.
26	What is the definition of the "luminous range" of a light?		The maximum theoretical range of visibility of a light, determined from the heights of observer and the light.	The maximum distance at which a light may be seen in clear weather.	The maximum distance at which a light may be seen, under prevailing meteorological conditions.	The maximum distance at which an observer at sea level can observe the light under standard meteorological conditions.
27	Calculate the difference in latitude between the following two positions: 35° 20' N 20° 35' W and 50° 00' N 20° 35' W		14° 40'	14° 20'	24° 40'	14° 45'

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28	From the following, what would be the maximum effect of barometric pressure on tidal heights?		0.1 metres.	0.3 metres.	1.0 metres.	2.0 metres.
29	On the Beaufort scale, force 3 is described as a....		light breeze.	gentle breeze.	moderate breeze.	fresh breeze.
30	A vessel steamed 210 miles on a course of 295°T. The departure point was 35°30'N. What latitude do you arrive at?		36°58'S	36°30'S	35°58'N	36°58'N
31	The commonest use of the ABC tables is to find the azimuth of a celestial body. These tables can also be used to....		determine course and distance run.	pre-compute true altitudes.	find the initial course in a great circle sailing calculation.	solve terrestrial triangles for plane sailing calculations.
32	A ship steers the following courses and distances: 180° T for 22 miles 290° T for 73 miles 159° T for 68 miles 270° T for 16 miles Calculate (using plane sailing) the course and distance made good.		225° T 85 miles	225° T 179 miles	315° T 85 miles	315° T 179 miles
33	The technique used in radar pilotage for continuously monitoring a vessel's position is called...		cross indexing.	stabilisation.	parallel indexing.	ranging.
34	Calculate (using plane sailing) the distance to the nearest mile between initial position 50° 50' N 02° 00' W and 50° 00' N 01° 25' W.		55 miles	50 miles	61 miles	65 miles
35	From those listed, the best land target to use for a radar bearing is....		a sloping foreshore.	a large headland.	an isolated feature.	a coastal indentation.
36	A vessel in latitude 54° 23' S longitude 16° 18' E steams on a course of 270° T until in longitude 8° 43' W. How far has she steamed to the nearest mile?		435 miles	472 miles	874 miles	913 miles
37	In 45°34'N, a ship sails due east from 164°10'E to 170°20'E. How far has the vessel traveled?		259 miles	264 miles	378 miles	530 miles
38	Calculate (using plane sailing) the true course to steer between initial position 50° 50' N 02° 00' W and 50° 00' N 01° 25' W		156°	204°	024°	336°
39	A vessel in initial position 60° 00' N steams due east for 240 miles. Calculate the difference in longitude to the nearest minute.		2° 00'	8° 00'	3° 28'	6° 00'
40	What is true of the tide at an amphidromic point?		The tidal range is maximum.	Only spring tides occur.	Co-range lines converge.	The tidal range is zero.
41	When the moon is in opposition, the tide is....		a neap tide.	a spring tide.	a flood tide.	an ebb tide.
42	By sailing due east for a distance of 245 miles, a vessel changed her longitude by 7°25'. What latitude was the vessel in?		33°24'	28°50'	35°17'	56°36'

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43	Calculate the initial course (to the nearest degree) to steer along the great circle between position 45° 36' N 8° 46' W and 12° 18' N 79° 24' W		185° T	256° T	265° T	275° T
44	A composite great circle route is not as short a distance as a great circle route, but it is sometimes used instead. Why?		It is the "least time" route.	It avoids high latitudes where ice may be found.	It avoids areas of heavy traffic.	It minimises the number of course changes.
45	What is the definition of the "geographic range" of a light?		The maximum distance at which a light may be seen under existing visibility conditions.	The maximum distance at which a light may be seen, limited only by the curvature of the earth, in perfect visibility.	The maximum distance at which an observer at sea level can observe a light under standard meteorological conditions.	The maximum distance at which a light may be seen, limited only by its candlepower.
46	Which publication gives the information needed to make a safe approach to a foreign port?		Sailing Directions.	Notices to Mariners.	"World Ports".	"Ocean Routes of the World".
47	A vessel is on the equator and steams on a course of 000°T for 1410 miles. What is her new latitude?		23° 30' N	23° 30' S	14° 10' N	14° 10' S
48	Calculate the distance (to the nearest mile) along the great circle between position 45° 36' N 8° 46' W and 12° 18' N 79° 24' W		3549 miles	3764 miles	3926 miles	4064 miles
49	A position line on a chart is defined as a line...		joining any two positions.	passing through some stated position.	somewhere on which the observer is situated.	drawn from the ship to a desired destination position.
50	How should tidal predictions be made for stretches of coastline between Secondary Ports?		By interpolating between the predictions for the nearest ports on either side.	By using the nearest port predictions.	By using a co-tidal line chart.	Such predictions should not be made.
51	Great circles appear as straight lines on.....		Mercator charts.	orthomorphic charts.	transverse Mercator charts.	gnomonic charts.
52	Spring tides normally occur...		about every seven days.	about every two weeks.	about every three weeks.	about every four weeks.
53	6A vessel steers 043°T for a distance of 524 miles. Find the difference in latitude (to the nearest whole minute) and the departure (to the nearest whole mile).		Difference in latitude 338' and departure 315 miles	Difference in latitude 383' and departure 357 miles	Difference in latitude 286' and departure 312 miles	Difference in latitude 242' and departure 226 miles

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54	When tides are classed as being diurnal, there will be.....		two high waters and one low water each tidal day.	two high waters and two low waters each tidal day.	one high water and one low water each tidal day.	one high water and two low waters each tidal day.
55	Secondary Ports associated with Standard Ports are classed in that way because.....		the high and low water times coincide.	the high and low water heights are similar.	they are secondary in importance.	the tidal curves are similar.
56	The shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface is....		an arc of a small circle.	a loxodrome.	an arc of a great circle.	a para-angular course.
57	The vertex of a great circle is the point at which it....		cuts the equator.	passes through the Greenwich meridian.	comes nearest to the pole.	runs north/south.
58	A chart suitable for inshore navigation, for entering bays and harbours, would have a scale of....		1:600,000 and smaller	1:150,000 to 1:600,000	1:50,000 to 1:150,000	1:100,000 to 1:500,000
59	Which statement is true of a position line on a chart?		It can be a straight or a curved line.	It must be a straight line.	It must be a curved line.	It must be part of the circumference of a circle.
60	The use of radar ranges is preferred to radar bearings for position fixing because...		they are more accurate.	they are quicker to take.	they are easier to take.	suitable targets are easier to identify.
61	A vessel in initial position 50° 00' N 02° 00' W then steams on a course of 045° for 6 hours at a constant speed of 14 knots. Calculate (using plane sailing) the final latitude.		50° 59' N	49° 01' N	50° 00' N	51° 59' N
62	A vessel steers a course of 007°T for a distance of 391 miles. Find the difference of latitude (to the nearest whole minute) and the departure (to the nearest whole mile).		Difference in latitude 388' and departure 55 miles.	Difference in latitude 405' and departure 20 miles.	Difference in latitude 388' and departure 48 miles.	Difference in latitude 90' and departure 11 miles.
63	Calculate the initial course (to the nearest degree) to steer along the great circle between position 34° 22' S 115° 08' E and 11° 51' S 51° 16' E.		185° T	265° T	275° T	355° T
64	Calculate (using plane sailing) the true course to steer to the nearest degree between initial position 32° 46' S 178° 00' E and 32° 00' S 179° 50' W		023°	067°	113°	293°
65	When the sun and moon are in near conjunction or opposition the tides are called....		neap.	diurnal.	spring.	full.
66	You see a Notice to Mariners numbered 3234(T). What does the (T) tell you about this notice?		It applies only to Tank vessels.	It refers to a Temporary situation.	It announces a new Type of chart.	It concerns a Traffic scheme.

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67	In an anticyclone in the northern hemisphere, the surface wind circulation is...		clockwise, with the wind blowing across the isobars at an angle towards the lower pressure.	anticlockwise, with the wind blowing across the isobars at an angle towards the high pressure centre.	clockwise, with the wind blowing across the isobars at an angle towards the high pressure centre.	anticlockwise, with the wind blowing across the isobars at an angle towards the lower pressure.
68	When the moon is in quadrature, the tide is....		a neap tide.	a spring tide.	an ebb tide.	a flood tide.
69	You are planning a passage across the North Atlantic. The chart most useful for evaluating Ocean Currents and weather probabilities is a.....		Mercator Chart.	Gnomonic Chart.	Transverse Mercator Chart.	Routeing Chart.
70	You see a Notice to Mariners numbered 3235(P). What does the (P) tell you about this notice?		It is a Permanent change.	It should be treated with caution; the information has not been checked and could be Poor.	It concerns a Privately maintained aid to navigation.	It is a Preliminary notice.
71	Calculate (using plane sailing) the true course to steer to the nearest degree between initial position 16° 52' S 08° 51' W and 12° 46' S 11° 23' W		031°	221°	329°	346°
72	How are Secondary Ports chosen to be linked with a particular Standard Port?		The Standard Port is the nearest one to the Secondary Port.	The Standard Port is the nearest one with similar tidal characteristics.	The times of high and low water are very close for the Standard and Secondary Ports.	The heights of high and low water are very close for the Standard and Secondary Ports.
73	A vessel left 42°30'N, 24°25'W, and steamed 245 miles on a course of 050°T. Use plane sailing to find the arrival position		39°53'N, 20°07'W	45°07'N, 20°07'W	45°38'N, 21°08'W	39°53'N, 28°35'W
74	When choosing objects for position fixing by radar ranges you should, if possible, avoid....		gently sloping land features.	large prominent features.	steep-faced features.	small isolated features.
75	A vessel in initial position 38° 46' S 111° 31' E then steams on a course of 056° for 393 miles. Calculate (using plane sailing) the final latitude to the nearest minute.		32° 13' S	35° 06' S	42° 26' S	45° 19' S
76	A vessel in initial position 40° 30' N 179° 00' E steams due east for 240 miles. Calculate the new longitude to the nearest minute.		175° 44' W	173° 44' E	177° 00' W	173° 44'W
77	Find the difference in longitude between initial position 50° 00' N 02° 00' W and 50° 00' N 01° 25' W		35' W	35' E	25' W	25'E

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78	What is the definition of the "nominal" range of a light?		the maximum theoretical range of visibility of a light, determined from the heights of observer and the light.	the maximum distance at which a light may be seen in clear weather.	the maximum distance at which a light may be seen, under prevailing meteorological conditions.	the maximum distance at which an observer at sea level can observe the light under limited meteorological conditions.
79	A ship steers 030°T for 120 miles. Find the difference of latitude (to the nearest whole minute) and the departure (to the nearest whole mile).		Difference of latitude 104' and departure 60 miles.	Difference of latitude 60' and departure 104 miles	Difference of latitude 60' and departure 60 miles.	69 miles difference of latitude 69' and departure 60 miles.
80	Find the distance (departure) to the nearest whole mile between initial position 56° 00' N 01° 10' E and 56° 00' N 01° 25' W.		129 miles	155 miles	87 miles	80 miles
81	What is the usual datum for a port or area from which predicted tidal heights are calculated?		The lowest astronomical tide level.	The mean low water springs level.	The average low water level in that locality.	The lowest recorded water level in that locality.
82	The chart abbreviation "Al Fl WR 60 secs" indicates...		a white flash followed immediately by a red flash every 60 seconds.	a white flash every 60 seconds followed by a red flash 60 seconds later.	a white flash every 30 seconds followed by a red flash 30 seconds later.	a white flash followed immediately by a red flash every 60 seconds then a red flash followed immediately by a white flash every 60 seconds.
83	At 1130, at apparent noon, the vessel's observed position is 48°56'N, 33°47'W. If the course is 016°T at 18kts, find the 1200 position by plane sailing or traverse tables.		49°04'.7N, 33°50'.8W	49°04'.7N, 33°43'.2W	49°04'.7N, 33°49'.5W	49°04'.7N, 33°44'.5W
84	Calculate (using plane sailing) the true course to steer to the nearest degree between initial position 52° 00' N 04° 00' E and 52° 20' N 02° 26' E		071°	109°	289°	251°
85	A vessel in initial position 60° 00' N 04° 00' E steams due west for 240 miles. Calculate the new longitude to the nearest minute.		2° 00' E	8° 00' W	4° 00' W	12° 00'W
86	Charted depths are always measured below....		chart datum.	mean sea level.	mean low water neaps.	mean low water springs.
87	Find the distance (departure) to the nearest whole mile) between position 40° 29' S 120° 13' W and 40° 29' S 118° 53' W.		45 miles	51 miles	61 miles	80 miles

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88	Calculate the distance (to the nearest mile) along the great circle between position 42° 55' S 48° 18' W and 18° 18' S 11° 38' W		2200 miles	2370 miles	2540 miles	2723 miles
89	A vessel in initial position 38° 06' S 06° 50' W then steams on a course of 222° for 24 hours at a constant speed of 14 knots. Calculate (using plane sailing) the final longitude to the nearest minute.		11° 45' W	10° 35' W	01° 55' W	12° 45' W
90	Calculate the difference in latitude between the following two positions: 54° 35' N 02° 00' W and 50° 00' N 02° 00' W		4° 53'	2° 00'	4° 00'	4° 35'
91	A vessel steamed 175 miles due east along the parallel of 48°25'N. If the longitude of the departure point was 8°19'W, find the final longitude.		6°19'W	3°55'W	12°43'W	4°25'W
92	Find the difference in longitude between initial position 49° 55' N 02° 50' W and 49° 55' N 01° 22' E		4° 12' W	1° 28' W	4° 12' E	1° 28' E
93	What is a "Storm Surge" of tide?		Raising the sea level due to very low barometric pressure.	Raising the sea level due to long waves caused by strong winds blowing along a coast.	Raising the sea level due to very heavy precipitation in storms.	The whirlpool effect caused by winds circulating in a tight spiral round a deep depression.
94	Find the initial great circle course to the nearest whole degree, from 14°48'N, 78°18'W, to 37°54'N, 11°12'W.		061°	055°	305°	035°
95	A vessel in initial position 38° 46' S 111° 31' E then steams on a course of 056° for 393 miles.Calculate (using plane sailing) the final longitude to the nearest minute.		104° 43' E	106° 06' E	116° 56' E	118° 19' E
96	"What symbol on a navigational chart would be shown for a sea bottom of clay?"		Cy	C	Cl	cy
97	On the Beaufort scale, force 5 is described as a....		light breeze.	gentle breeze.	moderate breeze.	fresh breeze.
98	Find the distance (departure) to the nearest whole mile between initial position 50° 00' N 02° 00' W and 50° 00' N 01° 26' W		22 miles	35 miles	27 miles	26 miles
99	During a 24hr run, a vessel changes latitude 244 miles to the north and makes a departure of 145 miles to the west. Use plane sailing to find the course and distance made good.		301°/473 miles	329°/285 miles	149°/211 miles	239°/289 miles

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100	Calculate (using plane sailing) the distance to the nearest mile between initial position 50° 00' N 178° 00' W and 52° 00' N 179° 30' E		153 miles	94 miles	120 miles	187 miles
101	Calculate (using plane sailing) the distance between initial position 32° 46' S 178° 00' E and 32° 00' S 179° 50' W		46 miles	130 miles	119 miles	132 miles
102	Which of the following statements is true of a great circle?		It maintains the same compass direction all along its length.	It intersects all meridians at the same angle.	It intersects succeeding meridians at different angles.	It always cuts the equator at 90°.
103	A vessel is in 22° N and steams on a course of 000°T until it is in latitude 38° 14'N. What distance has she steamed?		914 miles	974 miles	2294 miles	3614 miles
104	A vessel in initial position 50° 00' N 02° 00' W then steams on a course of 045° for 6 hours at a constant speed of 14 knots. Calculate (using plane sailing) the final longitude to the nearest minute.		00° 57' W	03° 03' W	01° 01' W	00° 27' W
105	Calculate (using plane sailing) the true course to steer to the nearest degree between initial position 49° 55' N 02° 50' W and 49° 05' N 01° 22' E		107°	073°	253°	287°
106	Which of these would be described as "wind veering"?		A shift from W to NW.	A shift from SE to E.	A shift from WNW to WSW.	A shift from SW to SSW.
107	for current and leeway, the current and leeway would be applied....		leeway, at the end of	start of the run, and	of the run, and then	current, at the end of
108	The most appropriate chart for navigating when approaching a harbour is....		a gnomonic chart.	a small scale chart.	a harbour plan.	a large scale chart.
109	Morning stars give a position 42°30'N, 24°25'W, and evening stars give a position 44°07'N, 20°07'W. By plane sailing or traverse table, find the course and distance made good.		332.6° x 206.2 miles	027.4° x 220 miles	297.4° x 215.5 miles	062.6° x 211.3 miles
110	Find the new longitude (to the nearest minute) if a vessel in latitude 54° 23' S longitude 16° 18' E steams on a course of 270° T for 874 miles.		1° 44' W	1° 44' E	8° 43' E	8° 43' W
111	How is distance measured on a Mercator chart?		On the scale drawing at the bottom of the chart.	On the scale of meridional parts.	On the latitude scale.	On the longitude scale.
112	Calculate (using plane sailing) the distance to the nearest mile between initial position 49° 55' N 02° 50' W and 49° 05' N 01° 22' E		564 miles	171 miles	164 miles	323 miles
113	From those listed, which would be the preferred method of position fixing for greatest accuracy and certainty of position?		Taking several radar ranges.	Taking several radar bearings.	Taking a radar range and radar bearing.	Taking a radar range and visual bearing.
114	Calculate the difference in latitude between the following two positions: 05° 20' N 20° 35' W and 01° 25' S 20° 35' W.		06° 15'	03° 55'	06° 45'	4° 55'

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115	A light giving 4 flashes, which has sectors showing two different colours, could have an abbreviated description....		F(4)WR 15s 15m 12.10M	fl 15s 15m 12.10M	F WR 15s 15m	Fl(4)WR 15s 15m 12.10M
116	Find the difference in longitude between initial position 50° 00' N 178° 00' W and 50° 00' N 179° 00' E.		3° 00' W	3° 00' E	2° 00' W	2° 00' E
117	From those listed, the best land target to use for radar ranging is a.....		target such as a lighthouse.	small rock.	low-lying point.	cliff face.
118	A ship steers the following courses & distances: 135° T for 30 miles 260° T for 54 miles 169° T for 42 miles A current set 306°T for 9 miles during the passage.Calculate(using plane sailing) the course & distance made.		155° T 126 miles	155° T 74 miles	205° T 74 miles	205° T 126 miles
119	When taking a navigation chart from the folio how can you reliably determine the state of correction?		Ask the officer responsible for chart corrections on board what progress he/she has made with the corrections received at the last port.	Show the chart intended for use during your watch to the master, and ask if it is in good order and corrected to date.	Check the number of the Notice to Mariners entered at the bottom left-hand corner of the chart.	Look under the title of the chart for the date of survey.
120	Notices to Mariners are occasionally accompanied by "blocks". What does the word "block" mean in relation to chart correcting?		A reproduction of a portion of a chart.	A cutting surface to work on during chart correcting.	A group of chart corrections which has to be applied to one clearly identified chart.	A number of chart corrections relating to a named folio.
121	What is the VTS sailing plan?		A plan which is mutually agreed between a VTS authority and the Master of a vessel concerning the movement of the vessel in a VTS area.	The vessel's planned passage as mutually approved by the Master and navigating and engineering officers.	The surface picture of vessels and their movements within the VTS area of operations.	The centre from which the VTS is operated.
122	The first contact with a VTS can be made by the vessel or by the vessel's Agent. What is the term used for this procedure?		The Master's message.	The Agent's notification.	The Port questionnaire.	The initial notification.

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Q. Number	**Question**		**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
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123	When describing the possible activity of a VTS, which item in the list below does NOT belong?		A navigational assistance service.	A shore based vessel inspection service.	A simple information service.	A traffic organisation service.
124	Why is violet ink the correct colour to use for chart correcting?		Violet ink dries quickly and does not smudge.	Violet ink is best suited to fine nib pens.	Violet ink can be seen in all lights and makes it clear where the correction is made.	Violet ink has no advantage over other colours. The important point is to use the same colour ink for correcting throughout.
125	Which of the items listed should be included in the notebook to amplify and support the track on the chart?		Manpower requirements	Course alteration positions	Minimum depth clearances where critical	All of the above
126	Poor bridge organisation often contributes to navigational casualties. The navigational charts are vital to passage or voyage planning as well as for navigation. Which of the following statements does NOT belong?		A chart is the prime aid for situational awareness.	A chart starts to become out of date as soon as it is printed.	An efficient bridge team will always function effectively even without an up-to-date and accurate chart.	The commonest changes to charts are man made such as lights, buoys and new obstructions.
127	When details on a chart have to be cancelled one should:		erase the area to be deleted.	apply a white fluid to blank out the area to be corrected.	cross through using permanent violet ink.	cross through using red ink.
128	What do the letters GPS refer to?		Great Polar Services. That is an electronic navigation system using the latest technology available to the shipping industry.	An electronic chart display.	Global Positioning System. A global positioning service.	Geodetic Position System. A positioning and chart correcting service.
129	Which item does NOT belong? Notices to Mariners provide information:		on the publication of new charts and navigational publications.	for making all corrections to charts and sailing directions and important corrections to light lists.	on navigational warnings.	on changes to ship agency offices throughout the world.

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Q. Number	**Question**		**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
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130	How can you find out the type of VTS offered to vessels in a particular area?		Admiralty List of Radio Signals (ALRS 6 and 7) and other reference documents.	By the notation on the smallest scale chart.	By a request to the company's head office.	In the Classification Society records on board.
131	Which of the following are NOT normally included in the initial notification?		The ship's name.	Notification of hazardous cargo.	The ship's call sign.	Any health problems of those on board.
132	What do the initials VTS stand for?		Vessel Traffic System.	Vessel-radar Target Service.	Vessel Traffic Service.	Vessel Traffic Statement.
133	Which of the items listed is not required when collecting the information needed to draw up the plan?		Tide Tables	List of Lights	Cargo discharge schedule	Relevant Notices to Mariners
134	What is the "Chart datum"?		The date of issue of a navigation chart as shown underneath the formal title.	A phenomenon found in certain estuaries where there is a large tidal range.	The actual depth of water.	An arbitrary level which should be so low that the tide will not often fall below it.
135	Which one of the following statements refers to the motor tanker "MARION"?		As a result of badly corrected charts, the MV MARION was involved in a grounding in the North Sea.	As a result of using uncorrected charts, The MV MARION anchored on a new pipeline and severely damaged it.	The MV MARION was delayed by port State Control Officers when they found that chart folios were not up-to-date.	MV MARION was involved in a collision as a result of steaming in wrong traffic lane following poor instructions on navigation chart in use at the time
136	GPS positions are referenced to the global datum WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984). How may this affect chart accuracy?		It greatly enhances chart accuracy.	The WGS global datum may not be the same as the horizontal datum of the chart in use.	A technical hydrographic detail which need not concern mariners.	It will only affect the Raster charts.
137	In which publication can information on ship reporting be found?		ALRS	Ship Routeing	IAMSAR	SOPEP Manual
138	The vertical distance between the sea bed and the deepest part of the keel is known as the		underkeel clearance.	draft.	depth.	sounding.
139	What is a routeing measure aimed at the separation of opposing streams of traffic by establishing traffic lanes called?		Traffic separation scheme	Traffic Lane	Separation Zone	Recommended route
140	How often are chart corrections published?		Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Annually
141	What is the vertical distance on a given day between the water surface at high and low water called?		Range of tides	Height of tide	Highest astronomical tide	Lowest astronomical tide.
142	The best position fix is obtained when the bearings of two objects are.....		90 degrees apart.	45 degrees apart.	180 degrees apart.	135 degrees apart.

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Q. Number	**Question**		**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
PLAN AND CONDUCT A PASSAGE - TERRESTRIAL AND COASTAL NAVIGATION						
143	What are sailing directions also known as?		Pilot books	Guide to port entry	Routeing charts	Passage planning charts
144	When selecting the maximum distance at which a landfall light would be visible, which of the following should be selected?		lesser of the two (geographical & nominal range)	geographical range	nominal range	greater of the two (geographical & nominal range)
145	Where is the title of the navigation chart printed?		In some convenient, conspicuous place, where it does not hinder navigation or the use of it.	Always at the center of the chart.	Where the sea areas are located.	Always at the bottom left hand margin.
146	What does this figure indicate on a navigation chart?		West cardinal buoy	East cardinal buoy	North cardinal buoy	South cardinal buoy
147	On a navigational chart, what does this figure indicate?		Windmill	Wind-motor	Chimney	Pillar
148	What is the east - west distance between two points called?		Departure	D'long	D'lat	DMP
149	When using great circle sailing the saving in distance is the most when.....		the course is E-W ,nearer to the poles.	at the equator.	the course is N-S.	the course is one of the inter-cardinal headings.

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Q. Number	**Question**		**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
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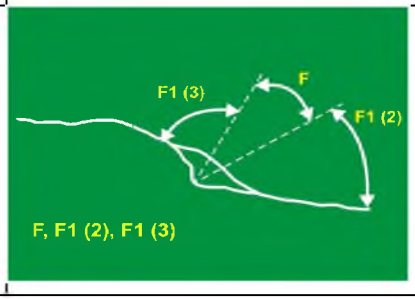
150	On a navigational chart, how is the probable direction of the predominant direction of sea surface current indicated?		Letter a	Letter b	Letter c	Letter d
151	On which side of this buoy should you pass?		South	North	East	West
152	Under soundings marked on the chart, the nature of the sea bottom is		Shells	Corals	Soft mud	Shingle
153	What charts are used for coasting, pilotage waters and plotting waypoints?		Large scale	Small scale	Routeing	Instructional
154	In which publication can information on VTS be found?		ALRS	Tide Tables	Routeing Charts	Chart Catalogues
155	Where can you find the symbols and abbreviations used on the Admiralty charts?		Chart 5011	Chart 5022	Chart catalogue	Notices to mariners
156	Who publishes the chart catalogue?		Hydrographer to the Navy	IMO	ICS	HMSO
157	A navigational position line is a part of a		position circle.	small circle.	segment.	All of the other options.
158	On a navigational chart, what does this figure indicate?		Sector lights	Heading lights	Direction lights	All of the other options

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Q. Number	**Question**		**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
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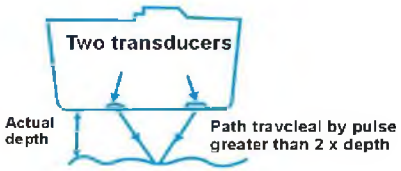
159	What is the line roughly following the 180th meridian called?		The date line	The Greenwich meridian	The Equator	A rhumb line
160	What is the meaning of the symbol Cl on a navigational chart?		Clay	Coral	Cloud	Cill
161	*Where will you find a comprehensive list of navigation charts with the title and number for various parts of the world?*		Chart catalogue	Chart 5011	Chart folio	Sailing directions
162	The direction towards which a tidal stream runs is called		set	drift	current	leeway
163	In what direction does the axis of the gyro-compass wheel point?		True North	Magnetic North	North Relative	Compass North
164	How often is a chart catalogue published?		Annually	Monthly	Twice a year	Weekly
165	The correct order to follow when planning a passage is		appraise, plan, monitor, execute	plan, appraise, monitor, execute	plan, monitor, appraise, execute	plan, monitor, execute, appraise.
166	What charts are used for plotting Great Circle courses?		Gnomonic	Instructional	Routeing	Passage planning
167	Which error in the echo sounder is illustrated in the diagram?		Pythagoras	Multiple error	Velocity error	False bottom echoes
168	Distance on a chart is measured using		latitude scale.	longitude scale.	any uniform scale.	none of the given options.
169	The relationship between the distance on the earth and the length by which that distance is shown on the navigation chart is called the		natural scale.	actual scale.	calculated scale.	variable scale.

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170	What does this chart symbol mean?		Direction of Prevailing Wind	Direction of Traffic Lane	Direction of Tidal Stream	Direction of Buoyage

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

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ANSWERS	
33	C
34	A
35	C
36	C
37	A
38	A
39	B
40	D
41	B
42	D
43	C
44	B
45	B
46	A
47	A
48	D
49	C
50	C
51	D
52	B
53	B
54	C
55	D
56	C
57	C
58	C
59	A
60	A
61	A
62	C
63	C
64	B

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ANSWERS	
65	**C**
66	**B**
67	**A**
68	**A**
69	**D**
70	**D**
71	**C**
72	**B**
73	**B**
74	**A**
75	**B**
76	**A**
77	**B**
78	**B**
79	**A**
80	**C**
81	**A**
82	**A**
83	**B**
84	**C**
85	**C**
86	**A**
87	**C**
88	**B**
89	**A**
90	**D**
91	**B**
92	**C**
93	**B**
94	**B**
95	**D**
96	**A**

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ANSWERS	
97	**D**
98	**A**
99	**B**
100	**A**
101	**C**
102	**C**
103	**B**
104	**D**
105	**A**
106	**A**
107	**C**
108	**D**
109	**D**
110	**D**
111	**C**
112	**B**
113	**D**
114	**C**
115	**D**
116	**A**
117	**D**
118	**C**
119	**C**
120	**A**
121	**A**
122	**D**
123	**B**
124	**C**
125	**D**
126	**C**
127	**C**
128	**C**

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ANSWERS	
129	**D**
130	**A**
131	**D**
132	**C**
133	**C**
134	**D**
135	**B**
136	**B**
137	**A**
138	**A**
139	**A**
140	**A**
141	**A**
142	**A**
143	**A**
144	**A**
145	**A**
146	**A**
147	**A**
148	**A**
149	**A**
150	**A**
151	**A**
152	**A**
153	**A**
154	**A**
155	**A**
156	**A**
157	**A**
158	**A**
159	**A**
160	**A**

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PLAN AND CONDUCT A PASSAGE - TERRESTRIAL AND COASTAL	
ANSWERS	
161	**A**
162	**A**
163	**A**
164	**A**
165	**A**
166	**A**
167	**A**
168	**A**
169	**A**
170	**D**