GUIA DE ESTUDIOS - TITULACION PILOTO NAVAL						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
		Ship Manoeuvring and Handdling				
1	Over what length of time should a diesel powered vessel be slowed down from full sea-speed to manoeuvring speed?		10 minutes.	20 minutes.	1 hour.	4 hours.
2	Who is responsible for the numbers and use of tugs during mooring?		The pilot.	The port authority.	The master.	The agent.
3	How should you minimize squat effect?		Decrease the speed.	Increase the speed.	Transfer ballast to change the ship's trim.	Do a zig-zag manoeuvre and reduce the speed.
4	In relation to squat effect, which of the following statements is incorrect?		Squat results in an increase in ship's draft.	Squat results in a decrease in underkeel clearance.	Squat can be a serious problem for deep draft ships.	Squat results in a decrease in ship's draft.
5	You are transiting a narrow channel. What can happen in this situation?		The bow could be pulled towards the bank.	The stern could be pushed away from the bank.	The bow could be pushed away from the bank.	The stern could be pulled towards the river bank.
6	What would you say about a ship which is course unstable?		She will require large rudder angles to maintain course.	When you apply rudder, she will continue to turn long after the rudder is returned to amidships.	When you put rudder amidships, she will quickly return to a straight course.	When you apply rudder, she will take time before answering.
7	Your engine is going astern and you gather sternway. The rudder is amidships and you are operating on a single, right-handed fixed screw. How will your ship react?		You will change heading to port.	You will change heading to starboard.	You will go straight astern.	Your stern will be pushed to starboard.
8	In which of these vessel types is "squat" likely to be most pronounced?		A cargo liner.	A supply or anchor handling vessel.	A vessel with a very wide beam compared to length.	A vessel with a high block coefficient.
9	In which direction will the bow of a vessel move, with a single fixed pitch right-handed propeller which is turning astern?		To port.	To starboard.	Forwards.	Backwards.
10	What is most noticeable about a ship with good course keeping stability?		She will maintain her course until large rudder angles are applied.	When you apply rudder, she will take time before answering.	When you apply rudder, she will continue to turn for sometime after the rudder is put amidships.	When you put the rudder amidships, she will quickly return to a straight course.
11	You want to stop your ship as quickly as possible without too much change in the heading. What can you do to achieve this?		Put the engines full astern.	Make a complete turning circle.	Do a zigzag manoeuvre.	Use the rudder hard over both sides while reducing engine speed.
12	What will be the stopping distance of your ship when proceeding at 8 knots and reversing to full astern?		800m.	2000m.	8 ship lengths.	Check the information posted on the bridge.
13	A ship turns around a point called the 'pivot point". What is the usual position of this point when the ship is at full sea speed?		Amidships.	At the stern.	At about 1/4 of the ship's length from the bow.	At about 1/4 of the ship's length from the stern.
14	A ship turns around a point called the 'pivot point". What is the position of this point when the ship is stopped in the water?		At the ship's centre of gravity.	Near the ship's stern.	Outside of the ship's centre line.	Near the ship's bow.

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15	Your ship is making sternway of about 1.5 knots, with rudder hard to starboard. Will this rudder position have any effect on the ship's behaviour? Choose the most complete answer.		Yes, it will give the stern a lift force to port.	No, the ship will go straight astern.	No, the rudder will have no effect when the ship is making sternway. It should be in amidships position when going astern.	Yes, it will give the stern a lift force to starboard.
16	Overshoot is an expression used when talking about a ship's steering ability. What does this mean?		It is the way a ship turns when the helm is put to the hard over position.	It is the way a ship continues to turn after counter-rudder is applied.	It is the way a ship continues to turn when the helm is put amidship.	It is the way a ship responds when moving the helm from hard to port to hard to starboard.
17	How is shallow water effect felt by a vessel?		The vessel has a tendency to turn to starboard (for a left turning propeller).	The vessel has a tendency to turn to port (for a right turning propeller).	The vessel becomes sluggish in responding to the rudder.	The vessel responds very quickly to the rudder.
18	You are performing an overtaking manoeuvre in confined waters. What should you watch out for?		The bow may be pulled towards and the stern may be pushed away from the other ship as you pass.	The change in speed of the other ship.	The change in your underkeel clearance.	The stern may be pulled towards and the bow may be pushed away from the other ship as you pass.
19	Your ship is equipped with a single right-handed fixed propeller. While steaming full ahead you reverse the engine to stop the ship. How will the ship react?		You will stop in 1.5 times the ship's length.	You will sheer to port and stop rather quickly.	You will sheer to starboard and gradually lose headway.	You will continue on a straight course.
20	In ship handling terms, which of these overtaking situations is the most dangerous?		A small vessel overtaking a large vessel with a big difference in speed between the two vessels.	A small vessel overtaking a large vessel with little difference in speed between the two vessels.	A large vessel overtaking a small vessel with a big difference in speed between the two vessels.	A large vessel overtaking a small vessel with little difference in speed between the two vessels.
21	You are meeting another ship in confined waters. What can happen as the ships approach each other?		Initially the bows of the ships will be pushed away from each other.	Initially the bows of the ships will be pulled together.	Both vessels will be affected by squat.	There will be no effect.
22	Your ship is equipped with a right handed propeller. As you go full astern from full ahead, the ship is sheering to starboard. Is there anything you can do to reduce the change in heading?		No.	Put the rudder hard to port.	Swing the rudder from side to side.	Put the rudder hard to starboard.
23	How is bank effect felt by a vessel?		The vessel's bow is pushed away from the nearest bank.	The vessel's stern is pushed away from the nearest bank.	The whole vessel is drawn in parallel to the nearest bank.	The whole vessel is pushed away parallel to the nearest bank.
24	In which of these vessel types is "sinkage" likely to be most pronounced?		A cargo liner.	A supply or anchor handling vessel.	A vessel with a high block coefficient.	A vessel with a very wide beam compared to length.

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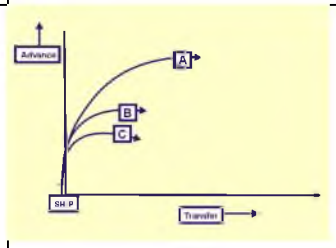
	Ship Manoeuvring and Handdling					
25	In ship handling terms, what is meant by "sinkage"?		Sinkage is the deepest draft a vessel obtains aft when moving through the water.	Sinkage is the change of draft experienced when moving through water.	Sinkage is the extra draft a vessel experiences when comparatively heavily loaded both ends.	Sinkage is the extra draft a vessel experiences when comparatively heavily loaded amidships.
26	You are going to leave a crowded anchorage by making a 180 degrees turn. You ship has a right handed propeller and you can turn either way. How can you make the turn using as little space as possible?		Full ahead, rudder hard to port.	Full ahead, rudder hard to starboard.	Rudder hard to port, full astern. After you gain some sternway, rudder hard to starboard and full ahead.	Rudder hard to starboard, full ahead. Rudder hard to port, full astern. Repeating this maneuver until you have made the turn.
27	Does a ship's trim influence her steering abilities?		Yes, a ship usually steers better if trimmed by the bow.	No, a ship will have the same steering ability unaffected by trim.	Yes, a ship usually steers better if trimmed by the stern.	No, it is usually best to have no trim at all.
28	What is the anchor usually made of?		Mild steel	Cast iron	Stainless steel	Forged bronze
29	What is the standard length for a shackle of cable?		20 metres	25 metres	27.5 metres	28.5 metres
30	What is the number of the Colreg Rule that applies to anchored vessels?		20	28	30	32
31	Roughly how many times stronger than the holding power of the brake is that of the bow stopper?		1.15	2	1.25	1.5
32	What is the 'as new' lifting power of the anchor windlass specified in Class Rules for a ship of 150,000dwt?		10.6 tonnes force	32 tonnes force	38 tonnes force	480 tonnes force
33	Most windlasses are currently designed to cope with a vertical lift of the anchor and cable through a maximum water depth of:		60 metres.	82 metres.	90 metres.	110 metres.
34	In the diagram, B represents the start of a turning circle of a power driven ship in deep water with 20 degrees starboard rudder. If the ship was in shallow water, the turning circle with the same rudder angle would be...		A	B	C	none of the other options.
35	When operating with conventional screw tugs, what is the function of the "Gob" or "Gog" rope?		To reduce the chance of "girting"	To secure the tug to the ship	To keep the tug at the correct place on the ship's side when pushing	To improve the bollard pull of the tug

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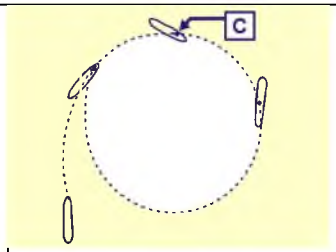
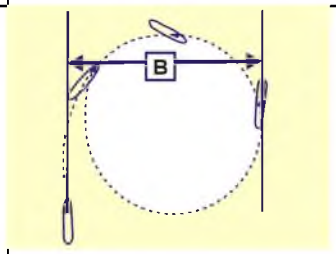
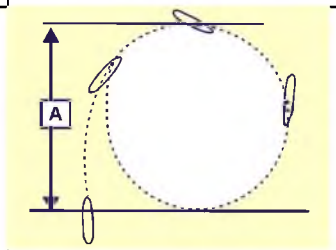
	Ship Manoeuvring and Handdling					
36	In the diagram of a ship's turning circle, what is point C known as?		Pivot Point	Centre of Flotation	Transfer Point	Heading Point
37	In a narrow canal, a ship proceeding at half speed ahead swings towards the port bank of the channel. As the bow approaches the bank, it would initially....		be rejected away from the bank by the pressure	be unaffected	be pulled towards the bank by bank suction	be first pulled towards the bank, then rejected away
38	The position of the pivot point when making sternway is approximately....		one quarter of the length of the ship from the stern	one quarter of the length of the ship from the bow	amidships	one eight of the length of the ship from the stern
39	In the diagram of a ship's turning circle, what is the distance B known as?		Tactical Diameter	Transfer	Radius of the turn	Diameter of the turn
40	What is "ship squat"?		The sinkage and change of trim caused when the ship is proceeding with a small underkeel clearance	Deeper draft caused by operating in fresh rather than salt water	A requirement for ships proceeding up river under low bridges	A slight increase in underkeel clearance
41	Your ship is on a course of 240° True. A person has fallen overboard on the port side and, after letting go smoke and light floats, in order to carry out a Williamson Turn would you.....		go hard to port until you are heading 180° True, then hard to starboard until you are on 060° True.	go hard to port until you are heading 195° True, then hard to starboard until you are on 060° True.	go hard to starboard until you are heading 300° True, then hard to port until you are on 060° True.	go hard to starboard to 285° True, then hard to port until you are on 060° True.
42	In the diagram of a ship's turning circle, what is the distance A known as?		Advance	Tactical Diameter	Stopping Distance	Transfer

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

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS PILOTO NAVAL	
Ship Manoeuvring and Handdling	
ANSWERS	
32	C
33	B
34	A
35	A
36	A
37	A
38	A
39	A
40	A
41	A
42	A