GUIDE QUESTIONNAIRES
for seafarers

The Annual Publication of Database of Questionnaires is mandated in Republic Act 10635 or the Act Establishing the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) as the Single Maritime Administration Responsible for the Implementation and Enforcement of the 1978 International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended and International Agreements or Covenants related thereto and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

These sample questions have been reviewed and validated by our respective Board of Examiners which may serve as a guide for the review of aspiring Marine Deck and Engineering Officers, towards the successful completion of the Theoretical Examination.

The following sample questions do not reflect the actual set of database of questions given during the theoretical examination. Examinees are encouraged to study the contained sample questions and probable answers as they are intended to give an indication of the format and difficulty level of the theoretical examination.

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Thank you.

A Publication of the MARINA STCW Office
FUNCTION 1 – Competence 9

1. "Safe speed" is defined as that speed where _______.

2. A capsized small sail vessel is best righted when what part of the vessel is downwind?

3. A distress signal _______.

4. A man aboard a vessel, signaling by raising and lowering his outstretched arms to each side, is indicating _______.

5. A man was sighted as he fell overboard. After completing a Williamson turn, the man is not sighted. What type of search should be conducted?

6. A marker pole, with a horseshoe buoy and a sea anchor attached, should be used to _______.

7. A person has fallen overboard and is being picked up with a lifeboat. If the person appears in danger of drowning, the lifeboat should make _______.

8. A person has fallen overboard and is being picked up with a rescue boat. If the person appears in danger of drowning, the rescue boat should be maneuvered to make _______.

9. A person who observes an individual fall overboard should do which of the following?

10. A racetrack turn would be better than a Williamson turn in recovering a man overboard if _______.

11. A rescue helicopter's hoist area should have a radius of at least _______.

12. A seaman is reported missing in the morning and was last seen after coming off the mid-watch. Which type of turn would you use to return to the track-line steamed during the night?

13. A situation has occurred where it becomes necessary for you to be towed. What action should be taken to prevent your vessel from yawing?
14. A storm is forecast for the area where your vessel is moored. For its safety you should put __________.

15. After abandoning ship which action should be taken IMMEDIATELY upon entering a liferaft?

16. After abandoning ship, you should deploy the sea anchor from a liferaft to ______.

17. After you activate your emergency position indicating radio beacon, you should ______.

18. All of the following are recognized distress signals under the Navigation Rules EXCEPT ______.

19. Besides saving distance along the track line, another advantage of the Scharnow Turn over the Williamson Turn in a man overboard situation is because ______.

20. CATEGORY I EPIRB’s transmit on frequencies that are monitored by ______.

21. During an abandonment or drill, the first person to arrive at the survival craft should ______.

22. How long must GMDSS Radio Logs be retained by the licensee when they relate to a distress situation or disaster?

23. How should you try to right a capsized small sailing vessel?

24. If more than one raft is manned after the vessel has sunk, you should ______.

25. If the situation arose where it became necessary to tow a disabled vessel, which statement is TRUE concerning the towing line?

26. If you must enter water on which there is an oil fire, you should ______.

27. Immediately after abandoning a vessel, lookouts should be posted aboard liferafts to look for ______.
28. Several merchant ships are arriving at the scene of a distress incident. One of them must assume the duties of the Coordinator Surface Search (CSS). Which of the following statements is TRUE?

29. The distress message of a ship should include considerable information which might facilitate the rescue. This information should __________.

30. To keep injured survivors warm in the water after abandoning ship, they should ________.

31. What is one of the FIRST things you would do on boarding an inflatable liferaft?

32. What is the best method to overcome the effects of shadowing when attempting to place an INMARSAT-B call?

33. What is the spoken emergency signal for a distress signal over a VHF radio?

34. When a ship is abandoned and there are several liferafts in the water, one of the FIRST things to be done is ________.

35. When abandoning ship, after launching the motor lifeboat you should ________.

36. When sending a DSC call, the vessel's __________.

37. When shifting to a course where the wind comes more from astern, easing the mainsheet will ________.

38. Where is the GMDSS Radio Logbook kept aboard ship?

39. Which channel and mode should be used when initiating a Distress alert transmission?

40. Which communications functions must all vessels be capable of performing under GMDSS as defined by the International Maritime Organization?

41. Which of the following statements about transmitting distress messages by radiotelephone is INCORRECT?
42. Which statement concerning exposure to microwave signal radiation is TRUE?

43. Which step should be taken, if possible, when the vessel must be abandoned because of a distress situation?

44. Which step should normally be taken FIRST by those who have boarded a liferaft in an emergency?

45. While steering by autopilot you notice that the vessel is deviating from the given course and there is no follow up with corrective rudder action to return to the proper heading. The emergency operating procedure should require you to immediately change operation from ________.

46. While you are on watch, you learn that a crewman has not been seen on board for the past three hours. Which type of turn is best in this man-overboard situation?

47. You are aboard a liferaft in a storm. What should you do with your Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon?

48. You are attempting to take a dead ship in tow. All lines have been passed and secured. How should you get underway?

49. You are on a ship that has broken down and are preparing to be taken in tow. You will use your anchor cable as part of the towline. Which statement is TRUE?

50. You are on watch at sea at night and a fire breaks out in #3 hold. What should be done IMMEDIATELY?

51. You are proceeding to the area of reported distress. When you arrive at the reported position, the vessel in distress is not sighted. What type of search should be conducted?

52. You are standing the wheelwatch when you hear the cry, "Man overboard starboard side". What immediate action should you take?

53. You are watching another vessel approach and her compass bearing is not changing. This means that ________.

54. You have abandoned ship in rough weather. After picking up other survivors in your liferaft, what should you do next?
55. You have hand launched an inflatable liferaft. What should be one of your FIRST actions after all persons have boarded the liferaft?

56. You have just abandoned ship and boarded a raft. After the raft is completely inflated you hear a whistling noise coming from a safety valve. You should ______

57. You have sent a visual signal to an aircraft. The aircraft then flies over your position on a straight course and level altitude. What should you do?

58. You must medevac a critically injured seaman by helicopter hoist. Which statement is TRUE?

59. Your ship is sinking rapidly. A container containing an inflatable liferaft has bobbed to the surface upon functioning of the hydrostatic release. Which action should you take?

60. A careful inspection for __________ should be carried out after dealing with spillage or highly corrosive materials.

61. A channel is stated as having a controlling depth of 38 feet. Which statement is TRUE?

62. A crew member has just fallen overboard off your port beam. Which of the following actions should you take?

63. A crewman has not been seen on board for the past three hours. What type of turn is BEST in the man overboard situation?

64. A disabled vessel is in danger of grounding. The Master agrees to salvage services in accordance with Lloyds Standard Form of Salvage Agreement. Which of the following is true?

65. A flat block placed under the end of a wooden shore for the purpose of distributing pressure against a damaged structure is referred to as a __________.

66. A hurricane moving northeast out of the Gulf passes west of your position. You could expect all of the following EXCEPT the what?
67. A person has just fallen overboard off your starboard side. Which action should you take?

68. A racetrack turn is used to recover a man overboard. The vessel is first steadied when how many degrees away from the original heading?

69. A seaman is reported missing in the morning and was last seen after coming off the mid-watch. Which type of turn would you use to return to the track-line steamed during the night?

70. A ship is having a slow speed, by using the backing maneuver, when does the ship is considered to be dead on the water?

71. A ship is turning around a point called the pivot point. What is the position of this invisible point when the ship is dead in the water?

72. A towing vessel becomes tripped while towing on a hawser astern. What factor is MOST important when assessing the risk of capsizing?

73. A tropical storm is building strength some distance from your ship. Waves are coming from the east, with periods increasing from 5 seconds to 15 seconds. The swell is from the east. Where was the storm when these new swells were generated?

74. A twin screw vessel is easier to maneuver than singlescrew vessel with the engines half ahead. If there is no wind or current and the rudder is amidships, which of the following will happen?

75. A twin screw vessel while moving ahead has an advantage over a single vessel because:

76. A twinscrew vessel moving astern with both engines backing, with rudders amidships and negligible wind, will back:

77. A vessel is steaming near the coast of West Africa when it was accidentally grounded due to an error navigation. This is known as:

78. A vessels bow thruster is usually quite effective at a speed of up to how many knots?

79. After an emergency shoring installation has been completed, the __________.
80. After an explosion, when should repair of machinery and services be accomplished?

81. After grounding, extent of the damage to the ship can be determined by which of the following?

82. After grounding, the extent of the damage to the vessel can determined by:

83. An acceptable method of temporarily sealing a crack formed in the hull of a vessel is to __________.

84. An airplane wants a vessels to change course and proceed towards a vessel in distress. The actions of the aircraft to convey this message will NOT include:

85. An ocean tow is sinking in deep water. Attempts to sever the towing hawser are unsuccessful. Which action should now be taken?

86. Anyone seeing a person in the water should immediately throw a lifebuoy and give alarm by:

87. As a general rule, a ULCC should not have a speed in any direction greater than what speed when touching berth?

88. As the propeller turns, voids are formed on the trailing and leading edges of the propeller blades causing a loss of propulsive efficiency, pitting of the blades, and vibration. How these voids are known?

89. Assuming that your vessel is in a damaged condition and you have just beached the ship. What would be your immediate actions?

90. Attempts to sever the towing hawser are unsuccessful. Which action should now be taken?

91. By day, the horizontal motion of a white flag, or arms extended horizontally, by a person on the beach indicates __________.

92. By day, the signal meaning, "This is the best place to land" is a __________.
93. Chapter IV of the International Conference on Salvage (1989) is about Salvage “Claims and Actions”. What is NOT a condition for a salvage claim?

94. Clear instructions are issued in writing by Master at night order book, which is the most important reminder that he always wrote?

95. Damaged bulkheads often take a permanent set which is independent of the panting or bulge caused by water pressure. To control this, you should install:

96. Due to solid flooding forward, you must shore up a bulkhead which approximates a rectangle. The center of pressure of the shores on the bulkhead should be located:

97. During a rescue operation, a helicopter uses a special device for hoisting or lowering persons with rescue sling and a seating belt from the water or deck. This method is called:

98. During a stay in port, a towing wire is to be put out forward and aft. What is important to take care of regarding this wire?

99. During beaching operation, the approach should preferably be made at slow speed and at what angle to the beach?

100. During SAR operations the CIC must monitor SAR and distress communication radio frequencies, what is the recommend action besides appropriate search areas and procedures to the Bridge?

101. During the patching holes in the hull of a vessel, pillows, bedding, and other soft materials can be used as

102. During the towing of a survival craft, a lookout should be on station to __________.

103. During the voyage she encountered boisterous winds and heavy weather during which time what the vessel acted heavily and to such an extent that at times it was necessary to change course?

104. Especially in adverse weather, risk of collision with an offshore supply vessel increases when the vessel is moored to what side of the unit?
105. Following a collision or accident, the Master of each vessel involved must render assistance to persons affected by the collision or accident __________.

106. Following a grounding, you can best determine that a slack fuel oil tank has been holed by:

107. From the point where the rudder is put over to any point on the turning circle, the distance a vessel moves parallel to the original course is known as:

108. Fuel containers used for refueling portable gasoline driven pumps and exceeding a capacity of five gallons, should be stowed __________.

109. Head reach, in stopping distance of vessels, can best be described as the :

110. How does an icebreaker normally free a ship which has become beset while navigating independently?

111. If a crewmember has fallen overboard during the hours of darkness and you immediately execute a Williamson turn, what is the primary advantage of this maneuver under these circumstance exams?

112. If doublebottom fuel tank levels are found to have increased after a ships grounding, you should suspect __________.

113. If fuel tank levels are found to have increased after a grounding, you should suspect __________.

114. If the draft is nearly equal to the depth of the water, a vessel traveling down a narrow channel may set off the nearer side. This effect is known as:

115. If the ship's bow has penetrated the side of the other ship in a collision it would be safe to:

116. If there is no slip, what is called as the distance that a ship moves forward with each revolution of its propeller?

117. If you are caught in the left semicircle of a tropical storm, in the Southern Hemisphere, where should you bring the wind?
118. If your ship is in collision in the waters of a foreign nations, which of the following is NOT a legal responsibility for the MASTER?

119. If your vessel is aground at the bow, it would be preferable that any weight removals be made from the __________.

120. In a compartment that has been completely flooded, the greatest pressure will be exerted __________.

121. In a rescue operation in heavy sea, you decide to hove to, the lifeboat should be:

122. In a rescue operations, a helicopter uses a special device which patients, in most cases, are being disembarked. It can quickly and safely be hooked on and off.

123. In damage control, a flat block placed at the end of a shore for the purpose of distributing pressure is referred to as a __________.

124. In docking, when approaching the berth at one knot, how many meters is the ships advance in one minute?

125. In order to minimize the squat effect, what action should be done?

126. In principle of shiphandling, which factor that a master or a pilot has no direct control of the ship?

127. In restricted channel, what do you call the tendency of a vessel being pushed away from the bank?

128. In shiphandling in heavy weather, you notice your vessels screw is being lifted clear of the water and racing. One way to correct this would be to:

129. In the event of collision in calm weather, the colliding ship should generally remain embedded:

130. In the event of loss of rudder, what appropriate action should be done?

131. It is a particular professional knowledge regarding own ship various methods available and how to change over to secondary from primary methods. What is these knowledge about?
132. It is the term used for the impact between two vessels when one of them is in motion and the other one is stationary.

133. Main wooden shoring for use in damage control, is usually less than 10 feet long and has a nominal cross-section dimension of ______.

134. Messages about weather transmitted over radiotelephone are preceded by ________.

135. My ship is infected with infectious disease, what international flag signal will I hoist?

136. One of your crew members falls overboard from the starboard side. You should IMMEDIATELY:

137. Quickwater begins to move forward, up the ships side, when the ship is making a speed approximately ________ knot, and the quickwater reaches the ships midships section when the ship moving at a speed of ________ knots.

138. The action necessary to transfer the steering control from the wheelhouse to local control in order to use the steering gear room trick wheel, is to:

139. The Coordinator Surface Search in a SAR situation should display by day:

140. The intentional grounding of a vessel as a result of a heavy weather damage, collision or other accidents, where water is being taken in so rapidly that the pumps are unable to cope up with it is called:

141. The maneuver which will return your vessel in the shortest time to a person who has fallen overboard is:

142. The pivot point of a vessel when going ahead is located:

143. The propeller stopped with the rudder in hard over position. The vessel is turning slowly. In order to make her turn faster without increasing forward speed, give:

144. The ship should be abandoned when there is imminent danger of sinking, breaking up, fire or explosion, other circumstances that make remaining on board impossible and:
145. The tendency of a vessel being attracted bodily towards the bank is known as:

146. The term kick, in relation to the turning circle of a ship, means the distance or throw of a vessel’s stern from its line of advance upon putting the helm to ________.

147. These propeller are in turning but the shaft revolves always in the same direction. The astern power being obtained by reversing the pitch of the screws:

148. To recover a man overboard in a racetrack turn, the vessel is steadied for the SECOND time after a turn of how many degrees from the original heading?

149. Upon colliding with another vessel in calm weather, the engines should be stopped. Which of the following would NOT immediately be done?

150. What action should the engineers take when your vessel is underway in a channel and all of a sudden the vessel runs aground?

151. What an operator should be cautious of when steering a tow downstream around the shape of a sand bar, and staying on the proper side of the buoys?

152. What are the forces that act and play a role in determining the position of pivot point?

153. What do you call when the cable nips round the stern and breaks the anchor out of its holding ground?

154. What fact you must be aware of when using the anchor to steady the bow while approaching a dock?

155. What is called as the use of an anchor to assist in turning in restricted waters?

156. What is that common occurrence when a vessel is running into shallow water?
157. What is the CORRECT way to do when making way in heavy seas and you notice that your vessel's screw is being lifted clear of the water and racing?

158. What is the diameter of a circle called which traversed by a vessel after running through 360 degrees and maintaining the same speed and rudder angle?

159. What is the possible damaged of a vessel aground listing to starboard side?

160. What is the recommended method if you must land on a beach with an oarpropelled lifeboat through a heavy surf?

161. What maneuver will return your vessel in the shortest possible time to a person who has fallen overboard?

162. What must you be aware of the fact when using the anchor to steady the bow while approaching a dock?

163. What prudent action would you take if you are the officer on watch on board a power driven vessel and you suddenly run into a fog bank?

164. What shall you do if you see a person falling into the sea?

165. What should be done by the first person to notice a man overboard incident?

166. What should you expect when you encounter a tsunami in the open ocean?

167. What will be your first action to alarm the persons on board when your vessel runs aground?

168. What will happen to the bow when your vessel is backing on the starboard screw, and going ahead on the port screw?

169. What will happen when using a sea anchor with the survival craft?

170. What will you do if you are helmsman and the OOW (officer on watch) gives you the order: Hard a starboard and after a while the order: Meet her
171. What will you do if you are helmsman and the OOW (officer on watch) gives you the order: Port 20 and after a while the order: Ease your helm

172. What will you do if you are helmsman and the OOW (officer on watch) gives you the order: Starboard ten

173. When a crew member who is conscious has fallen overboard is being picked up by a lifeboat, how should the boat approach with the wind?

174. When a parallel track search pattern is being carried out, the course of the search units should normally be which of the following?

175. When a tug is pulling on a hawser at right angles to the ship, on the ship’s engine, care must be taken that the pilot __________.

176. When a tug is pulling on a hawser at right angles to the ship, on the ship's engine, what care must be taken by the pilot?

177. When a vessel is using one anchor her bow and stern line to the L Jetty she said to be:

178. When making way in heavy seas you notice that your vessels screw is being lifted clear of the water and racing. One way to correct this would be to:

179. When making way in heavy seas you notice that your vessel's screw is being lifted clear of the water and racing. What would be the one way to correct this?

180. When personnel are lifted by a helicopter from an inflatable life raft, the personnel on the raft should:

181. When steering a tow downstream around the shape of a sand bar, and staying on the proper side of the buoys, what an operator should be cautious of?

182. When underway with a tow, you are required to notify the Coast Guard in which casualty situation?

183. When your ship is going full speed ahead with no wind and no current, where do you think the pivot point is located?
184. Which flight pattern indicates that the pilot needs assistance or that the
aircrafts transmitter has failed but its receiver still operates?

185. Which of the following action should you take if a crew member has just
fallen overboard off your port side?

186. Which of the following day visual distress signals detected by the use of:

187. Which of the following statements concerning a man overboard
emergency is FALSE?

188. Which statement concerning the handling characteristics of a fully
loaded vessel as compared with those of a light vessel is FALSE?

189. While alongside port side the dock, your vessels bow line parts due to
strong winds and begins to fall away from the docks. What should you do?

190. While approaching berth without the assistance of tugs, what is the
usual precautions made by pilot to make sure that your vessel is in safe
situation?

191. While your vessel is impaired by stormy weather, a pumproom is
suspected of accumulating gases after a ventilation machinery
breakdown. Where should the combustible gas indicator case be placed
when testing the pumproom atmosphere for combustible gases?

192. While your vessel is underway at sea and one of your crew member falls
overboard from the starboard side. What should be the FIRST thing to
do?

193. With rudders amidships and negligible wind, a twinscrew vessel moving
astern with both engines backing will back:

194. You are 15 feet off a pier and docking a vessel using only a bow breast
line and stern breast line. Once the slack is out of both lines you begin to
haul in on the bow breast line. What is the effect on the vessel?

195. You are a laden tanker which has collided with a smaller vessel. What
should your first action be?
196. You are anchored in the Aleutian Island chain and receive word that a tsunami is expected to strike the islands in six hours. What is the safest action?

197. You are approaching a distressed which is on fire in order to remove survivors. Your approach should be:

198. You are approaching a pier and intend to use the port anchor to assist in docking port side to. When is the time that you would NOT use the anchor?

199. You are approaching a pier and intend to use the port anchor to assist in docking port side to. When You would NOT use the anchor?

200. You are docking a ship with a single-screw tug assisting on your starboard bow. How should the tug be tied up if you are anticipating that she will have to hold your bow off while you stem the current?

201. You are docking a vessel in a slip which has its entrance athwart the tide. You land the ship across the end of the pier, stemming the tide, preparatory to breaking the ship around the corner. You have one tug to assist. Where would you generally tie up the tug?

202. You are docking a vessel starboard side to with the assistance of two tugs. What are you going to ensure while you are attempting to hold the vessel off by operating both tugs at right angles to the vessel and at full power?

203. You are docking a vessel starboard side to with the assistance of two tugs. You are attempting to hold the vessel off by operating both tugs at right angles to the vessel and at full power. What should you ensure?

204. You are docking a vessel. What is the aspect wind and current are most favorable?

205. You are docking a vessel. When do you expect wind and current to be most favorable?

206. You are docking an oceangoing singlescrew vessel under normal circumstances with a single tug. What the tug is usually used to?

207. You are docking an oceangoing single-screw vessel under normal circumstances with a single tug. When do you usually use the tug?
208. You are going astern (single-screw, right-handed propeller) with the anchor down at a scope of twice the depth of the water. What should you expect as the anchor dredges?

209. You are heading in a northerly direction when you come across an easterly current. Your vessel will __________.

210. You are in charge of a twinscrew vessel going ahead with rudders amidships. If suddenly the port screw stops turning, the bow will:

211. You are in the confined waters. What is the danger in this situation if you should lose engine power?

212. You are landing a single-screw vessel with a left-handed propeller, starboard side to the dock. As you approach the dock you back your engine with your rudder amidships. What should you expect the vessel?

213. You are landing a single-screw vessel, with a right-hand propeller, starboard side to the dock. When you have approached the berth and back the engine, what would you expect the vessel to?

214. You are making a sharp turn in a channel and using a buoy four points on the bow to gauge your rate of turn. If you observe the buoy moving forward relative to you, what should you do?

215. You are maneuvering a vessel with a righthand propeller. The rudder is amidships. What will generally back the vessel's bow?

216. You are meeting with another ship in confined waters. What can happen as the ships approach each other?

217. You are mooring to a buoy. You should approach the buoy with the current from where?

218. You are on watch and see a man fall overboard. Which man overboard turn should NOT be used in this situation?

219. You are on watch at sea on course 90 degrees. A man falls overboard on your starboard side. You immediately execute a Williamson turn. Which step is NOT a part of a Williamson Turn?
220. You are performing an overtaking maneuver in confined waters. What should you watch out for?

221. You are planning to anchor in an area where several anchors have been lost due to fouling. As a precaution, what should you do?

222. You are proceeding along the right bank of a narrow channel aboard a righthanded singlescrew vessel. The vessel starts to sheer due to bank suction/cushion effect. You should:

223. You are pushing a tow ahead and passing close to another towboat which is pushing ahead in the same direction (you are overtaking). After the towheads pass close alongside __________.

224. You are pushing a tow ahead, at high speed, near the right hand bank of a canal. The forces affecting your towboat and tow will tend to __________.

225. You are steaming in a heavy gale and find it necessary to heave to. Under most circumstances, what is the best thing to do?

226. You are steaming in the open ocean of the North Pacific between the Aleutian Chain and Hawaii. A warning broadcast indicates that an earthquake has occurred in the Aleutians and has generated a tsunami that is predicted to hit Hawaii. What action is necessary?

227. You are steaming in the open ocean of the North Pacific between the Aleutian Chain and Hawaii. A warning broadcast indicates that an earthquake has occurred in the Aleutians and has generated a tsunami that is predicted to hit Hawaii. What action is necessary for the ship's safety?

228. You are stopped with no way upon your vessel at the pilot station. Your vessel is a large twinscrew ship. You must come around 180 degrees to board your Pilot. How should you use the engines and rudder to turn the ship fastest in the least amount of space?

229. You are the Master of a 500 gross ton passenger vessel operating on rivers. Your vessel accidentally runs aground. Under the regulations for passenger vessels, whom you must notify?

230. You are transiting a narrow channel. What can happen in this situation?
231. You are underway in heavy weather and your bow is into the seas. What should you do to prevent pounding?

232. You are using the anchor to steady the bow while maneuvering. What situation that you have the proper scope of anchor cable?

233. You are using the anchor to steady the bow while maneuvering. When do you expect to have the proper scope of anchor cable?

234. You have made a turning circle 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?

235. You have made a turning test on full speed in deep water. You are now going to make a test in shallow water. Do you think the turning diameter will be the same?

236. You have made a turning test on full speed in deep water. You are now going to make a test in shallow water. Do you think the turning diameter will be the same?

237. You wish to send a DSC-message because of a m.o.b. situation and assistance by other ships is required. You have to choose the category:

238. Your course of action if you have to abandon ship and enter a liferaft should be:

239. Your engine is going astern and you pickup sternway. The rudder is amidships and you are operating on a single, righthanded fixed screw. How will your ship react?

240. Your ship is dead in the water with the rudder amidships. As the right-handed screw starts to turn ahead, where does the bow will tend to go?

241. Your ship is drifting in open sea with temporary engine malfunction. You are equipped with precise navigation equipment. What should you do in this situation?

242. Your ship is going full ahead as you start to slow down. Where is the position of the pivot point now? No wind, current.

243. Your ship is going full ahead as you start to slow down. With no wind, where is the position of the pivot point now?
244. Your ship is going full astern and making sternway. Where will the "pivot point" be located? No wind, current.

245. Your ship is steaming at night with the gyro pilot engaged when you notice that the vessel's course is slowly changing to the right. Which of the following actions should you take FIRST?

246. Your vessel has grounded on a bar. What should you do?

247. Your vessel is a single-screw ship with a right-hand propeller. There is no current. What is the easiest way to make a landing?

248. Your vessel is a singlescrew ship with a righthand propeller. There is no current. What is the easiest way to make a landing?

249. Your vessel is a single-screw ship with a right-hand propeller. There is no current. What is the easiest way to make a landing?

250. Your vessel is backing on the starboard screw, and going ahead on the port screw. What will happen to the bow?

251. Your vessel is being towed and you are using a tripping rope. What is the use of a tripping rope of fiber or wire?

252. Your vessel is going alongside a pier. Two tugs will assist at the mooring. Which position and how do you want to use the tugs?

253. Your vessel is going alongside. One tug will assist at the mooring. Which position and how do you want to use the tug?

254. Your vessel is navigating along a narrow channel at a slow speed with your starboard side near the right bank of a channel. What would be the best maneuver if your vessel suddenly sheers toward the opposite bank?

255. Your vessel is navigating along a narrow channel. The effect called bank cushion has which effect on the vessel?

256. Your vessel is off a lee shore in heavy weather and laboring. Which action should you take?
257. Your vessel is port side to a pier with a spring line led aft from the bow. In calm weather, which direction when putting the engines ahead with the rudder hard left?

258. Your vessel is port side to a pier with a spring line led aft from the bow. What would be her response when putting the engines ahead with the rudder hard left in calm weather?

259. Your vessel is proceeding along a narrow channel. The effect called bank cushion has which effect on the vessel?

260. Your vessel is to dock bow first at a pier without the assistance of tugboats. Which line will be the most useful when maneuvering the vessel alongside the pier?

261. Your vessel is to turn in a narrow canal by use of one tug (turn to port with the bow). In which position and how would you use the tug?

262. Your vessel is to unmoor. Two tugs will assist at the unmooring. Which position and how do you want to use the tugs?

263. Your vessel has run aground and is touching bottom for the first one-quarter of its length. What is the LEAST desirable method from the standpoint of stability to decrease the bottom pressure?

264. Your vessel has run hard aground in an area subject to heavy wave action. Backing full astern failed to free her. Which action should be taken next?

265. How many meters is the length of Emergency Towing wires as per SOLAS Regulations?