

Examination questions for the course in “Marine communication equipment”

Operational level			
Marine communication equipment			
Questions			
O/T – specifies the nature of the question (obligatory, time demanding)			
No	O/T	Question	Correct answer
1.	O	1. The radiocommunication equipment of sea-going ships of the capacity of 300 RT and above is determined by: A. the SOLAS Convention, B. the maritime administration authority of the ship's flag state, C. the communication authority of the ship's flag state, D. the rules for radiocommunication.	A
2.	O	2. Regulations defining the principles of using the spectrum of radio waves in marine communication are set by: A. IMO – International Maritime Organization, B. ITU – International Telecommunication Union, C. the communication authority of the ship's flag state, D. the maritime administration authority of the ship's flag state.	B
3.	O	3. In the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GDMSS), the radiocommunication equipment of ships depends on: A. the ship's length, B. the ship's tonnage, C. the ship type, D. the marine area where the ship travels and on the ship type (cargo/passenger).	D
4.	O	4. A terminal of the INMARSAT C system makes it possible to: A. take advantage of duplex audio communication: ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship, B. take advantage of quick data transmission on the ship-to-shore line, C. take advantage of duplex telex communication: ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship, D. take advantage of telex communication in the store & forward mode: ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship.	D
5.	O	5. In a Digital Selective Calling (DSC) system, calls may be addressed: A. to single stations, groups of stations, all stations found within a certain area, and all stations within the reception range, B. to coast stations only,	A

		<p>C. to ship stations only, D. to rescue coordination centres only.</p>	
6.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>6. Radio beacons operating in the COSPAS-SARSAT system are used to:</p> <p>A. send alarm signals on a direct line of ship - rescue coordination centre, B. send alarm signals on the line of ship-to-ship and the final location of the accident site, C. send alarm signals on the line of ship-to-shore and the final location of the accident site, D. guide ships to the accident site.</p>	C
7.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>7. A SART radar transponder is used to:</p> <p>A. guide ships to the accident site, B. send alarm signals on the line of ship - rescue coordination centre, C. warn against floating navigation obstacles, D. mark water bodies excluded from navigation.</p>	A
8.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>8. The range of a NAVTEX system station is:</p> <p>A. 50-100 Mm, B. 200-400 Mm, C. global, D. 200-400 Mm in daytime, and 50-100 Mm at night-time.</p>	B
9.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>9. The frequency of message transmission in the AIS system depends on:</p> <p>A. the ship's tonnage, B. the ship's distance from the port, C. the ship's travel speed, D. the distance between the ships involved in communication.</p>	C
10.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>10. In marine communication, medium frequency waves cover the frequency range of:</p> <p>A. 150 kHz – 1,500 kHz, B. 1,500 kHz – 25,000 kHz, C. 4,000 kHz – 30,000 kHz, D. 1,606.5 kHz – 4,000 kHz.</p>	D
11.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>11. The communication range in the VHF band depends on:</p>	B

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. the time of day, B. the height at which the transmitting-receiving antenna has been fixed, and on the output power of the transmitter, C. the weather conditions only, D. the output power of the transmitter only. 	
12.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>12. The LRIT system is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. long-range identification and tracking of ships, B. locating shipwrecked persons, C. instantaneous connections with RCC, D. warning about danger. 	A
13.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>13. An automatic gain control system is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. ensure the greatest possible gain in the receiver, B. ensure a relatively constant level of the signal in the demodulator input at a variable level of input signal, C. ensure limited signal distortion in the receiver, D. eliminate interference. 	B
14.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>14. The distance from the antenna of a VHF transceiver to conductive elements of the ship's structure found at the same level should be at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 0.5 m, B. 2 m, C. 6 m, D. 10 m. 	B
15.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>15. Emergency power supply of radio equipment should ensure operation of all devices required by the relevant regulations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 1 hour - if the source of emergency power supply is installed on board and ensures compliance with all of the relevant requirements specified in regulation II-1/42 or 43 of the SOLAS Convention, B. 6 hours - if the source of emergency power supply is installed on board and ensures compliance with all of the relevant requirements specified in regulation II-1/42 or 43 of the SOLAS Convention, C. 18 hours - if the source of emergency power supply is installed on board and does not ensure compliance with all of the relevant requirements specified in regulation II-1/42 or 43 of the SOLAS Convention, D. 36 hours - if the source of emergency power supply is installed on board and does not ensure compliance with all of the relevant requirements specified in regulation II-1/42 or 43 of the SOLAS Convention. 	A

16.	<input type="radio"/>	16. The capacity of batteries used as the source of emergency powers supply for radio communication equipment should be checked using an appropriate method, at intervals of at most: A. 24 months, B. 12 months, C. 36 months, D. 6 months.	B
17.	<input type="radio"/>	17. All means of internal communication required in emergency states should be powered from a source of emergency power supply for: A. 18 hours on cargo ships, B. 6 hours on cargo ships, C. 36 hours on cargo ships, D. 18 hours on passenger ships.	A
18.	<input type="radio"/>	18. Atmospheric interference caused by lightning strikes has the biggest negative impact on the quality of reception in the case of which of the following wave bands? A. long, B. medium, C. short, D. ultra-short.	A
19.	<input type="radio"/>	19. A radar transponder (SART) should be inspected by means of an internal test: A. only by professional service staff, B. once a year, C. once a month, D. every day.	C
20.	<input type="radio"/>	20. A marine portable VHF transceiver designed for two-way communication from life-saving appliances should make it possible to communicate via: A. channels 16 and 6, B. channel 16 and at the frequency of 121.5 MHz, C. channel 16 and at least one duplex channel, D. all simplex channels.	A