 **MARCOM Semi Final Quiz**

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First Name MI Date

1. What is the distress beacon used by aircrafts?
2. ELT
3. EPIRB
4. PLB
5. SART
6. What is the distress beacon used by mountain hikers and park authorities?
7. ELT
8. EPIRB
9. PLB
10. SART
11. Which of the following picks ups an EPIRB signal?
12. COSPAS-SARSAT
13. INMARSAT
14. S-Band Radar
15. X-Band Radar
16. At what frequency does an EPIRB transmit a distress signal?
17. 518 kHz
18. 156.8 MHz
19. 406 MHz
20. 490 MHz
21. What is the mechanism in the EPIRB’s bracket which deploys it when submerged at a certain depth of water?
22. Activation switch
23. Hydrostatic Release Unit
24. Submerged Deployment Mechanism
25. Water sensor
26. Which of the following is used to tether the EPIRB to a life raft?
27. Antenna
28. Lanyard
29. LED
30. Strobe light
31. At which of the following depth will an automatic EPIRB deploy?
32. 1 feet
33. 2 feet
34. 1 meter
35. 2 meters
36. Which of the following is not done during the maintenance of an EPIRB?
    1. Check the surface of the EPIRB for cracks
    2. Clean the EPIRB and its mount
    3. Repaint bracket with orange or yellow
    4. Replace exhausted batteries
37. What is the frequency in which an EPIRB transmits its secondary distress signal for homing purposes?
    1. 406 MHz
    2. 121.5 MHz
    3. 490 kHz
    4. 518 kHz
38. How many units of EPRIB will a GMDSS vessel of 1200 GRT carry?
    1. 1
    2. 2
    3. 3
    4. 4
39. Which type of EPIRB is placed in a grab bag in the bridge for easy access and portability in times of distress?
    1. Category A
    2. Category B
    3. Category I
    4. Category II
40. Which type of EPIRB is placed outside the bridge in a conspicuous area free of potential obstructions?
    1. Category A
    2. Category B
    3. Category I
    4. Category II
41. Which of the following is a type of EPIRB that is currently operational?
    1. 406 MHz EPIRB
    2. 121.5 MHz EPIRB
    3. 1.6 GHz EPIRB
    4. 123.5 GHz EPIRB
42. How often are live tests on EPIRBs carried out?
    1. Daily
    2. Weekly
    3. Monthly
    4. Annually
43. During testing of an EPIRB, what is a common diagnosis if the LED does not light up?
    1. Batteries needs replacement
    2. EPIRB unit needs replacement
    3. Satellite systems offline
    4. There is no X-Band Radar nearby
44. What is the advantage of having a GPS module integrated in an EPIRB?
    1. Activation is easier
    2. Faster satellite detection
    3. Lower cost
    4. More accurate positioning
45. What does “COSPAS” stand for in English?
    1. Controlled-Orbit Satellite Positioning-Aided System
    2. Coordinated Space System
    3. Search And Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking
    4. Space System for the Search of Vessels in Distress
46. Which part of the EPIRB is used to tether the EPIRB to a life raft?
    1. Antenna
    2. Lanyard
    3. LED
    4. Strobe light
47. What is the standard transmission duration of EPIRBs?
    1. 6-8 hours
    2. 8-10 hours
    3. 24-48 hours
    4. 72-96 hours
48. What does SART stand for?
    1. Satellite-Aided Rescue Transmitter
    2. Satellite-Aided Rescue Transponder
    3. Search and Rescue Transmitter
    4. Search and Rescue Transponder
49. What is the operating frequency of SARTs?
    1. 406 MHz
    2. 518 MHz
    3. 1.6 GHz
    4. 9 GHz
50. Which of the following a transmitted as MSI?
    1. EPIRB signals
    2. International radio broadcasts
    3. Navigational warnings
    4. SART transmissions
51. Why is it important to get the SART as high as possible?
    1. To bend the wave in the water
    2. To extend the range of line-of-sight
    3. To make it bounce faster as ground wave signals
    4. To get it closer to the sky for sky wave transmission
52. Which of the following picks ups a Radar SART signal?
53. COSPAS-SARSAT
54. INMARSAT
55. S-Band Radar
56. X-Band Radar
57. How many units of SART will a GMDSS vessel of 1200 GRT carry?
    1. 1
    2. 2
    3. 3
    4. 4
58. What is the wavelength of a Radar SART signal?
    1. 1 cm
    2. 3 cm
    3. 10 cm
    4. 12 cm
59. What is an international automated medium frequency direct-printing service for delivery of MSI?
    1. Digital Selective Calling
    2. EPIRB
    3. Navigational Telex
    4. SART
60. When a SART signal is seen on a Radar screen as 12 concentric circles, it means that there is a SART \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. within 1 nm.
    2. within 4 nm.
    3. within 8 nm.
    4. within 10 nm.
61. What is seen on the Radar interface depicting a Radar SART at around 8 miles?
    1. 12 concentric circles
    2. 12 concentric semi-circles
    3. 12 dots in a line
    4. 12 lines parallel to each other
62. What is the newer type of SART recently accepted as an alternate for Radar SARTs?
    1. AIS SART
    2. EPIRB SART
    3. Inmarsat SART
    4. 490 kHz SART
63. If you are on the ship’s radio and you have received a VHF DSC distress alert, which of the following do you **not** do?
64. Acknowledge the distress alert immediately
65. Inform the master of your ship
66. Listen on Ch. 16 for subsequent radio communications
67. Wait to receive an acknowledgement and distress relay from the coast station
68. What is the ship-to-shore DSC distress alerting channel/frequency on VHF?
    1. 2182 kHz
    2. 2187.5 kHz
    3. 156.525 MHz
    4. 156.8 MHz
69. What is the ship-to-ship DSC distress alerting channel/frequency on MF?
    1. 2182 kHz
    2. 2187.5 kHz
    3. 156.525 MHz
    4. 156.8 MHz
70. What happens to a DSC distress alert when it is acknowledged?
71. The alert continues to be transmitted for 5 minutes
72. The alert is relayed to all ships
73. The alert is transmitted to INMARSAT
74. The alert stops
75. Which device is coupled with the ships DSC equipment to automatically indicate the current coordinates and UTC time?
76. EPIRB
77. GPS
78. INMARSAT
79. VHF Radio
80. You have received a DSC distress alert in VHF. What do you do first?
    1. Acknowledge it by DSC
    2. Acknowledge it by R/T
    3. Listen on Ch. 16 for R/T
    4. Relay the alert to RCC
81. You have received a DSC distress alert in MF. After 5 minutes, the DSC alert is still continuing and there is no distress traffic in progress. What do you do?
    1. Acknowledge by R/T on 2182kHz
    2. Acknowledge it by DSC
    3. Listen on 2182 kHz for R/T
    4. Relay the alert to RCC
82. How many minutes is the interval for the repetitions of a transmitted DSC alert?
83. Randomly between 1 ½ - 2 ½ minutes
84. Randomly between 2 ½ - 3 ½ minutes
85. Randomly between 3 ½ - 4 ½ minutes
86. Randomly between 4 ½ - 5 ½ minutes
87. Why is the time interval for repetition of transmitted DSC alert at random?
88. To avoid potential overlapping of transmissions sent at the same time
89. To avoid redundant transmission
90. To give time to the coast station to reply
91. To send on multiple frequencies
92. On receiving a DSC distress alert, what does the coast station do as soon as possible?
    1. Acknowledge the distress alert
    2. Communicate the alert to RCC
    3. Enter the alert in the radio log
    4. Relay the alert to all ships
93. The acknowledgement by DSC from the coast station should be addressed to:
94. All ships
95. Nearest ship able to comply
96. Ship in distress
97. Ships near the area of the ship in distress
98. A certain station has an MMSI number 045819119. What kind of station is this?
99. Coast station
100. Group of ship stations
101. Ship station with INMARSAT C
102. Ship station with INMARSAT B
103. How much power should be used when live testing VHF equipment?
104. 1 W
105. 10 W
106. 25 W
107. 50 W
108. Why should you not attempt to use the DSC equipment to relay a relayed distress alert?
109. This can acknowledge the alert
110. This can initiate a chain of misleading relays
111. This can stop the alert
112. This is illegal
113. You have sent an inadvertent DSC alert on MF. Where should you cancel the DSC alert?
     1. 2182 kHz
     2. 2187.5 kHz
     3. Ch. 16
     4. Ch. 70
114. What is the first thing to do when you have transmitted an inadvertent distress alert?
     1. Call the coast station
     2. Cancel the alert on R/T
     3. Send a DSC apology message
     4. Switch off the transmitter
115. You need to call your agent from your company’s office. What category of DSC call are you going to establish?
     1. Distress
     2. Routine
     3. Safety
     4. Urgency
116. What is the appropriate phrase to use at the end of an R/T call that acknowledges a distress alert?
117. ACKNOWLEDGE MAYDAY
118. MAYDAY
119. MAYDAY RELAY
120. RECEIVED MAYDAY
121. You have observed a drifting anchor bouy that may be dangerous to other ships. What category of DSC alert are you going to make?
     1. Distress
     2. Routine
     3. Safety
     4. Urgency
122. You have received a DSC Urgency alert. What is the first thing you do?
123. Acknowledge the alert
124. Relay the alert to coast station
125. Relay the alert to the RCC
126. Tune in to the channel specified in the alert
127. What does MMSI stand for?
     1. Maritime Meteorological Service Information
     2. Maritime Mobile Ship Identity
     3. Maritime Meteorological and Safety Information
     4. Maritime Mobile Service Identity
128. What do you call a telex mode of operation that applies Forward Error Correction to one particular receiving station?
     1. ARQ
     2. FEC
     3. SELFEC
     4. Direct
129. Which of the following NAVTEX message categories can be filtered out/ ignored?
     1. A
     2. D
     3. L
     4. W
130. NAVTEX transmissions in local languages are transmitted in which frequency?
     1. 490 kHz
     2. 518 kHz
     3. 156.8 MHz
     4. 406 MHz
131. What is the international frequency of receiving NAVTEX messages?
     1. 490 kHz
     2. 518 kHz
     3. 156.8 MHz
     4. 406 MHz
132. Which of the following is an emission class of NAVTEX transmission?
     1. F1B
     2. F2B
     3. F3B
     4. F4B
133. What is another term for telex?
     1. Digital Selective Calling
     2. Emergency Distress Messaging
     3. Maritime Safety Transmission
     4. Narrow Band Direct Printing
134. Which of the following telex modes of operation requires the receiver to have an active transmitter and receiver?
     1. ARQ
     2. DSC
     3. FEC
     4. SELFEC
135. Which of the following telex modes of is used to broadcast MSI?
     1. ARQ
     2. DSC
     3. FEC
     4. SELFEC
136. What kind of NAVTEX messages is identified by the letter E?
     1. Meteorological forecasts
     2. Meteorological warnings
     3. Pilot Service Information
     4. SAR Information
137. What kind of NAVTEX messages is identified by the letter F?
     1. Meteorological forecasts
     2. Meteorological warnings
     3. Pilot Service Information
     4. SAR Information
138. What are the geographic zones in which various governments are responsible for navigation and weather warnings?
     1. Area of responsibility (HaZ)
     2. NAVAREA
     3. MET Zone
     4. MSI Zone
139. What is the Marine VHF radio frequency range?
     1. 156.0 and 162.025 MHz
     2. 156.8 and 162.050 MHz
     3. 156.8 and 162.025 MHz
     4. 160.0 and 162.050 MHz
140. What is the international frequency for distress, safety and calling?
     1. 156.0 MHz
     2. 156.252 MHz
     3. 156.525 MHz
     4. 156.8 MHz
141. What is the international frequency for digital selective calling?
     1. 156.0 MHz
     2. 156.252 MHz
     3. 156.525 MHz
     4. 156.8 MHz
142. What is the transmission power of fixed VHF radios?
     1. 0.8 – 1 W
     2. 1 – 10 W
     3. 1 – 15 W
     4. 1 – 25 W
143. What is the transmission power of portable VHF radios?
     1. 0.8 – 1 W
     2. 1 – 10 W
     3. 1 – 15 W
     4. 1 – 25 W
144. Which of the following is true, according to IMO performance standard requirements for VHF portable radiotelephones?
     1. Be capable of operation by skilled personnel
     2. Be capable of operation by unskilled personnel
     3. Be capable of operation by at least two persons
     4. Be capable of operation by voice commands
145. Which of the following is an IMO performance standard requirement for VHF portable radiotelephones?
     1. Must be waterproof
     2. Must be watertight to a depth of 1 meter for at least 5 minutes
     3. Must be watertight to a depth of 5 meters for at least 1 minute
     4. Must be watertight to a depth of 5 meters for at least 5 minutes
146. Which of the following is true, according to IMO performance standard requirements for VHF portable radiotelephones?
     1. Be capable of operation by personnel wearing gloves
     2. Have provisions for attachment to the clothing of the user
     3. Must be resistant to deterioration by prolonged exposure to sunlight
     4. Must be resistance to fire
147. VHF portable radiotelephones must be intrinsically-safe to avoid danger in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     1. cargo ships.
     2. fishing vessel.
     3. passenger vessels.
     4. towing vessels.
148. What is the type of VHF radio transmission in which communication can only take place in one direction at a time?
     1. Dualplex
     2. Semi-duplex
     3. Simplex
     4. Telex
149. How many units of VHF portable radiotelephones will a GMDSS vessel of 1200 GRT carry?
     1. 1
     2. 2
     3. 3
     4. 4
150. What is the type of VHF radio transmission in which communication can take place in both directions simultaneously?
     1. Dualplex
     2. Semi-duplex
     3. Simplex
     4. Telex
151. How many units of VHF portable radiotelephones will a GMDSS vessel of 200 GRT carry?
     1. 1
     2. 2
     3. 3
     4. 4
152. According to the IMO performance standard requirements for VHF portable radiotelephones, which of the following must not be present in a VHF portable radiotelephone?
     1. Lanyard
     2. Provisions for attachment to the clothing of the user
     3. Sharp projections
     4. Yellow/orange marking strip
153. What is the frequency of channel 15?
     1. 156.725 MHz
     2. 156.750 MHz
     3. 156.800 MHz
     4. 156.850 MHz
154. What is the frequency of channel 71?
     1. 156.525 MHz
     2. 156.550 MHz
     3. 156.575 MHz
     4. 156.600 MHz
155. According to the IMO performance standard requirements for VHF portable radiotelephones, a VHF portable radiotelephone must be able to withstand a drop on a hard surface from a height of \_\_\_\_\_\_
     1. 1 inch.
     2. 1 feet.
     3. 1 meter.
     4. 1 yard.
156. According to the IMO performance standard requirements for VHF portable radiotelephones, a VHF portable radiotelephone must be capable of single-handed operation except when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     1. acquiring signals.
     2. changing channels.
     3. underwater.
     4. weather is harsh.
157. What is the IMO SOLAS Amendment Resolution giving a vessel full freedom to choose between a Radar SART or AIS SART?
     1. MSC 246(84)
     2. MSC 256(84)
     3. MSC 266(84)
     4. MSC 276(84)
158. How many hours is the standard standby time of a SART?
159. 24
160. 48
161. 72
162. 96
163. How many hours will a SART continuously transpond when interrogated by a Radar?
     1. 2
     2. 8
     3. 24
     4. 48
164. An AIS SART is displayed in ECDIS or chart plotters as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     1. 12 concentric circles
     2. A line of 12 dots
     3. A red circle with a cross inside
     4. A red triangle pointed at the vessel’s bearing
165. Why can a SART signal be detected farther by an aircraft than a ship?
     1. Greater effective output power at higher altitudes
     2. Greater line of sight range
     3. SART signal is reflected by the water
     4. SART signal is a sky wave
166. A Radar SART can be detected by an aircraft’s radar up to:
     1. 10 nm
     2. 40 nm
     3. 130 nm
     4. 450 nm
167. How often are live tests on SARTs carried out?
     1. Daily
     2. Weekly
     3. Monthly
     4. Annually
168. During testing of a SART, what is a common diagnosis if the LED does not light up?
     1. SART unit is defective
     2. Batteries needs replacement
     3. Satellite systems offline
     4. There is no S-Band Radar nearby

1. Which of the following is a physical characteristic of a SART?
2. Antenna length is 7 inches
3. As big as a person’s hand
4. Built-in GPS module at the bottom
5. Colored orange or yellow
6. Which of the following systems cannot detect a SART signal?
   1. Class A AIS receiver
   2. Class B AIS receiver
   3. S-Band Radar
   4. X-Band Radar
7. When abandoning ship, \_\_\_\_\_\_?
8. Mount the SART on top of the liferaft
9. Place the SART on the highest point in the ship
10. Secure the SART inside the bridge
11. Throw the SART in the water
12. Which is not done during live testing a SART?
    1. Make sure to operate at low power
    2. Perform the test 15m away from the ship’s radar
    3. Test for no more than 10 seconds
    4. Wait for a clear response from another vessel
13. What does ARQ stand for?
    1. Automatic Repeat Query
    2. Automatic Repeat Question
    3. Automatic Retransmission Repeat
    4. Automatic Retransmission Request
14. What does FEC stand for?
    1. Forward Error Checking
    2. Forward Error Correction
    3. Frequency Extending Channel
    4. Frequency Extension Channel
15. Which of the following telex modes of operation requires a SELCALL number?
    1. ARQ
    2. DSC
    3. FEC
    4. SELFEC
16. How many digits is a ship’s SELCALL number?
    1. 4
    2. 5
    3. 6
    4. 9
17. Which of the following is an example of a coast station’s SELCALL number?
    1. 4432
    2. 45456
    3. 001233
    4. 005489112
18. How many NAVAREAs are there currently?
    1. 12
    2. 16
    3. 18
    4. 21
19. In which NAVAREA does the Philippines belong to?
    1. IX
    2. X
    3. XI
    4. XII
20. Which NAVTEX message category are ice reports under?
    1. A
    2. B
    3. C
    4. D