

中华人民共和国海事局适任培训大纲熟悉训练 02

科目：GMDSS 英语阅读

适用对象：GMDSS 通用操作员

1. What should be indicated in the List of Coast Stations?
 - A. information on charging only
 - B. the services by each station open to public correspondence, together with charging information
 - C. the working mode only
 - D. only the service
2. _____ is used by Cospas-Sarsat EPIRB for transmission of distress signals.
 - A. 156.525 Mhz.
 - B. 406 Mhz.
 - C. 1.6 GHz.
 - D. 121.5 Mhz.
3. The initial distress message can be retransmitted on NAVTEX using subject indicator character _____.
 - A. D
 - B. A
 - C. B
 - D. C
4. What means is used to avoid mutual interference by stations in the NAVTEX system?
 - A. Stations are limited to daytime operation only.
 - B. NAVTEX transmitter power is limited and its transmission time are arranged in a time-sharing basis.
 - C. Stations are limited to nighttime operation only .
 - D. Transmission power of NAVTEX is same in daytime and nighttime.
5. What is the minimum operator license required to perform or supervise the performance of at-sea maintenance in sea area A2?
 - A. Second Class Radio Electronic Certificate.
 - B. Restricted Operator's Certificate.
 - C. First Class Radio Electronic Certificate.
 - D. GMDSS General Operator's Certificate.
6. The INMARSAT system provides priority access to satellite communications channel in emergency situations, each _____ is capable of initiating a request message with distress priority.
 - A. LES
 - B. MES
 - C. NCS
 - D. NOC
7. Which radio equipment is not necessary for the ships sailing in the sea area A1?
 - A. NAVTEX receiver
 - B. HF DSC
 - C. EPIRB
 - D. VHF DSC
8. Traditional terrestrial techniques work on _____.
 - A. Inmarsat system
 - B. GPS
 - C. SARSAT
 - D. VHF/HF/MF
9. In addition to the identification and position of the distress, the distress alert may also contain information regarding the _____, the type of assistance, the course and speed of the ship and the time at which the information was recorded.
 - A. nature of distress
 - B. natural distress
 - C. persons of distress
 - D. radius of distress
10. According to the basic concept of GMDSS, _____ can be rapidly alerted to a distress incident .
 - A. only SAR authorities on land
 - B. all ships in a very large sea area
 - C. the nearest coast stations and port radios
 - D. the SAR authorities ashore as well as ships in the vicinity of the casualty
11. Any ship with SES can _____ and _____ through the Inmarsat satellites when sending a distress alert.
 - A. enter the system rapidly/wait for rescue
 - B. have an absolute priority to enter the system/contact with a CES
 - C. establish contact with the RCC/enter the port
 - D. enter the system gradually/get the rescue
12. Which of the followings is mandatory service of Inmarsat-C system?
 - A. SafetyNET service
 - B. FleetNET service
 - C. Short range service
 - D. Long range service
13. Which of the following modulations is for the VHF radio telephone?
 - A. G3E
 - B. H3E
 - C. G2B
 - D. F1B
14. Where can NAVAREA information be found?
 - A. ALRS Volume I
 - B. ALRS Volume II
 - C. ALRS Volume III
 - D. ALRS Volume IV
15. Which are the preferred frequencies in radiotelephony for on scene communications?
 - A. 121.5MHz and 2045kHz
 - B. Ch 70 (156.525MHz) and 2174.5kHz
 - C. Ch 11 (156.650MHz) and 2021kHz
 - D. Ch 16 (156.800MHz) and 2182kHz
16. Which equipment can carry out a PVT (link test)?
 - A. Inmarsat-C
 - B. Inmarsat-F
 - C. Inmarsat-FBB
 - D. GX terminal
17. Which action is the most appropriate for a GMDSS operator to take in a distress situation where immediate help is needed, but the vessel is not sinking nor needs to be abandoned?
 - A. Switch off EPIRB and SART manually
 - B. Transmit distress call by HF/MF/VHF DSC or INMARSAT
 - C. Notify the RCC (Rescue Coordination Center) through VHF on channel 11
 - D. Transmit distress call by activating the radiotelegraph automatic alarm signal
18. The safety message should be preceded by _____.
 - A. PAN PAN
 - B. SECURITE
 - C. MAYDAY
 - D. MEDICO
19. The MMSI number 003669991 belongs to _____.
 - A. A vessel operating in sea area A3.
 - B. A group call for ship stations.
 - C. A coast station.
 - D. An Intercoastal call.
20. Which of the following contents may be not related to a DSC call?
 - A. The I.D. of calling ship
 - B. The name of calling ship
 - C. Category of priority
 - D. Working frequency
21. What action should you take after sending a false distress alert on MF-DSC?
 - A. make a voice announcement to cancel the alert on 2187.5 KHz
 - B. make a voice announcement to cancel the alert on 2174.5 KHz
 - C. make a voice announcement to cancel the alert on 2182.0 KHz
 - D. send another DSC alert and follow on with voice on 2182.0 KHz
22. Which of the following frequencies is not used for DSC service
 - A. 8291kHz
 - B. 8414.5 kHz
 - C. 16804.5 kHz
 - D. 4207.5 kHz.
23. The Chapter IV of SOLAS is regarding the _____.
 - A. maritime communications
 - B. navigational regulations
 - C. technical terms and their definitions
 - D. maritime information
24. Which of the followings is not function of satellites in Cospas-Sarsat?
 - A. Receiving alert signals sent by EPIRB.
 - B. Measuring doppler shift for EPIRB signal.
 - C. Retransmitting alert signals to any Local User Terminal in the satellite's view.

- D. Relaying distress alert to coast station.
25. The NCS of INMARSAT-C system in the AOR -E is in _____.
A. Goonhilly, UK B. Yamaguchi, Japan C. Perth, Australia D. Southbury, USA
26. Ships receiving a DSC distress alert from another ship should normally not acknowledge the alert by DSC since acknowledgement of a DSC distress alert by use of DSC is normally made by coast stations only. Only if no other station seems to have received the DSC distress alert, and the transmission of the DSC distress alert continues, the ship should acknowledge the DSC distress alert by use of DSC to terminate the call. The ship should then, in addition, inform a coast station or a coast earth station by any practicable means. Ships receiving a DSC distress alert from another ship should also defer the acknowledgement of the distress alert by radiotelephony for a short interval, if the ship is within an area covered by one or more coast stations, in order to give the coast station time to acknowledge the DSC distress alert first.
- 1). Acknowledgement of a DSC distress alert by DSC is normally only made by _____.
A. ships in vicinity of distress ship B. coast station
C. ship who receives the alert first D. RCC
- 2). How to do when a ship in vicinity of the distress ship want to give an acknowledgement for a distress alert?
A. inform a coast station or a CES by any practicable means
B. go to help the distress ship at once
C. make an acknowledgement once again
D. inform other ship only by DSC
- 3). How to do when your ship receives a DSC distress alert from another ship and intends to send an acknowledgement _____.
A. round the clock B. at once
C. wait for a short interval D. at all time
- 4). We can use DSC to _____. ①make a distress call ②terminate a distress call ③acknowledge
A. ①②③ B. ①③ C. ②③ D. ①②
27. Locating system is composed of SART and _____.
A. X-band radar B. S-band radar C. two-VHF set D. VHF with DSC
28. WWNWS, the World Wide Navigational _____ Service, is a coordinate global service for the broadcast by radio of vital information on hazards to marine navigation.
A. Weather B. Watch C. Warning D. Wire
29. _____ is a mobile station in the mobile satellite service. The emissions of it are intended to facilitate search and rescue operation.
A. EPIRB B. RCC C. SES D. EGC
30. Which of following(s) may be included in distress messages? ①nature of distress ②type of assistance required ③position, course, speed and time at which the information was recorded
A. ①② B. ①③ C. ②③ D. ①②③
31. What is the minimum requirement of a GMDSS operator in sea area A3?
A. Restricted Operator's Certificate
B. General Operator's Certificate
C. Second Class Radio Electronic Certificate
D. First Class Radio Electronic Certificate
32. Thermal printing paper, used in many NAVTEX receivers should be protected from _____.
A. radiated frequency B. Moisture and light
C. audio frequency D. magnetic flux
33. Every ship, while at sea, shall maintain a continuous watch on _____ if the ship is fitted with an MF radio installation.
A. 2182kHz B. 156.8MHz C. 2187.5kHz D. 2187.5MHz
34. The transmission for entertainment purposes and unnecessary talking are _____.
A. not allowed B. sometimes allowed
C. not forbidden D. strictly forbidden
35. What's the abbreviation for World Meteorological Organization?
A. WMO B. IHO C. IMO D. WARC
36. The _____ subject cannot be rejected by the operator of a NAVTEX receiver.
A. Meteorological forecasts. B. Navigational warnings.
C. SATNAV messages. D. Pilot Service Messages.
37. The majority of licensed radio stations are identified by a call sign, which appears on the license. In the examples shown below for coast stations and ship stations, a "character" may be a letter or a number. The first two characters of the call sign, or, in certain cases, the first character, constitute the nationality designation. Coast Stations Coast Stations using radiotelephony shall be identified by: A call sign; or The geographical name of the place as it appears in the List of Coast Station, followed preferably by the word RADIO or by any other appropriate indication, e.g. Guangzhou Radio). Call signs for coast stations may be configured in the following ways: two characters and one letter, e.g. XSG; two characters and one letter, followed by no more than three digits (other than the digit 0 and 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter), e.g. VBX2, VCG34, XMF789.
- 1). Why the author writes this article?
A. To introduce maritime mobile service identifiers.
B. To introduce characters.
C. To introduce identities of ship stations.
D. To introduce identities of radio stations.
- 2). What is the correct meaning of "character" in this passage?
A. "A, B, C or 1, 2, 3" may be included.
B. "@, #, % or &, *, +" may be included.
C. "Character" means numbers merely in this passage.
D. "Character" means letters merely in this passage.
- 3). Which of followings is not a correct call sign for a coast station?
A. VCG94. B. VBX9. C. XMF189. D. XSV.
- 4). If you were an operator onboard, and you want to call a coast station, which is not the best way to establish communications?
A. Call the operator's name directly. B. Use Maritime Mobile Service Identifiers.
C. Use the call sign of the station. D. Use the official name of the station.
38. Which of the followings regarding AAIC for Chinese ships is true?
A. CN06 B. CN05 C. CN04 D. CN03
39. _____ is designed to send an automatic distress alert when a ship sinks suddenly.
A. A lifeboat B. A survival craft C. An EPIRB D. A SART
40. Which of the following is NOT included in an urgency communication by radio telephone?
A. position of the ship B. the urgency signal URGENCY
C. call sign D. the urgency signal PAN PAN
41. What action should watch officer in bridge take when N/W messages are received by the vessel's EGC receiver?
A. No immediate action is required.
B. Aural and visual alarms are activated and watch officer can reset them to deactivation.
C. Watch officer should switch off the receiver.

- D. Watch officer should log out the receiver.
42. SafetyNET messages can be received via _____.
 A. VHF DSC.
 B. NAVTEX Receiver.
 C. Dedicated receiver or optional receiver integrated in vessel's SES.
 D. MF/HF DSC.
43. Which one of the following NAVTEX questions is false?
 A. NAVTEX is a single frequency NBDP system that transmits FEC broadcasts on 518kHz.
 B. A selective message-rejection feature of the receiver allows the mariner to receive only that safety information pertinent to his requirements.
 C. NAVTEX is broadcast only in the local language of the coast station and adjacent NAVAREAs.
 D. NAVTEX carries information relevant to all sizes and types of vessels within a region established for this service.
44. Which of the following equipments is to be connected with DSC terminals?
 A. EGC receiver
 B. VHF EPIRB
 C. VHF radio transceiver.
 D. SART
45. The difference between the mobile ISDN and MPDS is that _____.
 A. the mobile ISDN is charged by connection time and MPDS is charged by data flow
 B. the mobile ISDN is charged by data flow transferred and MPDS is charged by connection time
 C. there is no difference between the mobile ISDN and MPDS
 D. the communication fee of the mobile ISDN is inexpensive than that of MPDS
46. All of the followings are typical parameters for correct operation of an SART, except _____.
 A. The SART can respond to interrogation by 9 GHz marine radars
 B. If a radar antenna with 15 meters high above sea level, the detect range of a SART is about up to at least 5 nautical miles.
 C. If airborne radar with a least 10kw peak output power at a height of , the detect range of a SART is at least 30 nautical miles.
 D. the SART should be set up at least 5 meters above sea level.
47. All of the following services are available via standard-C, except _____.
 A. Telex.
 B. E-Mail.
 C. Voice.
 D. Comtex mail and x.400 data services.
48. The VHF CH 70 could be used to send _____.
 A. FAX
 B. DSC
 C. NBDP
 D. SSB
49. Working on the frequency _____ is the compulsory requirements for portable radiotelephony equipment.
 A. 121.500 Mhz.
 B. 156.800 Mhz.
 C. 156.300 Mhz.
 D. 156.650 Mhz.
50. Weather broadcasts and vessel traffic lists are normally transmitted by shore stations in mode _____.
 A. AM.
 B. ARQ.
 C. FEC.
 D. Companded.
51. According to the SOLAS, in which sea area(s) ships must carry either Inmarsat or HF equipment or a combination thereof?
 A. All sea areas.
 B. A3.
 C. A4.
 D. A3 and A4.
52. When you are operating Standard-F SES, you can use _____ to indicate the end of a manually-dialed number in a telephone, facsimile or data call.
 A. The "#" key.
 B. The "*" key.
 C. The "ENTER" key.
 D. The "+" key.
53. Distress message may be relayed on the _____ when the RCC considers it necessary.
 A. MSI system
 B. SART
 C. EPIRB
 D. channel 13
54. Which of the following equipment can DSC terminal equipment connect with ?
 A. NBDP
 B. EPIRB
 C. VHF radio transceiver
 D. SART
55. NAVTEX transmissions have a designed range of about _____ nautical miles .
 A. 100
 B. 400
 C. 600
 D. 800
56. For the maintaining purpose, which one may be adopted by a ship operating in sea area A1?
 A. Shore Based Maintenance (SBM) .
 B. Duplication Of Equipment (DOE).
 C. At Sea Maintenance (ASM).
 D. Any one of the three choices: SBM, DOE and ASM.
57. Virtually all navigable waters of the world are covered by the operational satellites in the Inmarsat system. Each satellite transmit EGC traffic on a designated channel. The EGC channel is optimized to enable the signal to be monitored by a small receiver which is dedicated to the reception of EGC messages. As each message will also have a unique identity, the printing of messages already received correctly is automatically suppressed. Reception of certain types of message, such as shore-to-ship distress alerts and meteorological and navigational warnings are mandatory and cannot be suppressed by ships in the affected area.
- 1). The satellites of Inmarsat system cover _____.
 A. all waters of the world
 B. all areas for navigation covered by the operational satellites in the Inmarsat system
 C. the whole globe
 D. all over the world
- 2). You must have known from this passage that _____.
 A. only small receiver can receive EGC message
 B. all SES with EGC receiver can receive EGC messages
 C. EGC messages can be received by any ship earth station
 D. any modem ships are able to receive EGC messages in any position
- 3). It is _____ for the ship to receive distress alerts, meteorological and navigational warnings.
 A. optional
 B. compulsory
 C. not necessary
 D. not important
- 4). From this passage, you must have known that _____.
 A. all messages can be suppressed
 B. every message cannot be suppressed
 C. all messages could be manually suppressed
 D. each message has a different identity
58. Which of followings is the most important information when asking for medical advice?
 A. Patient's physical status.
 B. Patient's age.
 C. Patient's name.
 D. Ship's speed.
59. Although satellites will play an important part in the GMDSS, they will not completely replace the _____.
 A. Signaling system
 B. Terrestrial system
 C. MSI broadcast system
 D. SART
60. _____ means navigational and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts and other urgent safety related messages broadcast to ships.
 A. MSI
 B. Safety information
 C. Radio regulations
 D. DSC

61. _____ may be used for on-scene communications in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System?
 A. Radio telephony on Ch 70.
 B. Radio telephony on Ch 16, NBDP on 2174.5 kHz.
 C. HF radiotelephony on 21.820 Mhz.
 D. NBDP on 2175.4 kHz, radio telephony on 156.600Mhz.
62. According to the radio regulation, vessels in distress _____ indicate their own position by any method.
 A. can not
 B. should get permission to
 C. are not allowed to
 D. have the right to
63. How to detect whether an error appears to exist in the DSC message?
 A. In DSC message, the final character provides an error check by a method known as "checksum".
 B. According to the Dot Pattern to check the error
 C. The Format Specifier can recognize the error
 D. In the EOS symbol, there is some error-check codes
64. How many blips will display on the screen of radar while a radar has received response signals of the SART?
 A. 9
 B. 10
 C. 11
 D. 12
65. The frequencies 2,187.5 KHz, 4,207.5 KHz, 6,312.0 KHz, 8,414.5 KHz, 12,577.0 KHz, 16,804.5 KHz, and 156.525 MHz may be used for DSC by coast and ship stations on a simplex basis for distress and safety purposes. The provisions and procedures for distress and safety calling are contained in CCIR Recommendation 541 as modified by 80,103 (c) of this part. Coast and ship stations may also use DSC techniques for general calling purposes on their assigned working frequencies in 2,000-27,500 KHz bands and on those frequencies in the 156-162 MHz band which are allocated for maritime control, commercial, non-commercial and public correspondence communications.
- 1). What is(are) the purpose(s) that ITU allocated a series of frequencies for maritime community? ① for maritime control ② for commercial and non-commercial communications ③ for public correspondence communications
 A. ①②
 B. ①③
 C. ②③
 D. ①②③
- 2). DSC for distress and safety purposes will work on a _____.
 A. duplex
 B. simplex
 C. semi-duplex
 D. Duplex and simplex
- 3). What is the best title of the passage?
 A. Allocation of Frequencies for DSC
 B. 2189.5 KHz in DSC Service
 C. Channel DSC Service
 D. Usage of Frequencies for DSC
- 4). DSC working frequencies for general calling purposes are assigned in _____ bands.
 A. 2 MHz ~ 27.5MHz
 B. 156 ~162 MHz
 C. 2 MHz ~ 27.5MHz and 156 ~162 MHz
 D. 2 MHz ~ 27.5MHz or 156 ~162 MHz
66. Both the satellite communication and terrestrial communications will _____.
 A. be used in the GMDSS
 B. be used only for general communications
 C. be replaced by Morse
 D. not be used in the GMDSS
67. Which of the following modes is used for NAVTEX transmissions?
 A. SFEC
 B. ARQ
 C. CFEC
 D. MPDS
68. What equipment can not be used to receive Maritime Safety Information?
 A. HF NBDP.
 B. NAVTEX receiver.
 C. EGC receiver.
 D. AIS device.
69. DSC is used primarily to _____.
 A. transmit and receive distress and safety alerts to and from other ships or shore stations via radio
 B. receive weather warnings, navigational notices and other marine safety information
 C. provide routine communications with the ship owner

D. report ship's position to search-and-rescue authorities via satellite

70. How many pieces of portable two-way VHF transceivers must a cargo ship of 1700 tons GT be provided with?
 A. 3.
 B. 4.
 C. 2.
 D. It's uncertain.
71. How can you determine the best frequency to choose for an NBDP transmission to a shore station?
 A. By consulting propagation tables.
 B. If static interference is present, try lower bands first.
 C. Listen to shore station "free signals", choose the strongest one.
 D. During nighttime, choose highest frequencies. Choose lower frequencies in the daytime.
72. IMN is the abbreviation of _____.
 A. The Inmarsat Mobile Numbers
 B. The International Mobile Satellite System
 C. The Inmarsat Mobile System
 D. The Inmarsat traffic System