

中华人民共和国海事局适任培训大纲熟悉训练 04

科目：GMDSS 英语阅读

适用对象：GMDSS 通用操作员

- NAVTEX transmitter identification character B1 is a single unique letter which is allocated to each NAVTEX _____.
A. receiver B. SES C. CES D. Transmitter
- Messages bearing the priority marking ROUTINE are to be broadcast _____.
A. immediately B. at the next scheduled transmission
C. during the next available period D. at anytime
- Number 036688811, is the MMSI of _____.
A. A group of ship stations. B. A vessel operating in sea area A3.
C. A coast station. D. A vessel.
- Which statement is true regarding carry requiring of SART?
A. One SART for vessels of 300 gross tonnage and upward but less than 500 gross tonnage.
B. Two SARTs for vessels of 300 gross tonnage and upward but less than 500 gross tonnage.
C. One SART for vessels of 500 gross tonnage and upward.
D. One SART for vessels of 300 gross tonnage and upward.
- _____ are utilized to relay Enhanced Group Calls.
A. COSPAS satellites. B. HF SITOR shore stations.
C. NAVTEX shore stations. D. Inmarsat satellites.
- The medical message should be preceded by the word _____.
A. OBS B. MEDICAL C. URGENCY D. N/W
- SART's audible tone monitor is used to _____.
A. Inform survivors that assistance may be nearby.
B. Inform survivors when the battery's charge condition has weakened.
C. Inform survivors when the SART switches off
D. Inform survivors that a nearby vessel is signaling on DSC.
- Which bands does a ship station in distress alert other ships in its vicinity by DSC on?
A. High frequency and medium frequency band
B. Very high frequency and medium frequency band.
C. High frequency and Very high frequency
D. High frequency, medium frequency band and Very high frequency
- The reserve source of energy shall be independent of the propelling power of the ship and the ship's _____.
A. electrical system B. energy system C. power system D. lighting system
- The GMDSS is composed of _____.
A. satellite and terrestrial systems B. only navigation and alerting systems
C. just MSI system and locating system D. SAR co-ordination system
- When a ship station in receipt of a distress alert transmitted using digital selective calling shall _____.
A. set watch on the radiotelephony distress and safety traffic frequency associated with the distress and safety calling frequency on which the distress alert was received.
B. remain listening on the frequency on which the distress alert was received.
C. repeat the distress alert on the frequency on which it was received in order to alert several more ships.
D. in every case, set watch on the frequencies 2182 kHz and 121.5 Mhz.

- In which material you can find the details of the stations transmitting maritime safety information?
A. ITU List of Ship Stations.
B. IEC Publication 945, Marine Navigational Equipment.
C. Admiralty Lists of Radio Signals, Volume III.
D. Frequency Allocation Tables.

- _____ will send distress alert automatically when a ship sinks suddenly.
A. A lifeboat B. A Survival craft C. An EPIRB D. A SART

- In China Ship Reporting System, what does the abbreviation of PR mean?
A. Departing Reports. B. Personal Plan Reports.
C. Personnel Reports. D. Position Reports.

- Regarding NAVTEX message format, the choice _____ is correct.
A. Transmitter identity is indicated by a single digit from 0 to 9.
B. Subject or type of message is indicated using numbers from 00 to 99.
C. Date and time is used in-lieu-of message serial numbers.
D. The four "N"s (NNNN) means the end of a NAVTEX message.

- Which system is least likely to be affected by atmospheric disturbances?
A. HF telephone B. HF NBDP C. SES D. HF DSC

- Which of the following equipments on board is for the COSPAS-SARSAT system?
A. DSC B. NAVTEX C. VHF D. EPIRB

18. Terrestrial Communications (1) Long-Range Service Use of HF provides a long-range service in both the ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship directions. In areas covered by Inmarsat it can be used as an alternative to satellite communications and outside these areas (GMDSS Sea Area A4) it provides the only long-range communication capability. Frequencies have been designated in the 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 MHz bands for this service. Digital Selective Calling (DSC) forms the basis of distress alerting and safety communications. Distress and safety communications following a DSC call can be performed by radiotelephony or NBDP. Automated HF Radio Test Call Facilities have been activated by the US Coast Guard. An Automated Digital Selective Calling Answering System (ADSCAS) facility for responding to HF-DSC test calls is available on 4 MHz only (See USA section of Chapter 11-HF DSC list of Coast Stations for Sea Areas A3 and A4) (2) Medium-Range Service A medium-range service is provided on frequencies in the 2 MHz band. In the ship-to-shore ship-to-ship and shore-to-ship directions 2187.5 KHz will be used for distress alerts and safety calls using DSC. and 2182 KHz will be used for distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony, including SAR coordinating and on-scene communications. 2174.5 KHz will be used for radiotelex (NBDP) distress and safety traffic. (3) Short-Range Service VHF provides short-range service on the frequencies: a 156.525 MHz (Ch 70) for distress, urgency and safety alerts using DSC, and b 156.8 MHz (Ch 16) for distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony, including SAR coordinating and on-scene communications.

- In GMDSS system, terrestrial communications can be divided into _____ parts.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- 2187.5 KHz can be used for _____.
A. distress and safety calls on radiotelex system in MEDIUM-RANGE service.
B. distress and safety calls on digital selective calling system in MEDIUM-RANGE service.
C. distress and safety calls on radiotelex system in LONG-RANGE service.
D. distress and safety calls on radiotelex system in SHORT-RANGE service.
- VHF CH 16 is a distress and safety frequency in short-range service, so it should be used for _____.
A. distress and safety radiotelex calls in short-range service
B. distress and safety DSC calls in short-range service
C. distress and safety radiotelex calls in medium-range service
D. distress and safety radiotelephone traffic in short-range service
- Which of the following is true?
A. Digital selective calling follows a telephone call.

- B. Distress and safety communications by radiotelephone or NBDP follows a DSC distress call.
- C. Digital selective calling follows NBDP traffic.
- D. Radio telephone alert forms the basis of distress alerting and safety communications.

19. The frequency 156.525MHz and 156.8MHz should be used in the band of _____.
 A. MF B. VHF C. HF D. LF

20. How is the A3 Sea area defined by IMO ?
 A. Within the coverage area of Inmarsat satellite, approximately between 76°N and 76°S, excluding A1 & A2 areas.
 B. Within range of shore - based HF coast station with DSC function
 C. Within range of shore - based MF coast station with DSC function
 D. Area above 76°N and area below 76°S

21. The characters _____ are sent by the shore station to indicate that he has shifted control to and is awaiting instructions from the vessel.
 A. WRU. B. KKKK. C. GA+. D. "."

22. Under the following conditions, for example, _____, a GMDSS ship is not allowed to depart from any port.
 A. The vessel is not capable of performing all required distress and safety functions.
 B. The vessel is carrying more than the required number of qualified GMDSS operators.
 C. The vessel has a temporary waiver of its radio license and Safety Certificate.
 D. The vessel is not carrying a GMDSS radio maintainer, but has provided for shore-side maintenance.

23. What is the full name of IAMSAR?
 A. Inmarsat Aeronautical and Maritime Search And Rescue manual
 B. Inmarsat And Mobile Search And Rescue manual
 C. International Aeronautical and Maritime Search And Rescue manual
 D. International Air and Maritime Search And Rescue manual

24. For locating the ship in distress, the SAR party will make use of _____ by starting 9GHz shipborne or airborne radars.
 A. DSC B. SART C. EPIRB D. NBDP

25. Which HF NBDP mode would be selected to receive weather broadcasts from high seas shore stations?
 A. DSC B. CFEC C. SFEC D. ARQ

26. Every ship, while at sea, shall be capable: ①of receiving shore-to-ship distress alerts②of transmitting and receiving MSI③of transmitting and receiving ship-to-ship distress alerts
 A. ①② B. ②③ C. ①③ D. ①②③

27. The EPIRB battery should be renewed every _____.
 A. 2 years B. 3 years C. 1 year D. 4 years

28. General radio communications in the global system are those between _____ concerning the management and operation of the ships and may have impact on their safety .
 A. SAR party and the ship in distress
 B. SAR authorities and the ship in distress and survival craft
 C. A ship station and any coast station
 D. Ship stations and shore-based communication network

29. Which of the following indicates that a station will transmit concerning navigation safety messages by radio telephone?
 A. TTT B. The spoken word pan

C. SECURITY D. XXX

30. Generally, use _____ for _____ in GMDSS .
 A. English/all distress communications
 B. Chinese/some distress calls
 C. the language decided by Administrations/all distress calls
 D. Japanese/some distress alerts

31. Regarding the capability of Class 2 INMARSAT-C MES, the choice _____ is not true.
 A. Two modes of operation (selected by the operator), EGC and messaging, the other one is EGC Only.
 B. And also capable of receiving EGC messages when not engaged in Inmarsat-C traffic.
 C. Ready for EGC message reception exclusively (and not available in that mode for Inmarsat-C message transfer).
 D. Ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship message transfer and distress alerting, but is not capable of receiving EGC messages.

32. You can not use _____ to provide locating signals in GMDSS.
 A. SARTs
 B. 406 EPIRB
 C. NEVTEX
 D. Satellite or Float-Free EPIRBs, 9 GHz signals of SARTs

33. The Inmarsat system has five major components: Space Segment, NCC, NCS, CES, SES. The abbreviation for SES can be replaced by _____.
 A. OCC B. NCS C. CES D. MES

34. Each ship station has its own unique _____ MMSI which is included automatically in each DSC call.
 A. 4-digit B. 5-digit C. 7-digit D. 9-digit

35. Regarding the GMDSS, which one is correct?
 A. Ship-to-ship distress communication may be executed via MF or HF radiotelephony.
 B. VHF digital selective calling from ships to shore may be executed in the sea area A3.
 C. Distress, urgency and safety communication can be carried out by the use of narrow-band direct printing telegraphy only.
 D. GMDSS can provide the linking of search and rescue authorities ashore with shipping in the immediate vicinity of a ship in distress or in need of assistance.

36. Inmarsat-C SESs are small, light weight terminals designed for two-way message communication. Inmarsat-C SESs can not be used for radiotelephone communications; they operate at 600 bit/s and provide access to the international telex/telex networks, electronic mail services and computer data bases. this low powered terminal with its omni-directional antenna and light weight is a practical solution for installation on the smallest of vessels. Additionally, Inmarsat-C SES can serve as a back-up for an Inmarsat-A SES (outdated equipment,not in use) on large ships and also fulfill a potentially vital role as a fixed or portable transmitter/receiver for use on board ship or in survival craft. The omni-directional antenna characteristics are particularly valuable for a vessel in distress as the SES continues to operate even when the vessel is listing severely.

- 1). Inmarsat-C SES can not be used for _____.
 A. distress alerting B. store-and-forward distress alert
 C. telephone communication D. telex message
- 2). Which of the following is not among the services of Inmarsat-C?
 A. electronic mailbox B. telex message
 C. ship to shore communication D. high speed data
- 3). What's an advantage of Inmarsat-C SES compared with Inmarsat-A SES?
 A. lack the ability of voice communication B. more suitable for small vessel
 C. telex message D. antenna is very large

- 4). The ADE of Inmarsat-C SES includes _____.
 A. personal computer
 B. printer and power supply
 C. transceiver
 D. antenna
37. In general terms, all the media listed below are used to receive MSI, except _____.
 A. NAVTEX.
 B. HF NBDP.
 C. SafetyNET.
 D. MF/HF DSC.
38. If NAVTEX receiver was out of order, MSI may be received from _____.
 A. Inmarsat-C FleetNET
 B. DSC system
 C. SART
 D. MF/HF radios with NBDP or Inmarsat-C with EGC
39. What is the term which refers to the supply of electrical energy required to supply radio installations in the event of failure of the ship's main and emergency sources of electrical power?
 A. Emergency power
 B. Reserve source of energy
 C. Ship's emergency diesel generator
 D. Ship's standby generator
40. What is the minimum GMDSS personnel requirement of drill platforms with Shore-Based Maintenance method operating in sea area A4?
 A. Restricted Operator's Certificate
 B. General Operator's Certificate
 C. Second Class Radio Electronic Certificate
 D. First Class Radio Electronic Certificate
41. How many pieces of portable two-way VHF transceivers must a passenger ship of 1700 tons GT be provided with?
 A. 3.
 B. 4.
 C. 2.
 D. It's uncertain.
42. VDU is the abbreviation for Visual _____ Unit.
 A. Data
 B. Direct
 C. Digital
 D. Display
43. Ships in area A2 will at least transmit a ship-to-shore alert on _____ and satellite EPIRB.
 A. 2182kHz
 B. 2174.5kHz
 C. 2187.5kHz
 D. 156.8MHz
44. Which of the following terminal equipments is for Cospas-Sarsat system?
 A. EPIRB
 B. Inmarsat-C
 C. SART
 D. Inmarsat-FBB
45. On receipt of radar pulse the indicator circuit causes the lamp to flash and the bleeper to sound every 2 seconds. If no radar pulses are detected for a period exceeding 15 seconds, the unit reverts to 'standby' mode. To switch off SART insert probe delivered with the manual into 6 mm diameter hole in rear of centre section. Listen for audible click. Audible tone and visual flash will cease if deactivation is complete. NOTE: To install SART in the survival craft pull mast section firmly away from SART. Remove black top from mast, extend mast and twist to lock. Push mast firmly into hole in base of SART and fix the whole unit.
- 1). The purpose of lamp to flash and the bleeper to sound is that _____.
 A. the rescuer will know the SART in nearer location
 B. the survivor will know the rescue ship in nearer location
 C. the rough is too high
 D. the battery is run out
- 2). If the SART is not being activated for _____, it will be in standby.
 A. 2 seconds
 B. 12 seconds
 C. 15 seconds
 D. 1 minute
- 3). The turn off button is _____.
 A. on the panel
 B. in the panel
 C. on front of central section
 D. in rear of central section
- 4). In the passage the word 'deactivation' means _____.
 A. activation
 B. turn off
 C. turn on
 D. activity
46. The coordinated broadcast and automated reception of MSI via the INMARSAT EGC system using English to meet the requirements of the SOLAS Convention: _____.
 A. international NAVTEX Service
 B. FleetNET Service
 C. SafetyNET Service
 D. WNWNS
47. The VHF CH16 is called _____.
 A. common channel for pilot service
 B. aircraft calling channel
 C. international distress and safety channel
 D. navigation safety communication channel
48. What language does International NAVTEX use?
 A. Russian
 B. French
 C. English
 D. German
49. SafetyNET provides shipping with _____.
 A. navigational and meteorological warnings
 B. meteorological forecasts
 C. shore to ship distress alerts
 D. Maritime Safety Information
50. _____ consists of all messages relating to the immediate assistance required by the ship in distress.
 A. Distress traffic
 B. Urgency traffic
 C. Safety traffic
 D. Routine traffic
51. A distress alert can be relayed from an RCC by _____.
 A. major coast stations only
 B. satellite and terrestrial systems
 C. MF/HF and VHF stations
 D. COSPAS-SARSAT
52. The frequency 518kHz will be used to transmit _____ and _____ warnings in NAVTEX.
 A. navigational/typhoon
 B. traffic/meteorological
 C. marine/hurricane
 D. navigational/ meteorological
53. 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 Sec. 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 does the abbreviation 'Sec.' mean in the sentence '...by Sec. 80,103 (c)...'?
 A. Second
 B. Secretary
 C. Securities and Exchange Commission
 D. Section
- 2). What is the best title of the passage?
 A. Usage of Frequencies for MF/HF DSC
 B. 2,189.5 kHz in DSC Service
 C. Channel 70 in DSC Service
 D. Usage of Frequencies for DSC
- 3). What are International Calling Frequencies?
 A. International Calling Frequencies are often dedicated for communications between ship and coast stations bearing same nationalities
 B. International Calling Frequencies are often used by ship and coast stations belong to different nations
 C. They are often used by Chinese vessels intending call Chinese coast radio stations
 D. International Calling Frequencies are often dedicated for communications between ship and ship stations bearing same nationality

4). What is(are) the purpose(s) that ITU allocated a series of frequencies for maritime community? ①For maritime control ②For commercial, non-commercial communications ③For public correspondence communications
A. ①② B. ①③ C. ②③ D. ①②③

54. In addition to meeting the requirement of Sea area A1 and A2, every ship engaged on voyage in Sea area A4 shall be provided with _____.
A. MF radio installation with DSC B. SES
C. MF/HF radio installation with DSC D. 2187.5kHz watch receiver

55. _____ belongs to satellite system to promulgate Maritime Safety Information.
A. AMVER. B. NAVTEX. C. SafetyNET. D. Inmarsat-M SES.

56. Where are the operational details of the stations for timing signals?
A. Admiralty Lists of Radio Signals, Volume I
B. Admiralty Lists of Radio Signals, Volume II
C. Admiralty Lists of Radio Signals, Volume III
D. Admiralty Lists of Radio Signals, Volume IV

57. The proper operation of the DSC facilities shall be tested by means of a test call, when within communication range coast station fitted with DSC equipment. what is the period?
A. weekly B. Annually C. Daily D. Monthly

58. The distress message should be preceded by _____.
A. PAN PAN B. SECURITE C. MAYDAY D. MEDICO

59. How many total frequencies are available for DSC distress alerting?
A. One B. Five C. Two D. Seven

60. What is the approximate range of VHF radio waves propagation?
A. 300 nautical miles B. 30 ~ 50 nautical miles
C. 200 nautical miles D. 400 nautical miles

61. Which frequency is used on line from LES to satellite in the Inmarsat system?
A. 4 GHz B. 6 GHz C. 1.6 GHz D. 1.4 GHz

62. Without the permission of _____, a ship earth station can not access the INMARSAT system.
A. International Maritime Organization
B. International Telecommunication Union
C. the nearest coast station to the ship
D. International Mobile Satellite Organization

63. It is possible for ships to receive safety message transmitted by Navtex station _____.
A. in any INMARSAT regions B. in each NAVAREA
C. at any distance D. in Areas A3 and A4

64. In COSPAS-SARSAT, distress signals are always stored in the memory so as to start _____.
A. local-mode coverage B. SAR operations
C. data process D. continuous broadcast

65. What happens when the operator dials the Shore I.D. followed by the "##" sign in initiating a voice call via INMARSAT Standard-F?
A. A steady tone is heard
B. The telephone operator comes on
C. A ring-back tone is heard for about 1.5 seconds

D. A wailing tone is heard

66. As the search craft approaches to the SART the radar screen will display _____.
A. a line of 12 blips, then wide arcs, last complete circles
B. complete circles, then a line of 12 blips, last wide arcs
C. complete circles, then wide arcs, last a line of 12 blips
D. wide arcs, then complete circles, last a line of 12 blips

67. The satellite communication requirements of chapter _____ of the 1974 SOLAS Convention can be met, either wholly or in part, by INMARSAT MESSs capable of two-way communications.
A. V B. III C. IV D. II

68. A ship fitted with an MF/HF radio installation shall, while it is at sea, maintain a continuous watch on _____.
A. 8,414.5 kHz
B. On at least one of the distress and safety DSC frequencies 4,207.5 kHz, 6,312 kHz, 12,577 kHz or 16,804.5 kHz.
C. 2,187.5 kHz.
D. 8,414.5 kHz, 2,187.5 kHz, and on at least one of the distress and safety DSC frequencies 4,207.5 kHz, 6,312 kHz, 12,577 kHz or 16,804.5 kHz.

69. Which channel is designated for VHF DSC alerting?
A. Channel 70. B. Channel 06. C. Channel 13. D. Channel 16.

70. _____ services was established by IMO and IHO for the purpose of coordinating the transmission of navigational warnings to ships in co-ordinated geographical areas.
A. NAVAREAs. B. NAVTEX. C. WWNWS. D. MSI.

71. The task of _____ can not be executed by the holder of GMDSS General Operator's Certificates.
A. any adjustments or maintenance, which may affect the proper operation of the MF/HF radio station.
B. replacement of consumable items such as paper, ribbons, etc.
C. resetting tripped circuit breakers or replacing defective fuses.
D. routine battery maintenance, if used as part of the GMDSS station.

72. Which of the following frequencies have not been designated for on-scene communications in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System?
A. VHF CH16 B. MF 2182kHz for radiotelephony
C. VHF CH11 D. MF 2174.5kHz for NBDP