

海船船员适任证书
航海类院校专业课 应试指导丛书



QUESTION & ANSWER OF

通 信 英 语

COMMUNICATION ENGLISH

习题解答

张晓峰 主编



大连海事大学
出版社

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内 容 提 要

本习题是根据中华人民共和国海事局颁布的《海船船员适任考试和评估大纲》关于对一级无线电电子员、二级无线电电子员、通用操作员的考试要求编写而成。

本习题的来源有:

1. 我国海船船员考试的通信英语试题;
2. 英国、日本、丹麦、瑞典等国家通信设备说明书;
3. 作者新编的习题。

本习题的内容包括:

1. 一级、二级无线电电子员和通用操作员证书的考试要求;
2. 与 GMDSS 相关的国际规则和资料;
3. 航行警告电文;
4. 气象报告;
5. 船舶遇险电文;
6. 船舶常用电文;
7. GMDSS 设备的安装、维修及对操作说明书的理解。

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前 言

我国政府为了加大履行《STCW 78/95 公约》的力度,先后颁发了《中华人民共和国船员教育和培训质量管理规则》和《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试、评估和发证规则》等法规,加强了对海员培训、考试和发证的管理,进一步完善了船员考试制度。同时,我们也深深地体会到,中华人民共和国海事局组织的考试试题在逐年增多,试题难度在逐年提高。这对于长年漂泊海上、日夜奋战在生产第一线而很少接触书本的船员来说,想顺利地通过理论考试一举获得相应职务证书,亦非易事。这其中困难主要有:目前除本、专科和培训教材外,可供考生选择的自学复习参考书少之又少,出版的有限几本题解多为考过的试题卷,没有与教材和《海船船员适任考试和评估大纲》协调、配套,没有全面覆盖其内容,也没有按教材的章节顺序系统地进行编排,考生课后复习时无法使用。实践证明,考生单凭授课用的教材、简略的考试大纲以及课堂学习,是难以考出理想成绩的。为此,我们在总结多年本、专科教学和船员培训经验教训的基础上,配合新《考试大纲》和新本、专科及船员培训教材的使用,推出了这套《应试指导丛书》。它将极大地满足广大考生学习、考试的需要,使考生更快捷地适应今后考试内容、考试方式的调整。这套丛书的特点还在于:

一、权威性和科学性。担任本套《应试指导丛书》的主编、主审都是多年从事航海本、专科专业教学和船员培训的教授、船长、轮机长等,对出题、考试有着丰富的经验。本、专科和培训教材也多出自他们之手。本套丛书正是他们指导培训及考试经验的积累和总结,是对新《考试大纲》深入研究的结晶。

二、准确性和先进性。本套丛书是完全按照新的《考试大纲》编写的,覆盖了新的本、专科和培训教材的知识范围。每章前配以学习要点提示,便于考生了解各章、节应知、应会的内容,做到学习有的放矢和科学安排自己的精力和时间。

三、实用性和系统性。本套应试指导丛书在编写过程中详细分析、研究了未来考试的知识范围、试题类型、试题难易程度以及考试的方法。对以往港监考试试题、各培训点的模拟题、各院校专业考试试题等进行了归类、提炼、加工,按照新《考试大纲》编写了较多新题,并根据新培训教材的章节按由浅入深、由表及里、循序渐进的原则对试题进行编排,使考生通过本套丛书的学习进一步系统、全面、准确地掌握《考试大纲》所要求的内容。

本套丛书的试题以单选为主,为了使考生灵活掌握,也适当编写了部分多选题和简答题,每章后都配有试题答案。对于难度较高的试题,做了简略注释,便于考生学习查证。

最后,我们借用一句广告用语真诚地敬告考生:考试是获得船员适任证书的惟一途径,而拥有本套丛书则是通过考试的可靠保证。

编者的话

现在用于航海院校英语教学中的《通信英语》教材有几个版本,但作为一个完整的可以进行评估通信英语阅读、写作能力的书籍尚不多见。从事全球海上遇险与安全系统(GMDSS)工作的人员在如何评估自己的通信英语能力、应对工作实践中的各种语言交流、各类考核等方面仍有困难。鉴于此,笔者就 GMDSS 受训人员在实际的 GMDSS 设备操作中出现的問題,认真地剖析、归纳、总结并结合海事局船员考试要点形成此书。本书的特点如下:

1. 教学员如何解通信英语方面的试题,让读者既知其然又知其所以然,以不变应万变。

2. 融合新信息、新技术(如 ADR 系统),把《海船船员适任考试和评估大纲》和未来的 GMDSS 人员应掌握的知识结构有机地结合起来,期望 GMDSS 操作人员朝着“高标准、严要求、走捷径、学所用”的目标迈进。

3. 更加重视操作技能和维修技能(该技能主要针对一级和二级电子员)。由于长期以来教授 GMDSS 的英语教师不看说明书,上课的内容多是 GMDSS 的系统和法规介绍,使得学员“眼高手低”——即知道系统的概况,知道相关的法规,但不会看说明书和根据说明书进行操作。因此本书增加了设备说明书内容的比重。

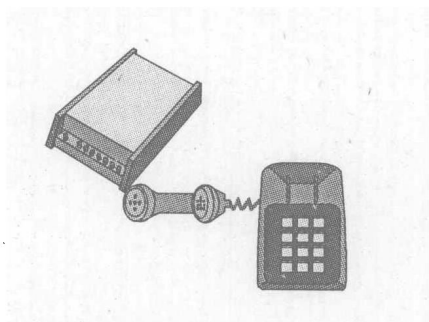
4. 既重视与相关知识如《海上无线电通信》、《航海英语》和《大学英语》等的衔接,又尽量做到不与其他课程相互交叉重叠。

本书涉及 3 个等级即一级无线电电子员证书持证人员、二级无线电电子员证书持证人员、通用操作员证书持证人员。高等级兼容低等级,即一级无线电电子员持证人员应该通晓二级无线电电子员持证人员的知识,二级无线电电子员持证人员应该通晓通用操作员持证人员的知识,请各级人员适当选择使用。

参加本书编写的还有冷梅、宋淑华、王晓锐、张海昕、王涛、李瑞云、由学海、黄林森、战渤、席广明、王军、李坤山等同志。姜鹤葛同志对电气和机械接口的有关内容提出了宝贵意见,在此表示感谢。

由于笔者的时间和精力有限,文中的错误在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者



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第一章 阅读试题

一、考试内容与学习要点

(一) 无线电电子员证书及 GMDSS 证书的考试内容

1. 一级无线电电子员证书的考试要求

(1) GMDSS 中常用的缩略语与术语

包括常用的缩略语、常用的短语、常用的句子及主要技术术语等。

(2) 与 GMDSS 相关的国际规则和资料

包括 SOLAS 公约第四章、第三章和第五章中与 GMDSS 设备相关的内容,《无线电规则》新九章、STCW 95 修正案中有关 GMDSS 证书和实施要求的陈述,最新的搜救公约,新版的《英版无线电信号表》,IMO 最新版《商船搜救手册》及 IMO A.474 决议(有关 VHF 的管理)等。

(3) 航行警告电文

包括不同地域的航行警告,内容有军事演习、海底测量、水下和水上作业、捕鱼等。

(4) 气象报告

包括各种格式的船上发的气象报告和岸上发的气象预报,内容包含气压、风、云、雾的预报,能见度、海面浪高等的分析与预报。

(5) 船舶遇险电文

是在不同种类的真实遇险情况的电文基础上改编而成的,内容包含航向、航速、所需要的援助种类、遇险性质、出事地的自然状况等。

(6) 船舶常用电文

常用电文不是指船舶日常的航行电文,而是在发生意外时常用的电文,如事故报告、医疗报告等紧急情况下的电文,内容包含申请医疗援助等。

(7) GMDSS 设备的安装、维修及对操作说明书的理解

包括 DSC、INMARSAT、VHF、EPIRB、ADR 等设备的说明书。从产地来看,有欧洲、美国、日本等地不同厂家的不同文风的说明语言。

2. 二级无线电电子员证书的考试要求

二级无线电电子员证书申请人的考试内容与一级无线电电子员的要求基本相同,只是篇幅长度、词汇量要求等方面都低于一级无线电电子员证书的考试要求。

3. 通用操作员证书的考试要求

(1) GMDSS 缩略语与术语

包括常用缩略语、GMDSS 的主要技术术语。

(2) 有关 GMDSS 的国际规则

包括 SOLAS 公约第四章、《无线电规则》第九章、STCW 95 公约的证书部分、《英版无线电信号表》第 1 卷有关无线电医药指导及领海的《无线电规则》。

(3) 航行警告电文

包括常见地域的航行警告,内容有军事演习、海底测量、水下和水上作业、捕鱼等。

(4) 气象报告

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(6) GMDSS 设备的操作说明书

包括 DSC、INMARSAT、VHF、EPIRB、ADR 等设备的说明书。从产地来看,有欧洲、美国、日本等地不同厂家的不同文风的说明语言。

(二) 本章的测试题型和应对的方法

本章的测试题型主要是通过单项选择题和关联型选择题测试对本章相关内容的理解。单项选择题即为一句话后有 4 个选项,从中选出 1 个正确答案;关联型选择题是一篇短文后有若干个单选题,每题有 4 个选项,各选项中只有 1 个正确答案。其测试方法和应对的技巧分别叙述如下。

1. 单项选择题

(1) 考缩略语

GMDSS 缩略语是长期以来在现代通信领域中约定俗成的,把词和词组用缩略的方式书写出来的。通常对 GMDSS 缩略语的测试有以下几种方式。

考缩略语的全拼 如:

DSC is the short phrase for _____ in GMDSS.

A. Direct System Control

B. Digital Selective Call

C. Different System Control

D. Dead System Common

应该选 B——数字选择性呼叫。

考缩略语中某一个字母的全拼 如:

The letter 'O' in SOLAS is the short word for _____.

A. often

B. of

C. on

D. off

应该选 B, 因为 SOLAS 的全拼是 The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, O 对应 of。

测试对缩略语的理解 一般是测试应试人员在设备、技术、组织、人员、功用等方面的缩略语知识,看应试人员是否真正地理解了该缩略语。如:

NAVTEX is _____.

A. an equipment installed on board for automatic reception of MSI

B. an important person on board for controlling communication

C. an ordinary method for a ship to control communication approach

D. an important equipment on shore providing for HF MSI broadcast

应该选 A, 因为它是船上安装的一种自动接收海上安全信息的设备,而其他表述均为错误。将融入某句话中的缩略语提炼出来,然后就该缩略语提问,该种测试方法是难度系数最

小的也是最为科学的测试方法。如 ASM (At Sea Maintenance 海上维修)、ASM (Air-Sea Missile 地对空导弹) 出现在不同的段落中有不同的含义。如:

The INMARSAT system has five major components, namely, Space Segment, OCC, NCS, CESs, SESs. The abbreviation OCC aforementioned stands for _____.

A. Ordinary Control Centre

B. Operational Control Centre

C. Ocean Communication Centre

D. Old Coordination Centre

选 B——操作控制中心的缩写。

(2) 术语与定义和技术类的测试方式

选择填空的方式 如:

_____ is rapid and successful reporting to a unit which can provide or coordinate assistance.

A. Distress communication

B. Distress traffic

C. Distress alerting

D. Distress transfer

答案是 C, 该题出自于《无线电规则》新九章中遇险报警的定义。

该类题主要来源于下列资料:《英版无线电信号表》的术语和定义、《无线电规则》新九章、1974 年 SOLAS 公约修正案第四章、《无线电规则》新九章的术语和定义等。

其分类如下:

特殊的定义 如: locating(寻位)、Area A₁ (岸基 VHF 的覆盖区)、geostationary orbit (静止轨道) 等等。

特殊的技术术语 如: A1A (莫尔斯等幅报)、J3E (单边带抑制载波调幅电话) 等。

GMDSS 某子系统特有的术语 如 alert data(COSPAS-SARSAT 系统中的报警数据)、MES (INMARSAT 系统中的船舶地面站)、L-band(INMARSAT 系统中的频段称呼)等。

2. 关联型选择题

关联型选择题是由 1 个或几个段落组成, 然后给出 4 个或 5 个选择题。根据考证的需要, 针对 3 个不同等级, 段落的长度亦不相同。一般来说针对一级电子员的段落较长, 用词较复杂; 针对二级电子员的段落次之; 针对通用操作员的段落较短, 用词较简单, 且选项的深度较浅。其选项包含考单词, 考文章内容, 考业务知识, 考文章的标题或中心思想, 考本文或文中叙述某事物的发生背景, 考对上下文的理解等。

(1) 考单词

在段落中常出现一些专有名词或特殊用法的词, 编题者往往会围绕该类单词或词组提问, 目的是让读者找同义词或近义词, 其常用语言往往是 ①XXX is close to YYY in meaning. XXX means YYY. ②XXX stands for YYY. XXX is YYY. 英文功底不太好的人借助于词典就不难找出其答案。如:

The word 'be available' is close to _____ in meaning.

A. have

B. be important

C. add

D. serve

正确答案应该是 A, 因为 be available 有“有”的含义。

(2) 考相关的业务知识

一般在原文中涉及到某种事情后, 由此引出相关的业务知识, 再就该知识进行业务展开提问。如, 某段中讲 COSPAS-SARSAT 系统, 其中的 1 个问题提问的是“‘What can be connected with INMARSAT system?’ 选项之一是 EPIRB。尽管该内容在原文中并没有做出阐述, 如果懂得 EPIRB 报警和 COSPAS-SARSAT 工作原理就不难推断出这是 EPIRB 发出的报警, 由卫星 (在该系统中被称为空间站) 通过卫星的下行链路转换到本地用户终端, 因此选择 EPIRB。

(3) 考相关的背景知识

如某段落是 SOLAS 公约的某条款,在选择题中有 1 个题是“When was SOLAS Convention first drawn up?”选项中有 1 个是 1914 年,而该答案在原来的段落中并没有陈述,从“泰坦尼克”号的沉没而引发制定的 SOLAS 公约是航海界都知道的事情,选择 1914 年当然是正确的答案。

(4) 考内容

该种考试方式是关联型题中出现最多的。可以把原文的内容比喻成一座埋藏了宝藏的森林,应试人员如同寻找宝藏的开拓者,而“藏宝”的方式可以是不同的方位——即编题者打乱了内容的次序,从中随机抽出内容,让你验证正误。常见的出题方式有两种。其一,选择一个正确的常用的句子,如: Which of the following statements is TRUE(right)? 其二,选择一个错误的, Which of the following statements is FALSE(not right)? 等,应试人员可以通过内容做出判断。

(5) 考标题

也可以是考中心思想。该种题的考试方式非常简单,由于西方人习惯平铺直叙,一般是先引出文章的核心,提出论点,然后说明该论点,最后形成结论,因此一般标题都会在第一句话中找到。

二、综合测试题

(一) 单项选择题

一级无线电电子员

- _____ is a technique of continuous wave telegraphy in morse code.
A. A1A B. J3E C. R3E D. H3E
- In double sideband of morse code _____ is the telegraphy by the on-off keying of a tone modulated carrier.
A. A1A B. A2A C. A3A D. A4A
- Which is used in the AM telephony in the double sideband?
A. A1A B. A2A C. A3E D. A3F
- In the double sideband, a combination of telegraphy and telephony can be used for transmission, the mode is _____.
A. A1A B. A2A C. A3E D. A9W
- While we work on board _____ is the most relevant to radio operators.
A. COLREG 72 B. MARPOL C. ALRS D. LL
- In our daily life the _____ radio is better than AM radio if you desire to listen music.
A. FM B. Comp. C. AM D. PM
- Among the ship's position system _____ belongs to the USA.
A. JASREP B. AUSREP C. AMVER D. CHIREP
- A kind of composite emission which are possibly independent sidebands, composite system with one or more channels containing quantized or digital information together with one or more channels containing analog messages. The description is for the abbreviation of _____.

A. A9W

B. B9W

C. C9W

D. D9W

9. The present INMARSAT system utilizes geostationary satellites positioned above the AOR-E, AOR-W, IOR, POR. The abbreviation of INMARSAT is for _____.
A. the International Maritime Satellite System
B. the International Maritime Satellite Organization
C. the International Marine Standard System
D. the International Marine System Organization
10. Much of GMDSS work has been concerned with developing the necessary amendments to 1974 SOLAS Convention. Herein the SOLAS stands for _____.
A. the International Regulations for Preventing Collision at Sea
B. the International Regulations for Radio Communication
C. the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
D. the International Regulations on Standard of Training for Seafarers
11. The INMARSAT system has five major components: Space Segment, NCC, NCS, CES, SES. The abbreviation for NCC can be replaced by _____.
A. OCC B. NCS C. CES D. SES
12. The term SES is included in the generic name MES, which applies to all INMARSAT terminals. The abbreviation MES is _____.
A. Land Earth Station B. Mobile Earth Station
C. Ship Earth Station D. Coast Earth Station
13. This SES comprises the antenna equipment(ADE), located on the exterior of the ship, and the control and communication electronics(BDE), located inside the ship. The abbreviation BDE is _____.
A. Below Data Equipment B. Beach Different Equipment
C. Beach Standard System D. Below Deck Equipment
14. The code 20 in INMARSAT-A telephone service is used when using a voice band data modem to access a maritime PAD facility in a packet switched public data network. The abbreviation PAD stands for _____.
A. Package and Delivery B. Packing and Depacking
C. Port and Delivery D. Packet Assembly or Disassembly
15. The code 21 in INMARSAT-A telex services is used to gain access to SFU for international calls. The abbreviation SFU is for _____.
A. Standard for Unique B. Student for Unit
C. Store and forward Unit D. Sorry for You
16. The DSC system as defined by CCIR recommendation 493 and 541 is a digital calling system which can be used to call ships and coast stations. The abbreviation CCIR is for _____.
A. Coast Control in Radio
B. the International Radio Consultative Committee
C. Control Center in Radio
D. Coast Earth Center in Radar System

17. GMDSS specified, among other things, that maritime satellite communication could be used for the _____ by telephony and telegraphy, including data transmission, direct printing and facsimile.
 - A. information intercourse
 - B. exchange of communication
 - C. communication change
 - D. traffic intercourse
18. GMDSS also provides for _____ and assistance, meteorological reports and weather forecasts, navigational reports and warnings and ship position reports.
 - A. receiving of medical assistance
 - B. receipt of medical advice
 - C. reception of medical advice
 - D. receiving medical assistance
19. In order to provide an effective link between the international radiotelegraph distress frequency (500 kHz) and _____ (2,182 kHz), all ships subject to the requirements for radiocommunications under SOLAS should be fitted with radiotelephone equipment.
 - A. national radiotelegraph distress frequency
 - B. international radiotelegraph distress frequency
 - C. international NAVTEX distress frequency
 - D. international radiotelephone distress frequency
20. The _____ is that search and rescue authorities ashore, as well as shipping in the immediate vicinity of the ship in distress, will be rapidly alerted to a distress incident so they can assist in a coordinated SAR operation with minimum delay.
 - A. common communication system
 - B. distress traffic system
 - C. basic concept of GMDSS
 - D. SAR operation procedure
21. COSPAS-SARSAT system enables distress messages transmitted by EPIRBs carried by ships or aircraft to be position with a _____ which enables SAR units to find the persons as soon as possible.
 - A. usual way
 - B. correct method
 - C. prudent navigation
 - D. degree of accuracy
22. Choice of HF bands will depend on the position of the ship in distress, the geographical area to be alerted and current _____.
 - A. communication congestion
 - B. day and night characteristics
 - C. propagation characteristics
 - D. equipment conditions
23. The distress alert may also contain information regarding the _____, the type of assistance required, the course and speed of the ship and the time at which the information was recorded.
 - A. type of distress
 - B. series of distress
 - C. natural distress
 - D. nature of distress
24. In GMDSS, MSI broadcasts will be made on two _____ which provide near-continuous automated reception on board ships.
 - A. dedicated systems
 - B. associated systems
 - C. different systems
 - D. various systems
25. NAVTEX numbering should be allocated by the relevant _____, the authority responsible for the selection of information to be broadcast.
 - A. NAVTEX system
 - B. NAVTEX coordinator

C. NAVTEX service

D. NAVTEX receiving station

26. The coverage area for a satellite is defined as the area on the earth's surface within which _____ can be made with the satellite.
- A. line-of-sight communication B. service communication
C. multi-point communication D. multimedia communication
27. In November 1988 a decade of work reached a successful conclusion when a conference held at _____ adopted amendments to the SOLAS and its 1978 Protocol.
- A. IMO office B. IMO head-building
C. IMO location D. IMO headquarters
28. The SART can be either _____ in the survival craft or operate in a float free position and may be incorporated into a float-free satellite EPIRB.
- A. forever fixed B. temporarily lashed
C. permanently installed D. sometimes installed
29. The concept of MSI has been developed to bring together the various sources of this vital information into a combined news broadcast suitable for all ships in all _____.
- A. major area of the globe B. principal waters of the globe
C. important waters of the globe D. minor waters or narrow waters
30. When the SES is _____ to the satellite the signal level is fed to the STEP TRACK circuits which alter the azimuth and elevation angles of the antenna alignment continually looking for a change in signal strength and thus automatically TRACKING the satellite.
- A. lock on B. lock off C. lock at D. lock inside
31. Before an INMARSAT-A SES can be used in the INMARSAT system, it must have been properly _____.
- A. fixed and tried B. performed and confirmed
C. observed and studied D. installed and commissioned
32. The _____ are performed on the scheduled date on board the ship by the manufacturer's authorized representative, working in conjunction with the CES.
- A. trying tests B. starting tests
C. using tests D. commissioning tests
33. COSPAS-SARSAT consists of _____ satellites in polar orbit and a network of earth stations which provide distress alert and location information to appropriate rescue authorities, anywhere in the world.
- A. a lot of B. a few of
C. a system of D. a constellation of
34. Distress beacons transmit signals that are detected by COSPAS-SARSAT spacecraft in _____.
- A. high altitude, polar orbit B. low altitude, polar orbit
C. high altitude, geostationary orbit D. low altitude, geostationary orbit
35. This chapter _____ all ships to which the present regulations apply and to cargo ships of 300 GT and up wards.

- A. apply to B. apply for C. apply at D. apply with
36. This requirement may be fulfilled by the satellite EPIRB, required by regulation 7.1.6, either by installing the satellite EPIRB close to, or by _____ from the position from which the ship is normally navigated.
 A. manual activation B. automatic activation
 C. time activation D. remote activation
37. Every ship, while at sea, _____ maintain continuous watch on VHF DSC channel 70.
 A. will B. shall C. has to D. should
38. Bridge to bridge communication means safety communication between ships _____.
 A. at the normal condition
 B. at the common situation while ships navigating
 C. at the safe maneuvering condition for ships
 D. from the position from which ships are normally navigate
39. Every person in charge of or performing, radio duties on a ship required to participate in the GMDSS shall hold an appropriate certificate related to the GMDSS, _____ by the Administration concerned.
 A. issued or recognized B. agreed or permitted
 C. given or allowed D. sold or purchased
40. Equipment performance should be improved and training should be _____ the requirements of STCW 95 amendments.
 A. comply with B. complied with
 C. complying with D. in compliance with
41. The communication arrangements are designed to enable distress alerting to be performed in all three directions: _____ in all Sea Areas.
 A. east, west, south B. ship, shore, crew
 C. ship-to-shore, ship-to-ship, shore-to-shore D. ship-to-shore, ship-to-ship, shore-to-ship
42. The SART should provide a _____ indication of its correct operation and should also inform survivors when it is interrogated by radar.
 A. sight or sound B. seeing or sounding
 C. visual or audible D. seeing or hearing
43. Warnings are transmitted at specified times and remain in force _____ the information is valid.
 A. so that B. even if
 C. as long as D. other than
44. National NAVTEX service means the broadcast and automatic reception of MSI by means of NBDP telegraphy using frequencies other than 518 kHz and languages as decided by the _____.
 A. Chinese government B. British government
 C. Administration concerned D. UN authority
45. Technical code (B1 B2 B3 B4) in NAVTEX appears in the _____.
 A. starting of each message B. ending of each message

- C. preamble of each message D. framework of each message
46. The _____ B1 is a single unique letter which is allocated to each transmitter.
 A. message numbering B. transmitter identification character
 C. subject indicator character D. format ZCZC and NNNN
47. The message originator _____ assessing the urgency of the information and inserting the appropriate priority marking.
 A. is charged at B. is charged to
 C. is responsible for D. is responsible in
48. The INMARSAT is the _____ in charge of meeting the needs of shipping for reliable satellite communication.
 A. national organization B. international organization
 C. local organization D. private organization
49. The INMARSAT-A terminal gives you _____ a wide range of communication service from practically anywhere on the globe, to any other location throughout the world.
 A. navigation to B. entry to C. access to D. be into
50. The term CES is included in the _____ Land Earth Station, which applies to earth stations used for either maritime or land-based communication.
 A. jargon name C. specific name
 C. specific name D. generic name
51. The OCC is _____ of the INMARSAT system, and it is located in INMARSAT headquarters' building in London.
 A. direct center B. center core
 C. monitoring center D. nerve center
52. The SES comprises the antenna equipment (ADE), and the control and communication electronics (BDE), here the letter B in BDE is the abbreviation for the word _____.
 A. beacon B. buoy C. boat D. below
53. In the INMARSAT-A network, the code 21 is used to gain access to a SFU for international calls, here the letter S in SFU is the abbreviation for the word _____.
 A. store B. safety C. standard D. sea
54. The letter M in IMN is the abbreviation for the same word as that in _____.
 A. GMDSS B. MES C. WMO D. IMO
55. The letter C is the abbreviation for the word 'calling' in _____.
 A. FEC B. NCS C. EGC D. ROC
56. The black box for ships used in casualty is _____.
 A. NET B. VDR C. DSC D. EPIRB
57. The letter A in ARQ is the abbreviation for the word _____.
 A. automatic B. assistance C. apply D. ability
58. ASM is the abbreviation for 'at sea _____'.

A. mariner B. maritime C. message D. maintenance

59. The letter S is the abbreviation for the word 'station' except in _____.
A. DSC B. NCS C. CES D. LES
60. Each ship station has its own unique 9-digit MMSI which is included automatically in each DSC call, here MMSI refers to _____ mobile service identities.
A. marine B. motion C. mission D. move
61. Survivors are advised not to deploy a SART and a radar reflector on the same survival craft because the reflector may obscure the SART, here the word 'deploy' means _____.
A. put B. utilize C. display D. install
62. The RCC responsible for controlling a SAR operation shall also _____ the distress traffic.
A. monitor B. cooperate C. conduct D. coordinate
63. The urgency _____ shall be sent only on the authority of the master responsible for the mobile unit.
A. traffic B. message call C. format D. transmission
64. Mandatory provisions relating to radio watchkeeping are set forth in the Radio Regulation and in SOLAS, here the word 'mandatory' means _____.
A. necessary B. compulsory C. irregular D. useless
65. The Annex of SAR Convention is an integral part of it, here 'integral' is close to _____.
A. vital B. useful C. somewhat D. complete
66. Parties of the conventions, whether or not Members of the Organization, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the MSC for the consideration and adoption of amendments, here 'be entitled to' is close to _____.
A. automatically B. have the right to C. be brave enough D. be asked to
67. The amendments will be deemed to be accepted before long, here 'deemed' means _____.
A. thought B. given C. told D. consulted
68. Upon the request of a party concurred in by at least one third of the parties, the organization shall convene a conference of parties to consider the amendments, herein 'convene' is similar in meaning to _____.
A. state B. illustrate C. assemble D. make
69. There are at present three types of beacons, _____ ELTs, EPIRBs and PLBs.
A. such as B. etc C. for example D. namely
70. The near-polar orbit results in complete world coverage over a _____ of time.
A. shortage B. amount C. great deal D. period
71. Mandatory provisions relating to radio watchkeeping are set _____ in the Radio Regulations and in SOLAS, 1974.
A. forth B. out C. up D. in
72. Radio personnel on ships not required to comply with the _____ of the GMDSS in chapter IV of SOLAS Convention is not required to meet the provisions of this chapter.
A. regulations B. rules C. restrictions D. provisions