

**“11规则”**

# **航海英语适任证书 考试攻略**

李昕辉 刘海燕 编著

大连海事大学出版社

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# 内容提要

全书包括十章和一个附录。每章内容包括对适任证书考试大纲要求的解读、本章知识要点概括、学习方法指导、精选习题、答案与解析等内容。

第一章“航海图书资料”,主要包括英版海图、航海通告与警告、灯标和雾号表、无线电信号表、世界大洋航路等航海图书资料的考试内容及精解。第二章“航海仪器”,主要包括雷达及 ARPA、磁罗经与陀螺罗经、ECDIS、测深仪、计程仪、航向记录仪、GNSS、VDR、AIS、SSAS、LRIT、IBS 等航海仪器的基本操作、使用方法的考试内容及精解。第三章“航海气象”,主要包括航海气象要素、常用气象术语、海上气象报告等方面的考试内容及精解。第四章“船舶操纵”,主要包括船舶操纵性能、靠离泊作业、锚泊作业等方面的考试内容及精解。第五章“船舶避碰”,主要包括国际海上避碰规则的考试内容及精解。第六章“船舶结构与设备”,主要包括船舶各部位名称、船舶消防、救生设备等方面的考试内容及精解。第七章“船舶货运技术”,主要包括船舶货运基础知识、杂货与货物系固规则、固体散货的有关术语、液体货的基本术语、集装箱的基本术语等方面的考试内容及精解。第八章“国际海事公约”,主要包括 SOLAS、STCW、MARPOL、国际海事劳工公约等国际海事公约与规则的考试内容及精解。第九章“船舶安全管理”,主要包括船舶安全管理体系以及航海英语写作部分知识点的考试内容及精解。第十章“短文阅读”,主要包括涵盖各章知识点的英语短文,帮助学生提高航海英语阅读理解能力。最后一部分为附录,内含四套模拟试题,供读者巩固练习。

本书具有较高的参考价值,既可作为高等航海院校驾驶专业航海英语适任考试的辅助教材,也可作为无限航区、沿海航区海船二/三副适任证书考试培训用书。

# 前 言

《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试和发证规则》(简称“11 规则”)自 2012 年 3 月 1 日起施行。与“04 规则”相比,“11 规则”航海英语适任证书考试范围广、难度大、题量多,对于没有航行经验的在校学生而言,考试通过率低的特点愈发明显。为帮助考生全面理解和掌握考试大纲的内容,更好地复习备考,青岛远洋船员职业学院航海英语任课教师在对“11 规则”考试深入了解的基础上,编写了适合“11 规则”考试的辅助教材。本教材对新的考试大纲进行了正确的解读,阐述了每一章节的考点,并对考生的学习方法和应试策略进行指导,有助于航海院校学生通过航海英语大证考试。

本教材知识点紧扣考试大纲,具有权威、准确、实用的特点。根据《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试大纲》设立章节,确定各章节的内容。为了减少学生的学习负担,本教材把“11 规则”适任证书考试的内容、知识点以解析的形式呈现出来,帮助考生理解试题的语言点和航海专业知识,使考生对考核的知识点能够融会贯通。

本书在编写的过程中得到了青岛远洋船员职业学院领导、航海英语教研室全体教师的支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

虽然我们编写本教材力求做到准确,但由于编者水平有限以及其他客观条件的限制,本书难免还存在一些不妥之处,希望航海业界专家给予批评指正。

编著者

2015 年 3 月

## 目 录

第一章 航海图书资料	1
一、大纲解析	1
二、习题	1
三、答案与解析	20
第二章 航海仪器	28
一、大纲解析	28
二、习题	28
三、答案与解析	55
第三章 航海气象	65
一、大纲解析	65
二、习题	65
三、答案与解析	90
第四章 船舶操纵	99
一、大纲解析	99
二、习题	99
三、答案与解析	125
第五章 船舶避碰	134
一、大纲解析	134
二、习题	134
三、答案与解析	157
第六章 船舶结构与设备	164
一、大纲解析	164
二、习题	164
三、答案与解析	187
第七章 船舶货运技术	195
一、大纲解析	195
二、习题	195
三、答案与解析	218

第八章 国际海事公约.....	231
一、大纲解析 .....	231
二、习题 .....	231
三、答案与解析 .....	251
第九章 船舶安全管理.....	260
一、大纲解析 .....	260
二、习题 .....	260
三、答案与解析 .....	295
第十章 短文阅读.....	309
参考答案.....	380
附录 模拟试题.....	381
模拟试题一.....	381
模拟试题二.....	393
模拟试题三.....	404
模拟试题四.....	416
模拟试题答案.....	428
参考文献.....	430

## 第一章 航海图书资料

### 一、大纲解析

“航海英语适任考试大纲”规定:500 总吨及以上船舶二/三副就航海图书资料部分主要考查航路指南、海图及海图作业、航海通告、航行警告以及其他航海图书资料等内容。与“04 规则”相比,“11 规则”加大了对航路指南、世界大洋航路的考查,海图作业偏重于海图的更新、改正,而且近年增加了较多关于各种出版物更新方法的试题。本章共有 193 题,基本涵盖了考试大纲所要求的知识点,很多题目之间都有密切的关系,认真学习可以做到举一反三。

### 二、习题

- You may find the time of slack water after low water in a certain port from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. MFAG  
B. Tide Tables  
C. Notices to Mariners  
D. Table of Azimuth
- You will find information about the duration of slack water in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tidal Current Tables  
B. Tide Tables  
C. American Practical Navigator  
D. Sailing Directions
- The velocity of the current in large coastal harbors is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. predicted in Tidal Current Tables  
B. unpredictable  
C. generally constant  
D. generally too weak to be of concern
- Latest additions and amendments to Tide Tables are published in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Notices to Mariners  
B. the corrections to Admiralty Tide Tables  
C. Annual Summary  
D. Amendments
- \_\_\_\_\_ gives daily predictions of the times and heights of high and low waters for over 230 standard and 6,000 secondary ports in the world.  
A. Admiralty Tide Tables  
B. Admiralty Tidal Stream Atlases  
C. Admiralty Manual of Tides (NP120)  
D. Admiralty Tidal Handbooks (NP122 1-3)
- When one feature replaces an existing feature and the position remains as charted, \_\_\_\_\_ command is used.  
A. MOVE  
B. DELETE  
C. AMEND  
D. SUBSTITUTE
- Data relating to the direction and velocity of rotary tidal currents can be found in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mariner's Guide  
B. Tidal Current Tables  
C. Nautical Almanac  
D. Tide Tables





- B. Admiralty Maritime Communications  
C. Admiralty List of Radio Signals  
D. Admiralty Digital List of Lights
18. The international number, location and/or name, geographical coordinates, characteristics and intensity, elevation in meters, range in sea miles and description of structure of a light can be found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136)  
B. Admiralty List of Radio Signals  
C. IALA Maritime Buoyage System (NP735)  
D. Admiralty List of Lights and Fog Signals
19. Sailing Directions apply to what vessels?  
A. 150 m. B. 150 GT.  
C. 3,000 GT and above. D. 150 GT and above.
20. Admiralty Tide Tables should be published in \_\_\_\_\_ volumes annually.  
A. 3 B. 4  
C. 6 D. 12
21. When you read the Sailing Directions, you should notice that it is one of the series of publications produced by \_\_\_\_\_ which should be consulted by users of Admiralty charts.  
A. IHO B. UK Hydrographic office  
C. IMO D. international association of CS
22. The Lists of Meteorological Observation Stations can be found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ALRS B. ALL  
C. AMC D. ATT
23. In Admiralty Sailing Directions, STRIPES is the word used to indicate \_\_\_\_\_ marking.  
A. horizontal B. vertical  
C. diagonal D. vertical or diagonal
24. Sailing Directions are kept up to date by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. publications  
B. Notices to Mariners  
C. supplements  
D. Annual Summary of Admiralty Notices to Mariners
25. In relation to the route radio service, which part shall be consulted in the List of Lights and Fog Signals?  
A. Part 2. B. Part 3.  
C. Part 5. D. Part 6.
26. Sailing Directions include \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. current in the various location B. navigational lights  
C. required lights D. casualty report procedure
27. Deep-draught vessels and VLCCs shall allow for \_\_\_\_\_ of at least 3.5 m at all times dur-

ing the entire passage through the Straits of Malacca and Singapore.

- A. a draft
  - B. a freeboard
  - C. an air draft
  - D. an under-keel clearance
28. Every new supplement to the Sailing Directions \_\_\_\_\_ the previous one.
- A. enforces
  - B. cancels
  - C. corrects
  - D. replenishes
29. \_\_\_\_\_ amplify charted detail and contain information needed for safe navigation.
- A. Admiralty Sailing Directions
  - B. Admiralty List of Lights
  - C. Admiralty List of Fog Signals
  - D. Admiralty Notices to Mariners
30. In Admiralty Sailing Directions, BANDS is the word used to indicate \_\_\_\_\_ marking.
- A. horizontal
  - B. vertical
  - C. diagonal
  - D. vertical or diagonal
31. Of the following, \_\_\_\_\_ is not likely found in The Mariner's Handbook (NP100).
- A. navigational hazards and buoyage, meteorological data, details of pilotage, regulations, port facilities and guides to major port entry
  - B. information on charts
  - C. information on operational information and regulation
  - D. information on tides, currents and characteristics of the sea
32. The information on \_\_\_\_\_ is not likely found in The Mariner's Handbook (NP100).
- A. IALA Buoyage system
  - B. hydrography, topography, navigational aids and their services
  - C. basic meteorology and navigation in ice and hazards and restrictions to navigation
  - D. information on tides, currents and characteristics of the sea
33. When a feature is to be removed from the chart, \_\_\_\_\_ command is used.
- A. MOVE
  - B. DELETE
  - C. AMEND
  - D. SUBSTITUTE
34. \_\_\_\_\_ gives a description of the combined Cardinal and Lateral Buoyage system including textual and diagrammatic explanations of the five types of marks: cardinal, lateral, isolated danger, safe water and special marks.
- A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136)
  - B. Symbols and Abbreviations used on Admiralty Charts, Chart 5011
  - C. IALA Maritime Buoyage System (NP735)
  - D. The Mariner's Handbook (NP100)
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is a comprehensive reference in graphical and textual form of all Admiralty Charts and Publications worldwide (link to Admiralty Charts) listed by region.
- A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136)
  - B. Symbols and Abbreviations used on Admiralty Charts, Chart 5011
  - C. IALA Maritime Buoyage System (NP735)
  - D. Catalogue of Admiralty Charts and Publications (NP131)

36. When a feature whose characteristics or descriptions remain unchanged is to be shifted to small distances, \_\_\_\_\_ command is used.  
A. MOVE B. DELETE  
C. AMEND D. SUBSTITUTE
37. Important changes to charts and lights (including temporary ones), radio signals and Sailing Directions are listed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Weekly Admiralty Notices to Mariners  
B. The Mariner's Handbook (NP100)  
C. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136)  
D. Symbols and Abbreviations used on Admiralty Charts, Chart 5011
38. The information on Ocean Voyage Planning with routeing details for powered and sailing vessels is likely found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136)  
B. Symbols and Abbreviations used on Admiralty Charts, Chart 5011  
C. Weekly Admiralty Notices to Mariners  
D. The Mariner's Handbook (NP100)
39. A Mercator chart is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cylindrical projection B. simple conic projection  
C. polyconic projection D. rectangular projection
40. Alignment and light sectors used in Admiralty Sailing Directions are given seen from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. land B. sea  
C. vessel D. air
41. The unit used in Sailing Directions at sea is \_\_\_\_\_ and at land is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nautical mile and cable; kilometer B. nautical mile and kilometer; cable  
C. nautical mile; kilometer or cable D. nautical mile; cable and kilometer
42. Where is the Admiralty chart identification number?  
A. At the top left-hand corner & bottom right-hand corner.  
B. Above the chart title.  
C. Below the chart title.  
D. At the top left-hand corner.
43. Why does distance always have to be measured from the nearest scale on a Mercator chart?  
A. Because it is the most efficient way.  
B. Because it varies with the change of latitude.  
C. Because it varies with the change of longitude.  
D. Because it is the most straight line.
44. All straight lines represent great circle tracks on a chart based on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mercator projection B. polyconic projection  
C. orthographic projection D. gnomonic projection

45. In very high latitudes, the most practical chart projection is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mercator B. gnomonic  
C. azimuthal D. Lambert conformal
46. The only cylindrical chart projection widely used for navigation is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Lambert conformal B. Mercator  
C. azimuthal D. gnomonic
47. Which statement about a gnomonic chart is CORRECT?  
A. A rhumb line appears as a straight line.  
B. Distance is measured at the mid-latitude of the track line.  
C. Meridians appear as curved lines converging toward the nearer pole.  
D. Parallels, except the equator, appear as curved lines.
48. Which one of the followings is INCORRECT about Mercator projection?  
A. It projects a sphere onto a cylinder.  
B. Because the resulting distance between latitudes is constantly increasing, it is also called progressive projection.  
C. It can always give true distances.  
D. Its advantage is that longitudes and latitudes are at right angles, which makes it easy to read true bearings.
49. A chart with a scale of 1:80,000 would fall into the category of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sailing chart B. general chart  
C. coastal chart D. harbor chart
50. The changes in the channel's sands and buoys on this coast are \_\_\_\_\_ this chart can not be considered as a safe guide of the channel.  
A. frequent B. so frequent  
C. frequent that D. so frequent that
51. Owing to old data of the survey the positions and number of the beacons shown on this chart are not to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. considered B. insured  
C. relied upon D. suspected
52. A pilot chart does NOT contain information about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. average wind conditions B. tidal currents  
C. magnetic variation D. average limits of field ice
53. \_\_\_\_\_ Chart 3994, positions read from this chart should be shifted 0.03 minute Northward.  
A. To consider B. To check  
C. To join D. To agree with
54. Place names used on board ships should be those \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. specified by international authorities B. specified by national authorities  
C. on standard map D. on the chart or Sailing Directions in use

55. Distance along a track line is measured on a Mercator chart by using the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. latitude scale near the middle of the track line
  - B. longitude scale near the middle of the track line
  - C. latitude scale at the mid-latitude of the chart
  - D. latitude or longitude scale at the middle of the scale
56. The arrangement of charts in the catalogue is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. on a regional basis
  - B. on a national basis
  - C. shown orderly
  - D. appeared from A to W
57. No navigational aids are shown and the chart is not kept corrected for alterations in depths inside the pecked lines. For more detailed information, the larger scale charts must be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. referred to
  - B. appreciated
  - C. met with
  - D. concerned
58. Positions read from this chart should, to agree with Chart 3949, be \_\_\_\_\_ 0.03 minute Northwards and 0.22 minute Westwards.
  - A. shifted
  - B. removed
  - C. changed
  - D. altered
59. Charted depths \_\_\_\_\_ by 2 meters due to state of the winds.
  - A. is decreased
  - B. decreased
  - C. decreases
  - D. are decreased
60. Charted depth is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. vertical distance from the chart sounding datum to the ocean bottom, plus the height of tide
  - B. vertical distance from the chart sounding datum to the ocean bottom
  - C. average height of water over a specified period of time
  - D. average height of all low waters at a place
61. A chart position enclosed by a square is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. fix
  - B. estimated position
  - C. dead reckoning position
  - D. running fix
62. A true bearing of a charted object, when plotted on a chart, will establish a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. fix
  - B. line of position
  - C. relative bearing
  - D. range
63. Which vessel is required to participate in STRAITREP?
  - A. Vessels of less than 50 m in length.
  - B. Vessels of any tonnage carrying perishable cargo.
  - C. Vessels engaged in towing or pushing with a combined GT of 300 at most.
  - D. All passenger vessels that are fitted with VHF, regardless of length or GT.
64. In the area of STRAITREP, vessels are required to report to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. any VTS authority
  - B. designated VTS authority
  - C. only one VTS authority
  - D. any VTS authority that is free

65. The operational area of STRAITREP covers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Malacca Strait B. Singapore Strait  
C. both A and B D. neither A nor B
66. Ocean Passages for the World will be kept up-to-date by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. supplements B. Notices to Mariners  
C. The Mariner's Handbook D. Annual Summary of ANM
67. When a feature remains in its existing charted position but has a change of characteristic, \_\_\_\_\_ command is used.  
A. MOVE B. DELETE  
C. AMEND D. SUBSTITUTE
68. Cumulative list of amendments of Admiralty List of Radio Signals published \_\_\_\_\_ every year.  
A. daily B. weekly  
C. quarterly D. yearly
69. Areas enclosed by a long and short dashed magenta line indicate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cable areas B. dumping grounds  
C. fish trap areas D. precautionary areas
70. Chart legends printed in capital letters show that the associated landmark is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. inconspicuous B. conspicuous  
C. a government facility or station D. a radio transmitter
71. Magnetic information on a chart may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. found in the center(s) of the compass rose(s)  
B. indicated by isogonic lines  
C. found in a note on the chart  
D. all of the above
72. Temporary and Preliminary Notices are placed at the end of \_\_\_\_\_ of Admiralty Notices to Mariners.  
A. Section I B. Section II  
C. Section III D. Section VI
73. Every chart is liable to be incomplete \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the final judge of the reliance the mariner can place on the information given  
B. its immediate importance cannot always be verified before promulgation  
C. through imperfections in the survey on which it is based, or subsequent alterations to the topography or sea floor  
D. deferring the promulgation of certain less important information
74. On a Mercator chart, 1 nautical mile is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1 minute of longitude B. 1 degree of longitude  
C. 1 minute of latitude D. 1 degree of latitude
75. The shoreline on charts generally represents the mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. high water line                      B. low water line  
C. low water spring line              D. tide level
76. The survey information upon which a chart is based is found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at the top center of the next line      B. near the chart title  
C. at the lower left corner              D. at any convenient location
77. What information is found in the chart title?  
A. Date of the first edition.  
B. Date of the edition and, if applicable, the revision.  
C. Information on the sounding datum.  
D. Information on which IALA buoyage system applies.
78. What information is NOT found in the chart title?  
A. Survey information.                      B. Scale.  
C. Date of first edition.                      D. Projection.
79. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main channel of water exchange between Indian Ocean and South China Sea.  
A. Dover Strait                              B. Malacca Strait  
C. Taiwan Strait                              D. Turkish Strait
80. Which chart symbol indicates the bottom is clay?  
A. Cly.    B. Cla.  
C. Cl.    D. C.
81. The range of a light on Admiralty Charts is normally the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nominal range                              B. luminous range  
C. geographical range                              D. visible range
82. The place where the light is situated is printed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. italics    B. bolds  
C. capitals    D. underlines
83. The names of lights having a range of 15 miles and over are printed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. roman type                                      B. bold type  
C. capital form                                      D. italic form
84. The names of lights of less than 15 miles range are printed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. roman type                                      B. bold type  
C. capital form                                      D. italic form
85. A revised print of a chart is made \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after every major hydrographic survey of the area covered by the chart  
B. when there are numerous corrections to be made or the corrections are extensive  
C. when a low-stock situation occurs and minor corrections are made  
D. every two years to update the magnetic variation information
86. Charts should be corrected by using information published in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Light List    B. American Practical Navigator  
C. Notices to Mariners                              D. Coast Pilot



87. Many of the soundings shown on the chart are derived from \_\_\_\_\_. Undue reliance should not be placed upon them.
- A. complete and often very poor surveys  
B. correct and often very good surveys  
C. inadequate and often very old surveys  
D. adequate and present surveys
88. Navigational charts are \_\_\_\_\_ frequent changes, the important one of which are promulgated by Admiralty Notices to Mariners.
- A. published with  
B. combined with  
C. in connection with  
D. subject to
89. The revision date of a chart is printed on which area of the chart?
- A. Top center.  
B. Lower-left corner.  
C. Part of the chart title.  
D. Any clear area around the neat line.
90. A chart has extensive corrections to be made to it. When these are made and the chart is again printed, the chart issue is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. first edition  
B. new edition  
C. revised edition  
D. reprint
91. Contour elevations on this chart refer to heights in meters above mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lower low water  
B. high water  
C. low water  
D. sea level
92. In which source could you find the number of a chart for a certain geographic area?
- A. Chart No. 1.  
B. Catalogue of Charts.  
C. IMO Practical Navigator.  
D. IMO Light List.
93. On the Metric chart, the statement “Depths in meters” can be found \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on the top of the chart  
B. below the title of the chart  
C. on the right bottom of the chart  
D. above the title of the chart
94. An important point to note when you open a navigation chart is to note whether the depths are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in meter or fathom  
B. in foot or kilometer  
C. by meter or fathom  
D. by foot or kilometer
95. Mean high water is the average height of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all high waters  
B. the lower high waters  
C. the lower of the two daily tides  
D. the higher high waters
96. \_\_\_\_\_ indicates the date when this chart was partly or completely revised and published.
- A. Revised edition  
B. New edition  
C. Small corrections  
D. Source data
97. Left and right inner graduated borderlines of the chart are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. scales of latitude  
B. scales of longitude  
C. compass rose  
D. source data