



海船船员适任考试用书

航海英语综合

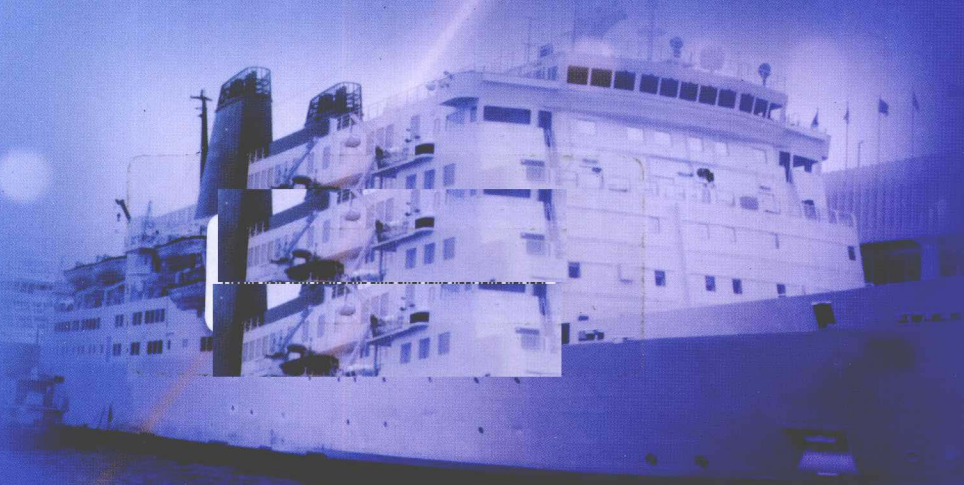
(无限航区/近洋航区船舶二、三副适用)

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ZONGHE

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东南大学出版社
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

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· 南 京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

航海英语综合 / 张仁杰主编. — 南京:东南大学出版社,2011.1

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5641 - 2620 - 9

I. ①航… II. ①张… III. ①航海—英语 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 016141 号

航海英语综合

出版发行 东南大学出版社
出版人 江建中
社 址 江苏省南京市玄武区四牌楼2号
邮 编 210096

经 销 江苏省新华书店
印 刷 南京雄州印刷有限公司
开 本 787 mm × 1092 mm 1/16
印 张 30
字 数 720 千字
书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5641 - 2620 - 9
版 次 2011 年 3 月第 1 版
印 次 2011 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
印 数 1—3000 册
定 价 78.00 元

(凡有印装质量问题,请与我社读者服务部联系。电话:025-83792328)



前言

PREFACE

航海英语大证考试范围广、难度大、题量多、通过率低,一直是广大船员和考生参考难点之一,本书正是为了方便广大船员和考生顺利通过海船船员适任证书航海英语考试而编写。

本书根据《78/95 海员培训、发证和值班标准国际公约》和《中华人民共和国船员培训管理规则》,严格按照《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试大纲》中《航海英语》(无限航区/近洋航区船舶二、三副)要求编写,章节内容与大纲完全一致,题型与考证题型完全吻合,选择的内容既包括历年来海船船员适任考试《航海英语》课程已有内容,又包含国内外有关的最新图书资料,有些内容在国内是最新的。

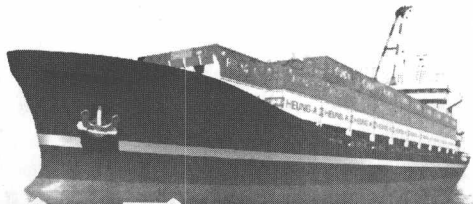
本书可用作航海类高等院校、船员培训机构《航海英语》(无限航区/近洋航区船舶二、三副)课程辅助教材,也可作为参加海船船员适任考试学员自学参考书。

本书由江苏海事职业技术学院张仁杰主编,李恩亮主审。编写人员有黄湘(负责第一、二章)、仇旭燕(负责第三、四章)、丁自华(负责第五、六章)、蒋明霞(负责第七、九章)、周静(负责第八、十一章)、张立菁(负责第十、十二章)、曹吴惠(负责第二篇)。李恩亮负责最终审核和统稿工作。

本书的编写得到了不少同行的关心和支持,并参阅、引用了国内外有关资料,在此,向这些作者和同行表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中不足之处难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者
2011年1月



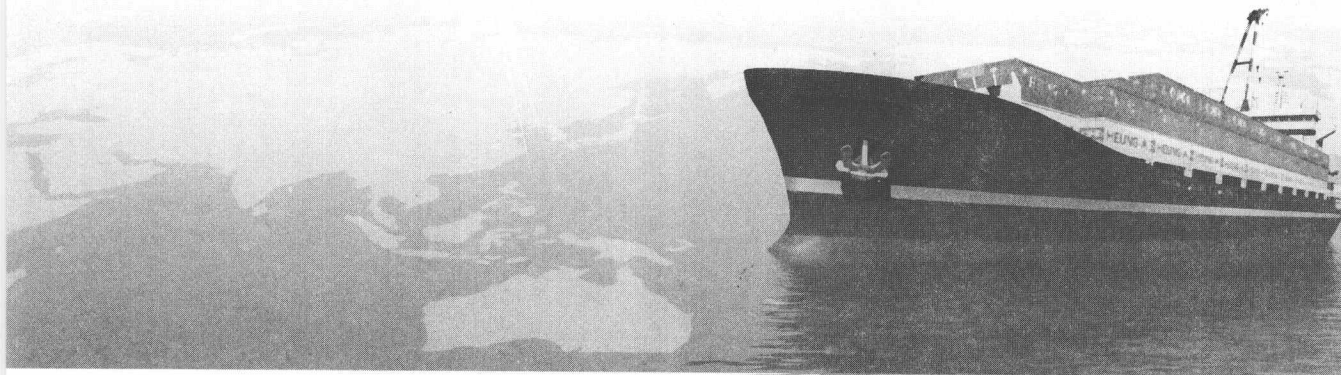
目 录

CONTENTS

第一篇 选择题	(1)
第一章 航海图书资料	(3)
1. 航海出版物(灯标表、天文历、海员手册、大洋航路等)	(3)
2. 海图及海图作业	(17)
3. 航海通告与警告	(29)
第二章 航海英文函电	(37)
1. 航海日志的填写	(37)
2. 海上事故报告(碰撞,搁浅,火灾,溢油,货损货差,人身伤亡等)	(44)
第三章 船舶安全管理	(60)
1. 国际安全管理规则(ISM)	(60)
2. 港口国检查文件及报告(PSC)	(68)
第四章 国际海事公约与规则	(76)
1. STCW 公约的有关内容	(76)
2. SOLAS 公约的有关内容	(83)
3. MARPOL 公约的有关内容	(88)
第五章 航行技术	(98)
1. 锚泊与靠离泊作业	(98)
2. 沿海与大洋航行	(105)
3. 海上避碰规则	(118)
4. 地文航海	(132)
5. 潮汐	(137)
第六章 船舶货运技术	(142)
1. 装卸货作业	(142)
2. 理货与计量作业	(163)



第七章 航海气象	(169)
1. 海上气象报告与气象导航	(169)
2. 海上天气现象	(175)
第八章 船舶结构与设备	(198)
1. 船体结构	(198)
2. 船舶设备	(211)
第九章 航海仪器	(245)
1. 雷达及 ARPA 的使用	(245)
2. 磁罗经与陀螺罗经的使用	(255)
3. GPS、VDR、AIS、ECDIS 的使用	(266)
第十章 海上通信	(276)
1. GMDSS	(276)
2. VHF 通信	(285)
第十一章 船舶修理与保养	(295)
1. 甲板与船体保养	(295)
2. 船舶索具及保养	(303)
3. 船舶物料及管理	(318)
第十二章 海上应急	(326)
1. 海上搜救	(326)
2. 海上消防	(339)
3. 海上求生	(373)
4. 油污处理与堵漏	(400)
5. 海上医务、MFAG 与 EMS	(407)
第二篇 阅读理解	(423)
参考答案	(461)



第一篇 选择题



第一章 航海图书资料

1. 航海出版物(灯标表、天文历、海员手册、大洋航路等)

1. An anchored vessel on pilotage duty must show which light(s) at night?
 - A. A stern light only.
 - B. Anchor lights only.
 - C. A white light over a red light only.
 - D. A white light over a red light and anchor lights.
2. An embarked Pilot _____ .
 - A. is a specialist hired for his local navigational knowledge
 - B. is solely responsible for the safe navigation of the vessel
 - C. relieves the Master of his duties
 - D. relieves the officer of the watch
3. Before a Master relieves a Pilot of the conn, the _____.
 - A. Master should foresee any danger to the vessel on the present course
 - B. vessel must be in extremis
 - C. Master should agree to sign a release of liability form
 - D. Master must first request the Pilot to take corrective action
4. 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
5. From _____ the mariner can know the data of tide.
 - A. the Sea Pilot
 - B. the Cargo Plan
 - C. the Tide Table
 - D. the Port List
6. From _____ the mariner can understand the data of tide.
 - A. the Cargo Plan
 - B. the Tide Table
 - C. the Port List
 - D. the Sea Pilot



7. Information on the operating times and characteristics of foreign radiobeacons can be found in which publication?
A. List of Lights. B. Coast Pilot.
C. Sailing Directions. D. List of Radiobeacons.
8. Insufficient space between the hull and bottom in shallow water will prevent normal screw currents resulting in _____.
A. waste of power B. sudden sheering to either side
C. sluggish rudder response D. all of the above
9. Is the pilot boat _____ station?
A. in B. at C. with D. on
10. Is the pilot ladder all right at this _____?
A. high B. highly C. heigh D. height
11. It's all right to rig the pilot ladder on leeside _____.
A. to allow port Authorities to board B. allowing port Authorities to board
C. to allow port Authorities boarding D. allowing port Authorities to be boarded
12. "Keep _____ to that point," said the pilot.
A. straight B. direct C. forward D. on
13. On no account _____ proceed without pilot in this water area.
A. the vessel B. shall not the vessel
C. the vessel should D. should the vessel
14. Pilot ladder is _____ on port side.
A. equipped B. rigged C. put on D. put off
15. Place names used 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
16. You would expect to find channels marked with the IALA-A Buoyage System in _____.
A. the Philippines B. Australia C. Republic of Korea D. Chile
17. The characteristic of a lighted cardinal mark may be _____.
A. very quick flashing B. flashing
C. fixed D. occulting
18. Which statement is true of the Uniform Lateral System of Buoyage?
A. It employs top marks.
B. Lighted buoys have the same shape as unlighted buoys.
C. The numbering or lettering of fairway buoys is optional.
D. all of the above.
19. You may find the time of slack water after low water in a certain port from _____.
A. Deadweight Scale B. Tide Tables
C. Notices to Mariners D. Table of Azimuth
20. The pilot motor launches are _____ blue, with the PILOT in white.
A. furnished B. painted C. prepared D. written

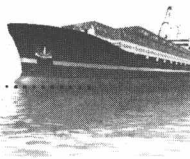


21. The pilot station _____ close west of the end of the breakwater.
- A. is stayed B. is situated
C. is placed D. is located
22. The pilot station is _____ W of the breakwater.
- A. to B. near C. distant D. on
23. The radiotelephone required by the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act is for the exclusive use of _____.
- A. the Master or person in charge of the vessel
B. a person designated by the Master
C. a person on board to pilot the vessel
D. all of the above
24. Which statement is TRUE concerning apogean tides?
- A. They occur only at quadrature.
B. They occur when the Moon is nearest to the Earth.
C. They cause diurnal tides to become mixed.
D. They have a decreased range from normal.
25. Which statement is TRUE concerning equatorial tides?
- A. They occur when the Sun is at minimum declination north or south.
B. They occur when the Moon is at maximum declination north or south.
C. The difference in height between consecutive high or low tides is at a minimum.
D. They are used as the basis for the vulgar establishment of the port.
26. There shall be two principal _____ through the harbor for the passage of vessels of over 60 tons burden.
- A. straits B. channels C. canals D. roadsteads
27. When a pilot is on board to pilot the vessel the Letter _____ must be hoisted.
- A. G B. H C. B D. N
28. When the Pilot is embarked he or she _____.
- A. relieves the Master of his duties
B. is solely responsible for the safe navigation of the vessel
C. is a specialist hired for his or her local navigational knowledge
D. relieves the officer of the watch
29. The period of a lighted aid to navigation refers to the _____.
- A. date of construction or establishment
B. length of time between flashes of the light
C. time required for the longest flash of each cycle
D. time required for the light to complete each cycle
30. Which publication should you check for complete information on Puget Sound weather conditions?
- A. Sailing Directions. B. Light List.
C. Coast Pilot. D. Chart of the Area.





31. In Admiralty Sailing Directions, BANDS is the word used to indicate _____ marking.
A. horizontal B. vertical
C. diagonal D. vertical or diagonal
32. In Admiralty Sailing Directions, STRIPES is the word used to indicate _____ marking.
A. horizontal B. vertical
C. diagonal D. vertical or diagonal
33. In the Uniform Cardinal System of Buoyage, a buoy in the eastern quadrant from a danger could _____.
A. be black and white horizontally striped B. be black and white vertically striped
C. have a red top mark D. be any of the above
34. Under the IALA-A Buoyage System, a buoy used as a port hand mark would not show which light characteristic?
A. Isophase. B. Quick flashing.
C. Long flashing. D. Group flashing (2 + 1).
35. Priming of the tides occurs _____.
A. at times of new and full Moon
B. when the Earth, Moon, and Sun are lying approximately on the same line
C. when the Moon is between first quarter and full and between third quarter and new
D. when the Moon is between new and first quarter and between full and third quarter
36. The Light List does NOT contain information on _____.
A. the Global Positioning System(GPS)
B. aeronautical lights useful for marine navigation
C. radiobeacon systems
D. radio direction finder calibration stations
37. The Mariner's Handbook _____ general information affecting navigation and is complementary to the Sailing Directions.
A. giving B. give C. gives D. given
38. The short-long dashed, magenta lines parallel to York River Entrance Channel mark _____.
A. fish trap areas B. naval exercise areas
C. underwater cables D. recommended track lines
39. The tide _____. It's 2 hours before low water, and _____ your present position you will be aground at low water.
A. falls; in B. has been falling; on
C. has fallen; at D. is falling; in
40. A light characteristic of composite group flashing indicates that there is a(n) _____.
A. sharp turn in the channel B. narrowing in the channel at that point
C. junction in the channel D. obstruction that must be left to port
41. A light having characteristics which include color variations is defined as _____.
A. switching B. alternating
C. oscillating D. fluctuating



42. The Daily Memorandum contains information on _____.
- A. active weather disturbances such as hurricanes or tropical storms
 - B. the latest navigational warnings
 - C. scheduled vessel arrivals and departures for a 24-hour period
 - D. water levels at river ports where run-off affects tidal heights
43. Under the IALA-A Buoyage System, a green spar buoy with a triangular topmark would indicate that the buoy _____.
- A. should be left to port when heading out to sea
 - B. may be left close aboard on either side
 - C. is on the north side of a point of interest
 - D. is marking the preferred channel
44. Under the International Code of Signals how are geographical locations such as New York City transmitted?
- A. A commonly used abbreviation such as NYC is used.
 - B. The name is spelled out.
 - C. The geographical coordinates are used.
 - D. The radio station call sign for the nearest marine radio station is used.
45. What is a characteristic of cardinal marks?
- A. Light rhythms indicating directional orientation.
 - B. Vertical stripes.
 - C. Square or triangular topmarks.
 - D. Number-letter combinations for identification.
46. What is NOT a characteristic of cardinal marks?
- A. Yellow and black bands.
 - B. White lights.
 - C. Square or triangular topmarks.
 - D. Directional orientation to a hazard.
47. What is the characteristic of a quick light?
- A. Shows groups of 2 or more flashes at regular intervals.
 - B. Durations of light and darkness are equal.
 - C. Shows not less than 60 flashes per minute.
 - D. Shows quick flashes for about 5 seconds followed by a 1 second dark period.
48. What is the significance of the broken magenta lines which roughly parallel the shore between Roanoke Point and Orient Point on Long Island?
- A. They mark the limits of breakers in that area.
 - B. These lines warn the mariner of submerged rocks.
 - C. They mark the boundary lines of fish trap areas.
 - D. These lines warn the mariner of submerged pipelines.
49. What is the use of the books of Admiralty List of Lights and Fog Signals? Their use is to _____.
- A. mention signal stations and ice, storm, traffic and port signals
 - B. give the international numbers of lights
 - C. give the correction of the lights and fog signals
 - D. give the information on the lights and fog signals



50. When a buoy is in position only during a certain period of the year, where may the dates when the buoy is in position be found?
- A. Light List. B. Notice to Mariners.
C. On the chart. D. Coast Pilot.
51. When a buoy marks a channel bifurcation, the preferred channel is NOT indicated by _____.
- A. the shape of an unlighted buoy B. the light color of a lighted buoy
C. the color of the topmost band D. whether the number is odd or even
52. Where would you find information about the time of high tide at a specific location on a particular day of the year?
- A. Tide Tables. B. Tidal Current Tables.
C. Coast Pilot. D. Nautical Almanac.
53. Where would you obtain data on currents for areas of the world not covered by the National Ocean Service?
- A. In the Coast Pilot. B. In the Nautical Almanac.
C. In the List of Lights. D. In the Sailing Directions.
54. A pilot chart does NOT contain information about _____.
- A. average wind conditions B. tidal currents
C. magnetic variation D. average limits of field ice
55. A pilot vessel may continue to sound an identity signal if she is _____.
- A. aground B. at anchor
C. not under command D. being towed
56. A pilot vessel on pilotage duty at night will show sidelights and a stern light _____.
- A. when at anchor B. only when making way
C. at any time when underway D. only when the identifying lights are not being shown
57. _____ should be consulted to obtain the information concerning port documents required by the port Authority.
- A. Admiralty Notices to Mariners B. SOLAS
C. Admiralty Sailing Directions D. Guide to Port Entry
58. How would you pass a red buoy in the maritime buoyage system "A"?
- A. Keep the buoy on the vessel's starboard side when approaching a port and on the vessel's portside when leaving.
B. Keep the buoy on the vessel's port side when approaching a port and on the vessel's starboard side when leaving.
C. Keep the buoy on the vessel's starboard side when approaching and leaving.
D. Keep the buoy on the vessel's port side when approaching and leaving.
59. The nominal range of a light may be accurately defined as the maximum distance at which a light may be seen _____.
- A. under existing visibility conditions B. under perfect visibility
C. with ten miles visibility D. with fifteen miles visibility



60. A light that has a light period shorter than its dark period is described as _____.
- A. flashing B. pulsating C. occulting D. alternating
61. A rigid replica of the International Code Flag “A” may be shown by a vessel _____.
- A. pulling a submarine cable B. engaged in diving operations
- C. engaged in underway replenishment D. transferring explosives
62. When making landfall at night, you can determine if a light is a major light or an offshore buoy by _____.
- A. the intensity of the light
- B. checking the period and characteristics against the Light List
- C. the color, because the buoy will have only a red or a green light
- D. Any of the above can be used to identify the light.
63. _____ gives a description of the combined Cardinal and Lateral Buoyage system including textual and diagrammatic explanations of the five types of marks: lateral; cardinal; 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 Mariners Handbook(NP100)
64. _____ 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)
65. _____ gives listings of all lighthouses, lightships, lit floating marks(over 8m in height), fog signals and lights of navigational significance.
- 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
66. _____ 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)
67. _____ offers a detailed description of tidal theory and its application to the analysis and prediction of tides and tidal streams.
- A. Ocean Passages for the World(NP136)
- B. Admiralty Tidal Stream Atlases
- C. Admiralty Manual of Tides(NP120)
- D. Admiralty Tidal Handbooks(NP122 1—3)



68. _____ outlines the Admiralty method of Harmonic tidal analysis for long and short observation periods plus a volume on datum for hydrographic surveys.
- A. Ocean Passages for the World(NP136)
 B. Admiralty Tidal Stream Atlases
 C. Admiralty Manual of Tides(NP120)
 D. Admiralty Tidal Handbooks(NP122 1—3)
69. A light signal consisting of three flashes means “_____”.
- A. I am in doubt as to your actions
 B. My engines are full speed astern
 C. I desire to overtake you
 D. I am operating astern propulsion
70. Admiralty EasyTide _____.
- A. has little use for ocean-going mariners
 B. permits the mariner to select and simultaneously calculate tidal heights for multiple ports for up to seven days
 C. includes periods of daylight and nautical twilight, moon phases and a springs and neaps indicator
 D. is supplied in the form of a single CD which contains the calculation program and the seven geographic Area Data Sets(ADS)providing global coverage
71. After being rescued from the vessel accident, the people agreed that they had much to _____.
- A. thank
 B. be thankful
 C. be thanked
 D. be thankful for
72. Attention is _____ the advice on the use of charts in the Chapter 3 of The Mariner's Handbook, Section 1.
- A. fixed to
 B. needed for
 C. pushed to
 D. drawn to
73. To make sure of getting the full advantage of a favorable current, you should reach an entrance or strait at what time in relation to the predicted time of the favorable current?
- A. One hour after the predicted time.
 B. At the predicted time.
 C. 30 minutes before flood, one hour after an ebb.
 D. 30 minutes before the predicted time.
74. For details of these and other lights the larger scale charts and Admiralty Lists should be _____.
- A. considered
 B. consulted
 C. concluded
 D. commanded
75. On navigational aids, what does the light characteristic Fl(2+1) mean?
- A. A flashing light combined with a fixed light of greater brightness.
 B. Light flashes combined in groups, with a different number of flashes in each group.
 C. A light showing groups of two or more flashes at regular intervals.
 D. A fixed light varied at regular intervals by groups of two or more flashes of greater brightness.
76. Light Lists for coastal waters are _____.
- A. published every year and require no corrections
 B. published every second year and must be corrected



- C. published every five years and require no correction
 D. accurate thru NM number on title page and must be corrected
77. Many of the lights on this coast are placed so high as to be frequently obscured by _____.
 A. Power B. Tower C. Cover D. Shower
78. Where would you find information about the time of high tide at a specific location on a particular day of the year?
 A. Tide tables. B. Tidal current tables.
 C. Coast pilot. D. Nautical almanac.
79. Of the following, _____ is not likely found in The Mariners 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
80. On a voyage from Capetown to London, the favorable ocean current off the coast of Africa is the _____.
 A. Canary Current B. Benguela Current
 C. Agulhas Current D. South Atlantic Current
81. On an Atlantic Ocean voyage from New York to Durban, South Africa, you should expect the Agulhas Current to present a strong _____.
 A. offshore set B. onshore set
 C. head current D. fair or following current
82. The Coast Radio Stations are found in _____.
 A. Admiralty List of Lights and Fog Signals B. Admiralty Maritime Communications
 C. Admiralty List of Radio Signals D. Admiralty Digital List of Lights
83. The daily predictions of the times and heights of high and low water for a selection of Standard Ports are given in _____.
 A. Admiralty Maritime Communications B. Admiralty Tide Tables
 C. a comprehensive guide for the yachtsman D. ALRS
84. The information on _____ is not likely found in The Mariners 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
85. The information on ocean voyage planning with routing 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 Mariners Handbook(NP100)

