

OIC - NW: COMPETENCE 5

Respond to Emergencies

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| 1 | A seaman is reported missing in the morning and was last seen after coming off the mid-watch. Which type of turn would you use to return to the track-line steamed during the night? | | | |
| | Williamson Turn | Racetrack | Scharnow turn | Anderson turn |
| 2 | Following a collision or accident, the Master of each vessel involved must render assistance to persons affected by the collision or accident: | | | |
| | if he can do so without any risk to his vessel | if he can do so without undue delay | if he can do so without serious danger to his vessel or to individuals on board | without regard to any danger to his vessel |
| 3 | IAMSAR defines this as any facility intended to serve as an intermediary between a person reporting an emergency and a rescue co-ordination centre or rescue sub-centre. | | | |
| | Alerting Post | Awareness stage | Alert Phase | Digital selective calling (DSC) |
| 4 | After an explosion, when should repair of machinery and services be accomplished? | | | |
| | After control of fire, flooding and structural repairs | Before control of flooding, fire and rescue of entrapped crew members | After ensuring that the ship is upright | Before ensuring that all crew members are accounted for and safe |
| 5 | If your ship is in collision and the ships are locked together, which of the following should NOT ALWAYS be done? | | | |
| | Go full astern to release the ships | Transmit distress or urgency signal | Sound tanks and assess damage | Prepare survival craft for abandon ship |
| 6 | What action should the engineers take when your vessel is underway in a channel and all of a sudden the vessel runs a ground? | | | |
| | Stop main engine and engage turning gear | Check tank sounding to determine damages | Standby engine for any order from the bridge | Change over to do supply |

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| 7 | Cargo vessels being navigated, and fitted with emergency lighting and power systems, shall have their emergency systems tested at least once: | | | |
| | a month | in each week | in every 6 months | in every 12 months |
| 8 | During beaching operation, the approach should preferably be made at slow speed and at what angle to the beach? | | | |
| | right angle | oblique angle with the starboard side onshore | Acute Angle in the portside onshore | transverse angle with the starboard side onshore |
| 9 | If a crewmember has fallen overboard during the hours of darkness and you immediately execute a Williamson turn, what is the primary advantage of this maneuver under these circumstance exams? | | | |
| | You will be in a reciprocal course and nearly on the track line run during the night | You will have enough time to maneuver to close in on the man for rescue | The turn provides the maximum coverage of the area to be searched | The turn enables you to reverse course in the shortest possible time |
| 10 | If you must enter water on which there is an oil fire, you should: | | | |
| | protect your life preserver by holding it above your head | enter the water on the windward side of the vessel | keep both hands in front of your face to break the water surface when diving head first | wear very light clothing |
| 11 | If your vessel is aground at the bow, it would be preferable that any weight removals be made from the: | | | |
| | bow | mid-section | stern | All of the above |
| 12 | This team deals with the emergency at source. On arriving at the scene of the incident, the team takes the necessary corrective action and informs the control team of the situation. The Chief Officer is in charge of "deck Emergencies". But if the incident occurs in the engine room, the Second Engineer leads the team. | | | |
| | emergency team system | control team | reserve team | back-up team |

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| 13 | You are approaching a distressed which is on fire in order to remove survivors. Your approach should be: | | | |
| | To windward of the distressed vessel | To leeward of the distressed vessel | direct course to the vessel | any of these options |
| 14 | You are trying to rescue survivors from a wrecked vessel on fire. You should approach: | | | |
| | to leeward of the wrecked vessel | to windward of the wrecked vessel | direct course to the vessel | any of these options |
| 15 | A crew member has just fallen overboard off your port beam. Which of the following actions should you take? | | | |
| | Immediately put the rudder over hard left | Immediately put the rudder over hard right | Immediately put the rudder over hard left | Immediately put the engines astern |
| 16 | A period during a SAR incident when SAR facilities return to their regular location and prepare for another mission. | | | |
| | Conclusion stage | Awareness stage | Stand by Stage | Finishing Stage |
| 17 | A vessel is steaming near the coast of West Africa when it was accidentally grounded due to an error navigation. This is known as: | | | |
| | ditching | stranding | grounding | beaching |
| 18 | During a rescue operation, what should be taken onboard the Lifeboat or MOB? | | | |
| | VHF or W-T | Blankets | Food | Water |
| 19 | IAMSAR defines this as "Communications necessary for the co- ordination of facilities participating in a search and rescue operation". | | | |
| | Search and rescue mission co- coordinator | Search and rescue co- ordinating communications | Search and rescue data provider (SDP) | Search and rescue point of contact (SPOC) |
| 20 | Immediately after abandoning a vessel, lookouts should be posted aboard liferafts to look for: | | | |
| | survivors in the water | food and water | land | bad weather |

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| 21 | The shipboard general alarm system must receive its main source of power from which of the following? | | | |
| | a storage battery | the emergency generator | an auxiliary generator | the ship's service generator |
| 22 | Upon stranding, the engines should be stopped. It should be put astern if the tide is falling to see if the engines will immediately re- float. However, under no circumstances will be engines be put astern for a long period. Why? | | | |
| | it may stir up sands that may block condensers | it may damage the rudder | it may damage the propeller | it may make tremendous vibrations |
| 23 | Your vessel is heading 040 T and the wind direction is 090 T. Your speed is about 14 knots, when a crew fell overboard on the windward side. Which action should you take? | | | |
| | Immediately put the rudder over hard starboard | Immediately put the engines astern | commence Williamson turn | commence u-turn |
| 24 | A man was sighted as he fell overboard. After completing a Williamson turn, the man is not sighted. What type of search should be conducted? | | | |
| | Expanding circle | Sector search | Scharnow | Racetrack |
| 25 | A rescue helicopter hoist area would preferably have a minimum radius of at least: | | | |
| | 50 feet of clear deck | 6 feet of clear deck | 10 feet of clear deck | 25 feet of clear deck |
| 26 | A survival craft being used to pick up a person who has fallen overboard from a vessel should approach the person: | | | |
| | at a high rate of speed | under oars | against the wind | with the wind |
| 27 | After start of man-over-board maneuver, whom shall be informed? | | | |
| | Engine Room | Chief Officer | Ratings on watch | Duty Officer on deck |
| 28 | A vessel is flying the signal "BJ-1" from her starboard halyard. The signal means " " . | | | |
| | an aircraft is ditched in position indicated | the aircraft is still afloat | there is no danger of explosion | an aircraft is circling over an accident |

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| 29 | Any crew member on board ship not assigned to emergency teams would prepare survival craft, render first aid and assistance, assemble passengers if applicable and: | | | |
| | bring extra provisions | generally assist the emergency parties as directed | bring extra blankets | always assist the master what he orders |
| 30 | During a helicopter evacuation, the helicopter lowers its winch wire to the deck. Which of the following should NOT be done with the winch wire? | | | |
| | all of the mentioned actions | secure it to a strong point on deck | secure it with the ship winch | secure it along the railings |
| 31 | If you are forced to abandon ship in a liferaft, your course of action should be to: | | | |
| | remain in the immediate vicinity | head for the nearest land | head for the closest sea- lanes | let the persons in the boat vote on what to do |
| 32 | This system divides the crew into teams which should be trained in their various functions so that when an emergency occurs, the whole crew swings into actions. | | | |
| | back-up team | emergency maneuver system | emergency segregation system | emergency gear system |
| 33 | What is the possible damaged of a vessel aground listing to starboard side? | | | |
| | Starboard tank / ballast is breached and taking in water | Center tank is breached and taking in water | Due to the wind blowing from portside | Normal causes for she is grounded |
| 34 | In the event of a collision, after the impact, which of the following should NOT be done? | | | |
| | hoist the three red lights in a vertical line, one above the other | transmit MAYDAY or PA_PAN signals, even if not in distress | swing out lifeboats, ensure that no premature abandonment takes place and prepare life | close all watertight doors |
| 35 | In the event of loss of rudder, what appropriate action should be done? | | | |
| | a jury may be achieved by providing a drag on each side of the ship | execute a Williamson turn | use the emergency steering wheel (trick wheel) | abandon ship |

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| 36 | Upon colliding with another vessel in calm weather, the engines should be stopped. Which of the following would NOT immediately be done? | | | |
| | put the engines astern | sound general alarm | close watertight doors | inform the crew of the situation |
| 37 | A helicopter making a round trip from a helideck with refueling capabilities to an unmanned platform will take 45 minutes each way. The helicopter should be carrying enough fuel to last: | | | |
| | 45 minutes | 1 hour and 15 minutes | 1 hour and 30 minutes | 2 hours |
| 38 | A purpose-built helicopter landing area located on a ship including all structure, fire-fighting appliances and other equipment necessary for the safe operation of helicopters. | | | |
| | Helideck | Helicopter winching area | Helipad | Helicopter facility |
| 39 | An alarm signal consisting of seven short blasts followed by one long blast is sounded by the ship's whistle and the alarm bells. What will you do? | | | |
| | Go to your lifeboat station (muster station) | go to your fire station | Go to lifeboat station and lower down the boat | go to fire station and directly wear the fire mans outfit |
| 40 | Attempts to sever the towing hawser are unsuccessful. Which action should now be taken? | | | |
| | Slip the towline and allow it to run off the drum. | Pull the towing hawser to tighten. | Throw a preventer under the towing hawser and engage it. | Use a chain as a double to the towline to prevent it from breaking. |
| 41 | IAMSAR defines this as "Communications necessary for the co- ordination of facilities participating in a search and rescue operation". | | | |
| | Search and rescue co- ordinating communications | Search and rescue mission co- coordinator | Search and rescue corporation communication | Search and Rescue Communication Corporation |
| 42 | If the ship's bow has penetrated the side of the other ship in a collision it would be safe to: | | | |
| | stay in place in order to plug the hole on the other vessel | lower lifeboat in the water | communicate with the other vessel | come astern in order to get clear of the other vessel to avoid further damage |

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| 43 | If your ship is in collision in the waters of a foreign nations, which of the following is NOT a legal responsibility for the MASTER? | | | |
| | Go as soon as possible to the nearest appropriate port to report to the authorities | Inform the other vessel of the name of your ship and other details | Enter a witnessed statement in the official log book | Render assistance to the other ship, if practicable |
| 44 | If, for any reason, it is necessary to abandon ship while far out at sea, it is important that the crew members should: | | | |
| | separate from each other as this will increase the chances of being rescued | get away from the area because sharks will be attracted to the vessel | immediately head for the nearest land | remain together in the area because rescuers will start searching at the vessel's last known position |
| 45 | The abbreviation HEL-H of helicopter radius of action for rescue purposes. What are the radius and evacuating capacity of the helicopter? | | | |
| | 200 nm and capacity for evacuating more than 15 persons | 100 nm and capacity for evacuating more than 10 persons | 500 nm and capacity for evacuating more than 25 persons | 150 nm and capacity for evacuating more than 12 persons |
| 46 | What course should the ship steer during helicopter evacuation of an injured man? | | | |
| | as instructed by the helicopter pilot | With the wind astern so that the effect of the wind is reduced as much as possible | as instructed by the captain | as instructed by the man who secure the casualty |
| 47 | You are approaching a port when you see three lights in a vertical line. The upper and lower are green and the middle white. What does this mean? | | | |
| | A vessel may proceed only when it has received specific orders to do so | You may proceed with caution | Port closed | port open |
| 48 | If, during helicopter refueling operations, fuel is spilled on clothing, the person should first: | | | |
| | see the medic immediately | spray himself with foam or CO2 | complete his task and then see the medic | remove the clothing and wash |

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| 49 | A continuous sounding of a fog whistle by a vessel indicates that a vessel is: | | | |
| | in distress | requesting the draw span bridge to be opened | anchored | without engines and drifting |
| 50 | A person has fallen overboard and is being picked up with a rescue boat. If the person appears in danger of drowning, the rescue boat should be maneuvered to make: | | | |
| | an approach to leeward | an approach to windward | the most direct approach | an approach across the wind |
| 51 | A person has just fallen overboard off your starboard side. Which action should you take? | | | |
| | Immediately put the rudder over hard starboard | Immediately put the rudder over hard port | Immediately put the engines astern | Wait until the stern is well clear of the man and then put the rudder over hard port |
| 52 | A person who observes an individual fall overboard from a vessel should: | | | |
| | immediately jump into the water to assist the individual | call for help and keep the individual in sight | run to the radio room to send an emergency message | go to the control room for the distress flares |
| 53 | A SART must, when the vessel sinks: | | | |
| | be taken by the crew to the rescue-boat and turned on manually | automatically released and then automatically activated | should be left sinking with the ship | should be far from the person to prevent radiation illness |
| 54 | A situation has occurred where it becomes necessary for you to be towed. What action should be taken to prevent your vessel from yawing? | | | |
| | Shift weight to the stern | Throw excess weight overboard | Shift weight to the bow | Shift weight to the center of the boat |
| 55 | After abandoning ship which action should be taken IMMEDIATELY upon entering a liferaft? | | | |
| | Open equipment pack | Issue anti-seasickness medicine | Get clear of the ship | Dry the liferaft floor and inflate |

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| 56 | After grounding, extent of the damage to the ship can be determined by which of the following? | | | |
| | Sounding of all compartments | Taking sounding around the ship | by checking the loadline | by checking the summer line |
| 57 | An "on-load" release system on a survival craft means the cable can be released: | | | |
| | only when the load is taken off the cable | only when there is a load on the cable | only when activated by the controls at the lowering station | at any time |
| 58 | During a rescue operations, a helicopter uses a special device for hoisting or lowering persons with rescue sling and a seating belt from the water or deck. This method is called: | | | |
| | double lift method | combined lift method | multiple lift method | combo-lift method |
| 59 | Among the listed, which one is NOT a way to signal distress? | | | |
| | Green star shells | Flames from the vessel | Continuous sounding of a whistle | A flag over a ball |
| 60 | AMVER is a system which provides: | | | |
| | satellite communications | navigational information | weather information | position reporting service |
| 61 | As a safety precaution, to rescue an unconscious victim from an enclosed space, you should: | | | |
| | not move the victim until extent of injuries is determined | put a cartridge type OBA (oxygen breathing apparatus) on victim | remove victim as quickly as possible | test tank atmosphere with explosimeter |
| 62 | Dual electro-hydraulic steering units usually operate: | | | |
| | with both pumps on line at the same time | with one pump on standby | with the follow-up gear disconnected | only when the rudder is moved amidships |
| 63 | During a helicopter evacuation, the helicopter lowers its winch wire to the deck. Which of the listed should NOT be done with the winch wire? | | | |
| | all of the choices | secure it to a strong point on deck | touch the wire with bare hands | secure it to the deck with a weak link |

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| 64 | During the towing of a survival craft, a lookout should be on station to: | | | |
| | release the towline in an emergency | help the helmsman steer | look for food and water | check the water level in the bilge |
| 65 | Fire protection regulations for towing vessels require that all crew members participate in drills and receive instruction at least once a month. Who is responsible for ensuring that this takes place? | | | |
| | The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection | The Master, or person in charge of the vessel | The vessel's owner or manager | The company's port captain or port engineer |
| 66 | How often does a coast radio station that regularly broadcasts traffic lists transmit the list? | | | |
| | As often as is deemed necessary to effect delivery | No less often than every four hours | Only on an as-needed basis | Once per 24-hour period |
| 67 | If one hydraulic pump of an electro-hydraulic steering unit fails, the vessel's steering can initially be maintained by activating which of the following units? | | | |
| | trick wheel | accumulator | standby pump | telemotor |
| 68 | If you must abandon in a very rough weather in a rigid survival craft, when should you remove the safety pin and pull hook release? | | | |
| | One to three feet before first wave contact | Only when waterborne | Immediately upon launching | Upon Master order |
| 69 | If you see an individual fall overboard, you should: | | | |
| | throw him/her a life buoy | hail "man overboard" | pass the word to the bridge | All of the above |
| 70 | If your ship is in collision in the waters of a foreign nation, which of the following is NOT a legal responsibility for the Master? | | | |
| | Enter a witnessed statement in the official log book | Inform the other vessel of the name of your ship and other details | Go as soon as possible to the nearest appropriate port to report to the Authorities | Render assistance to the other ship, if practicable |

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| 71 | In IAMSAR a general term used to describe documents which exist at all levels of the national and international search and rescue structure to describe goals, arrangements, and procedures which support the provision of search and rescue services. | | | |
| | Search and rescue plan | Probability map | Marine environment plan | Radio Communication plan |
| 72 | In the event of collision in calm weather, the colliding ship should generally remain embedded: | | | |
| | to allow coast guards to assess who is to blame on the collision | to allow another ship time to assess the damage or prepare to abandon ship | to allow crew members and passengers to transfer from the holed vessel to the colliding vessel | the colliding ship must pull out immediately |
| 73 | The intentional grounding of a vessel as a result of a heavy weather damage, collision or other accidents, where water is being taken in so rapidly that the pumps are unable to cope up with it is called: | | | |
| | Beaching | grounding | submerging | filling |
| 74 | This emergency team may be needed to provide support by carrying additional equipment to the first team, to provide stretcher bearers and to relieve injured or tired men. | | | |
| | if all efforts to save the vessel prove to be unsuccessful | reserve team | support control team | control team |
| 75 | What a rescue person use if he has to jump into the water in order to assist a survivor? | | | |
| | survival suit and lifeline | survival suit | lifejacket | lifeline |
| 76 | What is NOT correct while the vessel is dealing with emergencies in stranding? | | | |
| | Report the accident to the Charterers | Engine stopped | Watertight doors closed | Lights / shapes exhibited |