

OIC - NW: COMPETENCE 9

MANEUVER THE SHIP

1	A twin screw vessel is easier to maneuver than single-screw vessel with the engines half ahead. If there is no wind or current and the rudder is amidships, which of the following will happen?			
	Can return without using her rudder	Generates more power	Can suck the water away from the rudder	Permits the rudder to move faster
2	A vessel will "squat" when it proceeds underway:			
	in all depths of water	only in deep water	only in shallow water	only in narrow channels
3	An advantage of nylon rope over manila rope is that nylon rope:			
	can be used in conjunction with wire or spring-lay rope	can be stored on decks exposed to sunlight	gives audible warning of overstress whereas manila does not	can hold a load even when a considerable amount of the yarns have been abraded
4	An ideal mooring system would be:			
	symmetrical and in equilibrium	asymmetrical and in flux	distorted and in equilibrium	concentric and in flux
5	As seen from the tow, what should connect the leading ends of both towing bridle legs to the main towing hawser?			
	A fishplate, flounder, or towing plate	A pad eye	A cable clamp	The towing bits
6	Basic signals and maneuvers are common in any parts of the world. The use of ship's whistle to communicate with tugs, one long blast means:			
	come ahead full slow	tug dismissed	come astern slow	stop
7	During severe storms when survival becomes a major concern, it may become necessary to relieve high anchor tensions on the windward side of the unit by:			
	deballasting the rig	ballasting the rig	paying out cable on the windward side	paying out cable on the leeward side

8	In an emergency, the electro-hydraulic steering units can be directly controlled by the:			
	trick wheel	rapson slide	follow-up gear	receiver unit
9	The distance that a vessel travels from the time that the order to put engine full astern until the vessel is dead on the water is known as:			
	head reach	surge	advance	transfer
10	When attempting an upstream landing while pushing empty barges ahead in a hard onshore wind, the approach is best made:			
	with bow out, stern in	with bow in, stern out	parallel to the dock, as close in as possible	parallel to the dock, as far out as possible
11	Where is the pivot point of a towboat with a tow ahead?			
	One-third the length of the combined unit forward of the towboat	One-third the length of the combined unit back from the head	At the head of the towboat	One-half the length of the combined unit
12	You are pushing a tow ahead, at high speed, near the right hand bank of a canal. The forces affecting your towboat and tow will tend to:			
	push both the head of the tow and the stern of the towboat away from the right hand bank	push the head of the tow away from, and pull the stern of the towboat into, the right hand bank	pull both the head of the tow and the stern of the towboat into the right hand bank	pull the head of the tow into, and push the stern of the towboat away from, the right hand bank
13	A chain stripper is used to:			
	prevent chain from clinging to the wildcat	clean the marine debris from the chain	flake chain from a boat's chain locker	clean chain prior to an x-ray inspection
14	A mooring line that prevents a vessel from moving sideways away from the dock is a:			
	bow line	breast line	stern line	spring line

15	A rudder with a blade fully unbalanced is the:			
	door type	spade type	horn type	simple type
16	A sailing vessel with the wind coming from 050° relative would be:			
	close hauled on the starboard tack	reaching on a starboard tack	on a broad reach on a port tack	running before the wind
17	A sailing vessel with the wind coming from 220° relative would be:			
	close hauled on the port tack	close hauled on the starboard tack	running before the wind	on a broad reach
18	A shepherd's crook is used to:			
	lower spring buoys into the water	find an anchor after the buoy has been lost	transfer a pennant wire to the anchor handling boat	clean chain as it is hauled into the rig
19	A ship turns around a point called the 'pivot point'. What is the usual position of this point when the ship is at full sea speed?			
	At about 1/4 of the ship's from the bow	Amidships	At about 1/4 of the ship's length from the stern	At the stern
20	A towing vessel becomes tripped while towing on a hawser astern. What factor is LEAST important when assessing the risk of capsizing?			
	Height of the towline connection	Length of the barge	Direction of opposing force	Length of the towline
21	A twin screw vessel while moving ahead has an advantage over a single vessel because:			
	correct trim will be obtained more easily	drag effect do not exist	side forces will be eliminated	speed will be increased

22	A vessel is moving at a slow speed, by using the backing maneuver, when is she considered to be dead on the water?			
	when quickwater reaches the stern	when quickwater reaches the amidships	when speed of the ship is the same speed as quickwater	when quickwater reaches about 1/4 distance from the stern
23	Aft towing arrangement should be rigged and be capable of being deployed in a controlled manner in harbor conditions in NOT more than:			
	15 minutes	20 minutes	10 minutes	30 minutes
24	An item of mooring equipment used to maintain or change the direction of a rope or wire in order to provide a straight lead to winch drum.			
	Fairlead	Panting	Topping wire	Windlass
25	At sea you sight a tug displaying a black square flag below a black ball on its mast. You should:			
	render assistance to the tug	keep clear as she is towing a dracone	keep well clear as the tug is restricted in her ability to maneuver	keep clear as she is escorting a submersible
26	Bilge keel are more effective at dampening rolls as the:			
	rolling increases	pitching increases	draft decrease	list increase
27	In rough weather, when a ship is able to maneuver, it is best to launch a lifeboat:			
	on the lee side	on the windward side	with the wind dead ahead	with the wind from astern
28	Two vessels are abreast of each other and passing port to port in a confined waterway. What would you expect as you approach the screws of the other vessels?			
	your speed would significantly increase	your bow would sheer towards the other vessel	your draft would significantly decrease	your bow would sheer away from the other vessel
29	When pushing barges ahead close to a steep revetment where there is no current, what is MOST likely to occur?			
	The stern of the towboat will tend to sheer away from the revetment.	Your speed over the ground will increase.	The head of the tow will tend to sheer away from the revetment.	All of the above

30	Your attention is to overtake a vessel moving in a narrow channel. As you approach the other vessel's stern to pass alongside:			
	you will gain speed	both vessels will gain speed	the vessels will drift together	the vessels will drift apart
31	A common class of wire rope used for mooring is the 6x37 class. What does the 37 represent?			
	Number of wires in the inner core	Number of strands per wire rope	Tensile strength of the wire	Number of wires per strand
32	A crewman has not been seen on board for the past three hours. What type of turn is BEST in the man overboard situation?			
	Racetrack	Scharnow turn	Williamson turn	Anderson turn
33	A ketch-rigged sailing vessel is sailing to windward with the wind about 50° on the port bow. All the sails are set and drawing properly. Which statement is TRUE?			
	If you strike the mainsail, the center of effort of the whole rig will move down.	If you slack the mizzen sheet, the center of effort will move aft.	If you sheet in the mainsail without changing course, the vessel will heel farther and speed up.	If you slack the main sheet, the lift to drag ratio of the mainsail will increase.
34	A right-handed propeller will cause the survival craft to:			
	walk the stern to starboard in reverse	walk the stern to port in reverse	run faster than a left-handed propeller	right itself if capsized
35	A sailing vessel with the wind coming from 290° relative would be:			
	on a close reach on a port tack	close hauled on a starboard tack	on a broad reach on a port tack	on a beam reach on a starboard tack
36	A ship is having a slow speed, by using the backing maneuver, the ship is considered to be dead on the water when the:			
	quickwater reaches the stern	speed of the ship is the same speed as quickwater	quickwater reaches about 1/4 distance from the stern	quickwater reaches the amidships

37	After abandoning ship, you should deploy the sea anchor from a liferaft to:			
	keep the liferaft from capsizing	navigate against the current	keep personnel from getting seasick	stay in the general location
38	An example of a modern anchor which has a stock is a(n):			
	Danforth anchor	Flipper Delta anchor	Baldr anchor	articulated anchor
39	At the moment of impact of collision, the following should be noted:			
	the compass heading and approximate angle between the two ships	cargo damage on the other ship	the Nationality of the other vessel	the Nationality of the crew
40	Changing direction by bringing the stern of the vessel through the eye of the wind is known as:			
	jibing	running before the wind	tacking	reefing
41	A common class of wire rope used for mooring is the 6x19 class. What does the 6 represent?			
	Factor of safety	Number of wires per strand	Number of strands per wire rope	Number of wires in the core
42	A sailing vessel with the wind coming from 180° relative would be:			
	close hauled on the port tack	close hauled on the starboard tack	running before the wind	on a broad reach
43	A sea anchor is:			
	a heavy anchor with an extra long line used to anchor in deep water	a cone shaped bag used to slow down the wind drift effect	a pad eye to which the sea painter is made fast	made of wood if it is of an approved type
44	A vessel's bow thruster is usually quite effective at a speed of up to how many knots?			
	3	7	5	8

45	An Anchor used when mooring in a narrow channel or harbour having a weight from one-fourth to one-third the weight of the main bower, what is this anchor to prevent the vessel's stern from swinging with the current or tide?			
	Kedge	Sea	Bower	Stream
46	An ocean towing bridle should:			
	have equal legs of sufficient length	have a large angle between the legs	be formed on a bight of cable through a ring	never be made up of chain
47	As the propeller turns, voids are formed on the trailing and leading edges of the propeller blades causing a low in propulsive efficiency, pitting of the axiss, and vibration. These voids are known as:			
	cavitation	advance	edging	slip
48	In a combination chain and wire rope mooring system, the anchor chain is deployed at the anchor end of the line to:			
	increase fatigue life of the system	reduce the time to retrieve the line	increase the holding power	reduce the catenary
49	You are on watch at sea on course 90 degrees. A man falls overboard on your starboard side. You immediately execute a Williamson turn. Which step is NOT a part of a Williamson Turn?			
	stop the engines until clear of the man	shift the helm to left rudder	Come right full rudder until the vessel head 150 degrees T.	Continue with left rudder until course 270 degrees T.
50	In good weather, you should deploy the sea anchor from the liferaft to:			
	keep the liferaft from capsizing	navigate against the current	keep personnel from getting seasick	stay in the general location
51	An emergency sea anchor may be constructed by using:			
	a boat bucket	an air tank filled with water	an oar and canvas weighted down	All of the above
52	An anchor winch should be equipped with mechanical brakes capable of holding:			
	half the breaking strength of the mooring line	the full breaking strength of the mooring line	the maximum expected tension of the mooring line	50% over the working tension of the mooring line

53	A mooring line that checks forward motion of a vessel at a pier is a:			
	stern line	forward bow line	aft spring line	stern breast line
54	A sailing vessel with the wind coming from 020° relative would be:			
	coming about	close hauled on the port tack	running before the wind	on a broad reach on the starboard tack
55	A sailing vessel with the wind coming over the port side is said to be on a:			
	port jibe	starboard jibe	port tack	starboard tack
56	A solution to overcome tripping defects is an arrangement of special plates on either side of the flukes, designed to set them in the correct tripping position. These special plates are called:			
	trippers	stocks	stabilizers	palms
57	A tug would NOT assist a ship to steer if the tug is made up to the large vessel in what area of the vessel?			
	approximately amidships of the vessel	forward on either bow of the vessel	by a tow line ahead of the vessel	on n the vessel's quarter
58	A twin-screw vessel moving astern with both engines backing, with rudders amidships and negligible wind, will back:			
	in a fairly straight line	to port	to starboard	in a circular motion
59	A wobbling tail shaft is an indication of:			
	shallow water	an engine that is misfiring	a tight tail shaft gland	worn stern bearing or misalignment
60	At seaway athwartship swinging of a vessel.			
	Rolling	Yawning	Heaving	Pitching

61	A "reaching" course is one in which the wind:			
	comes directly over the bow	comes directly over the stern	comes over an area extending from broad on the bow to the quarter	has no effect on the vessel
62	A common means of connecting shots of anchor chain in the field is to use a:			
	sprocket	Kenter link	swivel	end shackle
63	A high-velocity fog stream can be used in fire fighting situations to drive heat and smoke ahead of the fire fighters in a passageway. This technique should only be used when:			
	using a 2-1/2 inch hose	there is an outlet for the smoke and heat	the fire is totally contained by the ship's structure	at least two fog streams can be used
64	A link on an anchor chain should be replaced when wear or grinding of surface cracks has reduced the cross section area by:			
	4%	6%	8%	10%
65	A mooring system that results in a spread system without anchor buoys is called a:			
	permanent chasing system	wire rope mooring system	shepherd's crook mooring system	spring buoy mooring system
66	A nylon mooring rope undergoes a decrease in strength of how many percent if it gets wet by immersion?			
	20%	5%	50%	30%
67	A permanent chain chasing system is used to:			
	clean anchor chain as it's hauled in	recover anchors which have lost their buoys	run and retrieve anchors	prepare anchor chain for inspection
68	A rudder with a fixed butt is the:			
	door type	horn type	simple type	spade type

69	A sailing vessel with the wind coming from 090° relative would be:			
	close hauled on the starboard tack	reaching on the starboard tack	on a broad reach on the starboard tack	close hauled on the port tack
70	A sailing vessel with the wind coming from 140° relative would be:			
	close hauled on the starboard tack	close hauled on the port tack	on a broad reach	running before the wind
71	A sailing vessel with the wind coming from 260° relative would be:			
	on a close reach	on a broad reach	on a starboard tack	running before the wind
72	A schooner is a fore-and-aft rigged vessel with:			
	a single mast	two masts: with the mizzen stepped abaft the rudder post	two masts: with the mizzen stepped forward of the rudder post	at least two masts: a foremast and a mainmast
73	A shepherd's crook is used to:			
	lower spring buoys into the water	find an anchor after the buoy has been lost	transfer a pennant wire to the anchor handling boat	clean chain as it is
74	A ship is turning around a point called the "pivot point". What is the position of this invisible point when the ship is "dead" in the water?			
	About same position as the center of gravity	Outside of the center line	Near the bow	Near the stern of the ship
75	A storm is forecast for the area where your vessel is moored. For its safety you should put:			
	more slack in the mooring lines	a strain on the mooring lines	chafing gear on the mooring lines	grease on the mooring lines

76	A thrust block is designed to:			
	transmit the thrust of the propeller to the vessel	transmit the thrust of the engine to the propeller	absorb the shock of wave pressure at the bow	be placed between the engines and the foundation to absorb the vibration
77	A twin screw vessel while moving ahead has an advantage over a single vessel because:			
	speed will be increased	correct trim will be obtained more easily	drag effect do not exist	side forces will be eliminated
78	A twin-screw vessel can clear the inboard propeller and maneuver off a pier best by holding a(n):			
	forward spring line and going slow ahead on the outboard engine	forward spring line and going slow ahead on both engines	forward spring line and going slow ahead on the inboard engine	after spring line and going slow astern on the outboard engine
79	After deploying the anchor, a permanent chain chaser is:			
	removed from the anchor chain	connected to a buoy at the anchor	stripped back to the rig and secured	connected to a buoy halfway down the chain
80	An involuntary and dangerous change in heading produced by a severe following or quartering sea is called:			
	Bulk head	Body plan	Broaching	Forepeak
81	Anchor shackles should have a breaking strength that is:			
	equal to the chains they are connecting	25% more than the chains they are connecting	50% more than the chains they are connecting	100% more than the chains they are connecting
82	As a general rule, a ULCC should not have a speed in any direction greater than what speed when touching berth?			
	0.10 knots	0.20 knots	0.25 knots	0.15 knots
83	Before entering an ice area, the ship should be:			
	on an even keel	either trimmed by the head or the stern	trimmed down by the head	trimmed down by the stern

84	Cable tension for catenary calculations is taken at the:			
	chain locker	fairlead	anchor	contact point of chain with seabed
85	Due to the shape of the sea anchor, the best way to haul it back aboard is by:			
	hauling in on the anchor line as you would any anchor	getting all hands to assist	its trip line	cutting the line, as you cannot haul it back in
86	In a Williamson turn, the rudder is put over full until the:			
	vessel has turned 90° from her original course	vessel has turned 60° from her original course	vessel has turned 45° from her original course	vessel has turned 120° from her original course
87	Installing tandem anchors on the same mooring line is referred to as:			
	doubling	pretensioning	piggybacking	paralleling
88	The rudders are amidships and both screws are going ahead. What will happen if the starboard screw is stopped?			
	The bow will go to starboard	The bow will go to port	The bow will remain steady	The stern will go to starboard
89	These are rudders that have the full area aft of the axis.			
	Conventional rudders	Balance rudders	Semi-balance rudders	Un-balance rudders
90	When operated over a muddy bottom, a fathometer may indicate:			
	a shallow depth reading	a zero depth reading	no depth reading	two depth readings
91	Which type of rudder may lose its effectiveness at angles of 10 or more degrees?			
	Unbalanced	Contra-guide	Flat plate	Balanced spade