

THEORY PRACTICE PAPER

NAUTICAL TERMS

1. What does the term "draught of the vessel" mean :-
 - a. depth of the vessel below the waterline
 - b. depth of the vessel above the waterline
 - c. whole depth of the vessel

2. What does the nautical term "freeboard" mean :-
 - a. The height of the hull beneath the water
 - b. The height of the hull or main deck above the water
 - c. The overall height of the vessel

3. What does the nautical term "Aft" mean :-
 - a. The front of the vessel
 - b. The stern of the vessel
 - c. The beam of the vessel

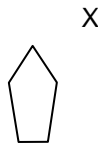
4. The term "Keel" of a craft refers to :-
 - a. The deepest projection of the hull
 - b. The upper deck
 - c. The forecastle deck

5. Windward is that side of a craft which is :-
 - a. the sheltered side
 - b. the side exposed to the wind
 - d. the side away from the wind

6. The term 'Beam' means :-
 - a. Across the vessel
 - b. The greatest width of the vessel
 - c. Depth of the vessel

7. Leeward is that side of a craft which is :-
 - a. towards the wind
 - b. into the wind
 - c. on the sheltered side away from the wind

8. The relative bearing shown at position "X" is the :-
 - a. Starboard quarter
 - b. Starboard bow
 - c. Port bow
 - d. Port side



COLREG

1. A power-driven vessel using a Traffic Separation Scheme shall : -
 - a. If less than 20 metres in length shall not impede other power-driven vessels using the lane
 - b. So far as practicable keep clear of a traffic separation line or separation zone
 - c. Shall not anchor near the terminations.
 - d. All of the above.

2. During the day a vessel displays three black balls, what lights should she display at night ?
 - a. 3 red lights
 - b. 2 red lights
 - c. 2 red lights and one all round white light.

3. A vessel shall so far as practicable avoid crossing traffic lane, but if obliged to do so shall :
 - a. cross at a small angle to the general direction of traffic flow as is safe and practicable
 - b. cross as nearly as practicable at right angles to the general direction of the traffic flow
 - c. use high powered engines

4. A vessel nearing a bend or an area of channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction shall sound :-
 - a. One prolonged blast
 - b. Two prolonged blast
 - c. Three prolonged blast

5. When two power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of collision :-
 - a. The vessel which is faster shall give way
 - b. The vessel which has the other on the starboard side shall give way
 - c. Both vessels should give way to each other

6. Every vessel shall at all times determine if any risk of collision exists, if there is any doubt:
 - a. such risk shall deem not to exist
 - b. such risk shall deem to exist
 - c. stop the engine immediately

7. In a narrow channel a vessel of less than 20 meters in length or a sailing vessel shall :-
 - a. shall not cross the channel or the fairway.
 - b. not impede the passage of a vessel which can safely navigate only within the narrow channel or fairway.
 - c. not impede the passage of a tug towing another vessel.

- 7A. A power-driven vessel <20m in length in a narrow channel or a fairway shall not impede :
- (a) a vessel engaged in fishing
 - (b) a vessel which can safely navigate only within a narrow channel
 - (c) steer close to the shore line
8. In a narrow channel, a pleasure craft should remain as far as is safe and practicable :-
- a. on the port side of the channel.
 - b. on the starboard side of the channel.
 - c. in the middle of the channel.
9. A vessel engaged in fishing when crossing the path of a power-driven vessel, so as to involve risk of collision :-
- a. Power-driven vessel should give way to the fishing vessel
 - b. The fishing vessel should give way
 - c. Both vessels should give way to each other.
10. Every vessel that is directed to keep out of the way of another vessel shall :-
- a. sound and hail for right of way
 - b. stay on course and alter course as necessary
 - c. so far as possible take early and substantial action to keep well clear.
11. A "Vessel not under Command" means :
- a) made fast ashore
 - b) has a mechanical breakdown. . Eg engine or a steering failure
 - c) vessel is engaged in special operations
12. The navigational lights shall be displayed :
- a. between sunset and sunrise and during all conditions of restricted visibility
 - b. between sunset and sunrise only
 - c. when it is dark
13. A pilot vessel on duty at night shall display the following lights :
- a. Red over White
 - b. White over Red
 - c. White over White
14. A vessel at anchor by night shall exhibit where it can best be seen :
- a. an all round white light, at the fore part of the vessel
 - b. a white light, at the stern of the vessel
 - c. a white light, at the fore part of the vessel and the side lights (red & green)
15. When a vessel is overtaking another at night, she would be able to see the following lights of the vessel being overtaken:
- a. green, red and white light (side lights & masthead light)
 - b. the green and red lights (side lights)
 - c. one white light only (stern light)

16. At night, a power-driven vessel sees a red and a green light only, directly ahead. What action does she take?
- Alter course to starboard immediately.
 - Alter course to port immediately.
 - Take appropriate action to avoid collision, as the vessel ahead is a sailing vessel.
17. A towing vessel "T" not restricted in her ability to manoeuvre, is involved in a head-on situation with a power-driven vessel "P", and risk of collision exists. What action should be taken to avoid a collision?
- Vessel "T" should give way to vessel "P".
 - Vessel "P" should give way to vessel "T".
 - Both vessels should give way to each other.
18. What fog signal does a power-driven vessel "making way" sound, when she is in or near an area of restricted visibility.
- 1 prolonged blast at intervals of not more than 2 mins.
 - 2 prolonged blast at intervals of not more than 2 mins.
 - 1 short blast at intervals of not more than 120 seconds.
19. What fog signal does a power-driven vessel "underway" but not making way sound, when she is in or near an area of restricted visibility.
- 1 prolonged blast at intervals of not more than 1 minute.
 - 2 prolonged blasts at intervals of not more than 2 minutes.
 - 3 prolonged blast at intervals of not more than 2 minutes.
20. What is the colour and characteristic of the towing light ?
- Yellow – same characteristic as the masthead light.
 - Yellow - same characteristic as the stern light.
 - Orange - same characteristic as the stern light.
21. You hear the fog signals of a vessel making way forward of your beam in an area of restricted visibility. She sounds close and possibly there is a risk of collision. You should :
- Slow down and assess the situation, and if it is safe alter course to starboard.
 - Slow down and alter course to port.
 - Proceed ahead and confirm that there is risk of collision before taking action.
22. At night you see a vessel crossing and displaying two red lights in a vertical line. What action should you take ?
- If she is approaching from the port bow, stand-on.
 - If she is approaching from the starboard bow, give way.
 - Give way regardless of her relative position.
23. When in sight of one another, a vessel altering course to starboard shall sound :
- one short blast.
 - two short blast.
 - One prolonged blast.

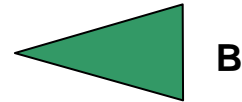
24. The following is a distress signal :
- jumping up and down on the upper deck continuously
 - waving hands over the head continuously
 - slowly and repeatedly raising and lowering arms outstretched to each side.
25. In restricted visibility, a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre, a vessel not under command and a vessel constrained by her draught, shall sound at intervals of not more than 2 minutes :-
- 1 prolonged blast.
 - 2 prolonged blast.
 - 3 blasts in succession, namely 1 prolonged followed by 2 short blasts.
- 25A. A power-driven vessel <12m in length when making way, in restricted visibility, shall make the following sound signal at intervals of not more than:
- 1 min
 - 2 min
 - 3 min
 - 4 min
- 25B. A sailing vessel that is underway in restricted visibility shall sound
- one prolonged blast at intervals of <2mins
 - two prolonged blasts at intervals of <2mins
 - one prolonged blast, followed by two short blasts at intervals of <2mins
 - One prolonged blast, one short blast and one prolonged blast at intervals of <2mins
26. A power-driven vessel underway shows the following lights :-
- masthead lights plus sidelights and stern light.
 - masthead lights and sidelights
 - masthead lights and stern light
27. What lights does a sailing vessel display ?
- port, starboard, masthead light and stern lights
 - port, starboard and stern lights
 - port, starboard and masthead lights
- 27a. What lights does a sailing vessel less than 20 meters in length display ?
- port, starboard, masthead light and stern light
 - port, starboard and stern light
 - port, starboard and masthead lights
28. During restricted visibility, a sailing vessel proceeding through a narrow channel, when “making way” shall sound :
- 1 prolonged blast at intervals of more than 120 seconds
 - 1 prolonged blast at intervals of not more than 120 seconds
 - 3 blasts in succession, namely 1 prolonged followed by 2 short blasts.
29. When a sailing vessel and a power-driven vessel are on a head-on or nearly head-on situation, what collision avoiding action should be taken :
- Sailing vessel shall stand-on
 - Power-driven shall vessel stand-on
 - Both vessels shall give way

30. A vessel at anchor by day, shall exhibit where it can best be seen :
- a black diamond at the forepart of the vessel
 - 2 black balls at the forepart of the vessel
 - one black ball at the forepart of the vessel
31. As per the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, a "proper lookout" is:-
- a lookout that makes a full appraisal of the situation and of the risk of collision
 - a good lookout using binoculars
 - a lookout all around all the time
32. As per the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, a "vessel constrained by her draught" is to display by day :-
- a black diamond
 - a black cone
 - a black cylinder
33. During daylight, a sailing vessel under sail and power, shall display :-
- a black ball
 - a black cone with apex pointing upward
 - a black cone with apex pointing downward
34. A vessel displays three black balls. What type of vessel is that :
- constrained by her draught
 - restricted in her ability to manoeuvre
 - aground
 - Not under Command
- 34A A common equipment carried onboard to prevent the vessel from running aground is:
- (a) an audible sound device
 - (b) a coil of rope
 - (c) an anchor
 - (d) a bucket
35. At night, a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre, displays three all round lights in a vertical line, as follows :
- the top and bottom lights are red and the middle light is white
 - the top two lights are red and the bottom light is white
 - the three lights are white
36. When in doubt of the intention of the "Give-way" vessel, what sound signal shall the "Stand-on" vessel sound :
- one prolong blast
 - 5 or more short blasts
 - 3 short blasts

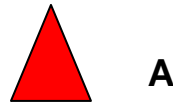
37. In a head on situation, a sailing vessel X, under sail and power, and a tugboat Y engaged in towing, are approaching each other so as to involve risk of collision. What action shall be taken :
- X should give way
 - Y should give way
 - Both vessels should give way
38. The word "Making Way" means :-
- Drifting
 - Moving through the water
 - Stopped
39. In the event of a mechanical breakdown in a narrow channel or fairway :
- Call MPA or PCG for help
 - Anchor in the middle of the channel
 - Move to the starboard side of the channel and anchor.
41. You see 2 masthead lights and both sidelights. What vessel is that?
- A power driven vessel of more than 50 meters in length
 - A tug boat towing another vessel and the tow is less than 200 meters in length boat
 - It could be 'a' or 'b'
42. The word "Under Way" means :-
- Drifting
 - Moving through the water
 - Stopped, not at anchor, nor made fast to the shore or aground
43. The flag "A" in the International Code of Signals means :-
- I have a diver down below, so keep well clear at slow speed
 - I am waiting for port clearance
 - Keep clear of me
44. In a head on situation, when a power-driven vessel meets a sailing vessel underway, and if risk of collision exist the power-driven vessel shall : -
- Turn to starboard
 - Both turn to starboard
 - Stop to see what's going on
 - Turn to either side to keep clear
45. When negotiating a blind bend in a channel, you hear a prolong blast ahead of you. What action should you take?
- Sound 5 short blast and maintain course
 - Sound 1 prolong blast and move closer to the starboard side of the channel
 - Sound 2 prolong blasts and keep to the centre of the channel
 - Stop Engine

46. Some of the considerations to be given when determining safe speed are :
- Tonnage of boat, engine horsepower and number of personnel in the boat
 - Traffic density, state of sea and visibility
 - Time of the day, location and fuel capacity
 - Length of boat and distance from shore

47. Both are power driven vessels. In this situation, if vessel 'A' does not take action and there is risk of collision, when may vessel 'B' take action to avoid collision ?



- At any time she feels it is appropriate
- After she sounds 3 short blasts
- When it becomes apparent that vessel 'A' is not taking action
- When vessel A is less than 1 nautical mile



48. At night, vessel 'B' is approaching vessel 'A'. If you were on vessel 'B', how would you know if vessel 'B' is an overtaking vessel or not ?



- Cannot determine that for sure.
- If overtaking, vessel 'B' should see the stern light, the green starboard side light and the mast light of vessel 'A'.
- If overtaking, I should see only the stern light of vessel 'A'.
- Vessel 'B' is crossing because it is not right astern of vessel 'A'.

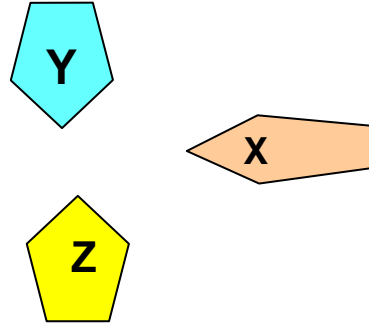
49. A power-driven vessel 'X' is overtaking another power-driven vessel 'Y'. If vessel 'X' fails to take action to avoid collision, vessel 'Y' shall:



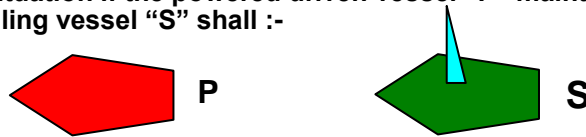
- maintain her course and speed.
- both vessel 'X' and 'Y' should give way to each other.
- take action to avoid collision.
- try to communicate with vessel 'X'

50. Three power driven vessels are approaching. When risks of collision exists :

- a. Z stands-on for Y;
- b. Z stands-on for X;
- c. Z only gives way to X; or
- d. Z gives way to Y & X.

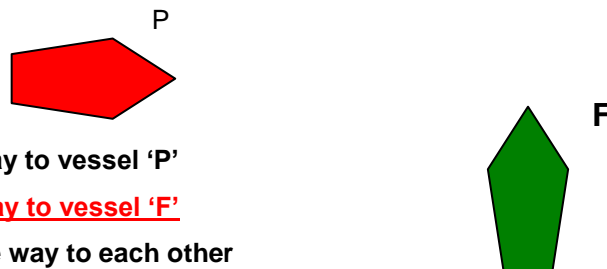


51. In an overtaking situation if the powered driven vessel “P” maintains her course and speed, the sailing vessel “S” shall :-



- a. Maintain her course and speed
- b. Alter her course and keep clear of “P”
- c. Sound 5 or more short blasts

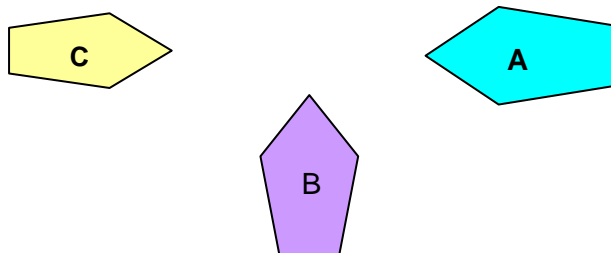
52. When a power-driven vessel ‘P’ is proceeding along a narrow channel or fairway, meets a vessel ‘F’ engaged in fishing crossing the channel or fairway.



- a. Vessel ‘F’ should give way to vessel ‘P’
- b. Vessel ‘P’ should give way to vessel ‘F’
- c. Both vessels should give way to each other

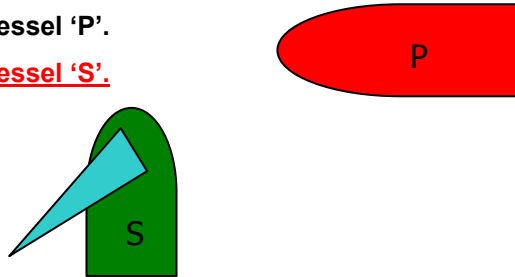
53. When three power driven vessels are meeting, as shown in the diagram so as to involve risk of collision:

- a. Vessel ‘A’ gives way to vessel ‘B’
- b. Vessel ‘A’ gives way to vessel ‘C’
- c. Vessel ‘A’ gives way to vessel ‘B’ and ‘C’



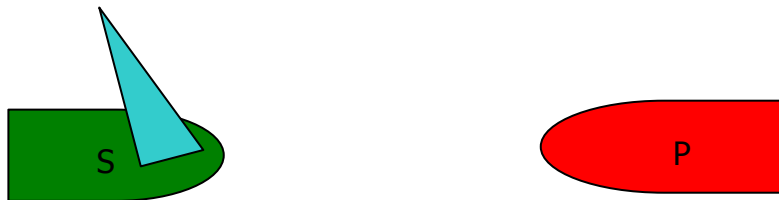
54. When a sailing vessel 'S' is crossing a power-driven vessel 'P' so as to involve risk of collision;

- a. Both vessel 'S' and 'P' shall alter course to starboard.
- b. Vessel 'S' should give way to vessel 'P'.
- c. Vessel 'P' should give way to vessel 'S'.



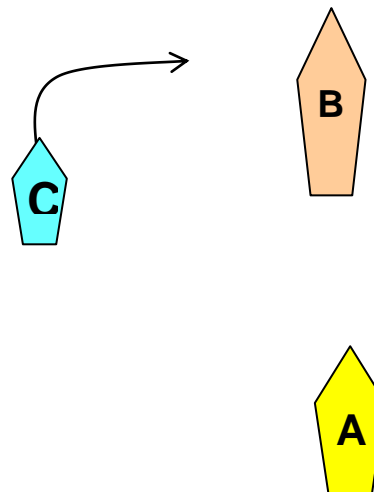
55. When a sailing vessel 'S' is meeting head on with a power-driven vessel 'P' so as to involve risk of collision;

- a. Both vessel 'S' and 'P' shall alter course to starboard.
- b. Vessel 'S' should give way to vessel 'P'.
- c. Vessel 'P' should give way to vessel 'S'.

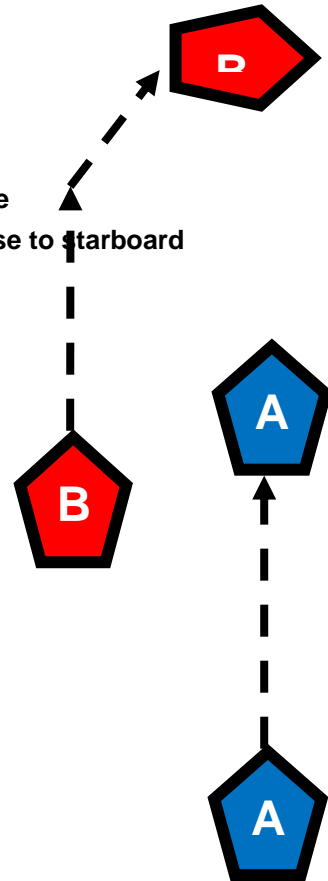


56. Vessel A is overtaking vessels B and C. While overtaking, vessel C alters course to starboard and there is risk of collision. Then vessel A shall ?

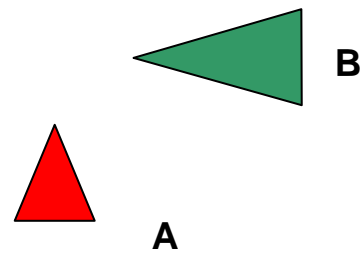
- a. A shall keep clear of B;
- b. C shall keep clear of A;
- c. A shall keep clear of B and C
- d. C shall keep clear of A and B .



- 57 When risk of collision exist, vessel A shall :
- (a) vessel A should increase speed and maintain course
 - (b) vessel A shall give way to vessel B by altering course to starboard
 - (c) vessel A shall give way to vessel B



58. Both are power driven vessels. In this situation, if vessel 'A' does not take action and there is risk of collision, what action does vessel 'B' take to avoid collision ?



- a) Alter course to port
- b) Increase speed and pass ahead of vessel 'A'
- c) Alter course to starboard, make a round turn and pass astern of vessel 'A'.

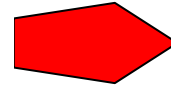
59. Sailing vessel 'S' is overtaking the powered driven vessel 'P'.



- a. Vessel 'S' should give way to vessel 'P'
- b. Vessel 'P' should give way to vessel 'S'
- c. Both vessels should give way to each other

60. In a crossing situation between a RAM vessel and a vessel engaged in fishing, when there is risk of collision which vessel is required to give way?

Vessel Restricted in her ability to Manoeuvre (RAM)

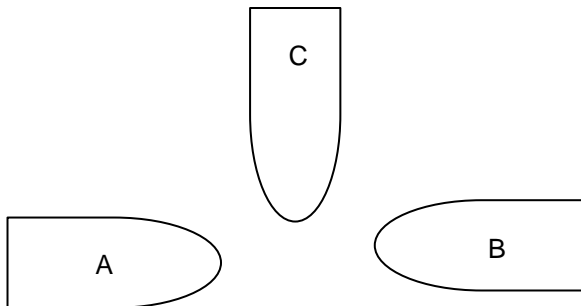


- a. Vessel 'F' should give way to RAM vessel
- b. RAM vessel should give way to vessel 'F'
- c. Both vessels should give way to each other

F



61. A, B & C are power vessels. When risk of collision exist in this situation,



- a) A and B give way to each other
- b) C maintain speed and course
- c. A gives way to C
- d) C gives way to B

62. P is a power vessel and F is a vessel engaged in fishing. If risk of collision exist,



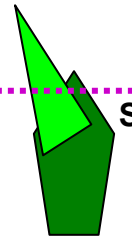
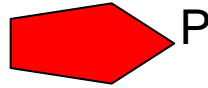
- a) Vessel P stands on
- b) Vessel F gives way
- c. Vessel P steer to Port and go behind the stern of F
- d) Vessel F and P give way to each other

- 63 You see a vessel displaying 2 all round red lights in a vertical line, and 2 white lights one at the forward end and the other at the aft end, she is:
- Not Under Command
 - Restricted in her ability to manoeuvre
 - Aground
64. What should you do if the give-way vessel does not take appropriate action ?
- Immediately slow down
 - Give 5 or more short blasts and then take avoiding action(s)
 - Alter course to starboard
65. A tug boat less than 50 metres in length towing a long barge more than 200 metres in length shall display :
- 1 mast head light
 - 2 masthead lights
 - 3 masthead lights
66. When overtaking another vessel on its port side, and soon you need to alter your course to starboard. You shall :-
- Wait till the overtaken vessel is past and clear
 - Give 5 or more short blasts
 - Slow down. Once the other vessel has overtaken and is clear, then alter course to starboard
67. In a power driven vessel less than 12 metres in length, what does the combine lantern consist of ?
- port and starboard sidelights
 - port, starboard and stern lights
 - port, starboard and masthead lights.
68. How would you determine if risk of collision exists ?
- By observing the relative bearing of the other vessel
 - The compass bearing of an approaching vessel does not appreciably change
 - By observing the distance of the other vessel

69. When navigating in restricted visibility, the following precautions shall be taken ?

- a. Keep a good look-out
- b. Sound the fog horn
- c. Slow down and proceed at a safe speed
- d. All of the above

70. **Within** Singapore port waters, when a power-driven vessel 'P' is proceeding along a fairway, meets a sailing vessel 'S' crossing the fairway.



- a. Vessel 'S' should give way to vessel 'P'
- b. Vessel 'P' should give way to vessel 'S'
- c. Both vessels should give way to each other

71. What is a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre ?

- a. vessel aground
- b. Vessel with mechanical breakdown
- c. Vessel constrained by her draught
- d. Vessel engaged in dredging or underwater operations

72. **If your** vessel has entered the traffic separation zone, what should you do ?

- a. move to the middle of the separation lane.
- b. Proceed in the opposite direction of the lane.
- c. Immediately move back to the proper lane

73. In restricted visibility, a powered driven vessel nearing a bend or an area of channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction, when making way shall sound :-

- a. One prolonged blast
- b. Two prolonged blast
- c. Three prolonged blast

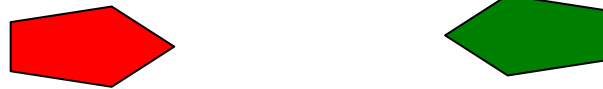
74. In a narrow channel when overtaking another vessel on its portside, the overtaking vessel shall sound the following sound signal:-

- a. Two prolonged blasts
- b. Two prolonged blast followed by 2 short blasts
- c. Three prolonged blast
- d. One long, one short, one long one short blasts

75. In a narrow channel when overtaking, the vessel being overtaken if in agreement, shall sound the following sound signal :-
- Two prolonged blasts
 - Two prolonged blast followed by 2 short blasts
 - Five prolonged blast
 - One long, one short, one long one short blasts

76. In a narrow channel how would you safely overtake another vessel?
- I will check and ascertain which side is safer for me to overtake.
 - Then to indicate my intention, I will sound 2 long blasts followed by 2 short blasts OR 2 long blasts followed by 1 short blast, depending on which side I wish to overtake.
 - I will then wait for his signal. In agreement if he sounds 1 long – 1 short -1 long 1 short. I will proceed to overtake.
 - All of the above.

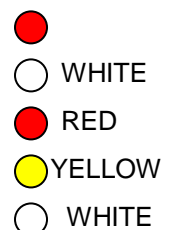
77. When 2 power-driven vessels are heading towards each other, there is risk of collision, and the other vessel does not sound any sound signal or take any action, what action will you take ?



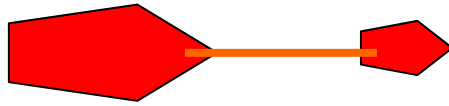
- Sound 2 short blasts and alter course to port
 - Sound 5 or more short blasts and take action to avoid collision
 - Maintain course and speed
 - Observe the compass bearing and try to communicate with the vessel
78. As per the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, a "vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre " is to display by day :-
- a black cylinder
 - two black balls
 - a ball, a diamond and a ball
 - 1 black ball
79. As per the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, a "sailing vessel which is also powered shall display by day :-
- a black cylinder
 - two black balls
 - a black cone facing down

80. What type of vessel is this ?

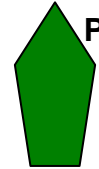
- A vessel not under command
- A tug engaged in towing and is restricted in its ability to manoeuver
- A vessel constrained by its draft



81. Within Singapore port waters, when a power-driven vessel 'P' is proceeding along a fairway, and there is risk of collision with a tug engaged in towing and is also restricted in its ability to manoeuvre. Which vessel is required to keep clear of the other vessel ?



- a. The tug boat should keep clear
- b. Vessel 'P' should give way to the tug boat
- c. Both vessels should give way to each other



82. What is the most important attribute a mariner should have ?

- a. Be familiar with the area one is operating
- b. Be aware of the traffic situation around so as to avoid a collision
- c. Keep an all round lookout

PORT REGULATIONS

1. An equipment which is important, both for routine and emergency situations is :-
 - a. first aid kit
 - b. anchor
 - c. fire extinguisher

2. A Life saving appliance that is required to be kept on board is :-
 - a. first aid kit
 - b. red hand-flare
 - c. an electric torch

3. The Red hand flares in a pleasure craft is to be used only in the event of :
 - a. mechanical breakdown
 - b. run out of fuel
 - c. distress and need immediate assistance

4. How far can you see the hand flare at night, and for how long does it light up ?
 - a. Can be seen 5 nautical miles away and it lights up for 3 minutes.
 - b. Can be seen 2 nautical miles away and it lights up for 1 minute.
 - c. Can be seen 5 nautical miles away and it lights up for 1 minute.

5. When carrying explosives or dangerous cargo which flag is to be displayed ?
 - a. White and Blue color flag
 - b. Red color flag
 - c. Yellow color flag

6. Along the East Coast Beach, what distance should a jet-ski keep away from the shoreline:-
 - a. 300 metres
 - b. 600 metres
 - c. 900 metres
 - d. 1000 metres

7. How many red hand flares are to be carried onboard a pleasure craft, fully or partially decked?
 - a. 3
 - b. 6
 - c. 9
 - d. 12

8. What is the speed limit imposed by the MPA on all rivers in Singapore ?
 - a. 6 knots
 - b. 5 knots
 - c. 8 knots

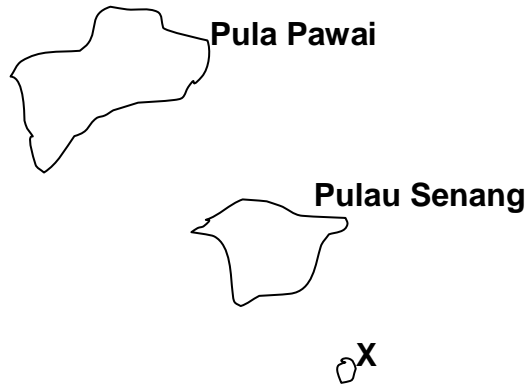
9. For an open deck pleasure craft of less than 20m, the number of red hand flares required are:-
- a. 3
 - b. 6
 - c. 9
 - d. 12
10. One of the most suitable fire fighting appliances to be carried onboard your vessel is :
- a. sand box
 - b. fire axe
 - c. portable fire extinguisher
11. No pleasure craft is permitted to enter, transit or moor within this area except with the written permission of the PUB :
- a. Sungei Pandan
 - b. Sungei Punggol
 - c. Singapore River
12. Selat Sengkir is a :-
- a. Water skiing area
 - b. Prohibited area
 - b. Anchorage area
13. Pulau Sebarok is _____ of Singapore mainland.
- a. North
 - b. South
 - c. East
 - d. West
14. Selat Sengkir is a prohibited area off :-
- a. Pulau Serangoon
 - b. Pulau Brani
 - c. Pulau Sudong
 - d. Pulau Sinki
15. Selat Pauh is a :-
- a. Water skiing area
 - b. Prohibited area
 - c. Anchorage area
16. No pleasure craft shall be permitted to :-
- a. go alongside any public jetty
 - b. tow a parachute or hang-glider in the port
 - c. exceed the speed limit in rivers and East Johor Strait
 - d. All of the above

17. What is the speed limit imposed by the MPA in the East Johor Strait ?
- 6 knots
 - 12 knots
 - 5 knots
18. In the event of an accident, damage or loss of the pleasure craft, the owner or master shall report to the Port Master within :-
- 12 hours
 - 24 hours
 - 36 hours
 - 48 hours
19. No owner or master of a Pleasure Craft shall cause or permit the pleasure craft to carry a greater number of persons than the number allowed. The number of persons permitted to be carried is :-
- 12 passengers
 - 10 passengers
 - as shown on the craft license
20. In Singapore, where is windsurfing prohibited :-
- Nanas Channel
 - East Johor Straits (Serangoon Harbour)
 - West Johor Straits
21. Three lifesaving equipment required to be kept on board a vessel are :-
- lifebuoy, lifejacket and fire bucket
 - lifebuoy, lifejacket and torchlight
 - lifebuoy, lifejacket and hand flares
22. Tidal heights and tidal stream information can be obtained from :-
- Changi Meteorological station
 - MPA, Port Master's office
 - Singapore Tide Tables
23. The registration number of the boat should be printed clearly :-
- at the stern
 - on the top of the boat
 - at the port and starboard bow and on the main beam inside the vessel
24. At what distance should any vessel keep away from a vessel displaying the quarantine, customs or immigration signals :-
- 200 metres
 - 300 metres
 - 500 metres

25. Along the coast of Singapore, where can you beach your pleasure craft ?
- No where along the coast line
 - Only with the Port Master's permission
 - Where it is stated on the chart
26. The Port Master's written permission is required to enter, transit or moor in:
- Keppel Harbour.
 - Rochor Canal.
 - Johore River.
 - Pandan River.
27. What is the minimum age of the lookout on a ski-boat during water skiing ?
- 18
 - 15
 - 16
28. Under the MPA (Port) Regulations, any vessel crossing any of the fairways within the port limit shall:
- keep clear of the other vessel proceeding along the fairway
 - Maintain course and speed
 - call up the Port Operation Control Centre
 - None of the above
29. The Port Master may inspect the pleasure craft on licensing and thereafter :
- Licensed as "SZ" once every 12 months and "SZH" once every 24 months.
 - Licensed as "SZ" once every 12 months and "SZH" also once every 12 months.
 - Licensed as "SZ" once every 36 months and "SZH" once every 12 months.
30. How would you know there is live firing going on at southern islands when you are boating near the islands?
- Red flags flying at the summits of the live firing islands.
 - From the TV or radio announcement.
 - From the newspapers.
31. What does NIPS stands for?
- Navigational Intercoms Protocol System
 - Navigation Improvement Points System
 - Nautical Improvement Points System

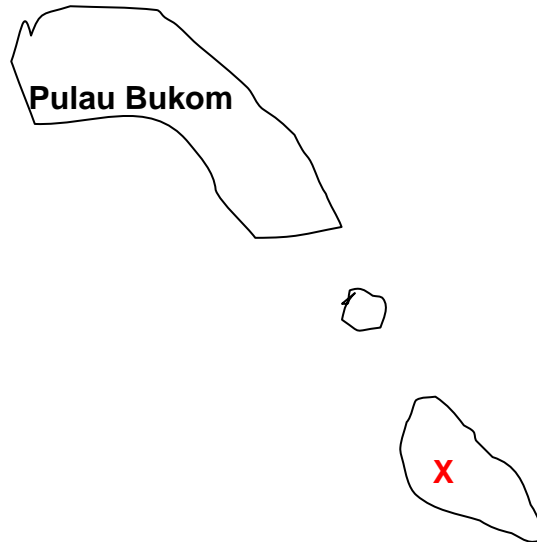
32. The lighthouse marked X is :

- a. Raffles Lighthouse
- b. Sultan Shoal Lighthouse
- c. Bedok Lighthouse
- d. Horsburgh Lighthouse



33. The Island marked 'X' is :

- a. Pulau Sudong
- b. Pulau Sebarok
- c. Pulau Sakra
- d. Pulau Hantu



34. The Island marked 'X' is :

- a. Pulau Brani
- b. Pulau Sakijang
- c. Pulau Hantu
- d. Pulau Tembakul





35. Name the island marked “X”
- e. Pulau Sebarok
 - f. Pulau Ubin
 - g. Pulau Seletar**
 - h. Pulau Senang
36. Where is Cyrene Reef located?
- a. **West Keppel Fairway**
 - b. Sister Fairway
 - c. Eastern Fairway
37. Where is Changi beacon located?
- a. At Changi General Purpose Anchorage
 - b. At Changi Point
 - c. **Off Changi Naval Base**
38. Where is Sakijang beacon located?
- a. South of Pulau Sebarok
 - b. **Lazarus Island**
 - c. Sentosa
39. As per the MPA regulations, all pleasure craft less than 9 metres in length shall carry :-
- a. 1 fire bucket
 - b. 2 fire bucket**
 - c. 3 fire bucket
40. As per the MPA regulations, fully or partially decked pleasure craft less than 20 metres in length shall carry :-
- a. 1 life buoy for every 4 person on board
 - b. At least 2 life-buoys, one on each side with 28 metres buoyant lines**
 - c. 1 life buoy for every 2 person on board

41. At the Tuas Dangerous Goods Jetty, as per the MPA (Port) regulations you are required to comply with the following, except :
- shall not enter within 200 metres away from the main jetty
 - shall not anchor within 400 metres from the main jetty head
 - shall not anchor or enter within keep 60 metres from the jetty ramp
 - shall not enter within 400 metres from the main jetty head when a red flag is flown.
42. As per the MPA (Port) Regulations no vessel shall approach within xxx metres of any vessel which is exhibiting the appropriate quarantine, customs or immigration signals:-
- 400 meters
 - 300 meters
 - 200 meters
43. What do you do when you see a suspicious craft or person ?
- Note details of the craft
 - Note details of the suspects / people on board
 - Notify PCG or MPA
 - All of the above
44. The AIS 'B' battery with 5 hours of charging will last for?
- 48 Hours or 2 days`
 - 12 Hours or ½ day
 - 24 Hours or 1 day
45. How would you know that the AIS 'B' device is receiving the GPS signals and the system is working fine?
- When the bottom status LED flashes GREEN once every 20 seconds.
 - When the top status LED flashes GREEN once every 6 seconds`
 - When the bottom status LED flashes GREEN once every 30 seconds.
46. With the AIS 'B' device how would you send out a distress message?
- press the SOS button for at least 10 seconds
 - press the SOS button for at least 20 seconds
 - press the SOS button for at least 2 seconds`
47. The purpose of the AIS 'B' device is to :
- Improve safety on board.
 - To further enhance the security of Singapore's port waters.
 - To enable the security agencies to identify and track the movements of all powered harbour and pleasure craft.
 - All of the above.

IALA BUOYAGE

1. Buoys and Beacons are used to indicate :-
 - a. Fairways for vessels to navigate
 - b. Dangers to navigation
 - c. Recreational areas
 - d. All of the above
2. The Port Hand Buoy or Beacon is marked by :-
 - a. Red buoy or beacon with red lights
 - b. Green buoy or beacon with red lights
 - c. Green buoy or beacon with green lights
 - d. Red buoy or beacon with green lights
3. The colour of the starboard hand buoy or beacon is :-
 - a. red
 - b. green
 - c. yellow
4. A Beacon is a _____ :
 - a. floating marker
 - b. fixed structure
 - c. Light house
 - d. Buoy
5. An isolated danger mark implies that :-
 - a. you can only pass south of the mark
 - b. you can only pass north of the mark
 - c. there is a danger of limited extent, and you can pass on any side
6. You can recognise a buoy or a beacon by day by her :-
 - a. colour, shape and size
 - b. colour, shape and topmark
 - c. colour, topmark and position
7. What is your action when approaching a West Cardinal Buoy right ahead of you, when heading south steering a course of 180° True?
 - a. Alter course either side (port or starboard)
 - b. I shall slow my engine and pass the buoy with extreme caution
 - c. Alter my course to starboard and pass at a safe distance
 - d. Ask Port Operations for assistance
8. What action will you take if while leaving Singapore proceeding east through the East Johor Strait you sight a Port Hand buoy right ahead of you?
 - a. Alter course to Port;
 - b. Alter course to starboard;
 - c. Alter course as directed by the Port Operations;
 - d. Alter course to port or starboard.

9. What is the colour of the buoys located at a recreational or military firing area?
- Green
 - Black
 - Yellow
10. Shallow reefs are marked by :
- unused barges
 - special buoys
 - buoys and beacons
 - bamboo poles
11. What is the top marks for the isolated danger buoy ?
- Two black spheres
 - Three black spheres
 - One red sphere
12. When proceeding east, if you see a east cardinal buoy, you should :
- Immediately stop engine
 - 'U' turn and proceed back
 - Alter course at least 45 degrees to port or starboard and proceed till the buoy is due north or south, then proceed on your course.

EMERGENCY

1. Immediate action to be taken in the event of two vessels being involved in a collision is :
- report to the police immediately
 - determine the risk of sinking, if not immediate, attend to any injuries
 - if the vessels are locked together, separate them
 - wear lifejackets and abandon the craft immediately
2. In the event that a vessel is abandoned due to sinking or a major fire, the immediate action is to:
- swim ashore quickly
 - recover personal valuables and belongings
 - ensure everyone is wearing a life vest and then leave the vessel
 - ensure no floating debris

3. In the event that you have already abandoned your craft :-
 - a. send out a distress signal and remain in the vicinity of the boat
 - b. ensure all persons are wearing life jackets
 - c. swim to the nearest shore

4. A vessel in distress and need of assistance may display any of these signals, except :
 - a. slowly and repeatedly raising and lowering arms outstretched to each side
 - b. put up the red flag 'B';
 - c. sound continuously any fog-signaling apparatus; and
 - d. fire a hand held flare showing red light.

5. When in distress, how should hand flares be used?
 - a. Immediately use all the signals at once.
 - b. Use all the signals during the first night.
 - c. Activate one hand flare every hour soon after abandoning ship.
 - d. Use them only when there is a ship or plane in the area.

GENERAL

1. The weight of the boat's anchor in kilograms should be about :-
 - a. twice the boat's length in metres
 - b. one and a half times the length of the boat in metres
 - c. three times the boat's length in metres

2. What is the chart symbol for reef:
 - a. A Maltese cross
 - b. An St. Andrew cross
 - c. Yellow colour with jagged edge
 - d. Green colour with jagged edge


3. What does the acronym GSP of the Chart GSP1 refer to :-
 - a. General Sailing Procedures
 - b. Grid of Singapore Port
 - c. Good and Sales Procedure


4. On the GSP chart, the colour "light blue" is used to indicate depths of water less than :-
 - a. 20 metres
 - b. 15 metres
 - c. 10 metres

5. A vessel carrying dangerous cargo must display the following flag :-
 - a. a Yellow colour flag
 - b. a Blue and White colour flag
 - c. a Red colour flag

6. On a navigation chart, what does the contour lines indicate ?
 - a. Depth of water is the same along the contour lines
 - b. Nature of seabed
 - c. Bottom of the seabed

7. On a chart you measure the distance, by using a divider against the :-
 - a. Compass Rose
 - b. Latitude scale on the chart
 - c. Longitude scale on the chart

8. What does this symbol () on the chart indicate :-
 - a. Anchorage Area
 - b. Dumping Ground
 - c. Precautionary Area

9. What does this symbol () on the chart indicate :-
- Well
 - Wreck
 - Underwater rock
10. What is the function of the "Compass Rose" ?
- To get the bearing of a track or course
 - To measure distances
 - To get the Latitude and Longitude of a position
11. A short length of chain should be attached to the anchor and enough cable or line used to ensure that the pull on the anchor is :-
- vertical
 - horizontal
 - at a small angle
12. The weight of the boat's anchor is 60 kilograms. What is the approximate boat's length?
- 20 metres
 - 40 metres
 - 60 metres
13. What is the length of a nautical mile?:
- 1,852 meters
 - 1000 meters
 - 1600 meters
14. Traveling at a speed of 1 knot for 2 hours will bring you ____ km.
- 6
 - 2
 - 3.7
15. In a heavy sea to prevent swamping , you should _____:
- stop the engines
 - Let go the anchor
 - use the engines and stem the waves and the seas
 - fill the boat with water to make it ride better
16. When anchoring, it is a common rule of thumb to use a length of rope or chain _____:
- four times the depth of water
 - ten times the depth of water
 - equal to the depth of water
 - twice the depth of water plus allow for the range of tide

17. For safety of navigation :-
- always use the latest and updated chart
 - report to the port master if there are any changes on the chart
 - if in doubt of your position, always check your position on the chart
 - all of the above
18. While boating, you come across a chart symbol that you do not know. You shall :-
- Call Port Marine Safety, MPA
 - Hydrographic Department of MPA
 - Refer to the booklet on chart symbols
19. Which is the chart symbol for a dangerous wreck ?



20. What is the meaning of the abbreviation as shown on a chart? 7_2
- 7.2m in height.
 - 7.2m of water depth below chart datum.
 - 7.2m of water depth.
 - 7.2m from the shore line.

21. Which is the chart symbol for a beacon ?



22. To ensure safety of navigation :-
- Laminate the charts so it won't get wet
 - Update the chart using the latest notice to mariners
 - Use the smallest scale chart

23. The depth of the water indicated on the nautical chart is measured in:
- metres
 - feet
 - nautical miles.

24. What is a clearing bearing?
- Clearance from the customs.
 - Bearing of the track.
 - Bearings to indicate dangers to navigation.

25. What is a 'Fix'?

- a. Two or more position lines
- b. One transit bearing.
- c. One position line.