

Database of the Second- class Yacht Driver's Exam

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1. Maritime Regulations

1.1 License qualification, etc.

1. (A) What is the minimum length limit for a first-class yacht?
(A) 24 meters
(B) 26 meters
(C) 28 meters
(D) 30 meters

2. (C) What is the maximum length limit for a second-class yacht?
(A) 12 meters
(B) 18 meters
(C) 24 meters
(D) 30 meters

3. (D) What are on-board yacht assistant personnel in charge of?
(A) Propulsion system maintenance
(B) Running the ropes at the dock
(C) Steering the yacht
(D) Assisting the driver with all matters related to the ship's operation

4. (B) What is the minimum crew requirement for a yacht under 24 meters long?
(A) A driver
(B) A driver and an assistant
(C) A driver and 2 assistants
(D) A driver and 3 assistants

5. (A) What is the minimum crew requirement for a yacht under 24 meters long and with a tonnage of under 5 tons or over 5 tons of capacity but carrying under 12 passengers?
(A) Driver
(B) A driver and an assistant
(C) A driver and 2 assistants
(D) A driver and 3 assistants

6. (D) What is the minimum age requirement for a yacht driver?
(A) 15

- (B) 16
- (C) 17
- (D) 18

7. (B) What is the minimum age requirement for a yacht assistant?

- (A) 15
- (B) 16
- (C) 17
- (D) 18

8. (D) What is the maximum age requirement for a yacht assistant?

- (A) 65
- (B) 66
- (C) 67
- (D) No maximum age limit

9. (D) What is the minimum age requirement to be eligible for a second-class yacht learner's license?

- (A) 15
- (B) 16
- (C) 17
- (D) 18

10. (A) The visual acuity test portion of the yacht license physical exam is a Landolt C test administered from a distance of 5 meters. What is the minimum score needed for each eye to pass the exam?

- (A) 0.5 or more
- (B) 0.7 or more
- (C) 0.8 or more
- (D) 1.0 or more

11. (C) A person applying for a yacht driver's license can apply to differentiate colors. Which 3 colors?

- (A) Red, yellow, blue
- (B) Red, green, orange
- (C) Red, green, blue
- (D) Red, green, yellow

12. (A) A driver or assistant with a physical disability must still pass the physical examination. How can they meet this requirement?
- (A) Undergo therapy to the extent that their disability no longer affects the normal operation of a ship
- (B) Undergo therapy to the extent that their disability only slightly hinders the normal operation of a ship
- (C) They do not need to undergo corrective therapy
- (D) Candidates with disabilities are always rejected regardless if they undergo corrective therapy
13. (D) Which of the following tests should be included in the physical examination required for renewing the driver's or assistant's license before its expiration date?
- (A) Physical impairment test
- (B) Visual acuity test
- (C) Hearing test
- (D) All of the above
14. (B) How long is the validity period of the physical examination certificate for yacht drivers and assistants?
- (A) 1 year
- (B) 2 years
- (C) 3 years
- (D) 4 years
15. (C) Which of the following nationals of the ROC are not allowed to test for the yacht driver's license?
- (A) Those who graduated from marine, driving, fishing, navigation technology fishery, marine engineering, and other majors from institutions higher than public and private maritime and aquatic vocational schools, or graduated from other marine leisure and tourism majors approved by the competent authority.
- (B) Those holding relevant qualification documents to prove that they have served in an official ship, fishing yacht deck, or engineering department for more than one year
- (C) Those holding relevant qualification documents to prove that they have served in an official ship, fishing yacht deck, or engineering department for more than six months but less than a year
- (D) Those who have been trained in a yacht driving training organization approved by the competent authority, have a yacht driving training completion certificate, or

have a second-class yacht to train for a driver's license for more than 3 months

16. (C) Learning drivers should be guided and supervised by which of the following types of drivers holding a driver's license?

- (A) Powered boats for personal use
- (B) First-class yachts
- (C) Second-class yachts or powered boats for commercial use
- (D) Second-class yachts or powered boats for personal use

17. (B) Mr. Ming wants to obtain a second-class yacht driver's license and participate in the training of a yacht driving training institution approved by the competent authority; how many hours of training is he required to complete in order to finish the course and qualify for the test?

- (A) 24
- (B) 36
- (C) 48
- (D) 96

18. (A) Which of the following licenses does not qualify you to apply for a second-class yacht driver's license?

- (A) A small yacht license awarded less than a year ago
- (B) A yacht license or merchant ship third mate's license
- (C) A fishing boat second mate's license or above
- (D) Those having served as captain in the navy or the Coast Guard for more than a year

19. (A) Which of the following individuals is eligible for receiving a first-class yacht driver's license?

- (A) Those having held a business yacht driver's license or second-class yacht driver's license for one year or more and having been trained in first-class yacht driving (including subject training and practical training) by a yacht training institution certified by the competent authority and holding the relevant certificate of completion
- (B) Those having held a business yacht driver's license or second-class yacht driver's license for one year or more but not having been trained in first-class yacht driving (including subject training and practical training) by a yacht training institution certified by the competent authority and holding the relevant certificate of completion.

(C) Those having held a business yacht driver's license or second-class yacht driver's license for less than a year and having been trained in first-class yacht driving (including subject training and practical training) by a yacht training institution certified by the competent authority and holding the relevant certificate of completion

(D) Those having held a business yacht driver's license or second-class yacht driver's license for three years or more

20. (D) The yacht used for the practical portion of the license exam's may be prepared by the test taker. What should be the total length in meters of the yacht?

(A) 5 meters or more

(B) 7 meters or more

(C) 8 meters or more

(D) 10 meters or more

21. (C) A second-class yacht license exam is graded out of a hundred for each individual subject. What is the minimum passing score for each subject?

(A) 65

(B) 70

(C) 75

(D) 80

22. (C) Within what time period may a second-class yacht driver candidate who failed to pass the written or practice test retake the exam?

(A) 3 months

(B) 6 months

(C) 1 year

(D) 2 years

23. (D) What is maximum age for taking the second-class yacht driver's license exam?

(A) 60 years old

(B) 65 years old

(C) 70 years old

(D) 75 years old

24. (B) When are yacht drivers who fail to renew their license forbidden to command a yacht?

(A) 10 days before the expiration date

- (B) On the day the license expires
- (C) 10 days past the expiration date
- (D) 15 days past the expiration date

25. (A) Yacht drivers should abide by the rules to avoid collisions when sailing and set off sounds or hang lights and signs according to regulations. Which of the following penalties shall be imposed on violators?

- (A) A warning or marking
- (B) A demerit
- (C) A demotion
- (D) License revocation

26. (C) To whom must a yacht driver report navigational hazards encountered en route such as oil slicks, uncharted sand bars, uncharted submerged reefs, and other obstructions, including accidents and severe weather changes?

- (A) The yacht owner
- (B) The Coast Guard
- (C) The shipping administration authority
- (D) The police

27. (A) If a yacht driver does not report navigational hazards encountered en route such as oil slicks, uncharted sand bars, uncharted submerged reefs, and other obstructions, including accidents and severe weather changes to the shipping administration authority, which of the following penalties shall they receive?

- (A) A warning or marking
- (B) A demerit
- (C) A demotion
- (D) License revocation

28. (D) In a severe accident, the yacht driver should take emergency measures to minimize risks and prioritize contacting which of the following parties?

- (A) The yacht owner
- (B) The police
- (C) The Coast Guard
- (D) The shipping administration authority

29. (B) If a yacht is stranded, sunk, or suffers malfunctions due to an accident or shipwreck, etc., to avoid oil pollution damage to the coast and surrounding waters,

in addition to conducting the mandatory reporting in accordance with regulations, which of the following emergency measures should be taken to prevent hazards?

- (A) Fire prevention
- (B) Oil discharge prevention
- (C) Slipping prevention for people on board
- (D) Preparing life-saving facilities to save lives

30. (A) If a yacht faces a clear and present danger, what should be the yacht driver's top priority to save?

- (A) The yacht and all human life on board
- (B) Money and valuable items
- (C) Yacht documents
- (D) The mail

31. (D) What should be the driver's priority when abandoning the ship?

- (A) Save passengers and crew
- (B) The yacht's documents and mail
- (C) Money and valuable items
- (D) All of the above

32. (A) What penalty could a driver face if he/she fails to make every attempt to rescue the passengers, crew, ship's documents, mail, money, and valuable items when abandoning the ship?

- (A) Imprisonment for 7 years or less
- (B) Imprisonment for 7 years or less and a fine
- (C) A demerit
- (D) A warning

33. (A) Which of the following penalties shall a driver, who does not, to the best of his/her abilities, rescue the passengers and crew, resulting in the loss of life, face when abandoning a ship?

- (A) Imprisonment for 3 to 10 years
- (B) Imprisonment for 3 to 10 years and a fine
- (C) NT\$5 million compensation
- (D) Life imprisonment

34. (D) After a collision, the drivers of each yacht or ship involved shall endeavor to rescue which of the following items without risking harm to other yachts,

crews, and passengers?

- (A) Salvage the other ship involved in the collision
- (B) Save the other ship's crew
- (C) Save the other ship's passengers
- (D) All of the above

35. (B) After a collision between yachts, if it can't be determined that further assistance is required, how should drivers respond in accordance with the situation?

- (A) Sail away from the site of the collision
- (B) Remain by the site of the collision
- (C) Communicate to the other ship the registration particular and next port of call before sailing away
- (D) None of the above

36. (C) A driver is bound to unequivocally and unconditionally do the following so far as he/she can do so without endangering the safety of his/her yacht and crew:

- (A) Assist in the recovery of floating goods
- (B) Assist in the recovery of drowning animals
- (C) Assist persons in danger and Man Overboard (MOB) recovery
- (D) All of the above

37. (C) After how many years can a driver's license be reissued after the original expires?

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 5 years
- (D) 7 years

38. (D) Which of the following licenses does a driver need to drive a yacht that is less than 24 meters long?

- (A) Commercial yacht driver's license
- (B) Personal-use yacht driver's license for at least a year
- (C) Second-class yacht driver's license
- (D) All of the above

39. (C) How long should a sentence for violating firearms, ammunition, and knives control regulations, smuggling regulations, and drug hazard prevention

regulations be before the yacht's driver is not allowed to drive?

- (A) More than 1 month
- (B) More than 3 months
- (C) More than 6 months
- (D) More than 9 months

40. (A) In the event that a person driving a yacht fails the medical exam, what is the penalty?

- (A) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$30,000
- (B) detention
- (C) A warning
- (D) All of the above

41. (B) What is the penalty if a yacht driver that does not hold a driver's license teaches others how to drive a yacht?

- (A) detention
- (B) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$30,000
- (C) A warning
- (D) None of the above

42. (C) What penalties shall a driver receive if he/she does not follow the conditions of the driver's license held when driving a yacht?

- (A) detention
- (B) A warning
- (C) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$30,000
- (D) None of the above

43. (A) If a yacht driver learner lacks a qualified driver to guide him/her while driving a yacht, what is the penalty for the driver?

- (A) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$30,000
- (B) detention
- (C) A warning
- (D) None of the above

44. (C) If a yacht owner lacks qualified drivers and assistants while driving a yacht, what is the penalty?

- (A) detention
- (B) A warning

- (C) A fine of not less than NT\$8,000 but not more than NT\$40,000
- (D) None of the above

45. (A) If a yacht owner lacks skilled drivers and assistants to aid in driving, for how many days will such yacht be suspended?

- (A) 30 days
- (B) 40 days
- (C) 50 days
- (D) 60 days

46. (D) If a yacht owner lacks skilled drivers and assistants to aid in driving, and if he/she commits the same violation 3 times within a year, for how many months will such yacht be suspended?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

47. (A) If the driver's license is overdue and he/she drives the yacht, what is the penalty?

- (A) A warning or marking
- (B) A deduction
- (C) A demotion
- (D) License revocation

48. (B) Yacht drivers are given warnings or points for violating the Crew Law. How many warnings are equivalent to one point?

- (A) 2 warnings
- (B) 3 warnings
- (C) 4 warnings
- (D) 5 warnings

49. (B) Yacht drivers who violate the Crew Law are given warnings or critical records. What is the maximum number of times a driver's license can be withdrawn for 3 months in a span of 2 years?

- (A) 2 times
- (B) 3 times
- (C) 4 times

(D) 5 times

50. (A) What is the penalty for driving a yacht under the influence of alcohol?

(A) The same rules of criminal law also govern driving under the influence

(B) A suspension according to the Crew Law

(C) A fine according to the Crew Law

(D) There is currently no penalty

1.2 Ship inspections, etc.

1. (A) What is the primary purpose of a yacht?
(A) Entertainment
(B) Transporting passengers
(C) Transporting goods
(D) Fishing

2. (A) If a yacht is used for passenger or cargo transportation, commercial fishing, or any purpose other than entertainment, what penalty shall the shipping administration impose on the owner or the yacht driver?
(A) A fine of between NT\$15,000 and NT\$150,000
(B) Imprisonment for less than a year
(C) Imprisonment for less than a year and a fine
(D) A warning

3. (C) If a yacht owner or yacht driver has been fined twice or more within a year for improper use such as transporting passengers and cargo or engaging in commercial fishing, how long will the yacht's navigation rights be suspended?
(A) Between 3 days and 1 month
(B) Between 5 days and 1 month
(C) Between 7 days and 1 month
(D) Between 10 days and 1 month

4. (B) If the purpose of the yacht is mainly for entertainment, which of the following activities are within the approved scope of usage?
(A) Gambling
(B) Fishing activities that are not for commercial purposes
(C) Drug parties
(D) Sex parties

5. (B) Which of the following activities are private yacht owners permitted to do with their yachts?
(A) Entertain guests for a fee
(B) Lend their yacht to friends to entertain themselves for free
(C) Lend their yacht to friends for a fee to cover fuel and maintenance expenses
(D) Rent their yacht when the yacht is not in use

6. (B) What is the definition of a "commercial yacht"?
- (A) A yacht used by the owner to entertain guests at no cost
 - (B) A yacht that is chartered out for entertainment purposes
 - (C) A yacht used to ticket passengers for entertainment purposes
 - (D) A chartered yacht used to ticket passengers for entertainment purposes
7. (C) To whom are yachts available for rent?
- (A) Anyone
 - (B) Anyone, even if they do not hold a driver's license
 - (C) Anyone who holds a driver's license
 - (D) Anyone with a professional crew
8. (A) Which of the following may drive a yacht at an incorporated yacht club?
- (A) Club members only
 - (B) Members of other yacht clubs
 - (C) Members of any club or association
 - (D) The general public
9. (C) Which of the following institutions is in charge of yacht certifications?
- (A) A yacht design studio
 - (B) A yacht construction yard
 - (C) The Chinese ship survey and sea airworthiness certification agency
 - (D) Licensed marine surveyor
10. (C) What type of certification is required for a yacht to be permitted to navigate?
- (A) ROC certificate of nationality
 - (B) Provisional certificate
 - (C) Yacht certificate
 - (D) Yacht driver's license
11. (B) A motor sailor is a yacht fitted with a ballast keel, what propulsion should it have?
- (A) The power of the sailor
 - (B) Sail power and an auxiliary yacht engine
 - (C) Yacht engine and auxiliary sail power
 - (D) Sail power alone

12. (A) What is the penalty for yacht owners or drivers who sail out to sea without a valid "yacht certificate"?
- (A) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$60,000
 - (B) Prohibition to sail
 - (C) A demerit
 - (D) A warning
13. (A) If the yacht certificate is missing, damaged, or any alteration of entry of any certificate's registration occurs, if the yacht owner fails to apply for a replacement, re-issuance of the certificate, or change of registration within 3 months, what penalty will the shipping administration authority impose on the yacht owner or yacht driver?
- (A) A fine of between NT\$3,000 and NT\$30,000
 - (B) Prohibition to sail
 - (C) A demerit
 - (D) A warning
14. (D) After a yacht has been inspected and measured by the competent authority, which of the following personnel will handle the remaining paperwork?
- (A) The yacht construction yard
 - (B) The yacht designer
 - (C) A yacht inspection institute or a licensed yacht technician
 - (D) The shipping administration authority at the port of registry or place of registration
15. (C) Which of the following authorities handles the registration of yachts and the issuance of certificates?
- (A) The yacht construction yard
 - (B) The yacht designer
 - (C) The shipping administration authority at the port of registry or place of registration
 - (D) A yacht inspection institute or a licensed yacht technician
16. (B) What is the age limit for an imported fiberglass yacht for private use?
- (A) 15 years
 - (B) 25 years
 - (C) 30 years
 - (D) 35 years

17. (D) Imported yachts and sail yachts intended strictly for private use with a hull made from fiberglass must not be older than:

- (A) 15 years
- (B) 25 years
- (C) 30 years
- (D) 34 years

18. (B) What is the age limit for an imported yacht hull that is NOT made of fiber glass?

- (A) 15 years
- (B) 25 years
- (C) 30 years
- (D) 34 years

19. (B) If a yacht of 20 gross tons or less undergoes a significant refit, it should re-apply for inspection upon completion of the refit and hand over the original registration certificate within a time period. What is this time period?

- (A) 2 months
- (B) 3 months
- (C) 4 months
- (D) 5 months

20. (C) A yacht whose certificate is found upon inspection by the shipping authority to have irregularities must re-apply for registration within the designated time period. What is this time period?

- (A) 10 days
- (B) 20 days
- (C) 1 month
- (D) 2 months

21. (D) A yacht whose certificate is found upon inspection by the shipping authority to have irregularities must re-apply for registration. What is the penalty if the yacht owner fails to do so within the designated time period?

- (A) Prohibition to sail
- (B) A demerit
- (C) A warning
- (D) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$60,000

22. (C) A yacht consigned to its berth by orders of the shipping administration may not be put to sea. What is the penalty if the yacht owner violates this order?

- (A) The yacht will be impounded
- (B) A demerit
- (C) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$60,000
- (D) A warning

23. (A) What constitutes a comprehensive yacht inspection?

- (A) Special, periodical, additional, and voluntary inspection
- (B) Periodical and additional inspection
- (C) Special and periodical inspection
- (D) Special and voluntary inspection

24. (D) The special inspection involves the external examination of the hull, the internal structure, and underwater appendages like the rudder, propellers, stern tube bushings, sea-cocks, and attachments. The inspection cannot be carried out if it is:

- (A) At the dock
- (B) In a slip
- (C) On a boat hoist
- (D) Moored on the shore

25. (B) A yacht undergoing special inspection for the first time or after a major refit must have sufficient stability to establish its seaworthiness. Which of the following tests should be carried out?

- (A) Hull water tightness test
- (B) Heeling test
- (C) Towing test
- (D) Jacking test

26. (D) Which requirements should be met before a yacht is permitted to sail?

- (A) The equipment meets all specifications and has passed the inspection
- (B) The equipment meets specifications, and the number of crew on board does not exceed the approved limit
- (C) The equipment is installed correctly according to regulations
- (D) The equipment meets specifications and is installed in accordance with regulations, and the number of passengers on board does not exceed the approved

limit

27. (D) The shipping administration authority can fine a yacht that undergoes the special inspection without prior approval. How much is this fine?

(A) A fine of between NT\$3,000 and NT\$30,000

(B) A fine of between NT\$4,000 and NT\$40,000

(C) A fine of between NT\$5,000 and NT\$50,000

(D) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$60,000

28. (A) If the number of persons on a yacht exceeds the capacity approved by the shipping authority, the yacht should not be allowed to sail. Failure to comply with the law makes the owner liable. Which penalty would he/she receive?

(A) A fine of between NT\$15,000 and NT\$150,000

(B) A warning

(C) A demerit

(D) Short-term imprisonment

29. (B) If a yacht owner/yacht master was fined twice or more within a year for not respecting the maximum allowed number of persons carried on board, the shipping administration authority could consign the yacht to its berth for how long?

(A) 3 days and 1 month

(B) 7 days and 1 month

(C) 10 days and 1 month

(D) 15 days and 1 month

30. (D) If, upon inspection by the competent authority, a yacht is found to have defective mandatory equipment installed on board, the yacht will be consigned to its berth until improvements are made within a specified time period. The owner of the yacht or yacht driver will face a penalty for failure to comply with the improvement order. What is this penalty?

(A) Imprisonment

(B) Short-term imprisonment

(C) A warning

(D) A fine of between NT\$3,000 and NT\$30,000

31. (C) If a yacht owner is cited twice within a year for poor equipment maintenance and fails to pass the yacht inspection test, for how long will the yacht be suspended?

- (A) 3 days to 1 month
- (B) 5 days to 1 month
- (C) 7 days to 1 month
- (D) 10 days to 1 month

32. (D) In which of the following instances is a yacht exempt from undergoing the special inspection?

- (A) A newly built yacht or a yacht newly imported into Taiwan
- (B) The yacht underwent a refit or reclassification
- (C) The special inspection certificate expired
- (D) The yacht is a certified mass production model

33. (A) Other than certificates for private yachts under 24 meters long, yacht certificates may be re-issued after passing the special inspection. What is the validity period of such certificate?

- (A) 5 years
- (B) 6 years
- (C) 7 years
- (D) Unlimited

34. (D) After a private yacht under 24 meters long has passed the special inspection, the shipping administration authority shall issue or renew the yacht's special inspection certificate. What is the validity period of such certificate?

- (A) 5 years
- (B) 6 years
- (C) 7 years
- (D) Unlimited

35. (C) A yacht owner does need not apply for a gross tonnage test for the special inspection certificate in which of the following circumstances?

- (A) The yacht is newly commissioned or just imported into Taiwan
- (B) The hull was modified
- (C) The special inspection certificate expired
- (D) The yacht superstructure was modified

36. (C) If the owner of a newly built yacht or imported yacht that underwent hull modifications fails to apply for a tonnage certificate and special inspection certificate, the marine administration has the authority to issue a penalty. What is this

penalty?

- (A) Consigning the yacht to its berth
- (B) A warning
- (C) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$60,000
- (D) A demerit

37. (C) A yacht shall have the following markings: Name of the yacht, the name of the port of registry, the maximum number of passengers, load waterline, and other markings as stipulated by law. If a yacht owner fails to do so, the marine administration has the authority to issue what penalty?

- (A) Consigning the yacht to its berth
- (B) A warning
- (C) A fine of between NT\$3,000 and NT\$30,000
- (D) A demerit

38. (A) A yacht should have its name, name of the port of registry, and the maximum number of passengers, etc., clearly marked as stipulated by law. Any changes to these markings should be carried out at which stage of the registration process?

- (A) At the same time as the registration process
- (B) 10 days after the registration process
- (C) 20 days after the registration process
- (D) 30 days after the registration process

39. (D) A yacht should have the load line and any other markings visible as stipulated by law. Any changes to these markings should be reported at what stage of the registration process?

- (A) At the same time as the registration process
- (B) 1 month from the date of occurrence
- (C) 2 months from the date of occurrence
- (D) 3 months from the date of occurrence

40. (A) A yacht should bear its name, name of the port of registry, load waterline when applicable, and the maximum number of passengers as stipulated by law. Yacht owners who carry out changes to the above must submit an application to the marine administration within the designated time period. If they fail to do so, what penalty will they receive?

- (A) A fine of between NT\$3,000 and NT\$30,000

- (B) Suspension of sailing rights
- (C) A warning
- (D) A demerit

41. (B) Which of the following yachts can be registered without the special inspection certificate and using only the manufacturer's certificate?

- (A) Yachts built over a certain production number
- (B) Yachts manufactured using mass production methods
- (C) Yachts imported from abroad
- (D) Yachts whose original purpose or type has been changed

42. (C) If the length of a private yacht is less than 24 meters, the crew includes more than 12 persons, and the yacht is less than 12 years old, how often does the yacht have to apply to the navigation authority for regular inspections?

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 18 months
- (C) 30 months
- (D) 3 years

43. (B) The owner of a private yacht under 24 meters long with 12 persons on board that is more than 12 years old should apply to the local competent authority for a regular inspection 3 months before or after every:

- (A) Month
- (B) Year
- (C) 18 months
- (D) 2 years

44. (B) If a private yacht has a length of less than 24 meters with 12 or less persons on board, before what period must it undergo self-inspection after passing the special inspection?

- (A) 6 months
- (B) 1 year
- (C) 18 months
- (D) 2 years

45. (B) If a private yacht has a length of less than 24 meters with less than 12 persons on board, which of the following documents should be sent to the port of registry or the navigation authority of the place of registration for reference after the

self-inspection is carried out?

- (A) Self-inspection form
- (B) Self-inspection list and yacht certificate
- (C) Self-inspection list and inspector qualifications
- (D) Self-inspection list and yacht periodic inspection certificate

46. (C) If a yacht for personal use has a total length of less than 24 meters, with less than 12 persons on board, has not undergone independent inspection in accordance with regulations or has not sent the required documents to the port of registry or the navigation authority of the place of registration for review after the inspection, what penalty will the navigation authority impose on the yacht owner or yacht driver?

- (A) Prohibition to sail
- (B) A warning
- (C) A fine of between NT\$3,000 and NT\$30,000
- (D) A critical record

47. (C) If a yacht is involved in a wreck that causes damage to either the hull and/or equipment that may impact its seaworthiness or cause environmental pollution, which items must the yacht resubmit for the relevant special inspection?

- (A) Items that fall under the regular inspection schedule
- (B) Items that fall under the regular inspection schedule
- (C) Items that have been repaired or replaced
- (D) Items identified by the marine administration

48. (A) After a yacht has passed the special inspection and measurement, within what period should the owner apply to the navigation authority for registration according to regulations?

- (A) 3 months
- (B) 4 months
- (C) 5 months
- (D) 6 months

49. (C) For a registered yacht that is wrecked irreparably, reported missing for 6 months, or loses/changes its ROC nationality, the yacht owner shall apply for cancellation of the yacht certificate and the certificate of registration to the marine administration at the yacht's port of registry. If the yacht owner fails to apply for the cancellation of both certificates within 4 months, the marine administration has the

authority to issue which penalty?

- (A) Consigning the yacht to its berth
- (B) A warning
- (C) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$60,000
- (D) A demerit

50. (A) Due to the old outboard motor of the Xiaohai yacht, the manufacturer wants to replace the outboard motor. After replacing the outboard motor, for what kind of inspection should the yacht owner apply to the navigation authority in accordance with regulations?

- (A) Special inspection
- (B) Periodic inspection
- (C) Self-inspection before departure
- (D) Additional inspection

1.3 Pollution, smuggling, drugs, etc.

1. (B) For yacht activities that do not involve entering/exiting the border, to whom shall relevant information about the yacht, the voyage, and the persons on board be reported using e-mail, fax, or in person?

- (A) The port authority
- (B) The Coast Guard
- (C) The police
- (D) The military police

2. (B) Yacht drivers and assistants are not allowed to use the yacht to smuggle goods. If the smuggled goods are contraband or are likely to cause damage to the yacht, personnel, or cargo, what can the yacht owner or the driver do with the goods:

- (A) Confiscate them
- (B) Discard them
- (C) Burn them
- (D) Deliver them to the port Marine Patrol personnel

3. (C) The yacht driver or his/her crew cannot bring on board the yacht articles like weapons, explosives, or other dangerous goods. What would be the penalty for doing so for the owner or driver?

- (A) Confiscation of the articles
- (B) Incineration of the articles
- (C) Jettisoning of the articles
- (D) Handing over the articles to the competent authority

4. (A) The Seafarer Act stipulates that a yacht driver and his/her crew shall not use the ship to smuggle contraband. A yacht driver and his/her crew are prohibited from carrying articles like weapons, ammunition, explosives, or other dangerous items that may cause harm to the yacht or crew. How does the Seafarer Act allow the yacht driver or the owner to dispose of the offending articles?

- (A) Jettison the articles overboard in an area that would cause minimum pollution to the sea
- (B) Jettison the articles in a manner that would cause minimum damage to the yacht
- (C) Jettison the articles in a place that would cause minimum damage to the port
- (D) Hand over the articles to the Coast Guard

5. (C) Under the Seafarer Act, a yacht driver who fails to take appropriate safety measures and to report to the competent authority during an emergency may find

his/her license revoked for a period of time in the event of loss of life. How long is such period?

- (A) 1 month and up to 3 years
- (B) 2 months and up to 4 years
- (C) 3 months and up to 5 years
- (D) 4 months and up to 6 years

6. (B) The driver of a yacht whose yacht is in eminent danger shall do his/her best to adopt any necessary measures to save human lives as well as the yacht. If he/she fails to do so and a casualty arises or navigation is hindered as a result, for how long shall the yacht driver have his/her license suspended?

- (A) 2 months and up to 4 years
- (B) 3 months and up to 5 years
- (C) 4 months and up to 6 years
- (D) 5 months and up to 7 years

7. (B) A driver whose yacht is involved in a collision with another ship is bound, so far as he/she can do so without seriously endangering the yacht, crew, or passengers on board, to assist the other yacht and all persons on board. The yacht driver shall be liable for any casualty arising from withholding assistance to the other yacht. For how long shall the license of a yacht driver who fails to follow these regulations be suspended? (A) 2 months or up to 4 years

- (B) 3 months or up to 5 years
- (C) 4 months or up to 6 years
- (D) 5 months or up to 7 years

8. (B) After a collision and unless a force majeure event occurs, a yacht driver is bound to stand by the stricken yacht and render assistance until it is clear that further aid is no longer meaningful. For how long shall the license of a yacht driver who fails to follow these regulations be suspended?

- (A) 2 months or up to 4 years
- (B) 3 months or up to 5 years
- (C) 4 months or up to 6 years
- (D) 5 months or up to 7 years

9. (C) A yacht driver whose yacht is involved in a yacht-to-yacht collision is obligated to make known to the driver of the other yacht the name of his/her yacht, name of his/her port of registry, name of the port he/she departed from, and the port

he/she is bound for. If found not compliant with these regulations, for how long shall the license of such yacht driver be suspended?

- (A) 1 month or up to 3 years
- (B) 2 months or up to 4 years
- (C) 3 months or up to 5 years
- (D) 4 months or up to 6 years

10. (B) Every driver is bound, so far as he/she can, without putting in danger his/her yacht, crew, and passengers, to assist any persons in danger of being lost at sea (MOB). Failure to do so, which may result in a casualty or hinder navigation is punishable by law. How long shall the yacht driver's license be suspended if proven negligent?

- (A) 2 months or up to 4 years
- (B) 3 months or up to 5 years
- (C) 4 months or up to 6 years
- (D) 5 months or up to 7 years

11. (C) A yacht driver who disturbs the safety of navigation and engages in illicit activities like smuggling firearms, ammunition, drugs, or stowaways, if found guilty, the yacht driver's license shall be suspended for:

- (A) 1 month or up to 3 years
- (B) 2 months or up to 4 years
- (C) 3 months or up to 5 years
- (D) 4 months or up to 6 years

12. (A) If a yacht driver manufactures, transports, or sells Category one narcotics as stipulated by the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, which of following penalties shall be imposed?

- (A) Death penalty or life imprisonment
- (B) Imprisonment for more than 7 years
- (C) Imprisonment for more than 6 years
- (D) Imprisonment for more than 5 years

13. (B) If a yacht driver manufactures, transports, or sells Category one narcotics as stipulated by the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, whoever is sentenced to life imprisonment will be fined up to how much in NT\$?

- (A) 20 million
- (B) 30 million

- (C) 40 million
- (D) 50 million

14. (B) If a yacht driver manufactures, transports, or sells Category two narcotics as stipulated by the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, which of following penalties shall be imposed?

- (A) Death penalty or life imprisonment
- (B) Life imprisonment or imprisonment for more than 10 years
- (C) Imprisonment for more than 5 years
- (D) Imprisonment for more than 3 years

15. (B) Yacht drivers who manufacture, transport, or sell Category two narcotics as stipulated by the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for more than 10 years. In addition, they will be fined up to how much in NT\$?

- (A) 20 million
- (B) 15 million
- (C) 7 million
- (D) 3 million

16. (B) A yacht driver found guilty of transporting Category three narcotics faces which penalty?

- (A) Life imprisonment
- (B) A minimum seven-year imprisonment and a fine of no more than NT\$10 million
- (C) A minimum seven-year imprisonment without a fine
- (D) Only a fine

17. (C) If a yacht driver is found guilty of transporting, manufacturing, and selling Category four narcotics, what is the penalty?

- (A) A minimum three-year to a maximum eight-year imprisonment without a fine
- (B) A minimum four-year to a maximum ten-year imprisonment without a fine
- (C) A minimum five-year to a maximum twelve-year imprisonment and a fine of no more than NT\$5 million
- (D) A minimum six-year to a maximum fifteen-year imprisonment without a fine

18. (C) Yacht drivers who manufacture, transport, or sell equipment exclusively for manufacturing or administering narcotics as stipulated by the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act shall be sentenced to:

- (A) Only a fine of NT\$1 million
- (B) Imprisonment for more than 1 year but not more than 7 years without a fine
- (C) Imprisonment for more than 1 year but not more than 7 years and a fine of NT\$1.5 million
- (D) No penalty

19. (D) For yacht drivers who manufacture, transport, sell, or administer drugs as stipulated by the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, what shall be done to their yachts?

- (A) Detained for 1 year
- (B) Detained for 5 years
- (C) Detained for 10 years
- (D) Forfeited

20. (A) Yacht drivers are not allowed to use yachts to transport guns, ammunition, and knives as listed in the Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act without the permission of the central competent authority:

- (A) Guns and ammunition
- (B) Missiles
- (C) Torpedo tubes
- (D) Torpedoes

21. (D) Yacht drivers may be approved by the central competent authority to transport which of the following guns and ammunition exclusively for shooting sports using yachts?

- (A) Submachine guns
- (B) Machine guns
- (C) Shoulder arms
- (D) Pistols, air guns, shotguns, and other guns

22. (A) Yacht drivers who use yachts to transport standard or non-standard artillery, shoulder arms, machine guns, submachine guns, bayonet guns, automatic rifles, rifles, carbines, pistols, or various types of shells, bombs, or explosives without permission will face which of the following penalties and fines?

- (A) Life imprisonment or imprisonment for more than 7 years and a fine of less than NT\$30 million
- (B) Life imprisonment or imprisonment for more than 7 years without a fine
- (C) Death penalty

(D)Death penalty or life imprisonment

23. What is the penalty if a yacht driver uses a boat to transport the major components of guns and ammunition without permission of the competent authority?

(A) 3 years to 10 years of imprisonment without a fine

(B) 3 years to 10 years of imprisonment and a fine of less than NT\$7 million

(C)Death penalty

(D)Death penalty or life imprisonment

24. (A) A yacht driver who uses a yacht to transport knives and weapons without permission will be subject to which of the following penalties and fines?

(A) Imprisonment for not more than 3 years and a fine of not more than NT\$1 million

(B) Imprisonment for not more than 3 years without a fine

(C)Death penalty

(D)Death penalty or life imprisonment

25. (D) A few days ago, a person sailed a yacht from Pingtung to pick up stowaways on the high seas. The Marine Patrol checked in at 6 nautical points off Fangliao and found 18 stowaways harbored on board. According to Article 84-7 of the Crew Law, if the owner of a yacht shelters, instigates, or uses other unfair methods to drive the yacht or assist in the smuggling of people, what will be the penalty in NT\$?

(A) A fine of between NT\$6,000 and NT\$30,000

(B) A fine of between NT\$30,000 and NT\$60,000

(C) A fine of between NT\$60,000 and NT\$100,000

(D) A fine of between NT\$30,000 and NT\$150,000

26. (A) Which of the following penalties and fines shall be imposed on persons who smuggle the import and export of controlled items according to Article 2 of the Smuggling Penalty Act?

(A) Imprisonment for not more than 7 years and a fine of up to NT\$3 million

(B) Imprisonment for not more than 5 years

(C) Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years without a fine

(D)Life imprisonment

27. (A) While a yacht is entering and leaving a fishing port for declaration, the yacht shall first submit an application to the Marine Patrol, to whom must the fishing port management fee be paid?

- (A) The fishing yacht management agency
- (B) The Marine Patrol unit
- (C) The county and city government
- (D) The Fishery Department

28. (C) Which of the following is correct for the declaration of entry and exit of yachts in a fishing port?

- (A) Declaration should be submitted 1 day before entry
- (B) Declaration should be submitted 2 days before entry
- (C) Declaration should be submitted 3 days before entry
- (D) You can enter and leave the port before applying

29. (D) According to the Criminal Code, an individual driving a yacht in which of the following situations will be sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years and a fine of not more than NT\$200,000?

- (A) The individual's alcohol concentration in exhalation reaches 0.25 milligrams per liter, or the alcohol concentration in the blood reaches 0.05% or more
- (B) There is enough proof to confirm that the individual has taken alcohol or other similar substances that prevent safe driving
- (C) The individual has taken drugs, narcotics, or other similar substances that make it impossible to drive safely
- (D) All of the above

30. (A) According to the provisions of the Criminal Code, if a person is killed while driving a yacht under the influence of drugs, narcotics, alcohol, or other similar substances, which of the following penalties shall be imposed?

- (A) 3 years to 10 years of imprisonment
- (B) 1 year to 7 years of imprisonment
- (C) 5 years to 12 years of imprisonment
- (D) 6 years to 15 years of imprisonment

1.4 Marine conservation

1. (C) According to World Ocean Day, Taiwan set its National Ocean Day in 2020. Which day is the National Ocean Day in Taiwan?

- (A) January 1
- (B) March 29
- (C) June 8
- (D) December 25

2. (C) Which of the following inspections apply to the navigation authority for inspection if a cruise ship affects environmental pollution due to hulls, machinery, or equipment?

- (A) Special inspection
- (B) Periodic inspection
- (C) Temporary inspection
- (D) None of the above

3. (D) Which of the following statements is correct for the marine conservation promoted by the Port and Transportation Bureau of the Ministry of Communications?

- (A) Vigorously promote marine ecological conservation
- (B) Strengthen yacht drivers' concept of conservation of aquatic animals and plants
- (C) Promote a friendly whale watching guide
- (D) All of the above

4. (B) According to the Ocean Conservation Administration's Friendly Turtle Appreciation Guide, which phone number should you call to contact the Marine Patrol Department to report any illegal behavior?

- (A) 112
- (B) 118
- (C) 110
- (D) 113

5. (A) According to the Wildlife Protection Law, for how long will a person be sentenced to imprisonment and detention or a fine of NT\$60,000 to NT\$300,000 if he/she behaves in a way that harasses or abuses wildlife?

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 2 years
- (C) 3 years

(D) 4 years

6. (D) Which of the following interactions does the guide for friendly turtle-watching prescribe once a turtle is seen swimming in the ocean?

(A) No chasing

(B) No feeding

(C) No harming

(D) All of the above

7. (D) According to the Ocean Conservation Administration's Whale Watching Guide in Taiwan Waters, which of the following actions is correct if a yacht is whale-watching?

(A) The yacht should be parallel and slowly approach the whales and dolphins

(B) It should avoid getting close to the nursing whales and dolphins

(C) There is a maximum of 3 ships at the same time

(D) All of the above

8. (B) According to the Ocean Conservation Administration's Whale Watching Guide in Taiwan Waters, what is the minimal distance the ship should keep from whales and dolphins?

(A) 25 meters

(B) 50 meters

(C) 100 meters

(D) 150 meters

9. (C) According to the Ocean Conservation Administration's Whale Watching Guide in Taiwan Waters, what is the minimal distance a ship should keep from nursing whales and dolphins?

(A) 100 meters

(B) 200 meters

(C) 300 meters

(D) 400 meters

10. (D) According to the Ocean Conservation Administration's Whale Watching Guide in Taiwan Waters, what is the proper behavior for friendly whale-watching?

(A) No feeding or touching

(B) No littering

- (C) No intentional chasing or surrounding whales and dolphins
- (D) All of the above

2. Collision Avoidance Rules

2.1 Various navigation rules

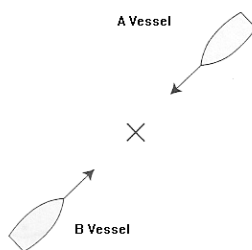
1. (C) Two yachts, (A) and (B), are on a collision course at point X, as shown in the attached figure. What actions should the yachts undertake to pass each other safely?

(A) Yacht (A) alters course to starboard while Yacht (B) maintains a constant speed and original heading

(B) Yacht (B) alters course to starboard while yacht (A) maintains a constant speed and original heading

(C) Both Yachts (A) and (B) alter course to starboard

(D) Both Yachts (A) and (B) alter course to the port side



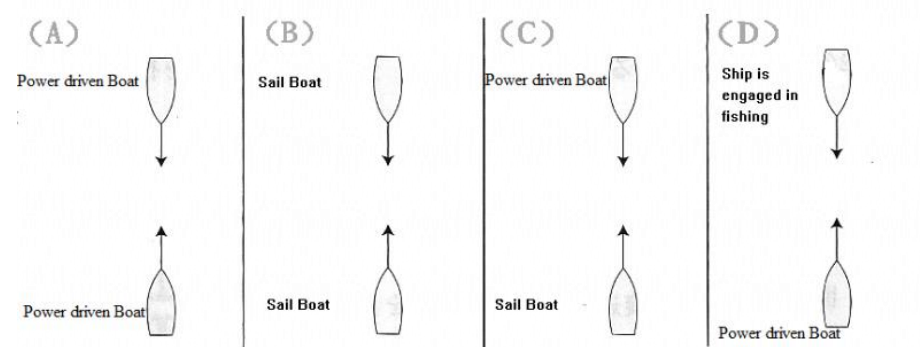
2. (A) Which figure fulfills the requirements of COLREGs Rule 14 that states “2 yachts on a reciprocal course involving the risk of a collision shall alter their courses to starboard so that each shall pass on the port side of the other”?

(A) Figure (A)

(B) Figure (B)

(C) Figure (C)

(D) Figure (D)



3. (D) Consider the four yachts position in regards to your yacht and indicate which answer best represents the following situations: yacht on a reciprocal course, yacht overtaking you, yacht crossing you, and yacht passing you? Please choose your

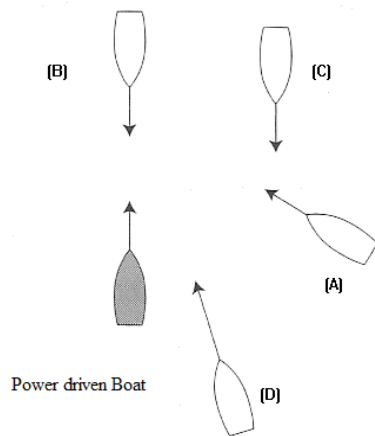
answer in the correct order accordingly:

(A) (C) / (D) / (A) / (B)

(B) (B) / (A) / (D) / (C)

(C) (C) / (A) / (B) / (D)

(D) (B) / (D) / (A) / (C)



4. (C) Consider the diagram below representing Yacht (A) overtaking Yacht (B).

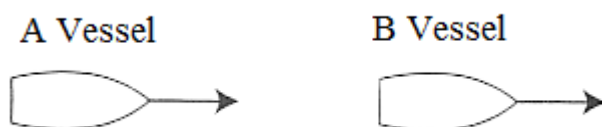
Which is the appropriate course of action?

(A) Yacht (B) should alter course to port and stop

(B) Yacht (B) should turn wide to port to get out of Yacht (A)'s route

(C) Yacht (B) should keep a watch on Yacht (A) while maintaining its course and speed

(D) Yacht (B) should maintain its course and decelerate to allow Yacht (A) to pass



5. (C) Consider the following diagram illustrating Yacht (A) chasing Yacht (B).

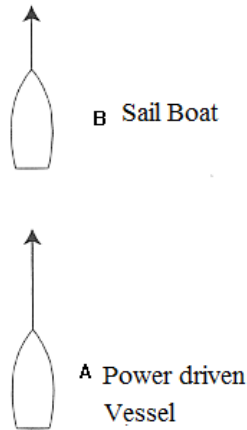
Determine the correct course of action by selecting 1 of the following answers. What is it?

(A) Yacht (B) should turn to the opposing side of pursuing Yacht (A)

(B) Yacht (A) should alter course and decelerate as early as possible

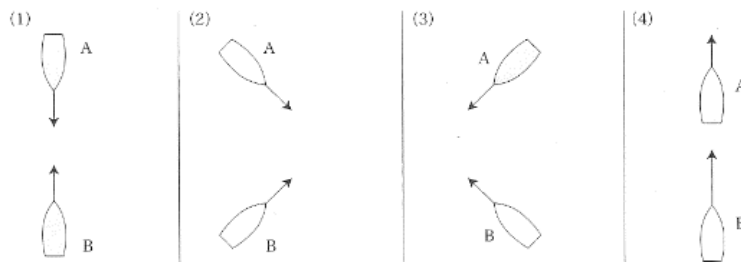
(C) Yacht (A) should alter course while maintaining speed

(D) Yacht (A) should slow down



6. (D) Consider the following diagram. Regardless of the type of yacht, which of the following figure shows Yacht B as the give-way yacht?

- (A) Figure (1)
- (B) Figure (2)
- (C) Figure (3)
- (D) Figure (4)



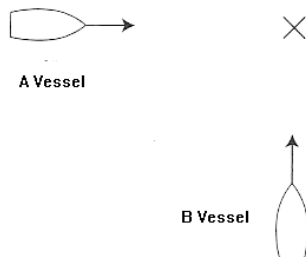
7. (A) Which definition is incorrect when describing a yacht in an overtaking situation?

- (A) The yacht is meeting the oncoming yacht beam on
- (B) The sidelights of the yacht being overtaken are not visible
- (C) The stern light of the yacht being overtaken is visible
- (D) The overtaking yacht is in doubt about whether it should overtake the yacht ahead

8. (B) Consider the diagram below representing yachts intersecting at X. What course of action should either yacht undertake to avoid colliding?

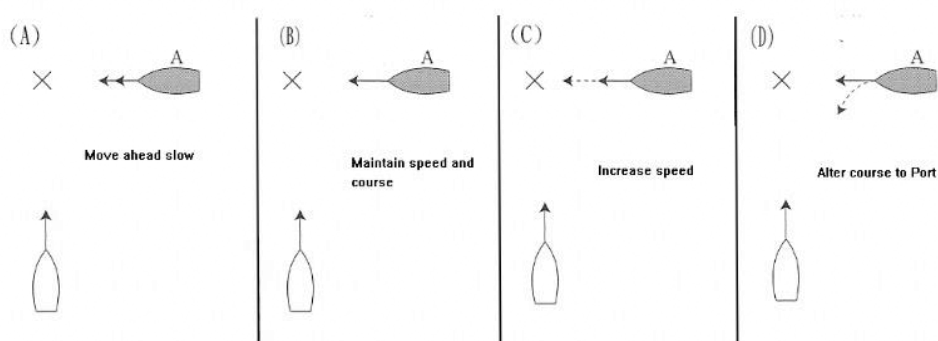
- (A) Yacht (A) should maintain its heading and speed while Yacht (B) should stay out of the way of Yacht (A)
- (B) Yacht (B) should maintain its heading and speed while Yacht (A) should stay out of the way of Yacht (B)

- (C) Both yachts should alter course to port at the same time to stay clear of each other
- (D) Yacht (A) should increase speed so it can cross ahead of Yacht (B)



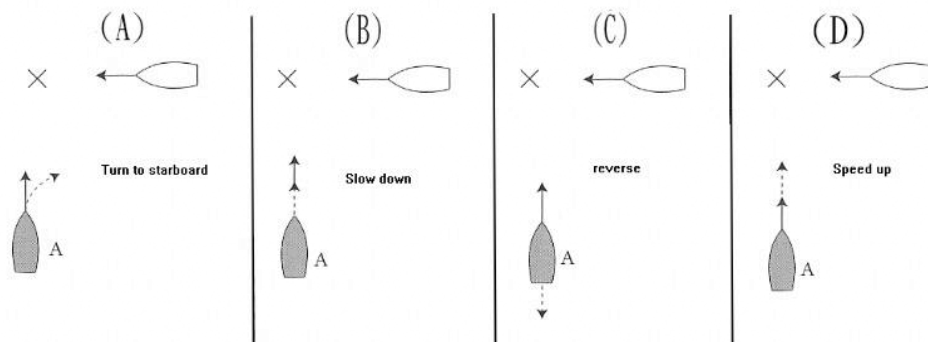
9. (C) When 2 yachts are in a crossing situation, which side is the stand-on yacht approaching from?
- (A) Upwind side
- (B) Downwind side
- (C) Starboard side
- (D) Port side

10. (B) The following illustration shows 2 yachts crossing with a danger of collision at X. Yacht (A) can follow either of the 4 following maneuvers. Which maneuver is the correct one?
- (A) Move ahead slowly
- (B) Maintain speed and course
- (C) Increase speed
- (D) Alter course to port



11. (D) The picture below shows 2 yachts crossing each other. When there is a collision risk and the last resort for Yacht (A), which is the most inappropriate action to avoid collision between Yacht (A) and (B)?
- (A) Turn to starboard
- (B) Slow down

- (C) Reverse
- (D) Speed up



12. (D) What is the correct course of action to take when crossing another yacht?
- (A) Get as close as possible to the other yacht before taking action
 - (B) Reduce speed as little as possible
 - (C) Alter course as little as possible
 - (D) Maintain a safe distance from the other yacht to allow safe passage
13. (A) Which action is incorrect during a crossing situation?
- (A) Let the yacht approach as close as possible before taking evasive action at the last moment
 - (B) Alter speed and course decisively to leave the other yacht in no doubt of your actions
 - (C) Maintain a safe distance from the other yacht to allow safe passage
 - (D) Endeavor to leave as much distance between you and the other yacht
14. (C) Which maneuver should be avoided when 2 yachts are on a reciprocal or near reciprocal course involving the risk of a collision?
- (A) Both yachts determine the risk of a collision, with each yacht having the responsibility to act
 - (B) Sound the danger signal which consists of 5 short blasts meaning "your intentions are not clear"
 - (C) The give-way yacht alters course to port
 - (D) If any of the yachts believes there is a risk of collision, actions to avoid collision may be taken without complying with the collision avoidance rules at sea.
15. (C) The following 2 statements pertain to the actions of 2 yachts within sight of each other. Please determine which one of the statements is correct. Statement

(A): Yachts in sight of each other must alter speed and course in a way that leaves no doubt about their intention. Statement (B): When in doubt about the give-way yacht's actions, the stand-on yacht should blast its horn 5 times.

- (A) Only (A) is correct
- (B) Only (B) is correct
- (C) Both are correct
- (D) Both are incorrect

16. (A) Consider the following diagram where Yacht (A) is a fishing yacht in operation and Yacht (B) is a yacht crossing X. Which of the following is the correct course of action?

- (A) Yacht (A) is the stand-on yacht, and Yacht (B) is the give-way yacht
- (B) Yacht (B) should maintain its heading and speed, and Yacht (A) should alter its course
- (C) Yacht (A) should temporarily stop operation
- (D) Yacht (B) should speed up and cross in front of the bow of Yacht (A)



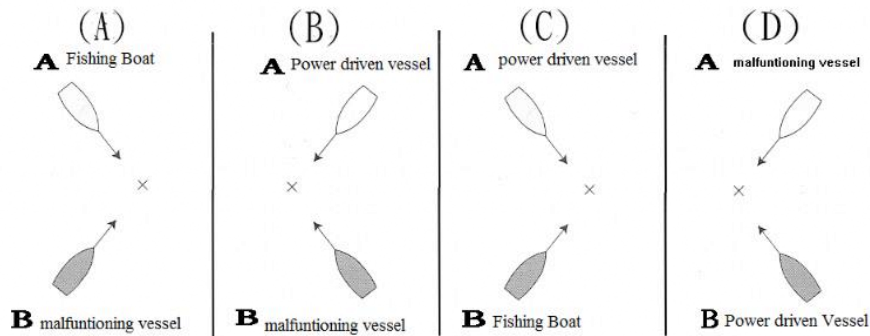
B Power driven vessel



A Vessel engaged in fishing

17. (D) Consider the illustration below showing 2 yachts crossing at X. In which situation does Yacht (B) become the give-way yacht?

- (A) Figure (A): Yacht (A) is a fishing boat and Yacht (B) is a yacht restricted in its ability to maneuver
- (B) Figure (B): Yacht (A) is a yacht and Yacht (B) is a yacht restricted in its ability to maneuver
- (C) Figure (C): Yacht (A) is a yacht and Yacht (B) is a fishing yacht
- (D) Figure (D): Yacht (A) is a yacht restricted in its ability to maneuver and Yacht (B) is a yacht



18. (C) Which rule or statement listed below contradicts the responsibility expected of yachts when they come across each other?
- (A) The give-way yacht is a fishing yacht engaged in fishing, and the stand-on yacht is a yacht restricted in its ability to maneuver
- (B) The give-way yacht is a sailboat, and the stand-on yacht is restricted in her ability to maneuver
- (C) The stand on yacht is a fishing yacht, and the give-way yacht is restricted in its ability to maneuver
- (D) The give-way yacht is a sailboat, and the stand-on yacht is restricted in its ability to maneuver
19. (C) Consider that (a) is a sailing yacht and (b) is a yacht restricted in its ability to maneuver, and (c) is a fishing boat in operation. What is the proper order of priority for the stand-on yacht?
- (A) (a) → (b) → (c)
- (B) (b) → (a) → (c)
- (C) (b) → (c) → (a)
- (D) (c) → (a) → (b)
20. (D) According to the collision avoidance rules at sea, a yacht shall maintain a proper lookout by sight, sound, and other available means appropriate for the prevailing circumstances. Which of the following statement is inconsistent with the rules?
- (A) The position of the lookout has to be re-assigned to cover the ship's blind spots
- (B) A lookout for other yachts must be maintained at anchor or under way
- (C) A lookout has to be maintained at all times and as needed
- (D) To make up for poor visibility at night, a radar lookout is sufficient.
21. (A) According to the international collision avoidance rules at sea, what is

the correct definition of "safe speed"?

- (A) Speed of the ship to avoid collision
- (B) The speed set at half of the ship's speed capability
- (C) Speed through the water below 12 knots
- (D) A ship speed that is the lowest of any ship in the vicinity

22. (C) According to the rules of maritime collision avoidance, when deciding on a ship's safe speed, what should be considered explicitly by the yacht's driver?

- (A) Scheduled return time
- (B) Remaining fuel
- (C) Traffic congestion
- (D) Number of people on board

23. (A) According to the rules, what is the risk of collision when there is no significant change in the approaching yacht?

- (A) Compass bearing
- (B) Heading
- (C) Ship speed
- (D) Distance

24. (C) Even if there is a significant change in the compass bearing of an approaching yacht, what should be considered as a risk of collision when a yacht is approaching?

- (A) A yacht engaged in fishing
- (B) A sailboat
- (C) A yacht engaged in a towing operation
- (D) A yacht engaged in dredging work

25. (C) According to the collision prevention rules at sea, when determining the safe speed of a vessel, which of the following is not specified by the rules?

- (A) Sea state and wind
- (B) The proximity of navigational hazards
- (C) Distance from the destination port
- (D) Own ship handling performance

26. (C) When 2 yachts are in sight of each other, the risk of collision cannot be evaluated with certainty. Which assumption should be made in such circumstances?

- (A) The yacht is the stand-on yacht

- (B) The yacht is the give-way yacht
- (C) Both yachts are on a collision course
- (D) The yachts are not on a collision course

27. (D) Which condition cannot be regarded as low visibility when judging the course of an oncoming yacht?

- (A) Heavy northwestern rain
- (B) Sandstorm
- (C) Haze
- (D) Night darkness

28. (B) What measures should be taken on board a yacht operating in heavy fog or limited visibility?

- (A) The ability to report the yacht's position
- (B) The ability of the yacht to take action at any time
- (C) Alter course to starboard
- (D) Alter course to port

29. (D) A yacht operating in low visibility detects on its radar a target that is judged to be a yacht approaching at a close range. Which course of action is incorrect?

- (A) Reverse power
- (B) Come to a stop
- (C) Alter course to starboard
- (D) Alter course to port

30. (A) A yacht intending to overtake another yacht in a narrow channel or fairway can only do so when the yacht overtaken permits safe passing. What signals should the overtaking yacht use to signal its intent?

- (A) The overtaking yacht should sound the appropriate signal in accordance with regulations
- (B) The overtaking yacht should flash its lights 5 times in rapid succession
- (C) The overtaking yacht should get close and wait for the opportunity to pass
- (D) The overtaking yacht should speed up and overtake on its port side

31. (A) In accordance with regulations, a yacht shall not impede the passage of another yacht that can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway when the yacht is:

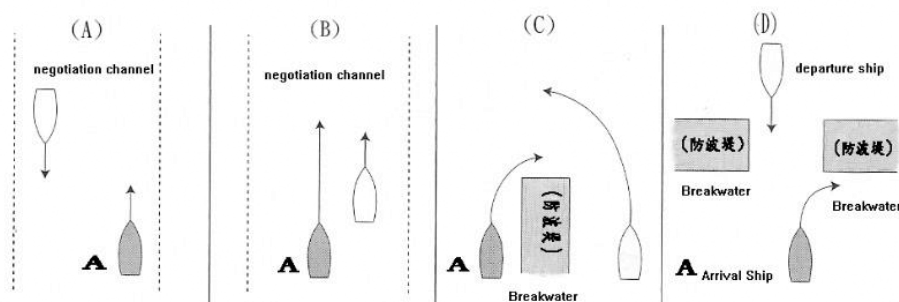
- (A) Power-driven and 15 meters in length
- (B) Power-driven and 25 meters in length
- (C) Power-driven and 35 meters in length
- (D) Power-driven and 45 meters in length

32. (D) According to the rules for preventing collision in a narrow waterway or fairway, and as far as circumstances allow, a yacht should avoid:

- (A) Fishing
- (B) Overtaking
- (C) Crossing
- (D) Anchoring

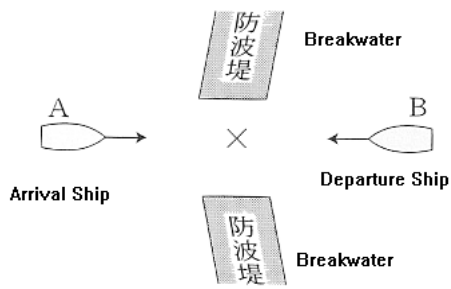
33. (B) The figures below illustrate Yacht (A) negotiating a narrow channel. Which incorrect action is taken by Yacht (A)?

- (A) Figure (A): Yacht (A) is keeping to starboard at the limit of the channel entrance
- (B) Figure (B): Yacht (A) is overtaking another yacht on its starboard side
- (C) Figure (C): Yacht (A) is rounding an obstruction on its starboard side
- (D) Figure (D): Yacht (A) is rounding an obstruction on its starboard side

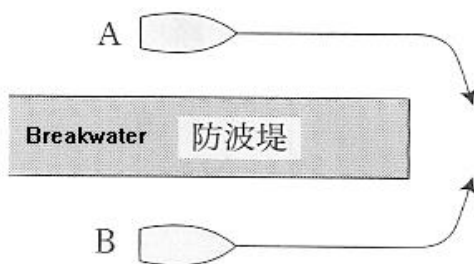


34. (C) Imagine there are 2 yachts, where Yacht (A) is entering and Yacht (B) is exiting the harbor breakwater. Both yachts will meet at X. What action should each yacht take to prevent collision?

- (A) Both yachts assume that they have the right of way
- (B) Both yachts should pass on the port side of each other
- (C) Yacht (A) should be the give-way yacht and wait outside the breakwater Yacht (B) should stand its course
- (D) Yacht (B) should be the give-way yacht and wait outside the breakwater Yacht (A) should stand its course



35. (C) When an intervening obstruction obscures 2 yachts, what is the appropriate course of action?
- (A) Both yachts should clear the obstruction before initiating the turn
 - (B) Yacht (B) should get closer to the obstruction while Yacht (A) should bear away from the obstruction
 - (C) Yacht (A) should get closer to the obstruction while Yacht (B) should bear away from the obstruction
 - (D) The faster yacht is the stand-on yacht



36. (D) Which action is prohibited when the ship is proceeding in fairway?
- (A) A yacht should keep as near to the outer limit of the channel on its starboard side when it's safe and practicable
 - (B) A yacht should not run on a parallel heading to other yachts
 - (C) A yacht should not overtake other yachts unless permitted by the yacht to be overtaken
 - (D) A yacht can cross the fairway if such crossing impedes the passage of a yacht
37. (D) In which of the following statements does the ship violate port regulations?
- (A) No anchoring is permitted unless the driver loses control of the ship or during rescue operations
 - (B) A yacht entering port should wait outside the breakwater as to not impede the

progress of a departing yacht

(C) Yachts entering or leaving port should proceed at no-wake speed to prevent damage to yachts, structures, and personnel

(D) A yacht rounding a pier or obstruction on its port side should do so by staying to port and as close as possible

38. (B) Regulations state that no anchoring is allowed in narrow channels and fairways, unless which of the following situations occurs?

(A) A shipwreck is to be avoided

(B) Fish nets are to be drawn

(C) A yacht breaks down

(D) Dredging or underwater operations are to be carried out

39. (A) What should a yacht within a harbor boundary and about to round a dock-like obstruction to starboard do?

(A) Round the obstruction to starboard and as close to the mark as safely as possible

(B) Round the obstruction to port and as far away from the mark as safely as possible

(C) Round the obstruction upwind

(D) Round the obstruction downwind

40. (C) Which of the following actions should not be taken by a yacht when avoiding a collision?

(A) Perform an evasive action with clear intent

(B) Perform an evasive action as early as possible

(C) Perform an evasive action using continuous and minor course changes

(D) Communicate clearly with the opposing yacht

41. (A) A yacht navigating in a narrow channel should not impede the progress of a ship that can only sail safely within narrow waterways (stand-on yacht). How long should such yacht be?

(A) 20 meters or less

(B) 24 meters

(C) 28 meters

(D) 30 meters

42. (A) A ship using the traffic separation system should be in a suitable navigable channel, in which direction of the track should it navigate?

(A) The starboard side

- (B) The port side
- (C) In the middle
- (D) The inside

43. (A) Small yachts, sailboats, and fishing yachts are not permitted to operate within traffic separation schemes. What is their length?

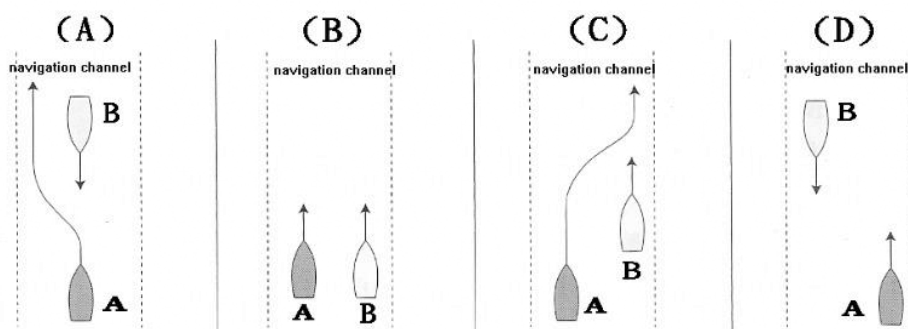
- (A) 20 meters or less
- (B) 24 meters
- (C) 28 meters
- (D) 30 meters

44. (C) A yacht shall be deemed to be overtaking when coming up to another yacht from the stern at an angle greater than:

- (A) 12.5 degrees
- (B) 17.5 degrees
- (C) 22.5 degrees
- (D) 27.5 degrees

45. (D) The following illustration shows 2 yachts negotiating at a narrow channel. Which situation shows the correct procedure of both yachts?

- (A) Yacht (A) steers to port while Yacht (B) stays on course
- (B) Yacht (A) and Yacht (B) steering a parallel course
- (C) Yacht (A) overtaking on the port side and crossing ahead of Yacht (B)
- (D) Yacht (A) and Yacht (B) are on a reciprocal course with each passing



46. (B) Which of the following has the highest order of priority for a yacht that is underway when keeping out of the way of other yachts?

- (A) A yacht restricted in its ability to maneuver
- (B) A yacht not under command
- (C) A sailing yacht

(D) A yacht engaged in fishing

47. (A) Which of the following ships is not allowed to use the nearshore navigation area? If a ship can safely navigate the navigation lanes in the lane navigation area adjacent to the coastal navigation.

(A) Ships with a gross tonnage of less than 20

(B) Less than full-length twenty-meter ship

(C) Sailing yacht

(D) Fishing boat in operation

48. (D) What is the correct content for the brackets? Assume a ship is using the traffic separation system. The ship shall enter and exit in () with the general traffic direction of the lane as far as possible when entering or leaving from any side.

(A) 90 degrees

(B) 270 degrees

(C) the maximum angle

(D) the minimum angle

49. (D) Since July 1, 2021, to maintain the marine environment and ecological sustainability and promote the real-name system of gillnets, which of the following is not a marine accident caused by discarded fishing nets?

(A) Entangling whales and dolphins

(B) Covering corals

(C) The leaves of a passing ship are twisted by fishing nets

(D) Fish nets entangled in the reef to prevent rolling

50. (B) The "Milk Sea," located at the head of the tortoise of Guishan Island in Yilan County, has many whale-watching boats and fishing boats in the surrounding waters. Their position overlaps the channel and is dangerous as it is prone to collision risks. Which of the following actions should not be taken after a collision occurs?

(A) The main engine should be stopped

(B) The main engine should be prepared

(C) The watertight door should be closed

(D) The crew should be informed of the situation

2.2 Lights, numbers, whistles, flags

1. (A) When a yacht runs aground at night, a flag of which color should the yacht place in the most visible of the 2 all-around lights in a vertical line?
(A) Red
(B) White
(C) Green
(D) Yellow
2. (B) If a ship is aground in the daytime, what symbol should the ship place in the most visible of the 2 all-around lights in the vertical line?
(A) 2 balls
(B) 3 balls
(C) 4 balls
(D) 2 round balls with a diamond in the middle
3. (B) A yacht must follow the collision avoidance rules. Which of the following follows such rules?
(A) High altitude flares
(B) Whistles and flashing lights
(C) Loud hailer
(D) Hand signals
4. (C) In the nighttime, if a yacht sees a yacht's navigation lights (sidelights and white mast light) head-on and there is a risk of collision, which of the following actions is appropriate for this situation?
(A) Stay on course and keep a watch on the other yacht's movements
(B) Reduce speed and keep out of the way of other yachts
(C) Alter course to starboard and signal on its whistle that it is altering course to starboard
(D) Alter course to port and signal on its whistle that it is altering course to port
5. (C) The picture below shows the light of other powered ships seen from the bow direction of the power ship under the sea. Which of the lights shown in pictures (A) to (D) should comply with Article 14 of the collision avoidance rules? "The 2 ships turned to the right so that they could pass each other on the port side of each other." (○) refers to white light, (⊗) green light (⊗), and (●) red light Select your answer

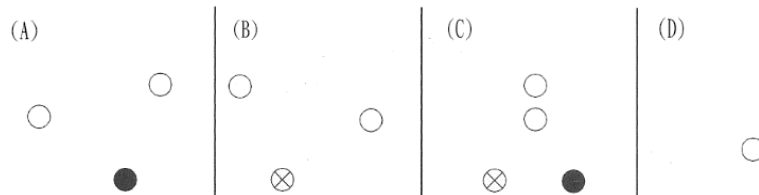
from the figures below.

(A) Figure (A)

(B) Figure (B)

(C) Figure (C)

(D) Figure (D)



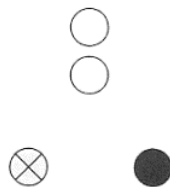
6. (C) The figure below represents a vessel 50 meters and over in length approaching your vessel from the stern at night. What action should you take to avoid a potential collision? (○) refers to white light, (●) red light, and (⊗) green light

(A) Alter course to starboard

(B) Stand down and make way for the other yacht

(C) Maintain course and speed while keeping a watch on the other yacht

(D) Increase speed to put some distance between you and the other yacht



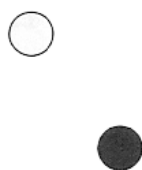
7. (C) A night lookout on a yacht sights the lights of another yacht in front of its starboard side, as shown in the illustration below. What should be the appropriate course of action to avoid a potential collision? (● refers to red light and white to white light)

(A) Stay on course until the other yacht turns to starboard

(B) Increase speed and use your whistle to blow 5 successive blasts

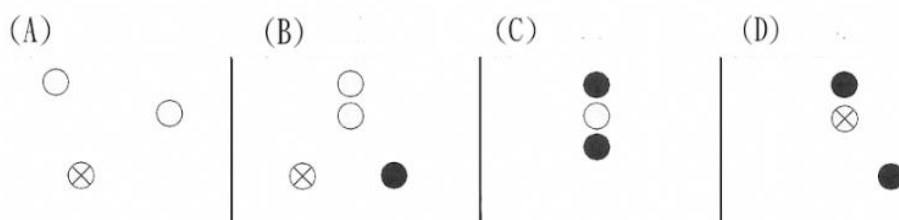
(C) Take avoiding action to stay out of the way of the other yacht

(D) Maintain speed and course along with a proper lookout



8. (C) A fishing yacht (a ship) engaged in fishing at night alters course as prescribed by the rules to avoid colliding with the sighted yacht. Which lights should the stand-on yacht display? (○) is all white round light, (●) all red round light, and (⊗) all-around green light)

- (A) Figure (A)
- (B) Figure (B)
- (C) Figure (C)
- (D) Figure (D)



9. (B) If a yacht sails in heavy fog, which collision avoidance action is incorrect?

- (A) Maintain proper lookout by sight and hearing
- (B) Blow its whistle in a series of short blasts
- (C) Turn on its navigation lights
- (D) Proceed at a safe speed in accordance to the prevailing circumstances

10. (A) Which of the following navigation lights is described correctly?

- (A) White for mast head light
- (B) Red for starboard light
- (C) Green for the port light
- (D) Yellow for stern light

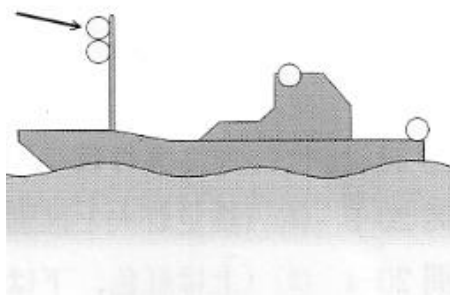
11. (A) Which of the following lights does not meet the legal lighting requirements and is illegal to be displayed from sunrise to sunset?

- (A) A light with the same characteristics as legal lighting
- (B) A light mistaken for legal lighting

- (C) Any light that detracts from legal lighting
- (D) Any light that does not hinder the lookout

12. (B) The picture below shows a yacht engaged in fishing of the trawling making way as viewed from the port side. What should the color of the yacht's single light indicate at the arrow?

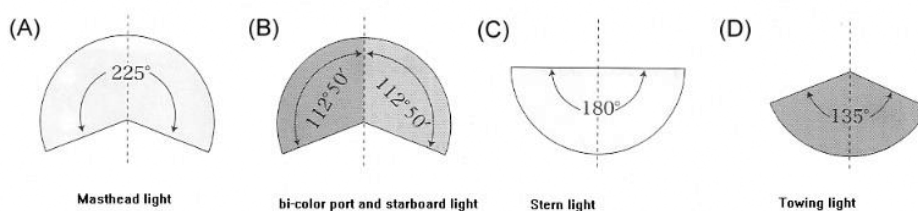
- (A) Green
- (B) Red
- (C) Yellow
- (D) White



13. (D) Which of the following beacons can be exempted for a yacht under 50 meters in length?
- (A) Port sidelight
 - (B) Starboard light
 - (C) Masthead light
 - (D) Master stern light

14. (C) The illumination angles of statutory navigation lights are represented by the illustration below. Which of the following illumination angle is incorrect?

- (A) Figure (A): Masthead light
- (B) Figure (B): Combined port and starboard light
- (C) Figure (C): Stern light
- (D) Figure (D): Towing light



15. (D) Which of the following combined lights should a yacht show to indicate a restricted ability for maneuvering? (○) is white light, (●) red light, (⊗) green light

- (A) Figure (A): Green and white lights
- (B) Figure (B): Red and white lights
- (C) Figure (C): 3 red lights
- (D) Figure (D): Red, white, and red lights



16. (B) Which light described below has the same characteristics as a towing light except in color?

- (A) Masthead light
- (B) Stern light
- (C) All-round light
- (D) Combined sidelights

17. (A) According to regulations, a yacht under 12 meters long may have what colors of sidelights combined in one lantern?

- (A) Red and green
- (B) Red and white
- (C) Green and white
- (D) Yellow and green

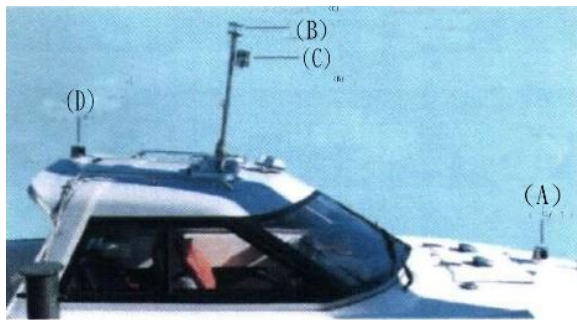
18. (B) Which yacht under the COLREGs rules may combine its sidelights and masthead light into 1 lantern?

- (A) A sailing yacht 20 meters or more in length
- (B) A sailing yacht less than 20 meters in length
- (C) A yacht 20 meters in length or more
- (D) A yacht under 20 meters in length

19. (A) The picture below shows a yacht with arranged navigation lights. Which light is the combined sidelight lantern?

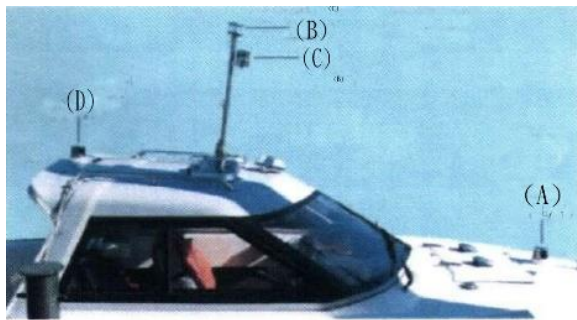
- (A) Light (A)

- (B) Light (B)
- (C) Light (C)
- (D) Light (D)



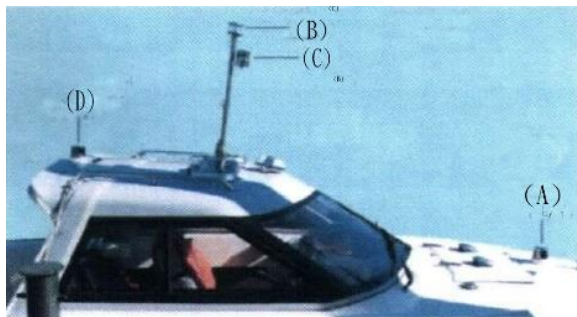
20. (C) The picture below shows a yacht under 50 meters long. Which navigation light is the masthead light?

- (A) Light (A)
- (B) Light (B)
- (C) Light (C)
- (D) Light (D)



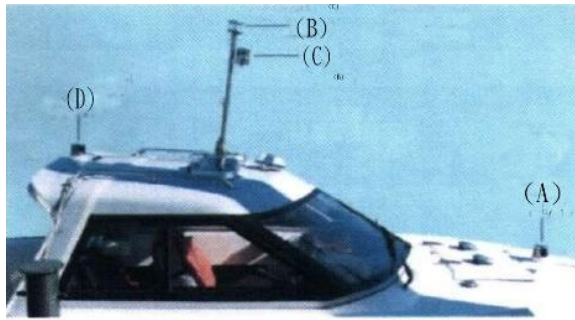
21. (D) The picture below shows a yacht under 50 meters long with arranged navigation lights. Which navigation light is the stern light?

- (A) Light (A)
- (B) Light (B)
- (C) Light (C)
- (D) Light (D)



22. (B) The picture below shows a yacht less than 50 meters long with arranged navigation lights. With which light does the ship indicate at anchor?

- (A) Light (A)
- (B) Light (B)
- (C) Light (C)
- (D) Light (D)



23. (B) According to the COLREGs rules, which definition is incorrect for the signal status on the board?

- (A) A marker has to be black
- (B) There are at least 10 other markers besides spherical, conical, cylindrical markers, etc.
- (C) To be seen during the day, the marker must be visible to other yachts
- (D) Yachts of less than 20 meters long may use shapes of a size that is relative to the size of their yacht

24. (C) During the day, what does the all-round ball signal mean?

- (A) It has run aground
- (B) It is engaged in fishing
- (C) It is at anchor
- (D) It is engaged in a towing operation



25. (D) During the day, what does the vertical line signal mean?

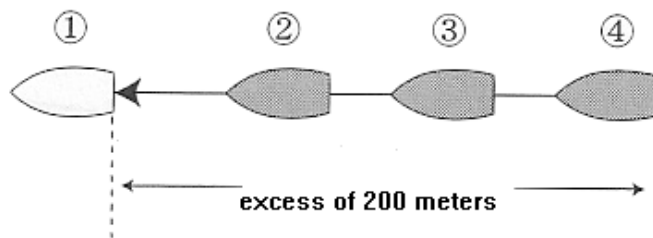
- (A) A yacht not under command

- (B) Yachts engaged in a towing operation
- (C) A yacht restricted in its ability to maneuver
- (D) A yacht engaged in fishing



26. (A) The following picture shows a tug with a series of yachts in tow with a combined length of 200 meters measured from the stern of the tug to the stern of the last 2. On which yacht should the diamond mark be placed for this situation during the day?

- (A) Yacht 1, 2, 3, and 4
- (B) Yacht 1 and 4
- (C) Yacht 4
- (D) Yacht 1



27. (D) Which of the following shapes should be hung by a fishing yacht engaged in fishing?

- (A) 1 round ball (A)
- (B) 2 round balls in a vertical line (B)
- (C) A diamond with the apex up (C)
- (D) 2 cones with the apex end to end in a vertical line (D)



28. (D) A tug pulling a tow extending over 200 meters in length must display which of the following shapes and where?

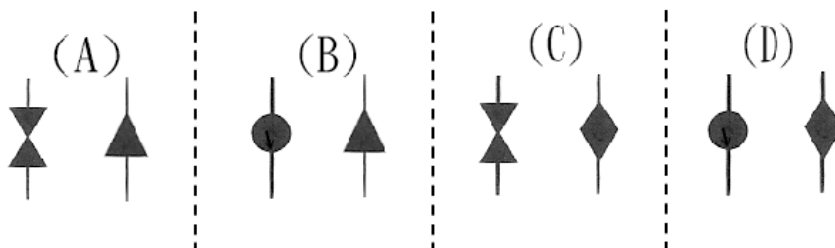
- (A) 1 diamond shape on the tug
- (B) 1 diamond shape at the stern of the tow
- (C) 1 diamond shape on the tug and 1 diamond shape at the stern of the tow
- (D) 1 diamond shape on the tug and 1 diamond shape at the stern of the tow with an additional diamond shape where it can be best seen and located as far forward as possible

29. (C) A yacht displaying the shapes as shown in the diagram below (round, diamond, round in a vertical line) during the day is:

- (A) A yacht not under command
- (B) A tug and tow
- (C) A yacht restricted in its ability to maneuver
- (D) A yacht engaged in fishing



30. (A) A fishing yacht engaged in fishing other than trawling and with fishing gear extending horizontally over 150 meters shall exhibit a shape consisting of which shapes? (A) (B) (C) (D)



31. (C) Which sound signal corresponds to the correct maneuver action?

- (A) 1 short blast: The yacht is altering course to port
- (B) 2 short blasts: The yacht is altering course to starboard
- (C) 3 short blasts: The yacht is going astern
- (D) 5 short blasts: The yacht is staying on course

32. (D) A yacht under 12 meters in length making its way in limited visibility shall blow its whistle following which pattern?
- (A) 1 short blast followed by 2 prolonged blasts
 - (B) 4 short blasts
 - (C) 3 long blasts
 - (D) Any effective sound signal
33. (C) Under limited visibility, a yacht that blows its horn 1 prolonged blast at an interval of no more than 2 minutes signals:
- (A) A yacht engaged in fishing
 - (B) A yacht at anchor
 - (C) A yacht making way
 - (D) A yacht not under command
34. (A) What sound signal should a sailing yacht emit at 2 minutes intervals when navigating in an area with poor visibility? A dash means a long blast and a dot means a short blast.
- (A) — . .
 - (B) — — .
 - (C) — — —
 - (D) . . .
35. (B) Which yacht is exempt from using a bell when navigating in areas with restricted visibility?
- (A) Yachts running at speeds below 7 knots
 - (B) Yachts less than 12 meters in length
 - (C) Yachts with a displacement of under 20 gross tons
 - (D) Yachts with a draft of less than 3 meters
36. (A) When yachts in sight of each other immediately give at least 5 short rapid blasts on the ship's whistle, what intention are they signaling?
- (A) She doesn't understand the intentions of the other yacht
 - (B) She is altering course
 - (C) That she is standing down
 - (D) She is maintaining course and speed
37. (B) Which situation described below does not require a yacht to use sound

signals?

- (A) When operating astern propulsion
- (B) When altering course to avoid drifters/drift wood
- (C) When approaching a bend in a narrow channel
- (D) When overtaking another ship in a narrow channel

38. (A) According to regulations, how many short blasts should a yacht in sight of another yacht sound when altering course to starboard?

- (A) 1 short blast
- (B) 2 short blasts
- (C) 3 short blasts
- (D) 4 short blasts

39. (B) According to regulations, how many short blasts should a yacht in sight of another yacht sound when altering course to port?

- (A) 1 short blast
- (B) 2 short blasts
- (C) 3 short blasts
- (D) 4 short blasts

40. (C) According to regulations, a yacht that sees another yacht should emit how many short blasts when reversing its propulsion a stern?

- (A) 1 short blast
- (B) 2 short blasts
- (C) 3 short blasts
- (D) 4 short blasts

41. (B) According to the COLREGs rules, how many all-round red lights a vessel not under command should exhibit in a vertical line at night?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

42. (B) Following the International Maritime Collision Avoidance Regulations, what kind of acoustic signal should a ship sound on board if the ship has restricted visibility or it has sailed in restricted waters?

- (A) 1 long and 1 short blasts

- (B) 1 long and 2 short blasts
- (C) 1 long and 3 short blasts
- (D) 1 long and 4 short blasts

43. (B) Which of the following yachts should exhibit 2 balls or similar shapes in a vertical line where they can best be seen during the day?

- (A) Yachts loading or discharging dangerous cargo
- (B) Yachts not under command
- (C) Yachts restricted in their ability to maneuver
- (D) Yachts engaged in a towing operation

44. (C) Which of the following yachts should exhibit 3 all-round lights in a vertical line where they can best be seen at night, with the highest and lowest lights being red and the middle light white?

- (A) Yachts loading or discharging dangerous cargo
- (B) Yachts not under command
- (C) Yachts restricted in their ability to maneuver
- (D) Yachts engaged in a towing operation

45. (C) Which of the following yachts should exhibit 3 shapes in a vertical line where they can best be seen during the day, with the highest and lowest of these shapes being balls and the middle one a diamond.

- (A) Yachts loading or discharging dangerous cargo
- (B) Yachts not under command
- (C) Yachts restricted in their ability to maneuver
- (D) Yachts engaged in a towing operation

46. (D) For a yacht engaged in a towing operation that severely restricts the towing yacht and its tow in their ability to deviate from their course, what lights should it exhibit at night in addition to the lights indicating being towed or pushed ahead?

- (A) 1 all-round red light
- (B) 2 all-round red lights
- (C) 3 all-round red lights
- (D) 3 all-round red lights, of which the highest and the lowest should be red and the middle one should be white

47. (C) For a yacht engaged in a towing operation that severely restricts the

towing yacht and its tow in their ability to deviate from their course, what shape should it exhibit during the day, in addition to the shapes indicating being towed or being pushed ahead?

- (A) 1 ball or similar shape
- (B) 2 balls or similar shapes
- (C) The highest and the lowest shapes should be balls and the middle one should be a diamond
- (D) 1 cylinder

48. (A) For a yacht engaging in pilotage duty, which lights should it exhibit at or near the masthead in a vertical line at night?

- (A) 2 all-round lights, the upper being white and the lower red
- (B) 2 all-round lights, the upper being red and the lower white
- (C) 2 all-round red lights
- (D) 2 all-round white lights

49. (D) For a yacht engaging in pilotage duty, in addition to the lights in a vertical line prescribed for yachts engaged in pilotage duty, what other lights should it exhibit at night when underway?

- (A) 2 all-round white lights
- (B) 2 all-round green lights
- (C) 2 all-round red lights
- (D) Sidelights and a stern light

50. (B) Ships of less than 50 meters in length are anchored at night. What kind of lights can be displayed at the most visible place?

- (A) All-round green light
- (B) All-round white lights
- (C) All-round red lights
- (D) All-round yellow lights

51. (A) A yacht may exhibit an all-around white light where it can best be seen instead of the lights prescribed according to regulations when its length is under:

- (A) 50 meters
- (B) 75 meters
- (C) 100 meters
- (D) 150 meters

52. (D) A yacht at anchor does not need to use the available working or equivalent lights to illuminate its decks when its length is under:
- (A) 25 meters
 - (B) 50 meters
 - (C) 75 meters
 - (D) 100 meters
53. (A) At night time, if a yacht is at anchor or aground but is not in or near a narrow channel, fairway or anchorage, or where other yachts typically navigate, the yacht shall not be required to display the lights according to regulations if it has a length of:
- (A) Less than 7 meters
 - (B) Less than 12 meters
 - (C) Less than 20 meters
 - (D) Less than 24 meters
54. (A) During the day, if a yacht is at anchor or aground but is not in or near a narrow channel, fairway or anchorage, or where other yachts typically navigate, the yacht shall not be required to display the lights according to regulations if it has a length of less than:
- (A) 7 meters
 - (B) 12 meters
 - (C) 15 meters
 - (D) 20 meters
55. (A) When a vessel is aground at night, it shall not be required to exhibit the lights or shapes according to regulations if it has a length of less than:
- (A) 12 meters
 - (B) 20 meters
 - (C) 24 meters
 - (D) 30 meters
56. (A) When a vessel is aground during the day, it shall not be required to exhibit the lights or shapes according to regulations if it has a length of less than:
- (A) 12 meters
 - (B) 20 meters
 - (C) 24 meters
 - (D) 30 meters

57. (A) The term "short blast" means a blast with a duration of:
(A) 1 second
(B) 2 seconds
(C) 3 seconds
(D) 4 seconds
58. (D) The term "long blast" means a blast with a duration of:
(A) 1 to 1.5 seconds
(B) 1 to 2.5 seconds
(C) 2 to 3.5 seconds
(D) 4 to 6 seconds
59. (D) Under the COLREGs rules, a yacht must be equipped with sound signaling equipment comprising a whistle when it has a length equal to or greater than:
(A) 5 meters
(B) 7 meters
(C) 10 meters
(D) 12 meters
60. (D) According to the COLREGs requirements for sound signaling equipment, a vessel shall be provided with a whistle and a bell when the vessel has a length equal to or greater than:
(A) 5 meters
(B) 7 meters
(C) 12 meters
(D) 20 meters
61. (A) According to COLREGs rules for sound signaling requirements, a yacht shall not be required to carry a whistle as prescribed when it has a length of less than:
(A) 12 meters
(B) 20 meters
(C) 24 meters
(D) 50 meters
62. (A) When yachts meet each other, they should operate according to

regulations. How many whistle signals can be repeated at the right time to indicate that a yacht is turning to the starboard.

- (A) ·
- (B) · ·
- (C) · · ·
- (D) · · · ·

63. (B) When yachts meet each other, they should operate according to regulations. How many whistle signals can be repeated at the right time to indicate that a yacht is turning to the port side.

- (A) ·
- (B) · ·
- (C) · · ·
- (D) · · · ·

64. (C) When yachts meet each other, they should operate according to regulations. How many whistle signals can be repeated at the right time to indicate that a yacht is turning to the astern propulsion?

- (A) ·
- (B) · ·
- (C) · · ·
- (D) · · · ·

65. (C) When powered ships meet each other in a narrow waterway or navigable waterway, they should follow regulations when overtaking another ship, and use the whistle to express "I intend to overtake you on your starboard side." What kind of sound do they need to make?

- (A) — ·
- (B) — · ·
- (C) — — ·
- (D) — — · ·

66. (D) When powered ships meet each other in a narrow waterway or navigable waterway, they should follow regulations when overtaking another ship, and use the whistle to express "I intend to overtake you on your port side." What kind of sound do they need to make?

- (A) — ·
- (B) — · ·

(C) — — .

(D) — — . .

67. (B) When 2 powered ships in navigation meet each other in narrow waterways or navigable waterways, the ship that is about to be overtaken will use its whistle to make which of the following sounds to indicate agreement?

(A) — .

(B) — . — .

(C) . —

(D) . — . —

68. (D) When 2 ships approach each other, regardless of the reason, if one of the ships has doubts and cannot understand the intentions or actions of the other yacht, such ship should use its horns to make short sounds similar to:

(A) . .

(B) . . .

(C)

(D)

69. (A) A ship approaching a curved waterway, a narrow waterway, or a navigable waterway may not be able to see other yachts due to obstructions. What kind of warning signal should be sounded?

(A) —

(B) — —

(C) .

(D) . .

70. (A) If a yacht is nearing a curve or rounding an obstruction, upon hearing a sound signal made of 1 prolonged blast, it shall respond by emitting the following sounds. Which one is the correct?

(A) — 1 long blast

(B) — — 2 long blasts

(C) . 1 short blast

(D) . . 2 short blasts

71. (B) If the ship is equipped with multiple horns, it can only use one of them when the distance between the ships is greater than:

(A) 50 meters

- (B) 100 meters
- (C) 150 meters
- (D) 200 meters

72. (B) If a powered ship on the water is in or near waters with restricted visibility, how often should it sound a warning signal, regardless of the time (day or night):

- (A) Every minute
- (B) Every 2 minutes
- (C) Every 3 minutes
- (D) Every 4 minutes

73. (B) If a ship is in or near waters with restricted visibility, what kind of warning signal should the ship that has stopped moving on the surface of the water sound, regardless of the time (day or night)?

- (A) — 1 long blast
- (B) — — 2 prolonged blasts
- (C) . 1 short blast
- (D) . . 2 short blasts

74. (B) If a powered ship is in or near waters with restricted visibility, How often should the ship sound a warning signal when it has stopped and is not moving on the water's surface, regardless of the time (day or night)?

- (A) Every minute
- (B) Every 2 minutes
- (C) Every 3 minutes
- (D) Every 4 minutes

75. (B) If a powered ship is in or near waters with restricted visibility, What is the interval between operation and warning signal when a ship has stopped and is not moving on the water's surface, regardless of the time (day or night)?

- (A) 1 second
- (B) 2 seconds
- (C) 3 seconds
- (D) 4 seconds

76. (A) Except for ships engaged in diving operations, ships under how many meters do not need to display lights or signs if they are out of command or have

limited operational capabilities?

- (A) 12 meters
- (B) 20 meters
- (C) 24 meters
- (D) 50 meters

77. (D) Which of the following procedures is incorrect when sighting a yacht on your port bow with 2 balls in a vertical line?

- (A) Slow down and proceed at a safe speed appropriate for the prevailing circumstances
- (B) Stop at an appropriate distance for the prevailing circumstances
- (C) Operate the machinery in reverse as necessary for the prevailing circumstances
- (D) Increase speed

78. (B) Which of the following actions is incorrect when sighting a yacht at night on your port bow with 2 all-around red lights?

- (A) Slow down and proceed at a safe speed appropriate for the prevailing circumstances
- (B) Increase ship speed
- (C) Operate the machinery in reverse as necessary for the prevailing circumstances
- (D) Stop at an appropriate distance for the prevailing circumstances

79. (A) A yacht engaged in fishing other than trawling with gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally from the yacht shall exhibit the gear's direction. Which light is it?

- (A) An all-around white light
- (B) An all-around yellow light
- (C) An all-around red light
- (D) An all-around green light

80. (C) In addition to sidelights and stern lights, when a ship engages in trawling with gear extending less than 50 meters at night, what color should the 2 ring lights be in the vertical line?

- (A) Red over green
- (B) Red over white
- (C) Green over white
- (D) White over red

81. (B) A yacht engaged in a trawling operation during the day shall display which of the following shapes?
- (A) A cylindrical mark
 - (B) 2 apex cones end to end in a vertical line
 - (C) A round ball
 - (D) 2 round balls
82. (C) What is the status of the ship if it displays a round ball during the day?
- (A) Restricted in its ability to maneuver
 - (B) Engaged in fishing
 - (C) At anchor
 - (D) Engaged in towing
83. (D) What is the status of the ship if it displays a diamond shape during the day?
- (A) Restricted in its ability to maneuver
 - (B) Engaged in fishing
 - (C) At anchor
 - (D) Engaged in towing
84. (B) Which color should a yacht display for its all-around lights when engaged in fishing other than trawling?
- (A) Red over green
 - (B) Red over white
 - (C) Green over white
 - (D) White over red
85. (D) A yacht engaged in a fishing operation other than trawling should exhibit which of the following marks during the day?
- (A) 1 round ball
 - (B) 2 round balls
 - (C) A cylinder
 - (D) 2 apex cones end to end in a vertical line
86. (D) A yacht engaged in fishing with outlying gear extending horizontally from the yacht should display an all-around white light or a cone apex upwards in the direction of the gear when the outlying fishing gear is extended for more than:
- (A) 60 meters

- (B) 90 meters
- (C) 120 meters
- (D) 150 meters

87. (C) What is the intention of a sailing ship that flashes 3 times its light signal?

- (A) The ship is turning to the starboard
- (B) The ship is turning to the port side
- (C) The ship is turning astern
- (D) The ship is speeding up

88. (C) The last towed yacht will be pulled towards the towed ship. If someone is on the ship, which of the following audio signals should be sounded continuously less than every 2 minutes in restricted waters?

- (A) 1 long and 1 short
- (B) 1 long and 2 short
- (C) 1 long and 3 short
- (D) 1 long and 4 short

89. (A) One of the world's largest container ships, Ever X, made its maiden voyage to Taipei Port on August 8, 2021. According to the collision avoidance rules, what is the minimum visible distance of the stern light such ships?

- (A) 3 miles
- (B) 6 miles
- (C) 9 miles
- (D) 12 miles

90. (C) When the "Ever X " sailed northward through the Suez Canal on March 23, 2021, the bow was inserted into the east bank and ran aground. Which of the following signs is correct?

- (A) A sphere marked in a vertical line
- (B) A diamond marked in a vertical line
- (C) 3 spheres marked in a vertical line
- (D) 3 diamonds marked in a vertical line

3. Maritime Knowledge

3.1 Particularities and driving

1. (D) Which of the following may affect the turning circle of a yacht?
(A) Yacht length
(B) Yacht speed
(C) Yacht angle of list
(D) All of the above

2. (A) Where is a small yacht at its most vulnerable when negotiating waves?
(A) The trough
(B) The crest
(C) Both crest and trough
(D) None of the above

3. (A) Which of the following structures cannot be identified when on the water?
(A) Satellite
(B) Lighthouse
(C) Lateral marks
(D) Cardinal marks

4. (D) When operating a small yacht, particular safety considerations must be given to:
(A) Fishing yachts and sailboats
(B) Waves generated by large yachts
(C) Floating fish farms
(D) All of the above

5. (C) Which documents must a yacht carry on board besides the yacht's certificate?
(A) The yacht's certificate of nationality
(B) The yacht's certificate of registration
(C) The driver's valid skipper license
(D) All of the above

6. (D) Competent authorities in charge of waters under their jurisdiction may impose restrictions involving:
(A) Yacht sailing time

- (B) Yacht speed
- (C) Areas of navigation
- (D) All of the above

7. (D) The seaworthy waters of yachts are divided into domestic waters and international waters. Yachts applying for seaworthy waters as international waters should apply to the certification body for verification, which of the following equipment should they have?

- (A) A lifeboat (raft) with sufficient capacity to carry a fixed number of occupants
- (B) An automatic identification system (AIS)
- (C) A global positioning system (GPS)
- (D) All of the above

8. (C) A safety check must be carried out on board a yacht to ensure operational safety and that all items on board are adequately lashed and secured. When should safety checks be carried out?

- (A) Before the scheduled annual mandatory inspection
- (B) After the scheduled annual mandatory inspection
- (C) Before going out to sea
- (D) When the ship is underway

9. (B) According to reports, a ship in a harbor turned over without wind and rain. Which of the following measures does not correspond to a ship moored to the dock?

- (A) Pay attention to the consistency of the tightness of the bow and stern cables
- (B) No need to pay attention to the change of tidal range
- (C) Pay attention to the interaction between other mooring ships
- (D) Pay attention to the distance of the pier steps

10. (D) The law governing the behavior and responsibility of a yacht driver is written into and regulated by:

- (A) The Maritime Act
- (B) The Fisheries Act
- (C) The Commercial Port Law Act
- (D) The Seafarer Act

11. (C) Seamanship and ethics are essential to a yacht's skipper. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Suspension of driver's license never happens, only points deduction and

suspension of navigational rights

- (B) The driver can do whatever he/she wants as long as he/she has good technique
- (C) The driver is limited by law and regulations despite his/her great technique
- (D) None of the above

12. (D) When planning passage, a yacht driver must consider:

- (A) Tides and currents
- (B) Weather forecast
- (C) Supplies, fuel, and water for the duration of the passage
- (D) All of the above

13. (D) When operating a yacht, special consideration must be given to:

- (A) Fish havens
- (B) Sailing yachts, small watercrafts, protected swimming zones
- (C) Dredging and construction work
- (D) All of the above

14. (A) Which of the following practices reflects poor seamanship?

- (A) Not maintaining a proper lookout in open waters
- (B) Complying with the international collision avoidance rules at sea
- (C) Paying attention to changes in weather patterns
- (D) Paying attention to changes in sea conditions

15. (D) Which of the following basic rules and priorities shall a skipper comply with when in command of a yacht?

- (A) Provide rescue assistance when requested
- (B) Refrain from driving a yacht when under the influence of alcohol
- (C) Ensure that life jackets are worn or are easily accessible in case of emergency
- (D) All of the above

16. (C) Which is the incorrect decision to make when operating a yacht in an area with restricted visibility?

- (A) Sound the appropriate fog signal
- (B) Keep a lookout
- (C) Increase speed
- (D) Reduce speed to a minimum while watching for the sound signals of approaching yachts

17. (C) Which course of action should a yacht avoid when negotiating a narrow waterway?
- (A) Stay at the outer limit of the channel on its starboard side
 - (B) Keep a safe distance from shoals as much as possible
 - (C) Cross the narrow channel in front of an incoming yacht
 - (D) Maintain proper speed with particular alertness
18. (C) Which of the following is not an acceptable behavior for a skipper before sailing a yacht?
- (A) Carry out on board safety checks
 - (B) Study the weather report
 - (C) Drink alcoholic refreshments
 - (D) Check the fuel and fresh water levels
19. (C) Which of the following actions is inconsistent with good seamanship?
- (A) Keeping clear of traffic separation lines to avoid large yachts
 - (B) Give way to outbound yachts when entering a port
 - (C) Maintaining high speed when visibility is restricted
 - (D) Reducing speed when navigating narrow waterways
20. (A) Which is the correct maneuver when crossing a traffic separation scheme?
- (A) Crossing a channel at a right angle to the general direction of travel
 - (B) Crossing a channel at a wide angle to the general direction of travel
 - (C) Sailing parallel to the general direction of travel before making a quick fast turn
 - (D) Crossing depending on traffic flow
21. (A) How many kilometers are equivalent to 1 nautical mile?
- (A) 1.852 km
 - (B) 6.08 km
 - (C) 2 km
 - (D) 5.28 km
22. (A) What is the correct definition of knot?
- (A) Nautical mile per hour
 - (B) Hour per nautical mile
 - (C) Mile per hour

(D) Hour per mile

23. (A) A yacht on a heading of 120 degrees making 12 knots through the water sails into a 2 knots tidal current bearing 300 degrees. What is the yacht's theoretical speed on the ground?

(A) 10 knots

(B) 12 knots

(C) 14 knots

(D) 16 knots

24. (C) A yacht on a heading of 120 degrees making 12 knots through the water sails into a 2 knots tidal stream bearing 120 degrees. What is the yacht's approximate theoretical speed on the ground?

(A) 10 knots

(B) 12 knots

(C) 14 knots

(D) 16 knots

25. (B) How many nautical miles (Nm) can a yacht cover in 15 minutes at 12 knots? (Ignore wind and current)

(A) 4 Nm

(B) 3 Nm

(C) 2 Nm

(D) 1 Nm

26. (B) How long would it take a yacht to cover 30 nautical miles when running at a speed of 24 knots? (Ignore wind and current)

(A) 1.15 hours

(B) 1.25 hours

(C) 1.35 hours

(D) 1.45 hours

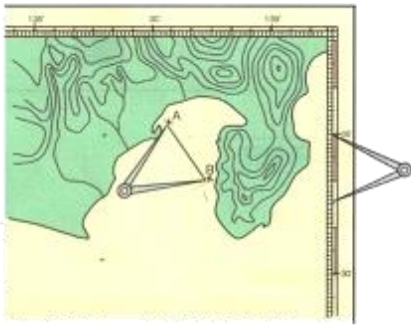
27. (A) The picture below shows what is needed for chart operations, what is the meaning of measuring AB?

(A) Distance

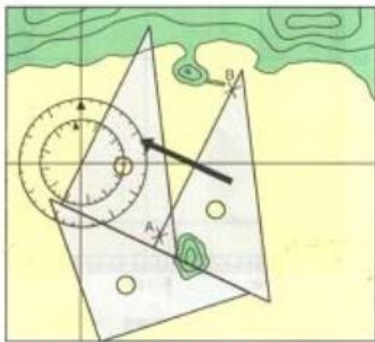
(B) Bearing

(C) Course

(D) Ship speed



28. (B) The picture below shows a chart work which transposes segment AB on the chart's compass rose. What is being determined when using this measurement?
- (A) Distance
 - (B) Bearing
 - (C) Position
 - (D) Yacht speed



29. (D) In the projection (DR) method, the ship position of the arrival point is drawn on the chart. Which of the following factors does not need to be considered?
- (A) Course
 - (B) Ship speed
 - (C) Time
 - (D) Wind and current
30. (D) How many time zones are there in the world for navigation?
- (A) 22
 - (B) 23
 - (C) 24
 - (D) 25

31. (B) When a yacht is sailing to the vicinity of $121^{\circ}46.0'$ E longitude, what is the time zone?
- (A) -8 time zone
 - (B) +8 time zone
 - (C) -12 time zone
 - (D) +12 time zone
32. (A) How does a yacht mark its position?
- (A) Latitude first and then longitude
 - (B) Longitude first and then latitude
 - (C) Only latitude
 - (D) Only longitude
33. (C) If a yacht sails from $162^{\circ}55.0'$ W to $155^{\circ}05.0'$ E', what is the longitude difference of the sailing?
- (A) $42^{\circ}00.0'$ E
 - (B) $42^{\circ}00.0'$ W
 - (C) $138^{\circ}00.0'$ E
 - (D) $138^{\circ}00.0'$ W
34. (C) What is the latitude difference of a yacht sailing from $25^{\circ}18.0'$ N to $30^{\circ}08.0'$ N?
- (A) $55^{\circ}26.0'$ N
 - (B) $55^{\circ}26.0'$ S
 - (C) $4^{\circ}50.0'$ N
 - (D) $4^{\circ}50.0'$ S
35. (D) Which of the following items refers to the reference meridian?
- (A) Upper Meridian of Observer
 - (B) Lower Meridian of Observer
 - (C) International Date Line
 - (D) Upper Meridian of Greenwich Observatory, UK
36. (A) By which of the following ways is the relative bearing measured from a ship's bow to the target bearing?
- (A) Clockwise
 - (B) Counterclockwise
 - (C) East

(D) West

37. (C) The figure below shows the true north is the west of the magnetic north. What kind of error is this called?

(A) East deviation

(B) West deviation

(C) East magnetic variation

(D) West magnetic variation



38. (A) According to the scale of the chart, what is the scale of 1:15000?

(A) Natural scale

(B) Digital scale

(C) Graphic scale

(D) Grid scale

39. (A) How does the Mercator chart expand at a certain proportion?

(A) Along the latitude

(B) Along the longitude

(C) Along the course line

(D) No expansion

40. (B) Which of the following satellite systems is the most commonly used positioning instrument for yachts today?

(A) Soviet-Russian Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)

(B) American Global Positioning System (GPS)

(C) European Galileo Satellite Positioning System (Galileo)

(D) China's Beidou Satellite Navigation System (BDS)

41. (C) Which of the following items is being represented by the large-scale on the chart?

- (A) Larger drawings
- (B) Larger coverage area
- (C) Smaller coverage area
- (D) The sea area is as large as the land area

42. (D) When calculating the (DR) route, which should be marked on the top and the bottom of the route?

- (A) Speed and heading
- (B) Speed and time
- (C) Heading and time
- (D) Heading and speed

43. (A) What does the arc measure from the equator along the meridian of a location to the north or south of a place?

- (A) Latitude
- (B) Longitude
- (C) Large circle
- (D) Small circle

44. (A) The length of first-class yachts for personal use exceeds 24 meters. As the length of the hull increases, the turning circle is:

- (A) Larger
- (B) Smaller
- (C) The turning circle has nothing to do with the length of the hull
- (D) The length of the hull is inversely proportional to the size of the turning circle

45. (B) When a ship is traveling in the narrow waters of the port and passing other ships at the pier, which of the following measures should not be taken?

- (A) Use low speed and small rudder angle
- (B) Use high speed and large rudder angle
- (C) Pay attention to the interaction between the 2 ships
- (D) Keep as far away as possible from the mooring ship

3.2 Aeronautical and route signs

1. (A) What is the difference between driving a yacht and driving a car?
(A) A car is easier to stop
(B) A yacht is easier to stop
(C) A yacht is easier to steer
(D) A yacht is easier to reverse

2. (D) According to the yacht management rules, what is the range of length for a yacht that needs to be equipped with a magnetic compass only when traveling in short-range inner waters?
(A) Less than 7 meters
(B) More than 7 meters and less than 12 meters
(C) More than 12 meters and less than 24 meters
(D) All of them

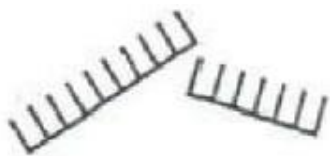
3. (D) Which of the following statements is incorrect in terms of the purpose of taking transit bearing?
(A) Determine a bearing line
(B) Determine compass error
(C) Determine positioning
(D) Measure yacht speed

4. (D) Which of the following statements is correct when referring to bathymetric and tidal information on a navigation chart?
(A) High tide refers to the water surface above the datum line
(B) Depth refers to the vertical distance from the datum to the seafloor
(C) Water depth refers to the vertical distance between the datum and the seafloor
(D) All of the above

5. (D) What does this symbol represent on a nautical chart?
(A) Rocks which covers and uncovers
(B) Coral reef
(C) Rock awash
(D) Underwater rock of unknown depth, dangerous to surface navigation



6. (A) Regarding the chart and tide data, what is the distance from the water surface to the chart base surface?
- (A) Height of tide
 - (B) Water depth
 - (C) Charted depth
 - (D) None of the above
7. (C) Regarding the chart and tide data, what is the vertical distance from the chart's base to the seabed?
- (A) Tide height
 - (B) Water depth
 - (C) Charted depth
 - (D) None of the above
8. (A) Which coordinate is the correct at 126°30' E?
- (A) 126 degrees 30 minutes East longitude
 - (B) 126 degrees 30 minutes West longitude
 - (C) Heading 126 degrees 30 minutes East
 - (D) Heading 126 degrees 30 minutes West
9. (B) What is the equivalent of distance on the nautical chart?
- (A) Longitude
 - (B) Latitude
 - (C) Longitude or latitude
 - (D) Average longitude and latitude
10. (B) What does this symbol represent on a chart?
- (A) Tidal current
 - (B) Fishing stakes
 - (C) Obstacle
 - (D) Submerged reef, danger zone



11. (D) What are the advantages of a magnetic compass?

- (A) Simple structure
- (B) Not easy to malfunction
- (C) No need to use electricity
- (D) All of the above

12. (C) What is the difference between true north and compass north?

- (A) Magnetic deviation
- (B) Compass error
- (C) Magnetic variation
- (D) Magnetic inclination (dip)

13. (B) What is the meaning of magnetic variation?

- (A) The difference between magnetic north and compass north
- (B) The difference between magnetic north and true north
- (C) The difference between true north and compass north
- (D) The difference between a magnetic compass and a gyro compass

14. (A) What is the meaning of "compass deviation"?

- (A) The difference between the magnetic north and compass north
- (B) The difference between the magnetic north and true north
- (C) The difference between true north and compass north
- (D) The difference between a magnetic compass and a gyro compass

15. (C) What does compass error mean?

- (A) The difference between magnetic north and compass north
- (B) The difference between magnetic north and true north
- (C) The difference between true north and compass north
- (D) The difference between a magnetic compass and a gyro compass

16. (A) What is the orientation of the north on a map?

- (A) Up
- (B) Down
- (C) Left
- (D) Right

17. (C) Which of the following factors does not affect a magnetic compass?

- (A) Compass deviation
- (B) Magnetic declination

- (C) Yacht speed
- (D) Magnetized equipment on board the yacht

18. (C) What is the function of a magnetic compass on board a yacht?

- (A) Measuring water depth
- (B) Measuring speed through the water
- (C) Indicating yacht heading
- (D) Communicating

19. (C) When a ship's compass shows a heading of 000 degrees, what is the heading?

- (A) East
- (B) West
- (C) North
- (D) South

20. (A) When a ship's compass shows a heading of 045 degrees, which of the following directions is the ship's compass heading?

- (A) Northeast
- (B) Southeast
- (C) Southwest
- (D) Northwest

21. (B) When a ship's compass shows a heading of 135 degrees, what is the heading?

- (A) Northeast
- (B) Southeast
- (C) Southwest
- (D) Northwest

22. (C) When a ship's compass shows a heading of 225 degrees, what is the heading?

- (A) Northeast
- (B) Southeast
- (C) Southwest
- (D) Northwest

23. (D) When a ship's compass shows a heading of 315 degrees, what is the

heading?

- (A) Northeast
- (B) Southeast
- (C) Southwest
- (D) Northwest

24. (C) The heading from Point A to Point B is 090 degrees. What is the heading from Point B to Point A?

- (A) 090 degrees
- (B) 180 degrees
- (C) 270 degrees
- (D) 360 degrees

25. (D) The heading from Point A to Point B is 060 degrees. What is the heading from Point B to Point A?

- (A) 000 degrees
- (B) 060 degrees
- (C) 120 degrees
- (D) 240 degrees

26. (A) The heading from Point A to Point B is 235 degrees. What is the heading from Point B to Point A?

- (A) 055 degrees
- (B) 135 degrees
- (C) 220 degrees
- (D) 315 degrees

27. (B) The heading from Point A to Point B is 300 degrees. What is the heading from Point B to Point A?

- (A) 090 degrees
- (B) 120 degrees
- (C) 220 degrees
- (D) 300 degrees

28. (B) Which of the following factors may affect the magnetic deviation of a compass?

- (A) Navigation chart
- (B) The engine

- (C) Flowerpots
- (D) Life buoys

29. (A) Which of the following instruments can be used for orientation?

- (A) A magnetic compass
- (B) A depth sounder
- (C) A speed log
- (D) A sounding line

30. (B) Which of the following instruments can measure distance?

- (A) Magnetic compass
- (B) Radar
- (C) Gyro compass
- (D) Depth sounder

31. (D) What is the function of a global positioning system (GPS) in a yacht?

- (A) Position
- (B) Heading
- (C) Speed
- (D) All of the above

32. (D) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding GPS?

- (A) Has high accuracy
- (B) Offers global coverage
- (C) Can be used in any vehicle
- (D) Has low accuracy at night

33. (C) What does the word “abeam” mean?

- (A) The target and the bow form 0 degree
- (B) The target and the bow form 45 degrees
- (C) The target and the bow form 90 degrees
- (D) The target and the bow form 180 degrees

34. (A) What is a compass course of 128 degrees magnetic converted to True Course applying a variation of 3°W?

- (A) 125 degrees
- (B) 128 degrees
- (C) 130 degrees

(D) 131 degrees

35. (D) What is a compass bearing of 128 degrees magnetic converted to True Course applying a variation of 3°E?

(A) 125 degrees

(B) 128 degrees

(C) 130 degrees

(D) 131 degrees

36. (A) What is the True Course of a yacht on course 120 degrees magnetic when applying a variation of 3°W?

(A) 117 degrees

(B) 120 degrees

(C) 123 degrees

(D) 124 degrees

37. (C) What is the True Course of a yacht heading 120 degrees magnetic when applying a magnetic variation of 3°E?

(A) 117 degrees

(B) 120 degrees

(C) 123 degrees

(D) 124 degrees

38. (B) What is the optimum angular spread when taking a bearing to plot position lines?

(A) The smaller the angle between 2 bearings, the better

(B) The closer the bearing angles are to 90 degrees, the better

(C) The larger the angle between 2 bearings, the better

(D) The closer the bearing angles are to 180 degrees, the better

39. (A) Which feature/target should not be used to plot a position line?

(A) Buoy

(B) Breakwater

(C) Independent reef

(D) Lighthouse

40. (D) What is the characteristic of a lighthouse labeled "ISO"?

(A) Occulting

- (B) Flashing
- (C) Fixed
- (D) Isophase

41. (A) What is the chart symbol used to indicate that a lighthouse has a "fixed light"?

- (A) (F)
- (B) (F1)
- (C) (Oc)
- (D) (Al)

42. (D) What is the purpose of setting up navigation buoys and markers?

- (A) Define the borders and entrances of channels
- (B) Indicate the position of dangerous obstacles
- (C) Direct yachts towards safe waters
- (D) All of the above

43. (D) Buoys and markers are used for navigation purposes. Which of the following facts is incorrect?

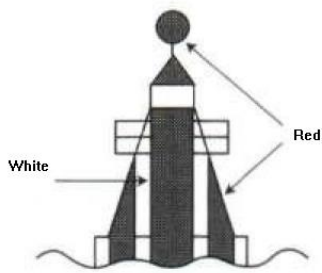
- (A) They are used to define channel borders and entrances
- (B) They indicate the location of dangerous obstacles
- (C) They direct yachts towards safe waters
- (D) They provide illumination

44. (D) What is the purpose of lateral buoys and marks?

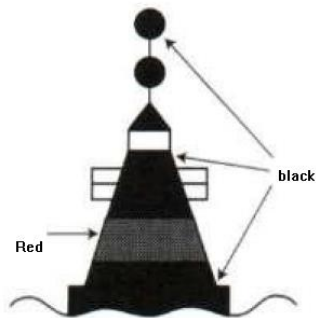
- (A) Define the borders and entrances of channels
- (B) Indicate the position of dangerous obstacles
- (C) Indicate safe waters and other special purpose areas
- (D) All of the above

45. (C) What is the IALA buoy (white/red) shown below?

- (A) Port-hand buoy
- (B) Starboard-hand buoy
- (C) Safe waters mark
- (D) Isolated danger marks



46. (D) What is the IALA buoy (red/black) shown below?
- (A) Port-hand buoy
 - (B) Starboard-hand buoy
 - (C) Safe watermarks
 - (D) Isolated danger marks



47. (A) A light buoy on a chart is labeled Fl R (2) 10 sec 160ft 19M. What is the meaning of Fl R (2)?

- (A) 2 successive red flashes
- (B) Occulting 2 successive red flashes
- (C) 2 successive white flashes
- (D) Occulting 2 successive white flashes

48. (B) A light buoy on a chart is labeled Fl R (2) 10 sec 160ft 19M. What is the meaning of Fl R (2) 10 sec?

- (A) Group flashing red 2 bursts lasting 10 seconds
- (B) Group flashing red 2 bursts repeating every 10 seconds
- (C) Occulting red 2 bursts lasting 10 seconds
- (D) Occulting red 2 bursts repeating every 10 seconds

49. (C) A light buoy on a chart is described as Oc W (2) ev. 18 sec 130ft 15M. What is the meaning of "Oc W (2) ev. 18 sec"?

- (A) Flashing white 2 bursts 18 seconds each
 - (B) Group flashing white 2 successive bursts repeating every 18 seconds
 - (C) Group occulting white 1 short and 1 long lights lasting 18 seconds
 - (D) Flashing red 2 times every 18 seconds
50. (B) Which of the following guidelines should be followed when selecting charts for driving yachts?
- (A) There is no need to interpret the meaning of the chart legend
 - (B) Choose the appropriate scale chart
 - (C) The accuracy of the chart is not very important
 - (D) Don't pay much attention to the warnings on the chart
51. (A) Which coordinate system is used in GPS positioning and solution?
- (A) WGS-84
 - (B) WGS-97
 - (C) TWD-97
 - (D) TWD-63
52. (D) Which of the following is not included in the AIS information that must be provided when ships meet?
- (A) Ship position
 - (B) Ship identification code
 - (C) Ship speed
 - (D) Wind speed and flow rate
53. (C) Which of the following instruments can measure water depth?
- (A) Magnetic compass
 - (B) Radar
 - (C) Echo sounder
 - (D) GPS
54. (A) On November 14, 2020, 2 Su-Au ships collided off Sandiaojiao due to poor visibility. Which of the following actions is not the correct way to navigate at night?
- (A) Only focus on radar operations and insufficient lookout
 - (B) Pay attention to the ship's course and speed
 - (C) Pay attention to the influence of wind and tidal current
 - (D) Pay attention to the safety of navigation

55. (D) Which type of chart is appropriate for a yacht sails along the coast and in crowded waters?

(A) Any scale chart

(B) Non-updated chart

(C) Small scale chart

(D) Large scale chart

4. Weather (Marine Facies) Knowledge

4.1 Weather (marine facies)

1. (B) According to the Taiwan Central Weather Administration, what is the wind speed typically associated with a mild typhoon?
(A) 17.2 meters per second
(B) Between 17.2 and 32.6 meters per second
(C) 32.6 meters per second
(D) 42 meters per second

2. (D) If a yacht sails on the sea at night, how does the driver reference the suitable constellations to find the North Star and identify its position?
(A) Spring: Big Dipper
(B) Autumn: Cassiopeia
(C) Winter: Orion
(D) All of the above

3. (C) The rainy season in Taiwan is known as "Mei Yu," and it brings about what kind of weather system?
(A) Cold front
(B) Warm front
(C) Stationary front
(D) Occluded front

4. (D) Rainfall is based on the collection of rainwater precipitations over a period of?
(A) 6 hours
(B) 8 hours
(C) 12 hours
(D) 24 hours

5. (C) Wind direction refers to the direction from which wind blows. How many directions are there?
(A) 4 directions
(B) 8 directions
(C) 16 directions
(D) 24 directions

6. (D) Taiwan is surrounded by the sea. Which region has the most extensive tidal range? The average tidal range is about 4 meters.

- (A) The East Coast
- (B) The Northeast Coast
- (C) The Southwest Coast
- (D) Miaoli to Taichung

7. (B) During a non-typhoon warning, what number can one dial to obtain paid voice services for the weather?

- (A) 165 or 166
- (B) 166 or 167
- (C) 167 or 168
- (D) 168 or 169

8. (A) Which of the following statements regarding tides is incorrect?

- (A) If a high tide (or low tide) happens twice in the same day, the tide height should be the same
- (B) When high or low tides happen twice in a row, the time between each event is not always the same
- (C) It is possible for high tides and low tides to only happen once a day
- (D) The tide range between high tide and low tide is the most pronounced during the new moon or full moon

9. (A) Which season has the densest fog in Taiwan?

- (A) Spring
- (B) Summer
- (C) Autumn
- (D) Winter

10. (D) What are the visibility weather characteristics of a cold front?

- (A) Fair to excellent
- (B) Shifts very quickly from bad to fair
- (C) Mainly mild
- (D) Moderate to severe with poor visibility

11. (A) When the presence of radiant cooling leads to a saturation of the lower air layer, what is the name of the resulting fog?

- (A) Radiation fog

- (B) Advection fog
- (C) Evaporation fog
- (D) Freezing fog

12. (C) What is the name of the condition when visibility is reduced to under 1,000 meters in meteorological practice?

- (A) Mist
- (B) Frost
- (C) Fog
- (D) Smog

13. (B) Due to the temperature difference between land and sea, a thermodynamic cycle is generated causing the air over land to rise and the cooler ocean air to flow over land. What is the name given to this airflow?

- (A) Land breeze
- (B) Sea breeze
- (C) Mountain breeze
- (D) Valley breeze

14. (C) Which of the following statements is correct for a typhoon formed in the Northern Hemisphere?

- (A) The projected path follows a westerly or northwesterly direction
- (B) Temperature rises along the projected path while pressure drops
- (C) The left semicircle of the typhoon path has heavier wind and rain than the right semicircle
- (D) The eye (center) of the typhoon has a visible blue sky and is clear of wind and rain

15. (B) A cloud characterized by a generally uniform gray to bluish-green sheet or layer that can sometimes be streaky but generally covers the whole sky densely is called:

- (A) Altocumulus
- (B) Altostratus
- (C) Stratocumulus
- (D) Nimbostratus

16. (D) What is a multi-level, gray, often dark, amorphous, nearly uniform cloud that usually produces continuous rain, snow, or sleet without lightning or

thunder called?

- (A) Altocumulus
- (B) Altostratus
- (C) Stratocumulus
- (D) Nimbostratus

17. (A) In winter, the current flows through the East Coast of Taiwan. In winter, the flow rate is higher than that in summer. What is this current called?

- (A) Kuroshio
- (B) Cold wave
- (C) East tide
- (D) Winter tide

18. (C) Which of the following parameters cannot be determined by using a weather map?

- (A) High or low pressure fronts
- (B) The type and position of fronts
- (C) Sea temperature or current direction
- (D) Wind direction or wind speed

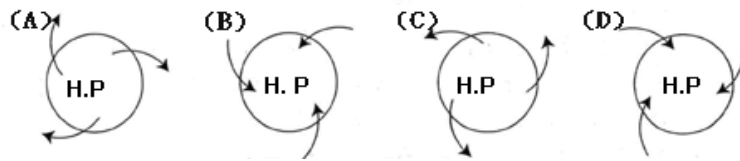
19. (C) Statement (1): On a weather map, places that have a higher pressure than their surrounding areas are high pressure areas. Places that have a lower pressure than their surrounding areas are low pressure areas. Isobars circle these areas called high pressure and low pressure areas, respectively. Statement (2): A regular high pressure area creates downdraft resulting in good weather. Conversely, a regular low pressure area creates updraft causing clouds to form and the weather turns bad. Which of the following descriptions regarding the above 2 statements is correct?

- (A) Statement (1) is correct
- (B) Statement (2) is correct
- (C) Both statements are correct
- (D) Both statements are incorrect

20. (A) One of the 4 figures below represents a typical high pressure system (H.P) in the Northern Hemisphere in Taiwan. The arrows represent the airflow around the high pressure center. Which figure is correct?

- (A) Figure (A)
- (B) Figure (B)
- (C) Figure (C)

(D) Figure (D)



21. (B) "In the Northern Hemisphere, the clockwise rotation of the () produced by the high pressure center is dry and the weather is generally good." What word should be used to complete this statement?

- (A) Updraft
- (B) Airflow
- (C) Jet flow
- (D) Random flow

22. (C) Which fact is incorrect when describing weather changes caused by the passage of a warm front?

- (A) Cloudy skies
- (B) Patchy rain
- (C) Frequent strong winds
- (D) Temperature rises

23. (B) Which type of weather front is responsible for producing strong winds or thunderstorms?

- (A) Warm front
- (B) Cold front
- (C) Stationary front
- (D) Occluded front

24. (D) Which of the following statements is incorrect in terms of our understanding of land and sea breeze?

- (A) Sea and land breeze alternate over the coastline
- (B) When land and sea breeze start to alternate, the breeze dies down
- (C) The coastal breeze is caused by the difference in sea and land temperatures
- (D) The breeze blows from land to sea during the day and from sea to land during the night

25. (D) Which of the following 4 statements is incorrect regarding wind terminology?

- (A) Wind direction refers to the direction from which the wind blows
- (B) Wind speed is the average wind speed measured over a period of 10 minutes
- (C) Peak wind speed measured during a gust is the maximum instantaneous wind speed
- (D) Wind strength is divided on an international scale from 0 to 10

26. (D) Which celestial body is responsible for the tidal phenomenon experienced on Earth?

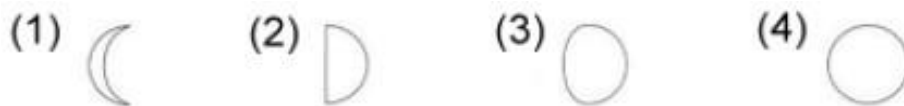
- (A) Mercury
- (B) Venus
- (C) Mars
- (D) The moon

27. (D) Tide are caused by the gravitational pull exerted by the moon on the surface of the oceans, causing the surface to rise and fall. What is the period of a half-day tidal cycle?

- (A) 4 hours
- (B) 6 hours
- (C) 8 hours
- (D) 12 hours

28. (D) The figures below represent the 4 phases of the moon. Which phase of the moon produces the largest tidal range?

- (A) Figure (1)
- (B) Figure (2)
- (C) Figure (3)
- (D) Figure (4)



29. (A) Each tidal cycle (about 24 hours) has only 1 high tide and 1 low tide. What is this called?

- (A) All-day tide
- (B) Half-day tide
- (C) Mixed tide
- (D) Stagnant tide

30. (B) There are 2 high tides and 2 low tides every day, what is this called?

(A) All-day tide

(B) Half-day tide

(C) Mixed tide

(D) Stagnant tide

31. (B) Which of the following tidal patterns is more pronounced in the Western and Eastern Coast of Taiwan?

(A) All-day tide

(B) Half-day tide

(C) Mixed tide

(D) Stagnant tide

32. (B) Dense isobars on a weather map indicate that the local winds are:

(A) Weaker

(B) Stronger

(C) Stable

(D) None of the above

33. (A) Denser isobars on a weather map predict stronger winds and:

(A) Bigger swells

(B) Smaller swells

(C) Stable swells

(D) None of the above

34. (B) When isobars are joined together to represent areas of equal pressure and the middle circle ends with the lowest isobar value, the middle circle represents an area of:

(A) High pressure

(B) Low pressure

(C) Cold air mass

(D) Warm air mass

35. (A) What is the weather system called when the center of the surface weather map has high pressure and low outer pressure?

(A) High pressure

(B) Low pressure

- (C) Cold air mass
- (D) Hot air mass

36. (B) The Beaufort scale characterizes a gale (mild typhoon) when its intensity on the scale is between:

- (A) 5 and 7
- (B) 8 and 11
- (C) 12 and 15
- (D) 16 and above

37. (A) According to the Beaufort wind scale, what level of wind characterizes the situation when big waves form, the range of white foam increases, and waves gradually rise?

- (A) 6
- (B) 5
- (C) 4
- (D) 3

38. (C) What is the wind level given on the Beaufort scale when there are large wavelets, foam of glassy appearance, and perhaps scattered white crests, and crests begin to break?

- (A) 5
- (B) 4
- (C) 3
- (D) 2

39. (C) In which period of the year are typhoons most prevalent in Taiwan?

- (A) From January to March
- (B) From April to June
- (C) From July to September
- (D) From October to December

40. (A) According to Buys Ballot's law, where is the high air pressure when you stand leeward in the Northern Hemisphere?

- (A) Right-hand side
- (B) Left-hand side
- (C) Directly ahead
- (D) Directly behind

41. (A) When a typhoon is approaching Taiwan, which way does the wind blow?
- (A) Counterclockwise
 - (B) Clockwise
 - (C) It changes at any time
 - (D) It varies with location
42. (A) When you are sailing within a typhoon radius and determine that the wind is veering right, where is your yacht located in relation to the typhoon?
- (A) Within the dangerous semicircle
 - (B) Relatively safe quadrant
 - (C) Within the typhoon eye
 - (D) Navigable semicircle
43. (A) The Taiwan Central Weather Administration classifies typhoons into categories based on wind speed measured near the center. How many typhoon categories are there?
- (A) 3
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 6
44. (C) According to the Taiwan Central Weather Administration's classification, a typhoon of moderate strength is a storm where wind speed near the center is:
- (A) Between 14 and 33 knots
 - (B) Between 34 and 63 knots
 - (C) Between 64 and 99 knots
 - (D) Over 100 knots
45. (D) According to the Taiwan Central Weather Administration's classification, a strong typhoon is a storm where maximum wind speed near the center is:
- (A) Between 14 and 33 knots
 - (B) Between 34 and 63 knots
 - (C) Between 64 and 99 knots
 - (D) Over 100 knots

46. (D) When the Taiwan Central Weather Administration forecasts a typhoon approaching within a 100 km level-7 wind radius from Taiwan, Kinmen, and Matsu, how many hours ahead of the approaching storm is a typhoon sea warning issued?
- (A) 6 hours
 - (B) 12 hours
 - (C) 18 hours
 - (D) 24 hours
47. (C) When the Taiwan Central Weather Administration forecasts a typhoon with a level-7 wind radius that covers Taiwan, Kinmen, and Matsu, how many hours ahead of the approaching storm is a typhoon land warning issued?
- (A) 6 hours
 - (B) 12 hours
 - (C) 18 hours
 - (D) 24 hours
48. (C) What is the standard atmospheric pressure at sea level?
- (A) 1000 mbar
 - (B) 1000 bar
 - (C) 1013 hPa
 - (D) 1013 Pa
49. (A) When the atmospheric pressure value announced for a location is 1025 hPa, it is considered to be within:
- (A) High pressure range
 - (B) Low pressure range
 - (C) Cold front
 - (D) Warm front
50. (B) When the pressure value announced for a location is 1000 hPa, it is considered to be within:
- (A) High pressure range
 - (B) Low pressure range
 - (C) Cold front
 - (D) Warm front
51. (B) The Taiwan Central Weather Administration added a strong wind

report to the daily weather forecast in the ocean. "The strong special report in the ocean" is issued when wind speeds are forecast to reach which level on the Beaufort scale?

- (A) Level 3 or higher
- (B) Level 6 or higher
- (C) Level 8 or higher
- (D) Level 10 or higher

52. (B) The Taiwan Central Weather Administration classifies a "strong" wind gust when the difference between the average wind speed and maximum instantaneous wind speed at least exceeds:

- (A) 5 m/sec
- (B) 10 m/sec
- (C) 15 m/sec
- (D) 20 m/sec

53. (A) When does the Taiwan rainy season known as "Mei-Yu" start?

- (A) Late spring and early summer
- (B) Winter
- (C) Late autumn and early winter
- (D) All year round

(C) 54. Thunderstorms are usually developed from:

- (A) Cirrus
- (B) Cirrocumulus
- (C) Cumulonimbus
- (D) Stratus

55. (B) What is the name given to the momentary stagnation of the tidal stream near high water and low water?

- (A) High tide
- (B) Slack tide
- (C) Low tide
- (D) Tidal range

56. (D) What is the name given to the water height difference between high water and low water tides?

- (A) High water

- (B) Slack water
- (C) Low water
- (D) Tidal range

57. (A) What is the tidal range amplitude during spring tide when the moon is at its closest from the Earth?

- (A) Maximum
- (B) Minimum
- (C) Unchanged
- (D) Varies with location

58. (B) When the moon is farthest from the Earth, it is called distant (point) tide. What is the tidal range at this time?

- (A) Maximum
- (B) Minimum
- (C) Unchanged
- (D) Varies with location

59. (A) What is the tide that occurs between the new moon and the full moon (1st and 15th day of the lunar calendar) called?

- (A) Spring tide
- (B) Neap tide
- (C) Slack tide
- (D) Low tide

60. (B) What is the tide generated when the moon is in the first quarter or second quarter position called? (7th or 22nd day of the lunar calendar, when the moon and sun are at 90 degrees to each other)

- (A) Spring tide
- (B) Neap tide
- (C) Low tide
- (D) High tide

61. (C) What is the prevailing wind direction in winter in Taiwan?

- (A) Southeast wind
- (B) Southwest wind
- (C) Northeast wind
- (D) South wind

62. (B) What is the prevailing wind trend during the summer months in Taiwan?
- (A) Southeast wind
 - (B) Southwest wind
 - (C) Northeast wind
 - (D) North wind
63. (C) What is the main tide pattern for the Northern Coast of Taiwan?
- (A) Diurnal tide
 - (B) Semi diurnal tide
 - (C) Mixed tide
 - (D) Slack tide
64. (B) The North Equatorial Current flows clockwise through the Philippine Islands and the East Coast of Taiwan. Which name is it known by?
- (A) Oyashio current
 - (B) Kuroshio current
 - (C) Alaska current
 - (D) Australian current
65. (A) When a cold air mass comes into contact with a warm air mass pushing it forward, the moving interface is called a:
- (A) Cold front
 - (B) Warm front
 - (C) Occluded front
 - (D) Stationary front
66. (B) When a warm air mass comes into contact with a cool air mass pushing it forward, the moving interface is called a:
- (A) Cold front
 - (B) Warm front
 - (C) Occluded front
 - (D) Stationary front
67. (D) The interface is stalled alternating between rain and clouds when a

cold front and a warm front of equivalent mass come into contact. What is the stalled interface called?

- (A) Cold front
- (B) Warm front
- (C) Occluded front
- (D) Stationary front

68. (B) In the Northern Hemisphere, the airflow direction of a low pressure area is defined by:

- (A) Clockwise rotation
- (B) Counterclockwise rotation
- (C) Oscillating rotation
- (D) Random rotation

69. (A) What is the direction of the airflow in the high pressure range of the Northern Hemisphere?

- (A) Clockwise rotation
- (B) Counterclockwise rotation
- (C) Oscillating rotation
- (D) Random rotation

70. (C) What is the maximum wind speed near the center of a moderate typhoon on the Beaufort wind scale?

- (A) From 5 to 7
- (B) From 8 to 11
- (C) From 12 to 15
- (D) 16 or above

71. (D) What is the maximum wind speed near the center of a strong typhoon on the Beaufort wind scale?

- (A) From 5 to 7
- (B) From 8 to 11
- (C) From 12 to 15
- (D) 16 or above

72. (B) In the Northern hemisphere, Buys Ballot's law states that if a person stands with his/her back to the wind, the low pressure center is on which side of the observer?

- (A) Right-hand side
- (B) Left-hand side
- (C) Right front
- (D) Directly behind

73. (C) What is the time interval when the Taiwan Central Weather Administration renews typhoon warnings?

- (A) Every hour
- (B) Every 2 hours
- (C) Every 3 hours
- (D) Every 4 hours

74. (B) What is the meaning of "upwind"?

- (A) The direction to which the wind is blowing
- (B) The direction from which the wind is coming
- (C) The direction to which the current is going
- (D) The direction from which the current coming

75. (A) What is the meaning of "downwind"?

- (A) The direction to which the wind is blowing
- (B) The direction from which the wind is coming
- (C) The direction to which the current is going
- (D) The direction from which the current is coming

76. (C) The Taiwan Central Weather Administration forecasts wave conditions around Taiwan using which of the following methods?

- (A) The maximum wave height observed in an hour
- (B) The maximum wave height observed in 3 hours
- (C) The mean wave height (trough to crest) of the highest third of the waves ($H_{1/3}$)
- (D) The mean wave height (trough to crest) of the highest tenth of the waves ($H_{1/10}$)

77. (B) If you observe 1,000 waves (it takes about 1-2 hours), how many times is the extreme maximum wave height at the significant wave height?

- (A) 1.5
- (B) 2
- (C) 2.5
- (D) 3

78. (D) What is the typhoon classification based on?
- (A) Rainfall
 - (B) Storm radius
 - (C) Typhoon moving speed
 - (D) Maximum wind speed near the center of the typhoon
79. (B) When a dense fog obstructs visibility, the Central Weather Administration issues a special report on dense fog in areas or sea areas if the visibility is less than:
- (A) 100 meters
 - (B) 200 meters
 - (C) 300 meters
 - (D) 400 meters
80. (C) The Central Weather Administration issues a special low-temperature report in land or sea areas if the temperature in a particular area suddenly drops below:
- (A) 20 degrees
 - (B) 15 degrees
 - (C) 10 degrees
 - (D) 5 degrees
81. (C) Warm and cold air movement causes fronts to move simultaneously. How many types of fronts are there for different air movement situations?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 0
82. (D) Which of the following is inappropriate for the weather changes caused by a typhoon 2 to 3 days before its onset?
- (A) The sky is clear
 - (B) The wind direction changes
 - (C) The weather is sultry and hot
 - (D) Visibility deteriorates
83. (A) In autumn and winter, many flights between Taiwan and the outlying

islands get canceled. What is the main reason?

- (A) Northeast Monsoon
- (B) Southeast Monsoon
- (C) Northwest Monsoon
- (D) Southwest Monsoon

84. (D) What type of gas is responsible for causing global warming in the Earth's atmosphere?

- (A) Carbon dioxide
- (B) Methane
- (C) Nitrous oxide
- (D) All of the above

85. (B) What is the name of the phenomenon when the rainfall accumulated in 24 hours is over 200 mm or the accumulated rainfall in 3 hours is over 100 mm?

- (A) Moderate rain
- (B) Torrential rain
- (C) Heavy rain
- (D) Heavy rainstorm

86. (D) When the Central Weather Administration issues the Offshore Meteorology report and mentions that the waves along the coast of Keelung are "large waves," what is the height of the waves?

- (A) 0.6 meters or less
- (B) Between 0.6 and 1.5 meters
- (C) Between 1.5 and 2.5 meters
- (D) 2.5 meters or more

87. (B) When the Central Weather Administration issues the Offshore Meteorology report and mentions that the waves along the coast of Eluanbi area are "small waves," what is the height of the waves?

- (A) 0.6 meters or less
- (B) Between 0.6 and 1.5 meters
- (C) Between 1.5 and 2.5 meters
- (D) 2.5 meters or more

88. (B) What is it called when the difference of the average wind speed and the maximum instantaneous wind speed is between 5-10 meters per second?

- (A) Light wind
- (B) Small gust
- (C) Large gust
- (D) Typhoon

5. Turbine and Engine Knowledge

5.1 Engines

1. (B) What are a yacht's internal combustion engines?
(A) Diesel engine and gas turbines
(B) Gasoline engine and diesel engine
(C) Gasoline engine and gas turbine
(D) Rotary internal combustion engine

2. (C) Which of the following components contributes the most to heat loss in an internal combustion engine?
(A) Cooling water
(B) Incomplete combustion
(C) Exhaust gases
(D) Internal friction

3. (B) What is the most likely reason for black exhaust smoke from a diesel engine?
(A) Retarded fuel injection
(B) Poor fuel combustion
(C) High fuel injection pressure
(D) Moisture in fuel

4. (A) What is the chronological order of the 4 stages in a diesel internal combustion engine cycle?
(A) Intake, compression, expansion, exhaust
(B) Intake, compression, exhaust, expansion
(C) Intake, exhaust, expansion, compression
(D) Intake, expansion, exhaust, compression

5. (B) How many rotations does a yacht make to complete a power cycle?
(A) 1 rotation
(B) 2 rotations
(C) 3 rotations
(D) 4 rotations

6. (D) Which cycle is inconsistent with a 4 stroke internal combustion engine?

- (A) Expansion
 - (B) Intake
 - (C) Compression
 - (D) Ignition
7. (B) How many times of the combustion is a two-stroke three cylinders engine during one crankshaft?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
8. (D) Which of the following is used by a diesel engine to inject fuel to burn?
- (A) High-voltage spark
 - (B) Fireball
 - (C) Electric spark
 - (D) Compression heat
9. (A) From which position of the cylinder is diesel fuel injected?
- (A) Before the top dead center
 - (B) After the top dead center
 - (C) Before the bottom dead point
 - (D) After the bottom dead center
10. (B) Which of the following statements is correct when comparing the fuel consumption rate of a marine diesel engine with the same horsepower and a gasoline engine?
- (A) Diesel engines have a higher fuel consumption rate
 - (B) Diesel engines have a lower fuel consumption rate
 - (C) Gasoline engines have a lower consumption rate
 - (D) Both engines have the same fuel consumption rate
11. (A) What is the meaning of the engine's horsepower?
- (A) Work done per unit of time
 - (B) Engine revolutions per hour
 - (C) Fuel consumption rate per hour
 - (D) Heat released per unit of time

12. (C) What is the main function of the piston ring?
- (A) Prevent oil from rising
 - (B) Increase cylinder pressure
 - (C) Lubricate the cylinder wall and scavenge oil
 - (D) Cool the cylinder and prevent overheating
13. (A) What is the function of the governor in diesel engines?
- (A) Control the quantity of fuel injected into the cylinders
 - (B) Control the injection speed
 - (C) Control the injection pressure
 - (D) Control the injection timing
14. (B) When oil gets mixed with water, it turns into a thick whitish fluid. What is the name given to this reaction?
- (A) Oxidation
 - (B) Emulsification
 - (C) Dilution
 - (D) Carbonation
15. (C) Which of the following cooling methods allows an internal combustion engine to operate at maximum efficiency?
- (A) Air cooling
 - (B) Oil cooling
 - (C) Water cooling
 - (D) Natural cooling
16. (A) What are the advantages of water cooling over air cooling?
- (A) Higher thermal efficiency
 - (B) Easy maintenance
 - (C) Shorter engine warm-up time
 - (D) Improved corrosion resistance
17. (C) What device converts AC current into DC current?
- (A) Inverter
 - (B) Transformer
 - (C) Rectifier
 - (D) Resonator

18. (C) What does the oil pressure gauge indicate?
- (A) Pressure in the oil sump
 - (B) Oil level in the oil sump
 - (C) Oil pressure in the lubricating circuit
 - (D) Oil delivered to the oil pump
19. (C) Which of the following statements is incorrect when connecting the rod in small diesel engines?
- (A) It consists of a small end and a big end
 - (B) The small end connects to the piston
 - (C) The large end connects to the camshaft
 - (D) The large end connects to the crankshaft
20. (A) Which connection makes 2 batteries of the same capacity acquire the highest amperage?
- (A) Parallel connection
 - (B) Series connection
 - (C) Series parallel
 - (D) Resonance
21. (C) What combustion process occurs inside diesel engines?
- (A) The mixture of fuel and air reacts to generate a spark
 - (B) The mixture of fuel and air is ignited using a spark
 - (C) The atomized fuel ignites by heat and pressure
 - (D) The compressed fuel is ignited using injected hot air
22. (C) Which of the following statements is incorrect for lubricating oil?
- (A) Removes the heat generated by friction
 - (B) Reduces friction between moving parts
 - (C) Improves the fuel combustion efficiency
 - (D) Maintains airtightness between the cylinder and piston
23. (A) Which part of the engine does not require lubrication?
- (A) Fuel oil nozzle
 - (B) Main bearing
 - (C) Camshaft
 - (D) Crankshaft

24. (A) The compressed air of a two-stroke engine enters the cylinder at a higher pressure than the exhaust gas in the cylinder. The air is used to expel the exhaust gas in the cylinder, what is this called?
- (A) Scavenging
 - (B) Exhaust
 - (C) Intake
 - (D) Out of breath
25. (C) What is the position of the top surface of the piston?
- (A) The highest point
 - (B) The lowest point
 - (C) Top dead center
 - (D) Bottom dead center
26. (B) What is the status of the intake and exhaust ports if the piston is at the top dead center in a two-stroke engine?
- (A) Both the intake and exhaust ports are closed
 - (B) The intake port is open The exhaust port is closed
 - (C) The intake port is closed and the exhaust port is open
 - (D) Both the intake port and the exhaust port are open
27. (B) Which one is correct? A four-stroke engine and a two-stroke engine have the same horsepower?
- (A) The four-stroke engine is smaller in size
 - (B) The two-stroke engine is smaller in size
 - (C) The two-stroke engine has better ventilation
 - (D) The four-stroke engine has a simpler structure
28. (A) What is the engine used to move the ship forward or backward called?
- (A) Main engine
 - (B) Auxiliary engine
 - (C) Steam engine
 - (D) Power engine
29. (C) What is the usual choice for the main engine of small ships?
- (A) Jet engine
 - (B) Steam engine
 - (C) Internal combustion engine

(D) External combustion engine

30. (B) What is used to transmit the power of the ship machinery to the propeller?

(A) Interlocking machinery

(B) Transmission machinery

(C) Rotating machinery

(D) Clutch machinery

31. (D) What is the device that separates the operation of the main engine from the propeller in a ship?

(A) Stern shaft separator

(B) Stern shaft bolt

(C) De-air

(D) Clutch

32. (B) What is the name of the equipment responsible for the movement of a ship?

(A) Bearing

(B) Propeller

(C) Stern shaft

(D) Sail

33. (B) With the same horsepower output, which type of engine has higher thermal efficiency?

(A) Gasoline engine

(B) Diesel engine

(C) Steam engine

(D) Oil purifier

34. (D) What is the order of conversion of engine power output energy?

(A) Chemical energy → Mechanical energy → Energy thermal energy

(B) Thermal energy → Mechanical energy → Chemical energy

(C) Thermal energy → Chemical energy → Mechanical energy

(D) Chemical energy → Thermal energy → Mechanical energy

35. (D) Which of the following devices enables the ship to move forward, backward, and braking?

- (A) Blower
- (B) Cross shaft
- (C) Cam
- (D) Propeller

36. (A) What are the categories of internal combustion engines used in yachts as defined by the type of fuel used?

- (A) Gasoline engine and diesel engine
- (B) Steam engine and jet engine
- (C) Diesel engine and steam engine
- (D) V-type engine and gasoline engine

37. (A) Which ring does the yacht wear out the most? (starting from the top dead center of the cylinder piston ring)

- (A) The first ring
- (B) The second ring
- (C) The third ring
- (D) The last ring

38. (C) How many gears does a yacht usually have?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

39. (B) Where are the intake and exhaust valve stems usually installed?

- (A) Cylinder tail
- (B) Cylinder head
- (C) Cylinder wall
- (D) Crankcase

40. (B) How is the thermal stress if the wall is thicker in a diesel engine?

- (A) The same in all parts
- (B) Larger
- (C) It is not affected by the thickness
- (D) Smaller

41. (B) To which section is the larger end of the connecting rod attached?

- (A) Camshaft
- (B) Crankshaft
- (C) Piston
- (D) Cylinder head

42. (C) Which two parts are connected by the connecting rod?

- (A) Camshaft and crankshaft
- (B) Piston and camshaft
- (C) Piston and crankshaft
- (D) Crankshaft and tail shaft

43. (C) What is the function of the flywheel?

- (A) Reduce vibration, increase heat dissipation, and accelerate rotation
- (B) Release power, generate inertia, and increase speed
- (C) Accumulate power, generate inertia, and reduce vibration
- (D) Increase lubrication, accumulate power, and increase speed

44. (C) When the main engine starts, which part is usually connected to the starting motor?

- (A) Cylinder
- (B) Piston
- (C) Flywheel
- (D) Camshaft

45. (C) What is the cam controlling in a four-stroke engine?

- (A) The speed of rotation
- (B) The injection speed
- (C) The valve switch
- (D) The injection timing

46. (D) A device is installed on the cylinder head of a gasoline engine to use high-voltage electricity to generate sparks to burn the mixture in the cylinder. What is this device called?

- (A) Igniter
- (B) Flame lighter
- (C) High-voltage coil
- (D) Spark plug

47. (B) What is the oil ring in the piston ring usually closest to?
- (A) Combustion chamber
 - (B) Crankshaft
 - (C) Injector
 - (D) Spark plug
48. (B) What is the electrolyte composition of a lead battery?
- (A) Distilled water and hydrochloric acid
 - (B) Distilled water and sulfuric acid
 - (C) Tap water and sulfuric acid
 - (D) Tap water and hydrochloric acid
49. (D) Besides distilled water, what else comprises the electrolyte of a lead battery?
- (A) Hydrochloric acid
 - (B) Acetic acid
 - (C) Nitric acid
 - (D) Sulfuric acid
50. (D) What part mixes air and gasoline evenly into the cylinder for combustion?
- (A) Mixer
 - (B) Fuel injection pump
 - (C) Burner
 - (D) Carburetor

5.2 Operation

1. (C) Which of the following items is inconsistent with the engine startup procedure?
 - (A) Open the fuel tap and sea-cock
 - (B) Check engine oil level
 - (C) Open the crankcase cover
 - (D) Turn on the battery DC switch

2. (D) What is the best attitude for preparedness and enhanced safety at sea?
 - (A) Assume that nothing will go wrong
 - (B) Deal with issues on board as they unfold
 - (C) Deal with issues on board at a later time
 - (D) Carry out safety checks before leaving the dock

3. (B) Which of the following statements is consistent with good engine handling practices?
 - (A) Minor engine troubles can be handled at the dock
 - (B) Monitor the engine gauge regularly for normal operation
 - (C) Fast engine acceleration is better for the engine
 - (D) The engine should run at full throttle frequently

4. (C) What is the effect of excess fuel entering the cylinders of an internal combustion engine?
 - (A) Increased horsepower
 - (B) Increased speed
 - (C) Black smoke
 - (D) Reduced exhaust temperature

5. (D) What is the reason for the increasing pressure difference between the inlet and outlet of a lubricating oil filter?
 - (A) Oil pump out of order
 - (B) Inadequate oil
 - (C) Oil temperature is too high
 - (D) Oil filter is clogged

6. (D) What is the overall impact of low oil pressure on engine performance?
 - (A) The oil temperature rises

- (B) The oil becomes thinner
 - (C) Oil seals tend to leak
 - (D) Premature engine wear and possible damage to parts
7. (D) What is the wrong course of action for reducing engine oil temperature when it becomes too hot?
- (A) Increase the flow of cooling water
 - (B) Reduce speed
 - (C) Increase lubrication oil flow
 - (D) Ventilate the engine compartment to dissipate heat
8. (A) What is the best course of action to take when you realize that the engine raw water intake valve is shut?
- (A) Reduce speed immediately and open the engine raw water intake valve when the engine temperature is lower
 - (B) Open the engine raw water intake valve immediately
 - (C) If the engine is not heating, don't open the raw water intake valve
 - (D) Increase cooling water
9. (A) What is the best course of action to take if the engine cooling water temperature is abnormally high?
- (A) Reduce speed and troubleshoot the issue
 - (B) Pour water over the engine
 - (C) Stop the engine and call for help
 - (D) Speed up and return to the dock
10. (B) What is the best course of action to take to restore the electrolyte of a depleted lead acid battery?
- (A) Add a diluted solution of sulfuric acid
 - (B) Add distilled water
 - (C) Add tap water
 - (D) Add boiled fresh water
11. (C) What is the best course of action to take when you hear abnormal sounds coming from your engine?
- (A) Speed up and return to the dock immediately
 - (B) Determine the cause and deal with the trouble accordingly
 - (C) Slow down, troubleshoot, and evaluate potential consequences

(D) Keep sailing to avoid making matters worse

12. (B) Which action is the most damaging to a yacht engine?

(A) Adequate warm time

(B) Cold start acceleration

(C) Slow acceleration

(D) Slow deceleration after a prolonged run

13. (D) Which of the following mechanical abnormalities cannot be attributed to an entangled propeller?

(A) Abnormal hull vibration

(B) Increased exhaust temperature

(C) Slower engine speed and slower yacht speed

(D) Starter motor failure

14. (B) What is the liquid solution used to replenish the electrolyte of a lead-acid battery?

(A) Potable water

(B) Distilled water

(C) Diluted sulfuric acid

(D) Seawater

15. (D) When calculating the quantity of fuel needed for a voyage, the calculations do not involve:

(A) Area of navigation

(B) Length of voyage

(C) Sea state

(D) Ship registration

16. (A) Which part of the internal combustion engine has a straight reciprocating motion?

(A) Piston

(B) Cylinder liner

(C) Connecting rod

(D) Crankshaft

17. (D) Which part of the internal combustion engine has a rotational motion?

(A) Piston

- (B) Cylinder liner
- (C) Connecting rod
- (D) Crankshaft

18. (D) When transforming thermal energy to kinematic energy produced by an internal combustion engine, what is the correct interaction sequence of (A) the crankshaft, (B) piston, (C) connecting rod, and (D) reduction gear?

- (A) Sequence (A) → (C) → (B) → (D)
- (B) Sequence (B) → (D) → (C) → (A)
- (C) Sequence (A) → (D) → (B) → (C)
- (D) Sequence (B) → (C) → (A) → (D)

19. (B) What is the best course of action to take when a burning smell is coming out of the engine room?

- (A) Stop the engine
- (B) Reduce engine speed
- (C) Change oil
- (D) Replenish oil

20. (B) A yacht going 9 knots consumes 24 liters of fuel per hour. When the speed is increased to 12 knots, fuel consumption is 1.5 greater than that at 9 knots. If the yacht was to travel 30 Nm at 12 knots, what would be the additional amount of fuel consumed during that time? Round your answer to the nearest integer.

- (A) 8 liters
- (B) 10 liters
- (C) 12 liters
- (D) 14 liters

21. (D) A yacht with a fuel capacity of 70 liters has a fuel consumption of 42 liters running at 20 knots. The yacht also consumes 24 liters of fuel per hour running 16 knots. What are the best speed and range the yacht can achieve on a fuel tank omitting the effect of wind and tide?

- (A) 33 Nm at 16 knots
- (B) 47 Nm at 20 knots
- (C) 33 Nm at 20 knots
- (D) 47 Nm at 16 knots

22. (C) A small yacht plans a 26 nautical mile journey between 2 ports running

at 12 knots and consuming 15 L/hr of fuel. The speed limit at the entrance of the 2 ports is 4 knots over a distance of 1Nm, during which the yacht is assumed to consume 4 L/hr at 4 knots. What is the total amount of fuel to be carried on board for the round trip, adding a 20% fuel reserve to the total?

- (A) 68 liters
- (B) 64 liters
- (C) 77 liters
- (D) 62 liters

23. (B) What is the main reason for not checking the oil level while the engine is running?

- (A) The oil gauge may interfere with the crankshaft rotation
- (B) The oil level cannot be accurately measured
- (C) Air gets sucked into the sump, emulsifying the oil
- (D) The oil pressure will drop

24. (C) When air is completely purged out of a high-pressure diesel fuel injection system, what should be expected?

- (A) No liquid comes out
- (B) Only a stream of air comes out
- (C) Only a stream of diesel fuel comes out
- (D) A mixture of diesel fuel and bubbles comes out

25. (A) Which diagnostic is incorrect when troubleshooting a smokey diesel engine?

- (A) The fuel injection pump is broken preventing fuel delivery
- (B) Restricted fuel flow because of a clogged water fuel separator
- (C) Sediment at the bottom of the fuel tank is mixed with the fuel
- (D) The fuel injector nozzle is clogged compromising delivery

26. (A) What causes engine oil to turn milky white?

- (A) Presence of water in the oil
- (B) Excess oil in the engine sump
- (C) Metal particles infiltrating the bearings
- (D) Engine oil temperature is too high

27. (C) Which sequence is correct when describing the interaction of an inboard propulsion system for a small yacht?

- (A) Propeller shaft → Crankshaft → Reduction gearbox → Propeller
- (B) Propeller shaft → Reduction gearbox → Crankshaft → Propeller
- (C) Crankshaft → Reduction gear box → Propeller shaft → Propeller
- (D) Crankshaft → Propeller shaft → Reduction gearbox → Propeller

28. (B) What is not the function of the reduction gear of the inboard engine?

- (A) Reduce the speed of the blade
- (B) Reduce the exhaust temperature
- (C) Increase the thrust of the blade
- (D) Reduce the blade cavitation

29. (D) What is not a guideline for replacing the blade?

- (A) Avoid working when the blade is rotating
- (B) The fishing line around the blade should be removed
- (C) The bearing of the blade should be oiled and lubricated
- (D) The zinc plate near the blade should be oiled to prevent corrosion

30. (C) What is the status of the intake and exhaust valves if the piston is at the bottom dead center in a two-stroke engine?

- (A) Both the intake and exhaust valves are closed
- (B) The intake port is open and the exhaust port is closed The air port is closed
- (C) The air intake valve is closed and the exhaust valve is open
- (D) Both the air intake and exhaust valves are open

31. (A) How should one handle a ship during a voyage if a leak around the cooling water pipe is discovered?

- (A) Decelerate and look for the reason
- (B) Close the cooling water valve for repair
- (C) Remove the accumulated water as soon as possible
- (D) Speed up the return journey

32. (D) What is the position of the piston if the crankpin is at the lowest point in a two-stroke engine?

- (A) The highest point
- (B) The lowest point
- (C) Top dead center
- (D) Bottom dead center

33. (D) What is the distance between the top dead center and bottom dead center of the piston?
- (A) Elevation
 - (B) Head
 - (C) Process
 - (D) Stroke
34. (B) What is the compression ratio of a cylinder?
- (A) Cylinder clearance volume divided by total volume
 - (B) Total cylinder volume divided by clearance volume
 - (C) Stroke divided by compression volume
 - (D) Compression volume divided by stroke
35. (A) What do the intake and exhaust valves do to match the ignition?
- (A) Timing
 - (B) On time
 - (C) Adjusting time
 - (D) Valve timing
36. (D) What is not a possible cause of the gasoline engine vibrating abnormally?
- (A) Spark plug failure
 - (B) Valve wear
 - (C) Camshaft damage
 - (D) Starter motor damage
37. (C) What is the process called when the compressed air mixture ignites to burn the gas and pushes the piston down to produce the work?
- (A) Intake
 - (B) Compression
 - (C) Expansion
 - (D) Exhaust
38. (A) Which stroke is it when the piston descends and the valves open while drawing a mixture of air and gasoline into the cylinder?
- (A) Intake
 - (B) Compression
 - (C) Expansion

(D) Exhaust

39. (A) What is the function of the control handle of the yacht?

- (A) Speed, forward, backward, and idling
- (B) Speed, direction, backward, and idling
- (C) Direction, forward, backward, and idling
- (D) Speed, forward, direction, and idling

40. (D) Which is not included in the outboard motorboat checklist before starting?

- (A) Oil level
- (B) Battery capacity
- (C) Conditions around the yacht
- (D) Conditions of cooling water circulation

41. (A) What is the closest part to the air intake in a two-stroke engine?

- (A) Injector
- (B) Cylinder head
- (C) Camshaft
- (D) Crankshaft

42. (A) Which is the stroke when the piston moves to the bottom dead center and the valve opens in a four-stroke engine?

- (A) Intake
- (B) Compression
- (C) Expansion
- (D) Exhaust

43. (C) How does the two-stroke engine control the intake and exhaust valves?

- (A) By the position of the rocker arm
- (B) By the position of the crankshaft
- (C) By the position of the piston
- (D) By the position of the valve

44. (C) What function does the piston ring not serve?

- (A) Airtightness
- (B) Heat conduction
- (C) Compression

(D) Wear reduction

45. (A) Why should the starter safety pin be connected to the driver's wrist strap during sailing?

(A) When the driver falls overboard, the safety pin can be pulled out to stop the engine of the ship to prevent danger

(B) It is convenient to use this rope for rescue

(C) It is convenient to use this rope to operate remotely

(D) It serves as a safety rope to prevent the driver from falling overboard

46. (B) What parts do the engine combustion chamber consist of?

(A) Piston, piston rod, cylinder

(B) Piston, cylinder head, cylinder

(C) Cylinder head, crankcase, fuel tank cover

(D) Piston, crankcase, burner

47. (B) Which is the stroke when the piston moves to the top dead center and the valve closes in a four-stroke engine?

(A) Intake

(B) Compression

(C) Expansion

(D) Exhaust

48. (C) Which is the stroke when the piston moves to the bottom dead center and the valve closes in a four-stroke engine?

(A) Intake

(B) Compression

(C) Expansion

(D) Exhaust

49. (C) What is the relationship between the power ratio of lead-acid batteries and the specific gravity displayed by the hydrometer?

(A) Inverse relationship

(B) Cosine relationship

(C) Proportional relationship

(D) Sine relationship

50. (D) Which is the stroke when the piston moves to the top dead center and

the valve opens in a four-stroke engine?

- (A) Intake
- (B) Compression
- (C) Expansion
- (D) Exhaust

5.3 Maintenance and troubleshooting

1. (A) How can mechanical failures on a vessel be reduced correctly?
(A) Timely routine inspections and maintenance
(B) Repairs or replacements after frequently suffering breakdowns
(C) Spot checks after suffering breakdowns
(D) Less operation
2. (A) Which safety precaution must be considered first when working on electrical installations?
(A) Turning off the power supply and complying with safety regulations
(B) Leaving the main power supply on when working on voltage circuits
(C) Working with wet and sweaty hands on electrical equipment is safe
(D) Working on low-voltage circuits does not cause electric shocks
3. (B) Which practice is unsafe when working on electrical installations?
(A) Turning off the power supply at the main electrical panel
(B) Working with wet and sweaty hands
(C) Standing on an insulation mat
(D) Using insulated tools
4. (C) Which practice is considered dangerous when working on live electrical equipment?
(A) Wearing rubber gloves
(B) Using insulated tools
(C) Wearing leather shoes without other protection
(D) Using ground insulation
5. (A) What should you do first when electrical equipment starts to smoke?
(A) Cut off the power supply
(B) Find a fire extinguisher
(C) Call for help
(D) Order a smoke evacuation
6. (A) What is the appropriate action when someone gets an electric shock?
(A) Turn off the electrical power supply
(B) Remove the person immediately
(C) Call first aid responders to deal with the emergency

(D) Cut off the electric cable immediately

7. (A) When servicing the outboard motor, what should you do to avoid a short circuit or electric shock in the electrical or ignition system?

(A) Disconnect the battery connection cable

(B) Disconnect the high-voltage line

(C) Remove the spark plug

(D) Disassemble the charging machine

8. (B) Which of the following is a correct maintenance action for lubricating oil?

(A) The oil level must be checked while the engine is running

(B) Milky white oil indicates that the oil has deteriorated

(C) The oil level must exceed the mark H

(D) The oil filter should be tightened as much as possible

9. (A) Which of the following descriptions is not correct in terms of the periodic inspection of a marine engine?

(A) If freshwater is used for cooling, the inspection interval is shorter than when using seawater

(B) If the engine is used at a heavy load for long periods, the inspection interval is shortened

(C) If the engine is running in bad weather for long periods, the inspection interval is shortened

(D) If the engine is used when the hull bottom is heavily fouled, the inspection interval is shortened

10. (B) Which of the following actions is incorrect when the engine overheats?

(A) Place the joystick in the neutral position and reduce the number of revolutions

(B) Pour water onto the engine to help cool it

(C) Check if the suction port of the cooling seawater is blocked

(D) Check whether the cooling water pump drive belt is loose

11. (C) Why should the air vent be open before starting if an explosion-proof oil drum is connected to the engine?

(A) It drains the oil when the fuel leaks

(B) It prevents excessive internal pressure

(C) It prevents a vacuum in the fuel tank

(D) It prevents overpressure explosions

12. (B) When the engine temperature of the outboard motor is too high during a voyage and there is no water flowing out of the cooling water drain hole, what should you do in such an emergency?

- (A) Open the emergency drain hole to drain
- (B) Remove the blockage of the cooling water inlet and outlet
- (C) Turn on the drain pressurizing motor
- (D) Use the water jets to cool the engine

13. (D) Which of the following is the correct maintenance practice for a battery?

- (A) Frequent fast charging improves battery charging efficiency
- (B) Charging reduces the electrolyte's specific gravity until charging is completed
- (C) When the electrolyte decreases, it should be replenished with a new electrolyte
- (D) During charging, temperature rises, and overheating of the electrolyte should be noted

14. (A) If we want to make 7 liters of electrolyte with a specific gravity of 1.3, assuming the volume ratio of distilled water and sulfuric acid is 2.5, how much sulfuric acid do we need?

- (A) 2 liters
- (B) 2.8 liters
- (C) 5.38 liters
- (D) 1 liter

15. (C) When the safety pin is missing, the engine cannot start. Which of the following methods is not a good way for troubleshooting?

- (A) Use a rope or wire to wrap the safety plug as replacement for the safety plug
- (B) Try to raise the lever at the safety pin
- (C) Keep the circuit at the safety pin closed
- (D) Remove the circuit connector at the safety pin

16. (D) What is the correct mixing method while preparing the electrolyte of a lead battery?

- (A) Slowly pour water into hydrochloric acid
- (B) Slowly pour hydrochloric acid into the water
- (C) Slowly pour water into sulfuric acid
- (D) Slowly pour sulfuric acid into the water

17. (B) If the charging current is too high, the electrolyte water is electrolyzed into hydrogen and oxygen. What will happen to the electrolyte?
- (A) The liquid level is increased
 - (B) The liquid level is lowered
 - (C) The concentration of hydrochloric acid is increased
 - (D) The concentration of hydrochloric acid is lowered
18. (B) Which of the following is not the correct maintenance practice for a battery?
- (A) Place in a ventilated place
 - (B) Charge with high current
 - (C) Use a voltmeter to measure voltage
 - (D) Maintain a certain level of electrolyte
19. (B) The oil outlet is generally _____ compared to the bottom of the fuel tank in the gasoline and diesel engine:
- (A) Lower
 - (B) Higher
 - (C) Of the same height
 - (D) Any of the above is possible
20. (C) What is the function of lubricating oil?
- (A) Cleaning
 - (B) Lubricating
 - (C) Rust removal
 - (D) Anti-vibration
21. (D) The SAE number in lubricating oil, such as 10W, 15W, or 20W, represents:
- (A) Slippage
 - (B) Years
 - (C) Specific gravity
 - (D) Viscosity
22. (A) In case of abnormal (overload) conditions, what is the safety protection element in the circuit which safely cuts off the circuit by self-fusing?
- (A) Fuse

- (B) Pressure switch
- (C) Transformer
- (D) Temperature switch

23. (C) What will happen if the lubricating oil pressure is too low?

- (A) Oil line vibration
- (B) Increased oil temperature
- (C) Worn parts
- (D) Increased oil viscosity

24. (A) What is the main method used to cool the engines of yachts?

- (A) Water cooling
- (B) Air cooling
- (C) Oil cooling
- (D) Inverter cooling

25. (A) Which is the correct guideline for filter maintenance of the cooling system?

- (A) Regular cleaning
- (B) Frequent disassembly
- (C) After maintenance, it must be tightened as much as possible
- (D) Increasing the cooling water pressure

26. (C) What type of damage is the most commonly seen in the cylinder head while the engine is running?

- (A) Fracture
- (B) Pull-off
- (C) Crack
- (D) Breakage

27. (A) The specific gravity of the electrolyte is fully charged and fully discharged in a lead-acid battery. Suppose the specific gravity of the battery electrolyte is measured in the range of 1.12 to 1.28. Which is the closest condition at specified gravity 1.28?

- (A) Fully charged
- (B) 1/4 discharged
- (C) 1/2 discharged
- (D) Fully discharged

28. (D) The specific gravity of the electrolyte when fully charged and fully discharged in lead-acid batteries is in a particular proportion. Assuming that the specific gravity of the battery electrolyte is measured in the range of 1.12 to 1.28. Which is the closest condition at specified gravity 1.12?
- (A) Fully charged
 - (B) 3/4 discharged
 - (C) 1/2 discharged
 - (D) Fully discharged
29. (C) Which of the following statements is correct for the specific gravity of the electrolyte?
- (A) The lower the liquid temperature, the lower the specific gravity
 - (B) The lower the liquid level, the lower the specific gravity
 - (C) The more discharged, the lower the specific gravity
 - (D) The more charged, the lower the specific gravity
30. (B) When the weather is cold, the engine hardly starts. What measures can be taken?
- (A) Use a heat source to heat the engine
 - (B) Close the choke valve
 - (C) Wrap the engine with a blanket
 - (D) Wait for it to warm up before starting
31. (C) What is not the purpose of the air filter?
- (A) It filters impurities
 - (B) It reduces noise with its built-in silencer
 - (C) It increases volumetric efficiency
 - (D) It prevents cylinder scratches
32. (C) What should you do if the engine is running at high speed until it stops?
- (A) Stop quickly
 - (B) Stop after a few minutes
 - (C) Reduce the engine speed until the temperature drops before stopping
 - (D) Keep it running at full speed for a few minutes and then stop
33. (D) Which of the following is the correct precaution to take when refueling

diesel engines?

- (A) Refuel from the tanker and add all the residual oil at the bottom
- (B) Try to use up the fuel before refueling
- (C) The higher the fuel viscosity, the better the quality
- (D) Use fuel required by the engine manufacturer

34. (D) What should you do if the exhaust gas temperature rises abnormally?

- (A) Add lubricating oil
- (B) Increase air supply
- (C) Reduce oil volume
- (D) Reduce speed

35. (B) What should you do if the crankcase of the engine makes an abnormal sound?

- (A) Continue running
- (B) Stop and inspect
- (C) Speed up and return
- (D) Increase oil supply

36. (A) What should you do if the high-pressure fuel pipe ruptures at sea?

- (A) Slow down, cut off the fuel supply of the cylinder, and leave the route for maintenance
- (B) Immediately stop for repair
- (C) Continue sailing
- (D) Speed up and return

37. (A) Which of the following is the wrong method to dispose of oil-stained cloth waste?

- (A) Throw it into the sea after use
- (B) Pay attention to pollution prevention and incineration safety
- (C) Put it into an incinerator for disposal
- (D) Collect it and put it on the shore for disposal

38. (A) How should the oily bilge water be treated?

- (A) The oily water is collected and delivered to the shore for treatment
- (B) It can be discharged away from the shore
- (C) It can be discharged only when the water flow is large
- (D) Use chemical agents to de-oil and discharge it out of the ship

39. (A) Which of the following is not the correct action to take when handling an abnormal engine temperature at sea?
- (A) Stop the engine immediately
 - (B) Confirm the temperature indicated by the instrument
 - (C) Determine the possible cause
 - (D) Confirm whether there are safety concerns
40. (D) Which of the following is the wrong method for checking the battery capacity?
- (A) Check the battery liquid specific gravity
 - (B) Use a voltmeter to measure
 - (C) Use the battery internal resistance to measure
 - (D) Short-circuit the 2 poles to look for the spark
41. (C) What is the ideal color of exhaust when the engine is in operation?
- (A) White
 - (B) Blue
 - (C) Colorless
 - (D) Black
42. (D) What is the main reason for the black smoke when the engine is running?
- (A) Too early ignition
 - (B) Too late Ignition
 - (C) Water in the oil
 - (D) Incomplete combustion
43. (A) What are the suitable conditions for battery storage?
- (A) Good air circulation
 - (B) No air should come out
 - (C) Keep it in a dry and heated place
 - (D) Vacuum in low temperature
44. (C) What should not be done before refueling?
- (A) Turn off the electrical switch
 - (B) Check the condition of the oil tank's hole cover, oil pipe, and valve
 - (C) The drain holes on the deck should be opened

(D) No open flames are allowed

45. (B) What should not be done during refueling?

(A) Avoid sparks

(B) Make the fuel tank full

(C) Prevent the hull from tilting too much

(D) Prevent fuel spills

46. (A) What should not be done after refueling?

(A) The doors and windows should be closed

(B) The fuel inlet should be closed

(C) The spilled fuel should be wiped dry

(D) The ventilator should be started promptly

47. (D) What are the main causes of engine failure?

(A) Mechanical aging

(B) Weather effects

(C) Seawater corrosion

(D) Human negligence

48. (C) What is the purpose of starting the engine to close the choke when it is cold?

(A) Preventing oil and vapor from overflowing

(B) Reducing the entry of fuel

(C) Increasing the concentration of oil and gas

(D) Preventing the entry of cold air

49. (A) What should not be done when troubleshooting the gasoline engine because it cannot start?

(A) Check the charger

(B) Check the starter motor

(C) Check the spark plug

(D) Check the safety pin

50. (D) Where should one adjust the RPM of the outboard engine if it is too high or too low during idle?

(A) Tachometer adjustment screw

(B) Valve adjustment screw

- (C) Choke door adjustment screw
- (D) Rotation speed adjustment screw

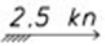
6. Yacht Navigation

6.1 Navigation planning and technology

1. (D) Which of the following statements about the nautical charts in Taiwan is incorrect?
(A) The issuing unit is the Naval Atmospheric and Oceanic Bureau
(B) The chart height reference is the average sea level
(C) The charted depth reference level is approximately the lowest low tide surface
(D) The chart water depth unit is feet
2. (B) What is the ship's speed if a voyage is planned to last 3 hours and 20 minutes for 40 miles (omitting wind and current conditions)?
(A) 10 knots
(B) 12 knots
(C) 16 knots
(D) 8 knots
3. (C) When doing navigation planning on a nautical chart, the light in the legend of the nautical chart is "burst light" with a period of 12 seconds. Which of the following is this symbol?
(A) Fl 12 s
(B) F 12 s
(C) Oc 12 s
(D) Al 12 s
4. (C) When doing navigation planning on a nautical chart, the lighthouse light in the chart legend is "link flash" with 2 flashes in a period of 12 seconds. Which of the following is this symbol?
(A) F (2) 12 s
(B) Oc (2) 12 s
(C) Fl (2) 12 s
(D) Al 12 s
5. (D) What is the meaning of  in the chart legend?
(A) Breaking waves
(B) Obstacles
(C) Obstructing navigation and sinking ships
(D) Dangerous areas

6. (A) What is the meaning of " " in the chart legend?

- (A) The shipwreck is obstructing navigation
- (B) The reef is obstructing the navigation
- (C) The reef is not obstructing navigation
- (D) Coral reef

7. (B) Which of the following chart legends is shown as " "?

- (A) Ocean current of 2.5 knots
- (B) Rising tide of 2.5 knots
- (C) Ebb tide of 2.5 knots
- (D) Wind speed of 2.5 knots

8. (D) Which of the following chart legends is shown as " "?

- (A) Ocean currents
- (B) Rising tides
- (C) Ebb tides
- (D) Ocean currents in local waters

9. (D) Which of the following is the meaning of "rock which covers and uncovers" in the chart legend?

- (A) Rocks that often come out of the water
- (B) Rocks that are flushed with the water at low tide
- (C) Rocks that are still under the water at low tide
- (D) Rocks that come out of the water at low tide

10. (B) What are the colors of the buoy in the center of the fairway in Taiwan?

- (A) Red and black buoy with straight stripes
- (B) Red and black buoy with horizontal stripes
- (C) Red and black checkered buoy
- (D) Red and white checkered buoy

11. (B) What is the color of the buoy on the right side (viewed from out of port) of the fairway in Taiwan?

- (A) Black

- (B) Red
- (C) White
- (D) Green

12. (C) What is the color of the buoy on the left side (viewed from out of port) of the fairway in Taiwan?

- (A) Red
- (B) White
- (C) Black
- (D) Green

13. (A) What buoy color indicates a shipwreck in Taiwan?

- (A) Green
- (B) White
- (C) Black
- (D) Red

14. (D) What buoy color indicates "a sharp extension of a beach or a reef" in Taiwan?

- (A) Black
- (B) Red
- (C) Red and black horizontal stripes
- (D) Red and black straight stripes

15. (A) Which of the following should not happen if the ship sails in transverse waves?

- (A) Change to automatic steering
- (B) Roll will increase
- (C) Overturn easily
- (D) Speed will decrease

16. (B) What is the optimal angle between the wave direction and the bow of the ship if the ship is in full waves?

- (A) 0 degrees
- (B) 30 degrees
- (C) 90 degrees
- (D) 180 degrees

17. (A) Which of the following statements about yachts at sea is incorrect?
- (A) When engaged in sea fishing, the engine is turned off, and it is not necessary to display the signal
 - (B) Do not set up the fishing gear and nets in the water around the yacht
 - (C) Keep away from the fishing boat in operation
 - (D) Slow down in sea fishing waters
18. (C) From which direction should a yacht approach a person overboard for rescue at a slow speed?
- (A) Any direction
 - (B) In the middle
 - (C) Downwind
 - (D) Upwind
19. (A) In general, the right-rotated propeller of a yacht can utilize the lateral force generated by the stern when reversing. Which of the following advantageous conditions can be made possible?
- (A) Port berthing
 - (B) Straight backward
 - (C) Straight forward
 - (D) Starboard berthing
20. (D) Which of the following statements is incorrect when drawing up a voyage plan?
- (A) Check fuel and instrument conditions
 - (B) Pay attention to weather changes
 - (C) Calculate the time required for round-trip navigation
 - (D) It is fine as long as there is a chart in the navigation waters

6.2 Yacht knowledge

1. (C) What is the source of a continuous water discharge from the sides of the engine room of a yacht?
(A) Toilet drainage
(B) Deck drainage
(C) Engine or generator cooling water discharge
(D) Bilge water discharge

2. (A) What is the proper English word used to indicate the left side of a yacht when facing forward?
(A) Port side
(B) Starboard side
(C) Left side
(D) Right side

3. (B) What is the proper English word used to designate the right side of a vessel when looking forward?
(A) Port side
(B) Starboard side
(C) Left side
(D) Right side

4. (B) Which of the following statements is correct? (A) Gross tonnage refers to the size of all enclosed space on the ship, and the unit used is the metric ton. (B) Deadweight refers to the weight of people, cargo, and oil on board, and the unit used is the metric ton.
(A) Only (A) is correct
(B) Only (B) is correct
(C) (A) and (B) are correct
(D) (A) and (B) are wrong

5. (D) Ships made of which of the following materials must be equipped with a lightning rod along with its water grounding wire and conductive plate?
(A) Steel
(B) Aluminum alloy
(C) Stainless steel
(D) Fiberglass (FRP)

6. (B) Which type of engine installation requires a rudder to be fitted to the yacht to change course?

- (A) Outboard engine installation
- (B) Inboard engine installation
- (C) Sterndrive installation
- (D) Water jet installation

7. (C) What is the maximum rudder angle for a yacht with an inboard engine installation?

- (A) 25 degrees
- (B) 30 degrees
- (C) 35 degrees
- (D) 40 degrees

8. (C) What is the vertical distance from the ship's waterline to the main deck called?

- (A) Empty height
- (B) Side height
- (C) Freeboard
- (D) Empty height

9. (B) What is the name given to the distance taken from the yacht's waterline to the lowest point in the hull?

- (A) Yacht depth
- (B) Draft
- (C) Wet depth
- (D) Wet side

10. (C) A yacht carries through the water after stopping its engine(s) for some distance because of some physical forces related to:

- (A) Buoyancy
- (B) Gravity
- (C) Inertia
- (D) Centrifugal forces

11. (B) For the purpose of keeping good stability of a craft, which of the

following statements is correct?

- (A) The center of gravity must be higher than the center of buoyancy
- (B) The center of gravity must be lower than the center of buoyancy
- (C) The center of gravity must be the same as the center of buoyancy
- (D) All the conditions mentioned above are needed for yacht stability

12. (A) How should a yacht be trimmed fore and aft to preserve stability and good handling characteristics?

- (A) Trim by stern
- (B) Trim by bow
- (C) Even keel
- (D) Any of the above

13. (C) Inertia forces are principally responsible for a ship's momentum through the water when the engine(s) are stopped. Which factor may contribute to a longer stopping distance due to increased inertial forces?

- (A) Fouled hull bottom
- (B) Steaming into a head sea
- (C) Carrying heavy cargo
- (D) Steaming upwind

14. (D) Which of the following parameters does not affect the stability of a yacht?

- (A) Center of gravity
- (B) Metacentric height
- (C) Righting moment
- (D) Hull material

15. (D) The 4 statements below describe the characteristics of a bottom-heavy and top-heavy yacht and corresponding relationships. Which information is incorrect?

- (A) Center of gravity (CG): High (CG) is top-heavy, low (CG) is bottom-heavy
- (B) Rolling period: Long period is top-heavy, short period is bottom-heavy
- (C) Righting moment: Small moment is top-heavy, large moment is bottom-heavy
- (D) Heel angle: Small heel angle is top-heavy, large heel angle is bottom-heavy

16. (B) What is a good indicator that an anchor is not set correctly on the seabed?

- (A) The anchor rode is sagging gently
- (B) The yacht is dragging downwind
- (C) The yacht is swinging gently
- (D) The anchor rode has no vibration

17. (B) When shifting weight towards the stern of a yacht, the longitudinal trim of the yacht is altered. What is the term generally used to describe this adjustment?

- (A) Bow trim
- (B) Stern trim
- (C) Level trim (even keel)
- (D) Top heavy trim

18. (B) How to best describe the distance a yacht covers through the water until a complete stop from the moment the engine(s) are fully reversed?

- (A) Starting inertia force
- (B) Shortest stopping distance
- (C) Stopping inertial force
- (D) New heading distance

19. (C) What is the appropriate length of a rode (rope/chain length) to use when anchoring?

- (A) About 1 times the water depth
- (B) About 1.5 times the water depth
- (C) About 3 times the water depth
- (D) About 6 times the water depth

20. (B) When a yacht veers off course from the outside when the rudder is applied, the loss of control is referred to as:

- (A) Rolling
- (B) Kicking
- (C) Heeling
- (D) Pitching

21. (D) Which mooring line must be secured first when docking with the bow upwind?

- (A) Stern line
- (B) Aft spring

- (C) Head spring
- (D) Head line

22. (A) What is the trim if the bow draught is greater than the stern draught?

- (A) Trim by bow
- (B) Trim by stern
- (C) Even keel
- (D) Top heavy

23. (C) When a yacht is docked at a floating pier, why do the ropes need to be wound around the bollard a few times before reassuring?

- (A) To prevent from being affected by rising and falling tides
- (B) To prevent damage to the bollard
- (C) To prevent the mooring rope from sliding
- (D) To preventing loosening

24. (B) When the wind blows from the floating pier where the yacht is docked parallel to the pier, the rope on the side (1) should be moored first when the cable is being brought. When unmooring, the cable on the side (2) should be unmoored first. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) (1) is upwind and (2) is upwind
- (B) (1) is upwind and (2) is downwind
- (C) (1) is downwind and (2) is upwind
- (D) (1) is downwind and (2) is downwind

25. (A) What is the most appropriate location on this yacht to hitch (tie) an anchor when mooring?

- (A) On the bow
- (B) On the midship
- (C) On the stern
- (D) All of the above

26. (D) Which definition is correct concerning the pitch of a yacht?

- (A) The draft difference on both sides of the bow
- (B) The draft difference between the loaded and unloaded condition
- (C) The depth of the water on both sides of the stern
- (D) The draft difference between the stern and the bow

27. (C) Which of the following statements about yacht steerage and rudders characteristics is incorrect?
- (A) Outboard powered yachts rely on the outboard engine for steerage
 - (B) Sterndrive powered yachts rely on the sterndrive (drive unit) for steerage
 - (C) Inboard powered yachts rely on rudders set independently from the propeller for greater efficiency
 - (D) When water jet-yachts move by inertia there is no steerage due to the lack of thrust
28. (A) To avoid colliding with a field of driftwood sighted on the starboard side of the yacht, the helmsman shifts the engine into neutral. How should he/she apply the rudder to avoid the driftwood?
- (A) Full rudder to starboard
 - (B) Dead rudder
 - (C) Full rudder to port
 - (D) Rudder to starboard then to port
29. (B) Which procedure is incorrect when initiating a turn on a yacht?
- (A) Reduce speed before initiating the turn
 - (B) When turning, stand up and lean in the turn while holding the steering wheel
 - (C) Steer deliberately and apply the rudder incrementally
 - (D) Do not change course abruptly and be mindful of the steering wheel
30. (D) Which of the following precautions is incorrect when anchoring?
- (A) The anchorage must be well protected from wind and waves and must be free of shoals
 - (B) The anchorage must be accessible at all times
 - (C) Anchorage with sandy or muddy bottom should be preferred over rocks and corals
 - (D) The anchor must weigh as much as the yacht
31. (B) Which consideration is incorrect when entering a port?
- (A) The destination port and route must be considered before entry
 - (B) Obstructions like shoals must be passed at high speed
 - (C) Choose where external forces (such as the tide) have minimum effects
 - (D) The entrance channel must be clear of departing ships

32. (A) Which condition better describes a yacht that is loaded top-heavy?
- (A) The yacht rolls very slowly
 - (B) The yacht rolls upright very quickly when heeled
 - (C) The yacht doesn't heel as much when the rudder is applied
 - (D) The yacht is loaded with cargo down below more than usual
33. (C) Which of the following statements is incorrect in terms of the load and stability of a yacht?
- (A) Passenger and cargo stowed above deck raise the yacht's center of gravity
 - (B) When cargo is stowed deep below deck, the yacht becomes bottom-heavy
 - (C) A bottom-heavy yacht is more difficult to right up when heeled
 - (D) Passengers and cargo should be evenly distributed around the yacht
34. (D) Which of the following facts about anchoring and anchors is incorrect?
- (A) It's good practice to rinse the mud off the anchor before bringing it on board
 - (B) The anchor and chain must be rinsed prior to storage
 - (C) The anchor must be regularly inspected for rust and other defects
 - (D) When anchoring, cast the chain overboard before casting the anchor
35. (C) Which item on this pre-departure checklist is incorrect?
- (A) Sufficient fuel in the tank for the voyage
 - (B) Tank fuel vent opened and clear
 - (C) All heavy equipment stowed high above the deck
 - (D) Hatch closed and secured
36. (D) Which item on this pre-departure checklist is incorrect?
- (A) Mooring ropes in good condition
 - (B) Hatch properly secured and tight
 - (C) Good cabin room ventilation
 - (D) Cracks running along the hull
37. (C) Consider the facts below and determine which item on this pre-departure checklist is inappropriate:
- (A) The flares are in good condition and not expired
 - (B) The cockpit drain plug is installed correctly and secured (for an open yacht)
 - (C) The lifebuoy is secured in the cabin below so that it does not get washed away by the waves
 - (D) The fuel tank is full and properly vented

38. (C) Which item on this pre-departure checklist is incorrect?
- (A) The propeller(s) must be clear and unobstructed
 - (B) The yacht's roll period must be within the standard
 - (C) The load exceeds the waterline
 - (D) The hatch is secured tightly
39. (C) Which of the following inspections before sailing is incorrect?
- (A) No damage to mooring ropes
 - (B) Heavy load to be placed as low as possible
 - (C) Fuel tank breather valve must be closed to prevent water ingress
 - (D) Hatch to be secured tight
40. (A) In navigation regulations, what is the standard configuration of life-saving, fire-fighting, and navigation equipment on yachts?
- (A) Length
 - (B) Gross tonnage
 - (C) Deadweight
 - (D) Displacement

6.3 Deck equipment and knots

1. (A) When a yacht enters the port and berths at the pier with the headstream in the low tide period, which rope should be taken first?
(A) Bow rope
(B) Stern rope
(C) Horizontal rope
(D) Any of the above

2. (D) According to yacht management regulations, yachts of what length built after August 20, 2012, must have toilets that are able to store urine and feces?
(A) Less than 5 meters
(B) Less than 7 meters
(C) More than 7 meters and less than 12 meters
(D) More than 12 meters

3. (D) According to yacht management regulations, there should be an emergency pointing radio beacon (EPIRB) for a yacht with a length of:
(A) Less than 7 meters
(B) More than 7 meters and less than 12 meters
(C) More than 12 meters and less than 24 meters
(D) More than 24 meters

4. (D) According to yacht management regulations, a set of anchors and their chains or ropes must be present on a yacht with a length of:
(A) Less than 7 meters
(B) More than 7 meters and less than 12 meters
(C) More than 12 meters and less than 24 meters
(D) All of them

5. (D) According to yacht management regulations, self-igniting lights must be present on a yacht with a length of:
(A) Less than 7 meters
(B) More than 7 meters and less than 12 meters
(C) More than 12 meters and less than 24 meters
(D) All of them

6. (D) When is the typical reef knot or square knot often used?

- (A) Tethering
- (B) Tying weights
- (C) Man rescue
- (D) Bundling packages



7. (C) Which of the following knots is commonly used for tethering?

- (A) Fisherman's knot
- (B) Luban knot
- (C) Clove hitch
- (D) Flat knot

8. (A) Which knot is used for search and rescue?

- (A) Bowline knot
- (B) Becket sheet bend
- (C) Clove hitch
- (D) Reef knot

9. (D) Which maintenance step is incorrect concerning a yacht that was just hauled out of the water?

- (A) Scraping and cleaning all the marine growth and slime off the hull
- (B) Checking and replacing all the corroded zinc anodes
- (C) Removing the transom drain plug to allow the bilges to drain
- (D) Paint the hull immediately after it is cleaned and scrubbed

10. (B) Which of the following facts is incorrect with respect to rope handling?

- (A) The ropes should be coiled when not in use
- (B) Wet ropes can be stored
- (C) Singe the ends of synthetic fiber to stop it from fraying
- (D) The section of rope in contact with the hull should be protected with old rags.

11. (D) Which knot is best used for connecting two ropes of different diameters?

- (A) Clove hitch

- (B) Hitch
- (C) Figure 8 knot
- (D) Double sheet band

12. (B) Which of the following steps is incorrect when carrying out maintenance on a hauled yacht?

- (A) Open all hatches and ports to ventilate and dry out the interior
- (B) Paint the inside of the fuel tanks
- (C) Inspect and replace all the corroded zinc anodes
- (D) Remove the transom drain plug to let the bilges drain

13. (C) Which of the following mooring outfits is a cleat?

- (A) Figure (1)
- (B) Figure (2)
- (C) Figure (3)
- (D) Figure (4)



14. (B) What is the function of the weak link of the mechanical water pressure release mechanism for the inflatable liferaft?

- (A) To strengthen the securing in bad weather
- (B) To prevent the liferaft from falling into the sea
- (C) When the ship sinks, the liferaft can escape the hull
- (D) All of the above

15. (A) What is the validity period of the hydrostatic release unit on ships?

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 5 years
- (D) Indefinite

16. (A) What is the regular maintenance interval for a liferaft?

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 2 years
- (C) 3 years
- (D) 4 years

17. (A) Which of the following statements is incorrect should a rescuing operation occur during a heavy storm?

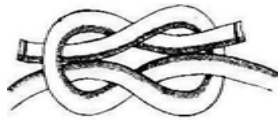
- (A) Shorten the towline
- (B) Take precautions
- (C) Slowly move forward
- (D) Lengthen the towline

18. (C) While the yacht is anchored, the weather turned bad. Which of the following actions is incorrect?

- (A) Turn on the mooring lights
- (B) Increase the length of the chain
- (C) Reduce the length of the chain
- (D) Add an anchor

19. (C) What kind of knot is shown in the picture below?

- (A) Backhand knot
- (B) T knot
- (C) Reef knot
- (D) Figure 8 knot



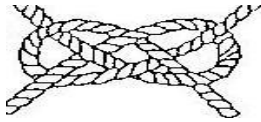
20. (A) What kind of knot is shown in the picture below?

- (A) Figure 8 knot
- (B) Reef knot
- (C) T knot
- (D) Backhand knot



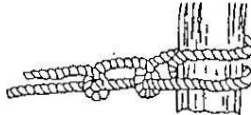
21. (D) What kind of knot is shown in the picture below?

- (A) Luban knot
- (B) Sail knot
- (C) Fisherman knot
- (D) Double sailor knot



22. (C) What kind of knot is shown in the picture below?

- (A) Wood bar knot
- (B) Cow knot
- (C) Large anchor knot
- (D) Rolling bar knot



23. (D) What kind of knot is shown in the picture below?

- (A) Wood bar knot
- (B) Rolling bar knot
- (C) Large anchor knot
- (D) Cow knot



24. (C) Regarding the reef knot, which of the following statements is inappropriate?

- (A) It can be used for tying the 2 ends of the same rope together
- (B) It can be used for connecting ropes of the same thickness
- (C) It can be used for ropes with a smooth surface
- (D) It can be used for ropes of the same quality

25. (D) Regarding the bowline, which of the following statements is inappropriate?

- (A) A loop at the end of the rope needs to be formed for use
- (B) It is widely used and varied
- (C) It is used in various industries or daily life
- (D) It is not easy to knot or untie

26. (A) Which of the following pulleys is as convenient as a portable guide?

- (A) Sliding block
- (B) Inner ring block

- (C) Metal block
- (D) Elliptical block

27. (A) Which of the following measurement methods is used for rope size?

- (A) Diameter
- (B) Weight
- (C) Radius
- (D) Circumference

28. (B) What should be the length of the anchor cable, which is at least several times longer than the water depth, if the yacht is anchored in solid wind and rapid water?

- (A) From 1 to 3 times
- (B) From 5 to 7 times
- (C) From 3 to 5 times
- (D) Same length as water depth

29. (D) Which of the following substrates is the least suitable for anchoring?

- (A) Silt
- (B) Soft mud
- (C) Clay
- (D) Rock

30. (C) What is the name of the deck equipment in the picture below?

- (A) Mooring cleat
- (B) Mooring double bollard
- (C) Fairlead
- (D) Mooring bollard



7. Communication and Emergencies

7.1 Resilience

1. (B) After suffering accidents such as drowning, electric shock, or poisoning, a person can fall into a state of asphyxiation or hypoxia, making it necessary to implement first aid as soon as possible. After how many minutes will brain cells experience hypoxia and be damaged?

- (A) 1 to 3 minutes
- (B) 4 to 6 minutes
- (C) 7 to 9 minutes
- (D) 10 to 12 minutes

2. (D) What amount of burn area on an individual can be considered life-threatening?

- (A) 50%
- (B) 33%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 20%

3. (B) What degree is assigned to a blistering skin burn?

- (A) First degree burn
- (B) Second degree burn
- (C) Third degree burn
- (D) Fourth degree burn

4. (B) What is the classification of fires caused by hydrocarbon-based liquids like oil, acetylene gas, LNG, LPG, alcohol, paint, etc.?

- (A) Class A
- (B) Class B
- (C) Class C
- (D) Class D

5. (D) Which of the following elements does not contribute to the fire triangle principle?

- (A) Fuel
- (B) Oxygen
- (C) Heat
- (D) Iron

6. (C) The oxygen content in normal air is about 21%. If the oxygen content drops to 13%, it will smolder. To stop a fire, the oxygen content needs to fall below:

- (A) 11%
- (B) 10%
- (C) 9%
- (D) 12%

7. (C) When tackling flames with a fire hose, where should the water stream be directed to extinguish the fire?

- (A) Top of the flames
- (B) Around the flames
- (C) Bottom of the flames
- (D) Middle of the flames

8. (C) Which fire extinguishing agent should be used for electrical fires?

- (A) Foam
- (B) Dry powder
- (C) Carbon dioxide
- (D) Water column

9. (C) Which of the following methods is incorrect for inhibiting combustion?

- (A) Cooling
- (B) Smothering
- (C) Ventilation
- (D) Oxygen starvation

10. (C) Overloaded electrical circuits are the leading cause of fires. Which of the following recommendations is incorrect for maintaining a safe electrical installation?

- (A) Comply with electrical equipment specifications and installation requirements
- (B) Do not overload an existing electrical circuit with additional equipment
- (C) When the electrical circuit is overloaded, increase the fuse capacity
- (D) Use lighting appliances properly

11. (B) Ship collisions may easily cause fires. What actions should the crew take immediately at this time?

- (A) Start evacuating the yacht immediately

- (B) Start suppressing the fire immediately
 - (C) Call the port authority
 - (D) Call the ship owner
12. (D) Which of the maneuvers described below risks capsizing a yacht?
- (A) Loading cargo in the holds as low as possible
 - (B) Applying the rudder slowly and progressively in a turn
 - (C) Avoiding exposing the yacht broadside to the waves
 - (D) Synchronizing the yacht's rolling period with the period of the waves
13. (D) Which of the following recommendations is your worst option when seeking a port of refuge from bad weather?
- (A) A port that is well sheltered from strong winds and large waves
 - (B) A port with a broad channel and appropriate water depth
 - (C) A port without shoal or reef
 - (D) A port where water depth survey is still incomplete
14. (C) In a head sea and after placing your bow 30 degrees onto the oncoming waves, what should you adjust next while maintaining adequate steerage?
- (A) Buoyancy
 - (B) Draft
 - (C) Speed
 - (D) Stability
15. (D) Which of the following recommendations is inappropriate when sailing in bad weather?
- (A) Close all ports and hatches
 - (B) Keep your bow 30 degrees to the waves in a head sea
 - (C) In a formed sea, reduce speed while maintaining steerage
 - (D) Close all deck drainage ports
16. (C) Which boating safety recommendation is inappropriate?
- (A) Pay attention to water depth when approaching shoals
 - (B) Do not alter course abruptly except for emergency collision avoidance
 - (C) Focus on the course keeping proper lookout strictly ahead of your yacht
 - (D) Proceed with caution when approaching floating debris
17. (B) When adding fuel oil to a yacht, what signal flag should be hoisted

according to international signal code during the day?

- (A) Alfa flag
- (B) Bravo flag
- (C) Charlie flag
- (D) Delta flag

18. (C) When adding fuel oil to a yacht, what kind of ambient light should be displayed at night?

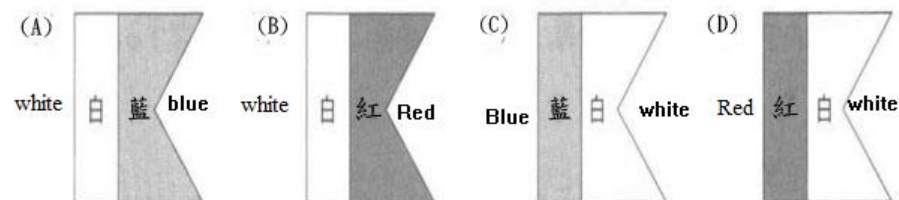
- (A) White
- (B) Yellow
- (C) Red
- (D) Green

19. (D) Which signal flag should be raised when a yacht is maneuvering with some level of difficulty?

- (A) Alfa flag
- (B) Bravo flag
- (C) Charlie flag
- (D) Delta flag

20. (A) A yacht engaged in a diving operation must clearly exhibit the rigid international code alfa flag where it can be seen. Identify the alfa flag from the selection below where W = white, R = red, B = blue.

- (A) Figure (A) white/blue
- (B) Figure (B) white/red
- (C) Figure (C) blue/white
- (D) Figure (D) red/white



21. (B) What should be marked on the lifebuoys equipped on a ship?

- (A) Company name
- (B) Ship name and place of registration
- (C) Registered port name
- (D) Ship tonnage

22. (A) What is the purpose of radar reflectors?
- (A) To detect the ship's position when in distress
 - (B) To provide the AIS display function
 - (C) To provide the GPS satellite tracking function
 - (D) None of the above
23. (B) During cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), what is the longest duration of time that chest compressions can be paused for before they lose their effectiveness?
- (A) 5 seconds
 - (B) 10 seconds
 - (C) 15 seconds
 - (D) 20 seconds
24. (D) What is the recommended chest compression depth when performing CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) on an adult?
- (A) 2 cm
 - (B) 3 cm
 - (C) 4 cm
 - (D) 5 cm
25. (A) In what order should the 4 steps of chest compression be administered during cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)? (1) Fast compression, (2) non-interruption, (3) chest rebound, (4) press with force
- (A) (4)→(1)→(3)→(2)
 - (B) (4)→(2)→(1)→(3)
 - (C) (1)→(4)→(2)→(3)
 - (D) (4)→(3)→(1)→(2)
26. (B) How often should rescuers rotate before they get tired when performing chest compression during cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)?
- (A) Every minute
 - (B) Every 2 minutes
 - (C) Every 3 minutes
 - (D) Every 4 minutes
27. (C) Which of the following is not a precaution to avoid a fire in the galley?

- (A) Avoid placing flammable materials next to the stove
 - (B) Be familiar with the use of fire blankets
 - (C) Cooking oil should be placed next to the stove for easy use
 - (D) Understand the types of fire extinguishers and how to use them
28. (A) What kind of work cannot be done before the tank removes the oil vapor?
- (A) Welding
 - (B) High altitude work
 - (C) Outboard work
 - (D) Deck cleaning work
29. (B) What is the typical oxygen content in the atmosphere?
- (A) 0.14
 - (B) 0.21
 - (C) 0.3
 - (D) 0.35
30. (D) Which of the following methods cannot be used to extinguish a fire?
- (A) Remove fuel
 - (B) Insulate air
 - (C) Reduce temperature
 - (D) Fill in air
31. (B) Life jackets must be equipped with a life jacket light. How many flashes must be flashed per minute according to regulations?
- (A) 10 to 30 flashes
 - (B) 50 to 70 flashes
 - (C) 80 to 100 flashes
 - (D) 110 to 130 flashes
32. (C) What is the total weight of the liferaft together with its container and equipment?
- (A) 150 kg
 - (B) 165 kg
 - (C) 180 kg
 - (D) 200 kg

33. (B) What is the minimum number of individuals a liferaft must hold in order to be approved?
- (A) 4 people or more
 - (B) 6 people or more
 - (C) 8 people or more
 - (D) 10 people or more
34. (C) What is the minimum height at which a liferaft can be dropped into the water without getting damaged?
- (A) 12 meters
 - (B) 15 meters
 - (C) 18 meters
 - (D) 20 meters
35. (A) What is the VHF radio for?
- (A) Near-distance communication: From 20 to 50 nautical miles
 - (B) Medium-distance communication: From 75 to 100 nautical miles
 - (C) Long-distance communication: From 100 to 150 nautical miles
 - (D) Unlimited distance
36. (C) The high-altitude parachute signal flares are configured to have a signal elevation of at least 150 meters, a spark luminosity of at least 10,000 candles, and a burning time of at least:
- (A) 20 seconds
 - (B) 25 seconds
 - (C) 30 seconds
 - (D) 35 seconds
37. (A) How long is the validity period of high-altitude parachute signal flares deployed in ships?
- (A) 1 year
 - (B) 2 years
 - (C) 3 years
 - (D) 4 years
38. (C) Which of the following is a distress signal from the international maritime flags?
- (A) NA flag

- (B) NQ flag
- (C) NC flag
- (D) SOS flag

39. (A) The port signal stations in Taiwan are equipped with VHF wireless telephones. What is the watchkeeping channel?

- (A) 16 and 14
- (B) 12 and 10
- (C) 11 and 13
- (D) 13 and 06

40. (D) When a ship approaches the port and sails, which channel should the VHF channel be adjusted to "listen"?

- (A) CH-13
- (B) CH-16
- (C) CH-18
- (D) Channels are regulated by ports.

41. (C) When there is a "TX" light on the operation panel of the VHF walkie-talkie, what does it mean if this light is on?

- (A) The power is on
- (B) It is receiving signals
- (C) It is sending signals
- (D) The battery needs to be replaced

42. (A) What is the function of the "SQL (SQ)" button on the operation panel of the VHF walkie-talkie?

- (A) Noise (mute) control button
- (B) Sound level adjustment button
- (C) Switch button
- (D) Brightness button

43. (B) What happens when someone presses the talking button on the walkie-talkie?

- (A) LED light is on
- (B) TX light is on
- (C) The sound becomes louder
- (D) RX light is on

44. (B) What is function of the "VOL" button on the operation panel of the VHF walkie-talkie?
- (A) Noise (mute) control button
 - (B) Sound level adjustment button
 - (C) Switch button
 - (D) Brightness button
45. (B) Which of the following is the priority in the calling sequence for all port signal stations equipped with VHF radio in Taiwan?
- (A) Ships departing from the port
 - (B) Emergency and rescue
 - (C) Ships waiting outside the port
 - (D) Ships at anchor outside the port
46. (C) What is the frequency of Channel 16 of the VHF walkie-talkie?
- (A) 156.85 MHz
 - (B) 156.75 MHz
 - (C) 156.80 MHz
 - (D) 156.70 MHz
47. (D) At present, which of the following is the most common chemical dry powder fire extinguisher?
- (A) A
 - (B) B
 - (C) C
 - (D) All of the above
48. (B) At present, offshore wind farms are developing along the coast of Taiwan. When navigating near the offshore wind farms in the central waters of Taiwan, which of the following Yacht Traffic Service System (VTS, signal station) controls should be followed?
- (A) Taichung VTS
 - (B) Changhua VTS
 - (C) Yunlin VTS
 - (D) Mailiao VTS
49. (B) At present, offshore wind farms are developing along the coast of

Taiwan. In response to the completion of the channel planning of the Changhua Offshore Wind Farm, through what channel should one report to the Yacht Traffic Service System (VTS, signal station) before entering the Changhua Wind Farm?

- (A) CH-16
- (B) CH-68
- (C) CH-74
- (D) CH-06

50. (C) Which of the following fire extinguishing agents has the most heat absorption capacity?

- (A) Foam
- (B) Carbon dioxide
- (C) Water mist
- (D) Chemical dry powder

7.2 Emergency countermeasures

1. (D) Which of the following recommendations is incorrect for a yacht making way into a formed sea with high waves?
(A) The yacht must keep its bow at a 20 to 30 degree angle in relation to the swell
(B) All the deck drains must be open
(C) All items on board must be properly secured
(D) Laying the broad yacht side to the waves is inconsequential
2. (B) What's the meaning of a yacht calling "MAYDAY" "MAYDAY" "MAYDAY" on the VHF radio while sailing?
(A) The ship nearby is in immediate danger
(B) The ship nearby suffered an incident that hinders the safety of navigation
(C) The nearby ship is in distress, but there is no immediate danger
(D) Play the music of the band "Mayday"
3. (C) Which of the following actions should be taken immediately after a collision?
(A) Resume navigation
(B) Call the competent authority
(C) Assess collision damage
(D) Notify the ship owner
4. (A) Which answer best explains how a yacht capsizes?
(A) Center of gravity shifting above the center of buoyancy
(B) Poor visibility
(C) On board fires
(D) Collision impact
5. (C) How should a yacht proceed in the event of a fire?
(A) Adjust course to place the fire source windward
(B) Hold the position
(C) Adjust course to place the fire source downwind
(D) Set course back to port
6. (D) Which are the correct steps when dealing with a Man Overboard (MOB) situation?
(A) Yell "Man overboard!"

- (B) Initiate a recovery turn immediately
 - (C) Throw a lifebuoy to the man that went overboard
 - (D) All of the above
7. (B) Which action should be avoided when your yacht runs aground?
- (A) Stop engine and survey surrounding water for depth and the type of bottom
 - (B) Reverse engine at full power
 - (C) Survey the yacht for damage
 - (D) Check the tide table
8. (B) How should the rudder be applied in response to a man that went overboard on the starboard side?
- (A) Rudder at mid-ship
 - (B) Full rudder to starboard
 - (C) Full rudder to port
 - (D) Weave
9. (A) What is the main reason yachts collide at sea?
- (A) Poor lookout
 - (B) Bad weather
 - (C) Engine factors
 - (D) Not following rules
10. (D) What are the potential sources of a fire on a yacht?
- (A) Smoking cigarettes
 - (B) Engine room
 - (C) Galley (Kitchen)
 - (D) All of the above
11. (D) What is the course of action that must be taken when a yacht loses its propulsion and steering gear?
- (A) Check the propulsion and steering gear for possible repairs
 - (B) Notify 118
 - (C) Follow the collision avoidance rules by hanging 2 red lights, one over the other by night or 2 black balls during the day.
 - (D) All of the above
12. (D) What is the appropriate action to take immediately after a man falls

overboard on the port side?

- (A) Call the Coast Guard
- (B) Notify the ship owner
- (C) Stop the yacht
- (D) Apply full rudder to port, then throw a lifebuoy with a smoke signal in the direction of the man in the water

13. (C) Which emergency response involving a collision at night is incorrect?

- (A) Stop immediately and check the yacht for possible damage
- (B) Trigger the on board alarm to notify passengers
- (C) Apply engines in reverse
- (D) Check for oil leaks

14. (B) When a fishing yacht is found during a voyage, which of the following actions is wrong?

- (A) Fishing yachts engaged in fishing may not maintain proper lookout
- (B) Blast your sound signals to divert a fishing yacht engaged in trawling away from your path
- (C) Proceed with caution around fishing yachts that are either trawling or bottom fishing
- (D) When approaching a yacht engaged in fishing, watch your wake

15. (C) According to the maritime accident statistics for accidents on small passenger yachts, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (A) 80% of maritime accidents occur within 3 nautical miles offshore
- (B) Most accidents are caused by human factors involving poor lookout or poor equipment maintenance
- (C) More than half of the recorded accidents involve an inexperienced crew, while accidents involving experienced crews are few and far between
- (D) The principal cause of death in a wreck involving a Man Overboard (MOB) situation is due to not wearing a life jacket

16. (B) According to the maritime accident statistics, what percent of those accidents happen within 3 nautical miles offshore?

- (A) About 100%
- (B) About 80%
- (C) About 20%

(D) About 0%

17. (D) Consider the paired cause and effect statements for boating accidents and determine which statement has the cause and effect correctly paired?

(A) Engine failure and improper handling of the ship

(B) Collision and inattention to weather and sea state

(C) Capsizing and unknown yacht position

(D) Grounding and uncharted waters

18. (B) Consider the statements below and determine which statement has nothing to do with preventing collisions at sea.

(A) Not observing traffic rules

(B) Hull not properly inspected

(C) Improper maneuvering

(D) Insufficient lookout

19. (C) What is the principal cause of engine failures on yachts?

(A) Unconfirmed yacht position

(B) Poor seamanship and yacht operation

(C) Poor engine maintenance

(D) Ignoring weather warnings

20. (A) Which of the following reasons is the most probable cause for yacht collisions?

(A) Poor visibility or poor yacht handling

(B) Hull structure and material

(C) Rapid weather changes and ignoring weather warning bulletins

(D) Poor maintenance or aging of the hull

21. (C) According to the statistics of maritime accidents, what is the survival rate of personnel wearing life jackets when they are thrown overboard?

(A) About 0%

(B) About 20%

(C) About 80%

(D) About 100%

22. (B) Which life-saving equipment should be paired together in order to be the most effective at night?

- (A) Rocket parachute flare and a life jacket
- (B) Lifebuoy and an automatic flashing light
- (C) Life jacket and an automatic flashing light
- (D) Lifebuoy and a buoyant smoke signal

23. (C) Which of the following actions is inappropriate in terms of seamanship?

- (A) When running aground, the engine must be stopped immediately
- (B) When colliding with another yacht, the priority is rescue
- (C) Escape is the priority when colliding with another yacht
- (D) Position the yacht downwind when fighting a fire

24. (B) What is the emergency response to a daytime Man Overboard (MOB) situation based on international standards?

- (A) A lifebuoy is thrown to the Man Overboard (MOB) with a length of floating rope
- (B) An automatic smoke signal along with a lifebuoy with a length of the floating rope is thrown overboard
- (C) A lifebuoy is attached to a floating rope and thrown overboard with an automatic self-lighting light
- (D) A red signal light is attached to a floating rope and then thrown overboard

25. (C) Based on international standards, which of the following emergency responses to a night time or poor visibility Man Overboard (MOB) situation is correct?

- (A) A lifebuoy is thrown to the Man Overboard (MOB) with a length of floating rope to mark the spot
- (B) An automatic smoke signal along with a lifebuoy is thrown overboard to mark the spot
- (C) An automatic self-lighting light along with a lifebuoy is thrown overboard to mark the spot
- (D) A red signal light is attached to a floating rope and then thrown overboard to mark the spot

26. (A) Which of the following measures is inappropriate when a fire is declared on board?

- (A) Position the source of fire upwind by turning the yacht around
- (B) Tackle the fire with the on board fire extinguishers
- (C) Send a distress signal if the fire cannot be controlled

(D) Abandon ship if the fire is rapidly propagating out of control

27. (B) When you see a ship launching a rocket flare with red cluster of stars in a short period of time, what is the intention of the ship?

(A) Towing operation

(B) In distress and need of rescue

(C) Fishing operation

(D) Releasing submarine cable

28. (B) When you see or receive a signal sent by any method composed of the MOS signal (SOS), what is the intention of such yacht?

(A) Towing operation

(B) In distress and need of rescue

(C) Fishing operation

(D) Releasing submarine cable

29. (C) When you see flames cast on a yacht (such as flames emitted by lighting clothing, etc.), what is the intention of the yacht?

(A) Fishing

(B) Releasing buoys

(C) In distress and need of rescue

(D) Diving operation

30. (B) What is the yacht doing if you see it sending out a red rocket parachute signal or holding a flame signal?

(A) Fishing

(B) In distress and need of rescue

(C) Launching buoys

(D) Diving operation

31. (B) What is the intention of a yacht if you see an orange smoke signal from it?

(A) Fishing

(B) In distress and need of rescue

(C) Launching buoys

(D) Diving operation

32. (A) What is the intention of a yacht if you see someone in it with arms

outstretched left and right, slowly waving up and down repeatedly?

- (A) In distress and need of rescue
- (B) Fishing
- (C) Launching buoys
- (D) Diving operation

33. (A) Which of the following is the EPIRB equipment in distress and rescue?

- (A) Emergency radio position indicator
- (B) Radar interrogator
- (C) Radar reflector
- (D) Radio direction finder

34. (C) What are the liabilities for a yacht's driver in the event of a shipwreck?

- (A) Only civil liability
- (B) Only criminal liability
- (C) Both civil and criminal liabilities
- (D) None of the above

35. (B) What kind of international signal flag should be used after Man Overboard (MOB)?

- (A) A flag
- (B) O flag
- (C) B flag
- (D) Q flag

36. (A) Hypothermia means that the body temperature drops to:

- (A) 35 degrees Celsius
- (B) 34 degrees Celsius
- (C) 33 degrees Celsius
- (D) 32 degrees Celsius

37. (A) What is the first problem after someone falls into the sea?

- (A) Drowning
- (B) Exposure to the hot sun
- (C) Lack of drinking water and food
- (D) Encountering harmful sea creatures

38. (D) What is the phone number you can call during a sea accident to notify

the Coast Guard at this time?

- (A) 116
- (B) 110
- (C) 115
- (D) 118

39. (A) When a ship catches fire and crashes, the burning oil fire floats around the sea. For safety reasons, where should you jump into the sea to escape from the ship?

- (A) Upwind
- (B) Downwind
- (C) Bow
- (D) Stern

40. (D) Which of the following options is the most appropriate if a ship runs aground on a shallow during a voyage?

- (A) Check the hull condition
- (B) Investigate the tide and height
- (C) Confirm the position of the ship
- (D) Stop the engine

41. (C) Which of the following is the most appropriate sequence of actions to handle a ship that ran aground on a shoal during a voyage? ① Investigate the ship's position and tide data ② Stop the engine ③ Confirm the hull condition

- (A) ③→①→②
- (B) ③→②→①
- (C) ②→③→①
- (D) ②→①→③

42. (A) Which of the following actions should not be taken if a ship sails along the coast and finds a hole in the outer panel?

- (A) If the ship is flooded, you should immediately wear a life jacket and jump into the water to wait for rescue
- (B) If the engine room is taking on water, the main engine may not be usable, so you must try your best to stop the main engine
- (C) If the hole is on the surface of the water, let the hole be downwind, find a way to tilt the ship to the other side of the hole, and deal with the hole temporarily
- (D) When it is in danger of sinking, let the ship run aground on a sandy ground with

small waves and gentle slopes

43. (A) Regarding the use of life-saving equipment, which of the following statements is not correct?

- (A) To prevent the lifebuoy from moving due to the shaking of the yacht, it must be fastened firmly
- (B) When the retroreflective material of the life jacket fails, replace the sticker
- (C) Place the life jacket in a visible place and display the ship's name
- (D) Do not use the lifebuoy as a cushion or pillow

44. (C) Regarding the function of the "sea anchor" on a liferaft, which of the following statements is not correct?

- (A) It keeps the liferaft on top of the wind and waves
- (B) It enables the liferaft to catch the beach in the breaking waves
- (C) It keeps the liferaft fixed in place
- (D) It slows down drifting of the liferaft

45. (C) Regarding using "paddles" on a liferaft, which of the following statements is not correct?

- (A) They are used in combination with a sea anchor to make the liferaft headwind
- (B) They are used when breaking for the beach when the wave breaks
- (C) They are used to drive away dangerous sea creatures
- (D) They are used to control the drifting direction of the liferaft

46. (A) What is the maximum height of the liferaft that allows personnel to jump directly into the raft?

- (A) 20 feet
- (B) 25 feet
- (C) 30 feet
- (D) 35 feet

47. (B) When the liferaft pulls the operating cable to activate the cylinder gas outlet valve, how long should it take to complete the inflation?

- (A) Between 10 and 20 seconds
- (B) Between 20 and 30 seconds
- (C) Between 30 and 40 seconds
- (D) Between 40 and 50 seconds

48. (D) To save energy after falling into the water, which of the following actions is more inappropriate?

(A) Jellyfish floating

(B) Suspended floating

(C) Rhythmic breathing

(D) Stepping on the water to increase buoyancy

49. (D) Which of the following is not the main cause of water cramps?

(A) Water temperature is too low

(B) Overstress

(C) Insufficient warm-up

(D) Excessive water intake

50. (D) Which of the following is not a header used by VHF wireless telephones?

(A) Mayday

(B) Pan Pan

(C) Security

(D) SOS