

## 最新航海英语(中英版)

第三节 航海出版物(灯标表、天文表、海员手册、大洋航路图等)

neap 英音: [ni:p]美音: [nip]

名词 n. 小潮

形容词 a. 小潮的

不及物动词 vi. 渐趋向小潮

及物动词 vt. 由于小潮使搁浅

topography 英音: [tə'pɒɡrəfi]美音: [tə'pɑ:ɡrəfi]名词 n. 1. 地志;地形图 2. 地形;地形学;地形测

demolish 英音: [di'mɒliʃ]美音: [di'mɑ:lɪʃ] 及物动词 vt. 毁坏, 破坏;拆除

destroy 英音: [dis'trɔɪ]美音: [drɪ'strɔɪ] 及物动词 vt. 毁 a 坏, 破坏

ruin 英音: ['ruɪn]美音: ['ruɪn]及物动词 vt. 使毁灭;毁坏

spoil 英音: [spɔɪl]美音: [spɔɪl] 及物动词 vt. 损坏;糟蹋;搞糟

0001. \_\_D\_\_ are published for the correction of Admiralty Charts. [7]

下列哪项出版物用来改正英版海图

- A. Admiralty Sailing Directions 英版航路指南
- B. Admiralty List of Signals 英版信号表
- C. Mariner's Handbook 航海员手册
- D. Admiralty Notices to Mariners 英版航海通告

0002. \_\_C\_\_ gives a description of the combined Cardinal and Lateral Buoyage system including textual and diagrammatic explanations of the five types of marks; lateral; cardinal, isolated danger; safe water and special marks.

下列哪项出版物用文字及图式详细地介绍了方位标及侧面标系统(包括5种标志:侧面标、方位标、孤立危险物标、安全水域标及特殊标)。

- A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136) 世界大洋航路
- B. Symbols and Abbreviations used on Admiralty Charts, Chart 5011 英版海图图式及简写
- C. IALA Maritime Buoyage System (NP735) IALA 航海浮标系统
- D. The Mariners Handbook (NP100) 航海员手册

0003. \_\_A\_\_ gives daily predictions of the times and heights of high and low waters for over 230 standard and 6,000 secondary ports in the world.

下列哪项出版物对全世界超过230个基准(主潮)港及6000个附潮港每日的潮高及潮时给出预报。

- A. Admiralty Tide Tables 英版潮汐表
- B. Admiralty Tidal Stream Atlases 英版潮流表
- C. Admiralty Manual of Tides (NP120) 英版潮汐说明书
- D. Admiralty Tidal Handbooks (NP122 1-3) 英版潮汐手册

0004. \_\_D\_\_ gives listings of all lighthouses, lightships, lit floating marks (over 8m in height), fog signals and lights of

navigational significance.

下列哪项出版物列出了所有对航海有影响的灯塔、灯船、灯浮标(高度超过8米)、雾号和雾灯。

- A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136) 世界大洋航路
- B. Admiralty List of Radio Signals 英版无线电信号表
- C. IALA Maritime Buoyage System (NP735) IALA 航海浮标系统
- D. Admiralty List of Lights and Fog Signals 英版灯标雾号表

0005. \_\_D\_\_ is a comprehensive reference in graphical and textual form of all Admiralty Charts and Publications worldwide (link to Admiralty Charts) listed by region.

下列哪项出版物根据不同的区域,对全世界所有的英版海图及出版物用文字及图表分别给出全面的索引及参考(联系到英版海图)

- A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136) 世界大洋航路
- B. Symbols and Abbreviations used on Admiralty Charts, Chart 5011 英版海图图式及简写
- C. IALA Maritime Buoyage System (NP735) IALA 航海浮标系统
- D. Catalogue of Admiralty Charts and Publications (NP131) 英版海图及出版物总索引

0006. \_\_C\_\_ offers a detailed description of tidal theory and its application to the analysis and prediction of tides and tidal streams.

下列哪项出版物对潮汐与潮流的分析及预报的原理给予详细的描述。

- A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136) 世界大洋航路
- B. Admiralty Tidal Stream Atlases 英版潮流表
- C. Admiralty Manual of Tides (NP120) 英版潮汐说明书
- D. Admiralty Tidal Handbooks (NP122 1-3) 英版潮汐手册

0007. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ outlines the Admiralty method of Harmonic tidal analysis for long and short observation periods plus a volume on datums for hydrographic surveys.

下列哪项英版出版物列出了对长、短期观测资料加上水道测量资料进行潮汐协调分析的方法

- A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136) 世界大洋航路
- B. Admiralty Tidal Stream Atlases 英版潮流表
- C. Admiralty Manual of Tides (NP120) 英版潮汐说明书
- D. Admiralty Tidal Handbooks (NP122 1-3) 英版潮汐手册

0023. Admiralty EasyTide \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

英版 EasyTide

- A. has little use for ocean-going mariners 对远洋航行没什么作用
- B. permits the mariner to select and simultaneously calculate tidal heights for multiple ports for up to seven days 可供航海者选择并同时计算各种港口长达 7 天的潮高
- C. includes periods of daylight and nautical twilight, moon phases and a springs and neaps indicator 包括白天、航海晨昏蒙影、月相、高、大潮和小潮的周期显示
- D. is supplied in the form of a single CD which contains the calculation program and the seven geographic Area Data Sets(ADS)providing global coverage 通过 CD 的方式提供, 包含计算程序及覆盖全球的七个区域的数据

0036. Attention is \_\_\_D\_\_\_ the advice on the use of charts in The Mariner's Handbook Chapter 3, Section 1. [400]

- A. Fixed to 固定到 B. Needed for 需要 C. Pushed to 推到
- D. Drawn to 吸引到

请注意(注意力必须被——)英版航海员手册第三章第一节关于海图使用的一些建议。

0038. For details of these and other lights the larger scale charts and Admiralty Lists should be \_\_\_B\_\_\_ . [544]

对于这些及其他灯标的详细资料, 请( )更大比例尺海图及英版灯标表

- A. considered 考虑 B. consulted 参考 C. concluded 得出结论
- D. commanded 命令

0039. Important changes to charts and lights (including temporary ones), radio signals and sailing directions are listed in \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

对海图、灯标及航路指南的重要改正(包括临时改正)列在( )

- A. Weekly Admiralty Notices to Mariners 第周版的英版航海通告
- B. The Mariners Handbook (NP100) 航海员手册
- C. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136) 世界大洋航路
- D. Symbols and Abbreviations used on Admiralty Charts, Chart 5011 英版海图图式及简写

0040. Information on the operating times and characteristics of foreign radiobeacons can be found in which publication \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

有关外国的无线电信标的工作时间及特性的资料可在( )查到。

- A. List of Lights 灯标表 B. Coast Pilot 沿岸航路指南

C. Sailing Directions 航路指南 D. List of Radiobeacons

0041. Light Lists for coastal waters are \_\_\_D\_\_\_ . [794]

沿岸的灯标信号( )

- A. published every year and require no corrections 每年发布一次且无须改正
- B. published every second year and must be corrected 每两年发布一次并需改正
- C. published every five years and require no correction 每五年发布一次且无须改正
- D. accurate thru NM number on title page and must be corrected 可通过目录页上的通告编号改正且必须改正

0043. Many of the lights on this coast are placed so high as to be frequently obscured by \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

这里海岸附近的灯标往往布置得很高, 经常被( )遮蔽

- A. Power 电力 B. Tower 塔 C. Cover 盖 D. Shower 阵雨

0044. Mariners not entering the port are \_\_\_A\_\_\_ to keep at least one mile off.

( )进港的航海者最少保持在一海里以外。

- A. Advised 建议 B. Reported 报告 C. Complied 遵守
- D. Supplied 提供

0046. Of the following, \_\_\_A\_\_\_ is not likely found in The Mariners Handbook (NP100).

以下( )不太可能在航海员手册中查到

- A. navigational hazards and buoyage, meteorological data, details of pilotage, regulations, port facilities and guides to major port entry 航海危险物、灯标、气象、引航的详细情况、

规定、港口设施及主要港口的进港指南

B. information on charts 关于海图的资料

C. information on operational information and regulation 有关操作资料及规则的资料

D. information on tides, currents and characteristics of the sea 有关潮汐、潮流及海浪特性的资料

0049. The Coast Radio Stations are found in \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

沿岸无线电台站可在（）中查到

A. Admiralty List of Lights and Fog Signals 英版灯标雾号表

B. Admiralty Maritime Communications 英版航海通信

C. Admiralty List of Radio Signals 英版无线电信号表

D. Admiralty Digital List of Lights

0050. The daily predictions of the times and heights of high and low water for a selection of Standard Ports are given in \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

对主潮港每日高、低潮潮高及潮时的预报资料在（）列出

A. Admiralty Maritime Communications 英版航海通信

B. Admiralty Tide Tables 英版潮汐表

C. a comprehensive guide for the yachtsman

D. ALRS 英版无线电信号表

0051. The information on \_\_\_B\_\_\_ is not likely found in The Mariners Handbook (NP100).

（）不太可能在航海员手册中查到

A. IALA Buoyage system IALA 浮标系统

B. hydrography, topography, navigational aids and their services 水道测量、地形学、助航标志及其服务

C. basic meteorology and navigation in ice and hazards and restrictions to navigation

气象基本知识、冰区航行危险物及碍航物

D. information on tides, currents and characteristics of the sea 有关潮汐、潮流及海浪特性的资料

0052. The information on ocean voyage planning with routeing details for powered and sailing vessels is likely found in \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

有关机动船及帆船的航线计划的资料可在（）查到

A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136) 世界大洋航路

B. Symbols and Abbreviations used on Admiralty Charts, Chart 5011 英版海图图式及简写

C. Weekly Admiralty Notices to Mariners 每周版的航海通告

D. The Mariners Handbook (NP100) 航海员手册

0053. The international number, location and/or name, geographical co-ordinates, characteristics and intensity, elevation in metres, range in sea miles and description of structure of a light can be found in \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

有关灯标的国际编号、位置、名称、地理坐标、特征、识别、高程、能见距及灯标的描述可在（）找到。

A. Ocean Passages for the World (NP136) 世界大洋航路

B. Admiralty List of Radio Signals 无线电信号表

C. IALA Maritime Buoyage System (NP735) IALA 航海灯标系统

D. Admiralty List of Lights and Fog Signals 无线电灯标雾号表

0054. The latest known details of lights are given in \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

关于灯标的最近资料在（）

A. gives daily predictions of the times and heights of high and low water for a selection of Standard Ports 给出主潮港的每

日高、低潮的潮时及潮高的预报

B. lists the principal harmonic constants for all those ports where they are known, for use for prediction by the Simplified Harmonic Method of Tidal Prediction 给出所有已知的港口的主要协调分析常数（以供用简化的潮汐协调分析法预测潮汐时使用）

C. is a comprehensive guide for the yachtsman 是对艇员的全面的指导

D. permits the mariner to select and simultaneously calculate tidal heights for multiple ports for up to seven days 可供航海者选择并同时计算各种港口长达7天的潮高

0055. The light vessel is reported \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

据报告那条灯船（）

A. to be destroyed 被毁坏 B. to be demolished 被拆除 C. to be ruined 被毁灭;毁坏 D. to be spoiled 被损坏;糟蹋;搞糟

16. The Lists of Meteorological Observation Stations can be found in \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

气象观测台的台站名录可在（）查到

A. ALRS 英版无线电信号表 B. ALL 英版灯标表 C. AMC 英版航海通信 D. ATT 英版潮汐表

0057. The major tidal streams for selected waters of North West Europe are shown in diagrammatic (图表的) form in \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

欧洲西北部某些水域的主要的潮流在（）中用图表显示

A. Admiralty Tidal Stream Atlases 英版潮流表

B. Admiralty Tidal Stream Atlases 英版潮流表

C. Admiralty Manual of Tides (NP120) 英版潮汐说明书

D. Admiralty Tidal Handbooks (NP122 1-3) 英版潮汐手册

0058. The program of graphical (图解的) predictions of height against time for a period of up to seven consecutive days is contained in \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

对某些地方长达 7 天潮高进行预测的图解程序包含在 ( )

- A. SHM 简化的潮汐协调分析法 (for window)
- B. Admiralty TotalTide 个人电脑用的潮汐预报程序
- C. Admiralty EasyTide 网上潮汐预报
- D. Ocean Passages for the World 世界大洋航路

0059. To predict the actual depth of water using the Tide Tables, the number obtained from the Tide Tables is \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

当使用潮汐表预算实际水深时, 从潮汐表中得到的数字 ( )

- A. the actual depth (是) 实际水深
- B. added to or subtracted from the charted depth 加上海图水深或从中减去
- C. multiplied by the charted depth 与海图水深相乘
- D. divided by the charted depth 除以海图水深

0060. What is the use of the books of Admiralty List of Lights and Fog Signals? Their use is to \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1405]

英版灯标雾号表有什么用? 它们用来 ( )

- A. Mention signal stations and ice, storm, traffic and port signals 提到信号台站、冰情、交通情况及港口信号
- B. Give the international numbers of lights 给出灯标的国际编号
- C. Give the correction of the lights and fog signals 给出灯标雾号的改正资料
- D. Give the information on the lights and fog signals 给出有关灯标雾号的信息资料

0102. When a buoy is in position only during a certain period of the year, where may the dates when the buoy is in position be found \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1432]

如某一灯标只在每年的某一特定时间才设置到位, 有关这种灯标何时设置到位的资料应查找 ( )

- A. Light List 灯标表 B. Notice to Mariners 航海通告 C. On the chart 海图
- D. Coast Pilot 沿岸航路指南

0103. Where would you obtain data on currents for areas of the world not covered by the National Ocean Service \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1547]

对于那些不在国家海洋服务机构覆盖范围内的某些区域, 有关该区域潮流的资料该查找 ( )

- A. In the Coast Pilot 沿岸航路指南 B. In the Nautical Almanac 航海天文历
- C. In the List of Lights 灯标表 D. In the Sailing Directions 航路指南

#### 第四节 海图及海图作业

0062. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ chart 3994, positions read from this chart should be shifted 0.03 minutes Northward. [11]

为与 3994 号海图 ( ), 从本图上读取的船位需向北移 0.03 海里。

- A. To consider 考虑 B. To check 检查 C. To examine 检查、测试 D. To agree with 相符

0063. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not a position-fixing system.

( ) 不是一种定位系统

- A. Hifix 哈飞克斯定位系统 B. Hyperfix 哈皮飞克斯定位系统

C. Trisponder 三应定位系统

D. WGS84 (WGS84:World Geodetic System 1984, 是为 GPS 全球定位系统使用而建立的坐标系统。)

0064. \_\_\_B\_\_\_ the incomplete nature of the survey, heavy draught vessels are warned not to navigate within the 10 fathom line. [27]

(由于) 测量资料不全面, 深吃水船舶被警告不要在 10 拓等深线内航行。

- A. Because B. Owing to C. Having been D. Being

0065. A chart position enclosed by a square is a (n) \_\_\_B\_\_\_. 在海图上用一个方框围起来的船位是 ( )

- A. fix 定位 B. estimated position 预计船位 C. dead reckoning position 推算船位
- D. running fix 移线定位船位

0066. A chart projection depicting the poles and a small area on either side of a connecting meridian, that is sometimes used for star charts, is the \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [56]

用来描绘地球两极部分区域和相邻子午线两边的小部分区域, 有时用来制做索星图, 这种海图投影法是 ( )

- A. Azimuthal gnomonic projection 方位球心投影法
- B. Lambert conformal projection 兰勃特正形投影, 该投影用一个设想的圆锥切于或割于地球面两纬线上, 应用等角条件将地球面上经纬线网投影到圆锥面上, 沿一母线展开成平面。纬线投影为同心圆弧, 经线投影为同心圆半径, 两经线间夹角与相应经差成正比。该投影角度不变形, 切纬线或割纬线(称标准纬线)不变形, 远离标准纬线变形逐渐增大。适合于制作沿纬线延伸地区地图的数学基础, 广泛用于制作中、小比例尺区域地图。



C. Transverse Mercator projection 横轴墨卡托投影(即 UTM 投影), 假想一个圆锥其轴与地球椭球旋转轴重合地套在椭球上, 按等角的条件把地球椭球上经纬线投影到圆锥面上, 然后沿一条母线(经线)将圆锥面切开展成平面, 这就是正轴等角圆锥投影。这种投影最适合于中纬度地区, 为世界上许多国家制作地图所使用。

D. Polyconic projection 多圆锥形投影法, 假想用一系列同轴圆锥切于地球各纬线上, 将地球上的经纬线投影到各圆锥面上, 然后沿某一母线展开而成。

0067. A chart with a scale of 1:80, 000 would fall into the category of a \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

海图比例尺为 1:80, 000 的海图将归入下列哪一类 ( )

A. sailing chart 航行图 B. general chart 普通海图 C. coastal chart 沿岸海图

D. harbor chart 港图

0068. A polyconic projection is based on a \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [156]

多多圆锥形投影法的原理是基于 ( )

A. Plane tangent at one point 在一点上的平面切线

B. Cylinder tangent at one parallel 在一条平行线上柱状投影

C. Cone tangent at one parallel 在一条平行线上的锥形投影

D. Series of cones tangent at selected parallels 在一些选好的平行线上的一系列的锥形投影

0069. A revised print of a chart is made \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [172]

(何时) 出修订版海图

A. after every major hydrographic survey of the area covered by the chart 每次海图覆盖区域经重要的海道测量后

B. when there are numerous corrections to be made or the

corrections are extensive 经过多次改正或改正范围比较广

C. when a low-stock situation occurs and minor corrections are made (当前版) 海图库存少, 且对该海图的改正比较少

D. every two years to update the magnetic variation information 每两年对磁差资料进行更新

0070. A true bearing of a charted object, when plotted on a chart, will establish a \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

当在海图上标绘图示物标的真方位时, 该(方位线)将构成 ( )

A. Fix 定位 B. Line of position 船位线 C. Relative bearing 相对方位

D. Range 距离

0071. All straight lines represent great circle tracks on a chart based on a (n) \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [324]

在海图上代表大圆的所有直线是基于 ( )

A. Mercator projection 墨卡托投影, 由荷兰地图学家墨卡托(C. Mercator)于 1569 年创拟即正轴等角圆柱投影。假想一个与地轴方向一致的圆柱体面切于地球, 将经纬网投影到圆柱面上, 将圆柱面展开为平面所得到的一种等角投影由荷兰地图学家墨卡托(C. Mercator)于 1569 年创拟即正轴等角圆柱投影。

假想一个与地轴方向一致的圆柱体面切于地球, 将经纬网投影到圆柱面上, 将圆柱面展开为平面所得到的一种等角投影

B. Polyconic projection 多圆锥形投影法

C. Orthographic projection 正射投影, 一种任意性质的透视方位投影。承影面切于球面, 视点位于无限远处, 投影线互相平行且垂直于承影面。

D. Gnomonic projection 球心投影, 投影平面与地球相切, 投影原点在球心。切点附近可认为无变形。常用以绘制大比例尺港泊图。

0072. Areas enclosed by a long and short dashed magenta

line indicate \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [378]

(在海图上) 由品红色的长、短虚线围起来的区域表示 ( )

A. Cable areas 电缆区域 B. Dumping grounds 垃圾倾倒区

C. Fish trap areas 渔栅 D. Precautionary areas 警戒区

0073. Chart legends printed in capital letters show that the associated landmark is \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [455]

在海图上与陆标有关的图示, 该图示用大写字母印制, 表示该陆标 ( )

A. inconspicuous 不显著 B. conspicuous 显著的

C. a government facility or station 政府设施或台站 D. a radio transmitter 无线电发射台

0074. Charts should be corrected by using information published in the \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [459]

海图应用 ( ) 发布的资料改正

A. Light List 灯标表

B. American Practical Navigator 美洲实用航海, 美国独立之后的第一位数学家 Bowditch (1773~1838 年) 写的一本书

C. Notice to Mariners 航海通告 D. Coast Pilot 沿岸航路指南

0075. Charts showing the coast of Mexico are produced by the United States \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

显示墨西哥沿岸的海图是由美国 ( ) 印制的

A. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (a combat support agency that provides geographic intelligence in support of national security) 美国的一个为国家安全提供地理情报资料的战争支持机构

B. Coast Guard 海岸警卫队 C. Naval Observatory 海军观测台 D. National Ocean Service 国家海洋服务机构

0076. Distance along a track line is measured on a Mercator chart by using the \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [493]

在墨卡托海图上, 在航迹线上量取航程用 ( )

- A. latitude scale near the middle of the track line 接近航迹线中间的单位纬度标尺
- B. longitude scale near the middle of the track line 接近航迹线中间的单位经度标尺
- C. latitude scale at the midlatitude of the chart 海图纬度中间的纬单位纬度标尺
- D. latitude or longitude scale at the middle of the scale 海图经度中间的单位经度标尺

0077. Every chart is liable to (固定词组, 易于;可能) be incomplete \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [493]

所有海图都有可能不完整, ( )

- A. the final judge of the reliance the mariner can place on the information given 航海者可根据所给出的资料对其可信度作出最后判断
- B. its immediate importance cannot always be verified before promulgation 其最近的重要资料在发布之前无法总是得到确认
- C. through imperfections in the survey on which it is based, or subsequent alterations to the topography or sea floor 海图所采用的测量资料不完善, 或因随后海底地形或海床发生变化
- D. deferring the promulgation of certain less important information 对某些不太重要的资料推迟发布

0078. For what purpose would using a Lambert conformal chart be more convenient than using a Mercator \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [493]

当用于(什么目的)时, 使用兰勃特正形投影海图比用墨卡托投影海图更方便。

- A. Plotting radio bearings over a long distance 在海图上标绘长距离的无线电方位
- B. Determining latitude and longitude of a fix 确定定位的经、纬度
- C. Measuring rhumb line distances 计算恒向线上的距离
- D. Measuring rhumb line directions 计算恒向线上的方向

0079. Magnetic information on a chart may be \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [808]

在海图上, 有关磁差的资料可在 ( ) 找到

- A. found in the center (s) of the compass rose (s) 罗经花中部
- B. indicated by isogonic lines 由等磁差线表示
- C. found in a note on the chart 在海图上提示材料中
- D. all of the above 上面都是

0080. Many of the soundings shown on the chart are derived from \_\_\_C\_\_\_. Undue reliance should not be placed upon them. [816]

海图上的许多测深资料都是从 ( ) 中引用的, 不要过分相信它们。

- A. Complete and often very poor surveys 完整的, 但质量较差的测量
- B. Correct and often very good surveys 正确的, 且一般都很好的测量
- C. Inadequate and often very old surveys 不适当的, 且一般都很老旧的测量
- D. Adequate and present surveys 适当的且较新的测量

0081. Navigational charts are \_\_\_D\_\_\_ frequent changes, [816]

the important one of which are promulgated by Admiralty Notices to Mariners. [839]

航海海图 ( ) 经常的改正, 其中重要的改正资料是通过航海通告发布的

- A. Published with 与---一起出版
- B. Combined with 与---结合
- C. In connection with 与---联系
- D. Subject to 固定词组, 容易遭受

0082. On a Mercator chart, 1 nautical mile is equal to \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [855]

在墨卡托投影海图上, 1 海里等于 ( )

- A. 1 minute of longitude 经度一分
- B. 1 degree of longitude 经度一度
- C. 1 minute of latitude 纬度一分
- D. 1 degree of latitude 纬度一度

0083. On chart, bearings to near objects should be used in preference to objects farther off, because \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [855]

在海图上, 要优先使用近处物标而非远处物标的方位, 这是 ( )

- A. a small error in bearing or in laying it down on the chart has a greater effect in misplacing the position the longer the line to be drawn 距离越长, 测量方位或作图上的小误差对船位误差的影响越大
- B. all scales are kept updated for vital information by Notices to Mariners 所有比例尺的海图其关键信息都通过航海通告得以更新
- C. the larger the scale of the chart, the greater the detail that can be shown on it 海图比例尺越大, 其所显示的资料越详细
- D. the mariner using the medium scale charts for passage along a coast need not transfer on to a large scale for short [855]

distances 在沿岸航行时使用中等比例尺海图的航海者，如遇一小段航程有更大比例尺海图时，不需要改用更大比例尺海图

0084. On this chart only the principle \_\_\_D\_\_\_ to navigation are shown.

本海图上，仅显示有关航行的主要的（）

- A. equipment's 设备的 B. tools 工具 C. apparatus 器材  
D. aids 助航设施

0085. Particular care is needed when navigating in the vicinity of \_\_\_B\_\_\_ as very few of these features have been fully surveyed to modern standards to determine their correct position, full extent, or the least depth over them.

当在（）附近航行时，应当特别小心，因为对这些物标很少以现代标准进行全面的测量，以确定其正确的位置、全部范围或其上的最小水深

- A. SW of Cocos Islands 柯可岛西南部  
B. oceanic dangers or seamounts 大洋上的危险物或海底山脉  
C. undiscovered dangers 未发现的危险物 D. the continental shelf 大陆架

0086. That the scale of any part of a chart to be larger than the scale of the survey is \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

一般来说，出现海图上某一部分的比例尺比测量比例尺大的概率（）

- A. very rare 很少 B. common 普通 C. often 经常  
D. reasonable 合理的

0087. The arrangement of charts in the catalogue is \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

海图总目录中，对海图的排序是（）

- A. on a regional basis 按区域排序 B. on a national basis 按

国家排序

C. shown orderly 按（图号）顺序 D. appeared from A to W 按字母顺序从 A 到 W 排序

0088. The broken magenta lines (long and short dashes) in and around Mobjack Bay indicate \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

Mobjack Bay (地名) 内或附近，品红色的长、短虚线表示（）

- A. Amphibious training areas 两栖作战的;海陆空协同作战的训练区域  
B. Grounds for dredge spoil 疏浚垃圾倾倒地 C. Fish trap areas 渔栅  
D. Gunnery exercise areas 射击练习区

0089. The changes in the channel's sands and buoys on this coast are \_\_\_D\_\_\_ this chart can not be considered as a safe guide of the channel. [994]

本处沿岸的沙洲及浮标（经常）变化以至于本海图不能被认为是通过水道的安全的指南。

- A. frequent B. so frequent C. frequent that D. so frequent that

0090. The chart of a beach area shows a very flat slope to the underwater beach bottom. What type of breakers can be expected when trying to land a boat on this beach \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

海图上显示，一处海滩到海底之间有段非常平缓的坡度，当你尝试将小艇在该海滩冲滩时，估计会遇到什么浪花

- A. Surging 波涛汹涌的 B. Spilling 溢出 C. Plunging 冲进的;突进的 D. Converging 收缩的

0091. The only cylindrical chart projection widely used for navigation is the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

唯一的在航海广泛使用的柱形海图投影法是（）

- A. Lambert conformal 兰勃特正形投影 B. Mercator 墨卡托投影  
C. Azimuthal 方位角投影 D. Gnomonic 球心投影

0092. The path that a vessel is expected to follow, represented on a chart by a line drawn from the point of departure to the point of arrival, is the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

海图上，从起航点画到抵达点，预计给船舶航行的路线，是（）

- A. DR plot 推算船位标绘 B. track line 航迹线 C. heading 船艏线  
D. estimated course 预计航向

0093. The revision date of a chart is printed on which area of the chart \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

修订版海图的修订日期印在海图上的哪一个区域

- A. Top center 上部中心 B. Lower-left corner 左下角 C. Part of the chart title 海图标题部分  
D. Any clear area around the neat line 内图廓线附近的空白区域

0094. The shoreline on charts generally represents the mean \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

海图上的海岸线一般表示（）

- A. High water line 高潮面 B. Low water line 低潮面  
C. Low water spring line 大潮低潮面 D. Tide level 潮高基准面

0095. The short-long dashed magenta line around Gardiners Island marks \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

Gardiners Island (地名) 附近品红色的长、短虚线表示（）

- A. A regulated anchorage 指定锚地 B. Fish trap areas 渔栅

- C. An area closed to the public 不对公众开放的区域  
D. Underwater cables 海底电缆

0096. The short-long dashed, magenta lines parallel to York River Entrance Channel mark \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1193]

与 York River (河名) 进港航道平行的品红色的长、短虚线表示 ( )

A. fish trap areas 渔栅区 B. naval exercise areas 海军练习区域

C. underwater cables 海底电缆 D. recommended track lines 推荐航迹线

0097. The soundings on the imperial chart are measured in \_\_\_A\_\_\_.  
英版海图测深用 ( ) 表示丈量单位

A. Feet 英尺 B. Yards 码 C. Fathoms 拓 D. Meters 米

0098. The survey information upon which a chart is based is found \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
有关海图所采用的扫测资料方面的信息可在海图的 ( ) 找到

A. At the top center of the neat line 内图廓线上中部 B. Near the chart title 海图标题附近

C. At the lower left corner 左下角 D. At any convenient location 认为方便的任何位置

0099. What information is found in the chart title \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1345]

在海图标题上可找到什么信息 ( )

A. Date of the first edition 第一版的出版日期

B. Date of the edition and, if applicable, the revision 出版日期, 或修订版出版日期 (方便的话)

C. Information on the sounding datum 有关扫测资料的信息  
D. Information on which IALA buoyage system applies 有关所采用的 IALA 浮标系统的信息

0100. What information is NOT found in the chart title \_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
海图标题上找不到 ( )

A. Survey information 扫测信息 B. Scale 比例尺 C. Date of first edition 第一版的出版日期 D. Projection 投影法

0101. What is the major advantage of a rhumb line track \_\_\_A\_\_\_.  
恒向线的主要优点是 ( )

A. The vessel can steam on a constant heading (disregarding wind, current, etc.)  
船舶可沿一固定航向航行 (假设不风、流影响)

B. The rhumb line is the shortest distance between the arrival and departure points  
恒向线是连接起始点与终点之间距离最短的

C. It is easily plotted on a gnomonic chart for comparison with a great circle course  
在心形投影海图上, 画恒向线比画大圆航线更容易

D. It approximates a great circle on east-west courses in high latitudes  
在高纬度海区, 东西航向的恒向线接近大圆航线

0104. Which aid is NOT marked on a chart with a magenta circle \_\_\_A\_\_\_.  
下列哪一种助航标志的图式在海图上不是品红色的

A. Aero light 航空灯标 B. Radar station 雷达站 C. Radar transponder beacon 雷达反射标 D. Radiobeacon 无线电信

标

0105. Which chart symbol indicates the bottom is clay \_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
海底底质是泥土用下列哪一种简写表示 ( )

A. Cly B. Cla C. Cl D. C

0106. Which information does the outer ring of a compass rose on a nautical chart provide \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
海图上罗经花外圈提供的信息是 ( )

A. variation 磁差 B. true directions 真航向 C. magnetic directions 磁航向  
D. annual rate of variation change 磁差年度变化率

0107. Which information is found in the chart title \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
海图标题上可找到什么信息 ( )

A. Chart number 海图编号 B. Chart sounding datum 海图水深基准面  
C. Revision and edition date 修订版及海图版本的出版日期  
D. Variation information 有关磁差的信息

0108. Which information is found in the chart title \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
海图标题上可找到什么信息 ( )

A. Number of the chart 海图的编号 B. Edition date 出版日期  
C. Variation information 有关磁差的信息  
D. Survey information 有关扫测资料的信息

0109. Which statement about a gnomonic chart is correct \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
下列有关心形投影海图的描述哪一项正确



A. A rhumb line appears as a straight line 恒向线显示是一条直线

B. Distance is measured at the midlatitude of the track line 使用航迹线中部的纬度刻度作为量距离的标准

C. Meridians appear as curved lines converging toward the nearer pole 子午线(经线)在海图上显示为向邻近的地极弯曲的曲线

D. Parallels, except the equator, appear as curved lines 除赤道外,其他的平行线显示为曲线

0113. A chart has extensive corrections to be made to it. When these are made and the chart is again printed, the chart issue is a \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [55]

海图有大范围的改正,当这些改正改到海图上后且海图重新印制,这种海图叫( )

A. First edition 第一版 B. New edition 新版 C. Revised edition 修订版 D. Reprint 翻印版

0114. A marker pole, with a horseshoe buoy and a sea anchor attached, should be used to \_\_\_D\_\_.

海图上由一个马蹄形浮标及一个与之相连接的海锚作为标志的点被用来( )

A. mark the position of a lost mooring 表示丢失锚的位置

B. determine your vessel's sideslip underway 确定船舶在航时的偏移

C. determine your speed through the water 确定船舶的对水速度

D. indicate location of a man overboard 表示人员落水的位置

0116. Charted depths \_\_\_D\_\_\_ by 2 meters due to state of the winds.

受风的影响,海图水深应(减去)2米

A. Is decreased B. Decreased C. Decreases D. Are decreased

0118. Contour elevations on this chart refer to heights in feet above mean \_\_\_D\_\_.

本海图上礁石的高程等高线是用英尺为单位的,在( )以上

A. Lower low water 低低潮面 B. High water 高潮面 C. Low water 低潮面

D. Sea level 海平面

0123. No navigational aids are shown and the chart is not kept corrected for alterations in depths inside the pecked lines. For more detailed information, the larger scale charts must be \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [844]

本海图上虚线内的区域,未显示助航标志,且水深变化未加以改正。如需得到更加详细的资料,应( )更大比例尺的海图。

A. referred to 参考、参阅 B. appreciated 感谢 C. met with 符合 D. concerned 关心、关照

0124. On a nautical chart, the inner ring of a compass rose indicates \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [856]

航用海图上,罗经花的内圈表示( )

A. True directions 真航向 B. Compass error 罗经误差

C. Deviation 自差

D. Magnetic directions 磁航向

0126. Positions read from this chart should be moved 0.08 minutes Southward and 0.13 minutes Eastward so as \_\_\_D\_\_\_ adjoining chart 3446.

为与图号为3446的海图( ),从本海图上读取的位置应向南移

0.08分,向东移0.13分。

A. To agree upon 同意 B. In accordance with 根据 C. To be same as 相同

D. To agree with 相符

0127. Positions read from this chart should, to agree with chart 3949, be \_\_\_A\_\_\_ 0.03 minutes Northwards and 0.22 minutes Westwards.

为与图号为3949的海图( ),从本海图上读取的位置应向北及向西各( )0.03分及0.22分。

A. Shifted 移动 B. Removed 移除 C. Changed 改变

D. Altered 更改

0132. The broken magenta line which runs parallel to the shore between Roanoke Point and Mattituck Inlet marks a \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

海图上在Roanoke Point和Mattituck Inlet之间与岸线平行的品红色的间断线表示( )

A. Fish trap area 渔栅 B. Pipeline 海底管路 C. Demarcation line 分界线

D. Cable area 电缆区域

0135. The range of a light on Admiralty Charts is normally the \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

英版海图上灯标的能见距是( )

A. nominal range 额定能见距指在气象能见度为10n mile条件下,该灯塔灯光的光力射程。 B. luminous range 光识能见距,指在某一气象能见度条件下,该灯塔灯光所能照射的最大距离。

C. geographical range 地理能见距,当能见度良好时,仅由于地面曲率和地面光线的折射率的影响,具有一定眼高的测者,

理论上能够看到物标的最大距离。

D. visible range 视力能见距

0136. The range of a light on Admiralty Charts is normally the \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

A. nominal range B. luminous range C. geographical range

D. visible range

0137. To \_\_\_D\_\_\_ Admiralty Charts 438, latitudes taken from this chart should be increased by about 5 seconds. [1259]

为与图号为 438 的海图 ( ), 从本海图上读取的纬度应增加 5 秒

A. Convert to 转换到 B. Come to 来到 C. Look at 看看

D. Agree with 相符

0138. Vessels should not anchor or trawl in the vicinity of pipelines and are \_\_\_D\_\_\_ in the pipeline area shown on the chart. [1323]

船舶不应在管路附近抛锚及拖网, 且海图所示的有管路的区域 (禁止抛锚)。

A. Prohibit to anchor B. Prohibited to anchor C. Prohibited from anchor D. Prohibited from anchoring

0142. What is the significance of the broken magenta lines which roughly parallel the shore between Roanoke Point and Orient Point on Long Island \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

在海图上 Roanoke Point 和 Orient Point on Long Island 之间基本上与岸线平行的品红色的间断线表示 ( )

A. They mark the limits of breakers in that area 表示该区域开花浪范围

B. These lines warn the mariner of submerged rocks 警告航

海者有水下礁石

C. They mark the boundary lines of fish trap areas 表示渔栅的界限

D. These lines warn the mariner of submerged pipelines 警告航海者水下管路

0692. In very high latitudes, the most practical chart projection is the \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

在纬度很高的海区, 最实用的海图投影法是 ( )

A. Mercator 墨卡托投影 B. Gnomonic 球心投影 C. Azimuthal 方位投影

D. Lambert conformal 兰勃特正形投影

1238. \_\_\_B\_\_\_ is a digitized "picture" of a chart.

( ) 是海图的数字化的图像

A. Vector chart format 矢量数据海图格式是电子海图数据库的另一种形式, 数字化的海图信息分类存储, 因此可查询任意图标的细节 (如灯标的位置、颜色、周期等), 海图要素分层显示, 使用者可根据需要选择不同层次的信息量 (例如只显示小于 10 米的水深), 并能设置警戒区、危险区的自动报警, 还可查询其他航海信息 (如港口设施、潮汐变化、海流矢量等), 有人把矢量海图称为“智能化电子海图”。

B. Raster chart data 光栅海图数据, 是电子海图数据库的一种形式, 通过对纸海图的一次性扫描, 形成单一的数字信息文件。光栅海图可以看作是纸海图的复制品, 包含的信息 (如岸线、水深等) 与纸海图一一对应。可定期更正, 可与定位传感器 (如 GPS) 接口, 但使用者不能对光栅海图进行询问式操作 (如查询某一海图要素特征, 或隐去某类海图要素等)。因此有人称光栅海图为“非智能化电子海图”。英国航道测量局 (UK HO) 制作的光栅海图 ARCS 和美国国家海洋空间署 (NOAA) 制作的光栅海图是比较有影响的两种。

C. pixel 图素、映像点

D. Electronic Nautical Chart 电子航海图, 是由各国官方航道测量部门 (HO) 按照国际航道测量组织 (IHO) S57 (第三版) 标准制作的矢量式电子海图, 英国船商公司也为各国航道测量部门提供 ENC 的制作、更新和维护服务。

第四节 海图及海图作业

0062. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ chart 3994, positions read from this chart should be shifted 0.03 minutes Northward. [11]

为与 3994 号海图 ( ), 从本图上读取的船位需向北移 0.03 海里。

A. To consider 考虑 B. To check 检查 C. To examine 检查、测试 D. To agree with 相符

0063. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not a position-fixing system.

( ) 不是一种定位系统

A. Hifix 哈飞克斯定位系统 B. Hyperfix 哈皮飞克斯定位系统 C. Trisponder 三应定位系统

D. WGS84 (WGS84:World Geodetic System 1984, 是为 GPS 全球定位系统使用而建立的坐标系统。)

0064. \_\_\_B\_\_\_ the incomplete nature of the survey, heavy draught vessels are warned not to navigate within the 10 fathom line. [27]

(由于) 测量资料不全面, 深吃水船舶被警告不要在 10 拓等深线内航行。

A. Because B. Owing to C. Having been D. Being

0065. A chart position enclosed by a square is a (n) \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

在海图上用一个方框围起来的船位是 ( )

A. fix 定位 B. estimated position 预计船位 C. dead reckoning position 推算船位

D. running fix 移线定位船位

0066. A chart projection depicting the poles and a small area on either side of a connecting meridian, that is sometimes used for star charts, is the \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [56]

用来描绘地球两极部分区域和相邻子午线两边的小部分区域, 有时用来制做索星图, 这种海图投影法是 ( )

A. Azimuthal gnomonic projection 方位球心投影法

B. Lambert conformal projection 兰勃特正形投影, 该投影用一个设想的圆锥切于或割于地球面两纬线上, 应用等角条件将地球上经纬线网投影到圆锥面上, 沿一母线展开成平面。纬线投影为同心圆弧, 经线投影为同心圆半径, 两经线间夹角与相应经差成正比。该投影角度不变形, 切纬线或割纬线(称标准纬线)不变形, 远离标准纬线变形逐渐增大。适合于制作沿纬线延伸地区地图的数学基础, 广泛用于制作中、小比例尺区域地图。

C. Transverse Mercator projection 横轴墨卡托投影(即 UTM 投影), 假想一个圆锥其轴与地球椭圆旋转轴重合地套在椭圆上, 按等角的条件把地球椭圆上经纬线投影到圆锥面上, 然后沿一条母线(经线)将圆锥面切开展开成平面, 这就是正轴等角圆锥投影。这种投影最适合于中纬度地区, 为世界上许多国家制作地图所使用。

D. Polyconic projection 多圆锥形投影法, 假想用一系列同轴圆锥切于地球各纬线上, 将地球上的经纬线投影到各圆锥面上, 然后沿某一母线展开而成。

0067. A chart with a scale of 1:80, 000 would fall into the category of a \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [324]

海图比例尺为 1:80, 000 的海图将归入下列哪一类 ( )

A. sailing chart 航行图 B. general chart 普通海图 C. coastal chart 沿岸海图

D. harbor chart 港图

0068. A polyconic projection is based on a \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [156]

多多圆锥形投影法的原理是基于 ( )

A. Plane tangent at one point 在一点上的平面切线

B. Cylinder tangent at one parallel 在一条平行线上柱状投影

C. Cone tangent at one parallel 在一条平行线上的锥形投影

D. Series of cones tangent at selected parallels 在一些选好的平行线上的一系列的锥形投影

0069. A revised print of a chart is made \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [172]

(何时) 出修订版海图

A. after every major hydrographic survey of the area covered by the chart 每次海图覆盖区域经重要的海道测量后

B. when there are numerous corrections to be made or the corrections are extensive 经过多次改正或改正范围比较广

C. when a low-stock situation occurs and minor corrections are made (当前版) 海图库存少, 且对该海图的改正比较少

D. every two years to update the magnetic variation information 每两年对磁差资料进行更新

0070. A true bearing of a charted object, when plotted on a chart, will establish a \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [455]

当在海图上标绘图示物标的真方位时, 该(方位线)将构成 ( )

A. Fix 定位 B. Line of position 船位线 C. Relative bearing 相对方位

D. Range 距离

0071. All straight lines represent great circle tracks on a chart

based on a (n) \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [324]

在海图上代表大圆的所有直线是基于 ( )

A. Mercator projection 墨卡托投影, 由荷兰地图学家墨卡托(C. Mercator)于 1569 年创拟即正轴等角圆柱投影。假想一个与地轴方向一致的圆柱体面切于地球, 将经纬网投影到圆柱面上, 将圆柱面展开为平面所得到的一种等角投影由荷兰地图学家墨卡托(C. Mercator)于 1569 年创拟即正轴等角圆柱投影。

假想一个与地轴方向一致的圆柱体面切于地球, 将经纬网投影到圆柱面上, 将圆柱面展开为平面所得到的一种等角投影

B. Polyconic projection 多圆锥形投影法

C. Orthographic projection 正射投影, 一种任意性质的透视方位投影。承影面切于球面, 视点位于无限远处, 投影线互相平行且垂直于承影面。

D. Gnomonic projection 球心投影, 投影平面与地球相切, 投影原点在球心。切点附近可认为无变形。常用以绘制大比例尺港泊图。

0072. Areas enclosed by a long and short dashed magenta line indicate \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [378]

(在海图上) 由品红色的长、短虚线围起来的区域表示 ( )

A. Cable areas 电缆区域 B. Dumping grounds 垃圾倾倒区

C. Fish trap areas 渔栅 D. Precautionary areas 警戒区

0073. Chart legends printed in capital letters show that the associated landmark is \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [455]

在海图上与陆标有关的图示, 该图示用大写字母印制, 表示该陆标 ( )

A. inconspicuous 不显著 B. conspicuous 显著的

C. a government facility or station 政府设施或台站 D. a radio transmitter 无线电发射台

0074. Charts should be corrected by using information published in the \_\_C\_\_. [459]

海图应用 ( ) 发布的资料改正

- A. Light List 灯标表
- B. American Practical Navigator 美洲实用航海, 美国独立之后的第一位数学家 Bowditch (1773~1838 年) 写的一本书
- C. Notice to Mariners 航海通告 D. Coast Pilot 沿岸航路指南

0075. Charts showing the coast of Mexico are produced by the United States \_\_A\_\_.

显示墨西哥沿岸的海图是由美国 ( ) 印制的

- A. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (a combat support agency that provides geographic intelligence in support of national security) 美国的一个为国家安全提供地理情报资料的战争支持机构
- B. Coast Guard 海岸警卫队 C. Naval Observatory 海军观测台 D. National Ocean Service 国家海洋服务机构

0076. Distance along a track line is measured on a Mercator chart by using the \_\_A\_\_. [493]

在墨卡托海图上, 在航迹线上量取航程用 ( )

- A. latitude scale near the middle of the track line 接近航迹线中间的单位纬度标尺
- B. longitude scale near the middle of the track line 接近航迹线中间的单位经度标尺
- C. latitude scale at the midlatitude of the chart 海图纬度中间的纬单位纬度标尺
- D. latitude or longitude scale at the middle of the scale 海图经度中间的单位经度标尺

0077. Every chart is liable to (固定词组, 易于;可能) be incomplete \_\_C\_\_.

所有海图都有可能不完整, ( )

- A. the final judge of the reliance the mariner can place on the information given 航海者可根据所给出的资料对其可信度作出最后判断
- B. its immediate importance cannot always be verified before promulgation 其最近的重要资料在发布之前无法总是得到确认
- C. through imperfections in the survey on which it is based, or subsequent alterations to the topography or sea floor 海图所采用的测量资料不完善, 或因随后海底地形或海床发生变化
- D. deferring the promulgation of certain less important information 对某些不太重要的资料推迟发布

0078. For what purpose would using a Lambert conformal chart be more convenient than using a Mercator \_\_A\_\_.

当用于 (什么目的) 时, 使用兰勃特正形投影海图比用墨卡托投影海图更方便。

- A. Plotting radio bearings over a long distance 在海图上标绘长距离的无线电方位
- B. Determining latitude and longitude of a fix 确定定位的经、纬度
- C. Measuring rhumb line distances 计算恒向线上的距离
- D. Measuring rhumb line directions 计算恒向线上的方向

0079. Magnetic information on a chart may be \_\_D\_\_. [808]

在海图上, 有关磁差的资料可在 ( ) 找到

- A. found in the center (s) of the compass rose (s) 罗经花中部

B. indicated by isogonic lines 由等磁差线表示

C. found in a note on the chart 在海图上提示材料中

D. all of the above 上面都是

0080. Many of the soundings shown on the chart are derived from \_\_C\_\_. Undue reliance should not be placed upon them. [816]

海图上的许多测深资料都是从 ( ) 中引用的, 不要过分相信它们。

- A. Complete and often very poor surveys 完整的, 但质量较差的测量
- B. Correct and often very good surveys 正确的, 且一般都很好的测量
- C. Inadequate and often very old surveys 不适当的, 且一般都都很老旧的测量
- D. Adequate and present surveys 适当的且较新的测量

0081. Navigational charts are \_\_D\_\_ frequent changes, the important one of which are promulgated by Admiralty Notices to Mariners. [839]

航海海图 ( ) 经常的改正, 其中重要的改正资料是通过航海通告发布的

- A. Published with 与---一起出版 B. Combined with 与---结合
- C. In connection with 与---联系 D. Subject to 固定词组, 容易遭受

0082. On a Mercator chart, 1 nautical mile is equal to \_\_C\_\_. [855]

在墨卡托投影海图上, 1 海里等于 ( )

- A. 1 minute of longitude 经度一分 B. 1 degree of longitude



经度一度

C. 1 minute of latitude 纬度一分 D. 1 degree of latitude 纬度一度

0083. On chart, bearings to near objects should be used in preference to objects farther off, because \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

在海图上, 要优先使用近处物标而非远处物标的方位, 这是( )  
A. a small error in bearing or in laying it down on the chart has a greater effect in misplacing the position the longer the line to be drawn 距离越长, 测量方位或作图上的小误差对船位误差的影响越大

B. all scales are kept updated for vital information by Notices to Mariners 所有比例尺的海图其关键信息都通过航海通告得以更新

C. the larger the scale of the chart, the greater the detail that can be shown on it 海图比例尺越大, 其所显示的资料越详细

D. the mariner using the medium scale charts for passage along a coast need not transfer on to a large scale for short distances 在沿岸航行时使用中等比例尺海图的航海者, 如遇一小段航程有更大比例尺海图时, 不需要改用更大比例尺海图

0084. On this chart only the principle \_\_\_D\_\_\_ to navigation are shown.

本海图上, 仅显示有关航行的主要的( )

A. equipment's 设备的 B. tools 工具 C. apparatus 器材  
D. aids 助航设施

0085. Particular care is needed when navigating in the vicinity of \_\_\_B\_\_\_ as very few of these features have been fully surveyed to modern standards to determine their correct position, full extent, or the least depth over them.

当在( )附近航行时, 应当特别小心, 因为对这些物标很少以现代标准进行全面的测量, 以确定其正确的位置、全部范围或其上的最小水深

A. SW of Cocos Islands 柯可岛西南部

B. oceanic dangers or seamounts 大洋上的危险物或海底山脉  
C. undiscovered dangers 未发现的危险物  
D. the continental shelf 大陆架

0086. That the scale of any part of a chart to be larger than the scale of the survey is \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

一般来说, 出现海图上某一部分的比例尺比测量比例尺大的概率( )

A. very rare 很少 B. common 普通 C. often 经常  
D. reasonable 合理的

0087. The arrangement of charts in the catalogue is \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

海图总目录中, 对海图的排序是( )

A. on a regional basis 按区域排序 B. on a national basis 按国家排序

C. shown orderly 按(图号)顺序 D. appeared from A to W 按字母顺序从A到W排序

0088. The broken magenta lines (long and short dashes) in and around Mobjack Bay indicate \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

Mobjack Bay (地名)内或附近, 品红色的长、短虚线表示( )

A. Amphibious training areas 两栖作战的;海陆空协同作战的训练区域

B. Grounds for dredge spoil 疏浚垃圾倾倒地 C. Fish trap areas 渔栅

D. Gunnery exercise areas 射击练习区

0089. The changes in the channel's sands and buoys on this coast are \_\_\_D\_\_\_ this chart can not be considered as a safe guide of the channel. [994]

本处沿岸的沙洲及浮标(经常)变化以至于本海图不能被认为是通过水道的安全的指南。

A. frequent B. so frequent C. frequent that D. so frequent that

0090. The chart of a beach area shows a very flat slope to the underwater beach bottom. What type of breakers can be expected when trying to land a boat on this beach \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

海图上显示, 一处海滩到海底之间有段非常平缓的坡度, 当你尝试将小艇在该海滩冲滩时, 估计会遇到什么浪花

A. Surging 波涛汹涌的 B. Spilling 溢出 C. Plunging 冲进的;突进的 D. Converging 收缩的

0091. The only cylindrical chart projection widely used for navigation is the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

唯一的在航海广泛使用的柱形海图投影法是( )

A. Lambert conformal 兰勃特正形投影 B. Mercator 墨卡托投影 C. Azimuthal 方位角投影 D. Gnomonic 球心投影

0092. The path that a vessel is expected to follow, represented on a chart by a line drawn from the point of departure to the point of arrival, is the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

海图上, 从起航点画到抵达点, 预计给船舶航行的路线, 是( )  
A. DR plot 推算船们标绘 B. track line 航迹线 C. heading 船舶线

D. estimated course 预计航向

0093. The revision date of a chart is printed on which area of

the chart \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

修订版海图的修订日期印在海图上的哪一个区域

- A. Top center 上部中心 B. Lower-left corner 左下角 C. Part of the chart title 海图标题部分  
D. Any clear area around the neat line 内图廓线附近的空白区域

0094. The shoreline on charts generally represents the mean \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

海图上的海岸线一般表示 ( )

- A. High water line 高潮面 B. Low water line 低潮面  
C. Low water spring line 大潮低潮面 D. Tide level 潮高基准面

0095. The short-long dashed magenta line around Gardiners Island marks \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

Gardiners Island (地名) 附近品红色的长、短虚线表示 ( )

- A. A regulated anchorage 指定锚地 B. Fish trap areas 渔栅  
C. An area closed to the public 不对公众开放的区域  
D. Underwater cables 海底电缆

0096. The short-long dashed, magenta lines parallel to York River Entrance Channel mark \_\_\_A\_\_\_ [1193]

与 York River (河名) 进港航道平行的品红色的长、短虚线表示 ( )

- A. fish trap areas 渔栅区 B. naval exercise areas 海军练习区域  
C. underwater cables 海底电缆 D. recommended track lines 推荐航迹线

0097. The soundings on the imperial chart are measured in

\_\_\_A\_\_\_.

英版海图测深用 ( ) 表示丈量单位

- A. Feet 英尺 B. Yards 码 C. Fathoms 拓 D. Meters 米

0098. The survey information upon which a chart is based is found \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

有关海图所采用的扫测资料方面的信息可在海图的 ( ) 找到

- A. At the top center of the neat line 内图廓线上中部 B. Near the chart title 海图标题附近  
C. At the lower left corner 左下角 D. At any convenient location 认为方便的任何位置

0099. What information is found in the chart title \_\_\_C\_\_\_ [1345]

在海图标题上可找到什么信息 ( )

- A. Date of the first edition 第一版的出版日期  
B. Date of the edition and, if applicable, the revision 出版日期, 或修订版出版日期 (方便的话)  
C. Information on the sounding datum 有关扫测资料的信息  
D. Information on which IALA buoyage system applies 有关所采用的 IALA 浮标系统的信息

0100. What information is NOT found in the chart title \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

海图标题上找不到 ( )

- A. Survey information 扫测信息 B. Scale 比例尺 C. Date of first edition 第一版的出版日期 D. Projection 投影法

0101. What is the major advantage of a rhumb line track \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

恒向线的主要优点是 ( )

A. The vessel can steam on a constant heading (disregarding wind, current, etc.)

船舶可沿一固定航向航行 (假设不风、流影响)

B. The rhumb line is the shortest distance between the arrival and departure points

恒向线是连接起始点与终点之间距离最短的

C. It is easily plotted on a gnomonic chart for comparison with a great circle course

在心形投影海图上, 画恒向线比画大圆航线更容易

D. It approximates a great circle on east-west courses in high latitudes

在高纬度海区, 东西航向的恒向线接近大圆航线

0104. Which aid is NOT marked on a chart with a magenta circle \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

下列哪一种助航标志的图式在海图上不是品红色的

- A. Aero light 航空灯标 B. Radar station 雷达站 C. Radar transponder beacon 雷达反射标 D. Radiobeacon 无线电信标

0105. Which chart symbol indicates the bottom is clay \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

海底底质是泥土用下列哪一种简写表示 ( )

- A. Cly B. Cla C. Cl D. C

0106. Which information does the outer ring of a compass rose on a nautical chart provide \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

海图上罗经花外圈提供的信息是 ( )

- A. variation 磁差 B. true directions 真航向 C. magnetic directions 磁航向  
D. annual rate of variation change 磁差年度变化率

0107. Which information is found in the chart title \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
海图标题上可找到什么信息 ( )

A. Chart number 海图编号 B. Chart sounding datum 海图水深基准面

C. Revision and edition date 修订版及海图版本的出版日期

D. Variation information 有关磁差的信息

0108. Which information is found in the chart title \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
海图标题上可找到什么信息 ( )

A. Number of the chart 海图的编号 B. Edition date 出版日期

C. Variation information 有关磁差的信息

D. Survey information 有关扫测资料的信息

0109. Which statement about a gnomonic chart is correct \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
下列有关心形投影海图的描述哪一项正确

A. A rhumb line appears as a straight line 恒向线显示是一条直线

B. Distance is measured at the midlatitude of the track line 使用航迹线中部的纬度刻度作为量距离的标准

C. Meridians appear as curved lines converging toward the nearer pole 子午线(经线)在海图上显示为向邻近的地极弯曲的曲线

D. Parallels, except the equator, appear as curved lines 除赤道外, 其他的平行线显示为曲线

0113. A chart has extensive corrections to be made to it. When these are made and the chart is again printed, the chart issue is a \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [55]

海图有大范围的改正, 当这些改正改到海图上后且海图重新印制, 这种海图叫 ( )

A. First edition 第一版 B. New edition 新版 C. Revised edition 修订版 D. Reprint 翻印版

0114. A marker pole, with a horseshoe buoy and a sea anchor attached, should be used to \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
海图上由一个马蹄形浮标及一个与之相连接的海锚作为标志的点被用来 ( )

A. mark the position of a lost mooring 表示丢失锚的位置

B. determine your vessel's sideslip underway 确定船舶在航时的偏移

C. determine your speed through the water 确定船舶的对水速度

D. indicate location of a man overboard 表示人员落水的位置

0116. Charted depths \_\_\_D\_\_\_ by 2 meters due to state of the winds.  
受风的影响, 海图水深应(减去) 2 米

A. Is decreased B. Decreased C. Decreases D. Are decreased

0118. Contour elevations on this chart refer to heights in feet above mean \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
本海图上礁石的高程等高线是用英尺为单位的, 在 ( ) 以上

A. Lower low water 低低潮面 B. High water 高潮面 C. Low water 低潮面

D. Sea level 海平面

0123. No navigational aids are shown and the chart is not kept corrected for alterations in depths inside the pecked

lines. For more detailed information, the larger scale charts must be \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [844]

本海图上虚线内的区域, 未显示助航标志, 且水深变化未加以改正。如需得到更加详细的资料, 应 ( ) 更大比例尺的海图。

A. referred to 参考、参阅 B. appreciated 感谢 C. met with 符合 D. concerned 关心、关照

0124. On a nautical chart, the inner ring of a compass rose indicates \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [856]

航用海图上, 罗经花的内圈表示 ( )

A. True directions 真航向 B. Compass error 罗经误差

C. Deviation 自差

D. Magnetic directions 磁航向

0126. Positions read from this chart should be moved 0.08 minutes Southward and 0.13 minutes Eastward so as \_\_\_D\_\_\_ adjoining chart 3446.  
为与图号为 3446 的海图 ( ), 从本海图上读取的位置应向南移 0.08 分, 向东移 0.13 分。

A. To agree upon 同意 B. In accordance with 根据 C. To be same as 相同

D. To agree with 相符

0127. Positions read from this chart should, to agree with chart 3949, be \_\_\_A\_\_\_ 0.03 minutes Northwards and 0.22 minutes Westwards.  
为与图号为 3949 的海图 ( ), 从本海图上读取的位置应向北及向西各 ( ) 0.03 分及 0.22 分。

A. Shifted 移动 B. Removed 移除 C. Changed 改变

D. Altered 更改

0132. The broken magenta line which runs parallel to the shore between Roanoke Point and Mattituck Inlet marks a \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

海图上在 Roanoke Point 和 Mattituck Inlet 之间与岸线平行的品红色的间断线表示 ( )

- A. Fish trap area 渔栅 B. Pipeline 海底管路 C. Demarcation line 分界线  
D. Cable area 电缆区域

0135. The range of a light on Admiralty Charts is normally the \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

英版海图上灯标的能见距是 ( )

- A. nominal range 额定能见距指在气象能见度为 10n mile 条件下, 该灯塔灯光的光力射程。 B. luminous range 光识能见距, 指在某一气象能见度条件下, 该灯塔灯光所能照射的最大距离。  
C. geographical range 地理能见距, 当能见度良好时, 仅由于地面曲率和地面光线的折射率的影响, 具有一定眼高的测者, 理论上能够看到物标的最大距离。  
D. visible range 视力能见距

0136. The range of a light on Admiralty Charts is normally the \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

- A. nominal range B. luminous range C. geographical range  
D. visible range

0137. To \_\_\_D\_\_\_ Admiralty Charts 438, latitudes taken from this chart should be increased by about 5 seconds. [1259]

为与图号为 438 的海图 ( ), 从本海图上读取的纬度应增加 5 秒

- A. Convert to 转换到 B. Come to 来到 C. Look at 看看

- D. Agree with 相符

0138. Vessels should not anchor or trawl in the vicinity of pipelines and are \_\_\_D\_\_\_ in the pipeline area shown on the chart. [1323]

船舶不应在管路附近抛锚及拖网, 且海图所示的有管路的区域 (禁止抛锚)。

- A. Prohibit to anchor B. Prohibited to anchor C. Prohibited from anchor D. Prohibited from anchoring

0142. What is the significance of the broken magenta lines which roughly parallel the shore between Roanoke Point and Orient Point on Long Island \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

在海图上 Roanoke Point 和 Orient Point on Long Island 之间基本上与岸线平行的品红色的间断线表示 ( )

- A. They mark the limits of breakers in that area 表示该区域开花浪范围  
B. These lines warn the mariner of submerged rocks 警告航海者有水下礁石  
C. They mark the boundary lines of fish trap areas 表示渔栅的界限  
D. These lines warn the mariner of submerged pipelines 警告航海者水下管路

0692. In very high latitudes, the most practical chart projection is the \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

在纬度很高的海区, 最实用的海图投影法是 ( )

- A. Mercator 墨卡托投影 B. Gnomonic 球心投影 C. Azimuthal 方位投影  
D. Lambert conformal 兰勃特正形投影

1238. \_\_\_B\_\_\_ is a digitized“picture”of a chart.

( ) 是海图的数字化的图像

A. Vector chart format 矢量数据海图格式是电子海图数据库的另一种形式, 数字化的海图信息分类存储, 因此可查询任意图标的细节 (如灯标的位置、颜色、周期等), 海图要素分层显示, 使用者可根据需要选择不同层次的信息量 (例如只显示小于 10 米的水深), 并能设置警戒区、危险区的自动报警, 还可查询其他航海信息 (如港口设施、潮汐变化、海流矢量等), 有人把矢量海图称为“智能化电子海图”。

B. Raster chart data 光栅海图数据, 是电子海图数据库的一种形式, 通过对纸海图的一次性扫描, 形成单一的数字信息文件。光栅海图可以看作是纸海图的复制品, 包含的信息 (如岸线、水深等) 与纸海图一一对应。可定期更正, 可与定位传感器 (如 GPS) 接口, 但使用者不能对光栅海图进行询问式操作 (如查询某一海图要素特征, 或隐去某类海图要素等)。因此有人称光栅海图为“非智能化电子海图”。英国航道测量局 (UK HO) 制作的光栅海图 ARCS 和美国国家海洋空间署 (NOAA) 制作的光栅海图是比较有影响的两种。

C. pixel 图素、映像点

D. Electronic Nautical Chart 电子导航海图, 是由各国官方航道测量部门 (HO) 按照国际航道测量组织 (IHO) S57 (第三版) 标准制作的矢量式电子海图, 英国船商公司也为各国航道测量部门提供 ENC 的制作、更新和维护服务。

#### 第一节 航海日记的填写

0147. Which \_\_\_A\_\_\_ need NOT be entered in the Official Logbook?

( ) 不需要填入航海日志

A. The testing of the internal combustion engine driven emergency generators at least once each month the



navigated 至少每月一次进行对由内燃机驱动的应急发电机的测试

B. The testing of storage batteries for emergency lighting and power systems once each 6 months the vessel is navigated 第六个月进行一次的对提供船舶应急照明及电源的电池进行的测试

C. The actual draft when the vessel arrives in salt water after departing a port 离港后船舶进入海水时实际吃水

D. The testing of the line-throwing appliance once every 3 months 每三个月进行一次的对抛绳设备进行的测试

0148. A seaman assaults the Second Mate and injures him with a beer bottle while the ship is at sea. The incident is logged the Official Logbook. In subsequent suspension and revocation proceedings against the seaman, according regulations, \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

船舶在海上航行时, 有个船员用啤酒瓶攻击二付并打伤了他。在随后的依法对该船员进行的停职或撤职程序中, ( )

A. the Second Mate and the Master must testify as to the facts of the assault 二付及船长必须就受攻击的事实作证

B. the case will be dismissed if the logbook entries are improperly made 如不适当地填写航海日志, 该事件将不被受理

C. the logbook entry is prima facie evidence of the facts if it complies with the law 如果符合法律规定, 航海日志的填写内容将做为初步证据。

D. the logbook is inadmissible if the logbook entries do not conform to the law 如果航海日志的填写不符合法律规定, 则航海日志将不被接受

0149. A seaman leaves a vessel before it sails from a foreign

port. He informs the Chief Officer that he won't return. After the vessel sails, the Chief Officer finds the seaman's work clothes in his locker. How should the Master handle this matter \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

船舶离开某国外港口前, 某船员告诉大付他不会回船。等开航后, 大付在他的储物间里发现了他的工作服, 船长应如何处理该事件 ( )

A. Log the seaman as a deserter 把该船员作为擅离职守者记入航海日志

B. Log the seaman as a fail to join 把该船员作为漏船者记入航海日志

C. Log the seaman for misconduct 把该船员定为行为不端记入航海日志

D. Take no action 不采取任何行动

0150. A wise Captain gives clear direction in his \_\_\_D\_\_\_ for the officers on watch to call him if in any doubt whatsoever as a wise captain, he will ( ) clearly tell the watch officer, if there is any question, to call him immediately.

A. Deck Logbook 航海日志 B. Master's Note 船长说明

C. Bell Book 车钟记录本 D. Master's Standing Orders 船长的常规命令

0151. All events relating to the voyage, such as ship's position, speed and details of the weather, are recorded in \_\_\_A\_\_\_ [314]

所有有关航行的事件, 如船位、航速及有关气象的详细情况, 要记录在 ( ) 里。

A. Logbook 航海日志 B. Bell Book 车钟记录本

C. Oil Record Book 油类记录本 D. Compass Error Book 罗经误差记录本

0152. All of the following records are usually maintained by the watch-standing officers aboard a vessel EXCEPT the \_\_\_B\_\_\_ [320]

下列各种记录一般由值班驾驶员保管, ( ) 除外

A. deck logbook 航海日志草本 B. official logbook 航海日志正本

C. compass record book 罗经记录本 D. chronometer error book 船钟误差记录本

0153. As per the standing orders, you should carry out all the following operations except \_\_\_D\_\_\_ upon having received words that a person has fallen overboard.

在写常规命令时, (应告诉值班人员) 当你听到有人落水的话后应采取下列所有行动, ( ) 除外

A. call the Master immediately 立即叫船长

B. stop the engines 停车

C. sound the "Man Overboard" signal of 3 prolonged blasts on the whistle and 3 prolonged blasts on the general alarm 用汽笛和通用警报系统鸣放“人员落水”信号各三长声,

D. prepare, as many as possible, rescue facilities, including warm clothes 尽可能多地准备救助设施, 包括暖和的衣服

0154. Entrance Light Vessel beamed port, stopped eng. & Tug Ever took pilot off. From this remark, the ship is likely \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

左正横进口灯船, 停车, 拖轮“EVER”接下引航员。根据这些记录, 该船舶很可能正在 ( )

A. making inward operation 进行进港操作 B. making outward operation 进行出港操作

C. making cargo operation 进行装卸货作业 D. at anchor 正

在锚泊

0155. Every entry required to be made in the Official Logbook shall be signed by the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

对填入航海日志的每项内容应由 ( ) 签字

- A. Mate on watch 值班驾驶员 B. Master and Chief Mate or other member of the crew 船长、大付或其他船员  
C. Master only 只能是船长 D. Purser, one of the Mates, and some other member of the crew 管事, 驾驶员中的一个, 和一些其他的船员

0156. Give all traffic a good safe berth obeying the Int. Rules. This wording is likely to appear in \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

应对所有的通航情况根据国际规则留有安全余地。这些话一般会在 ( ) 出现。

- A. Decklogs 航海日志草本 B. Night Orders 夜航命令  
C. Wheel Orders 舵令 D. B/L 提单

0158. In writing up the log book at the end of your watch, you make an error. Which of the following is the way to correct the error \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

当你值班临近下班时, 在填写航海日志时出现了错误, 下列哪一项是改正错误的方法

- A. Carefully and neatly erase the entry and rewrite it correctly 小心整洁地把错误的地方擦掉并重新正确地填写  
B. Remove this page of the log book and rewrite all entries on a clean page 把这一页从航海日志里撕掉, 另起一页将所有内容重填一遍  
C. Blot out the error completely and rewrite the entry correctly 将错误的内容彻底涂掉, 并重新正确填写  
D. Cross out the error with a single line and rewrite the entry

correctly 用一条线划掉错误内容, 并重新正确填写

0159. In writing up the logbook at the end of your watch, you make an error in writing an entry. What is the proper means of correcting this error \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

当你值班临近下班时, 在填写航海日志时出现了错误, 下列哪一项是改正错误的方法

- A. Cross out the error with a single line, and write the correct entry, then initial it 用一条线划掉错误内容, 并重新正确填写, 然后签名  
B. Carefully and neatly erase the entry and rewrite it correctly 小心整洁地把错误的地方擦掉并重新正确地填写  
C. Remove this page of the log book, and rewrite all entries on a clean page 这一页从航海日志里撕掉, 另起一页将所有内容重填一遍  
D. Blot out the error completely and rewrite the entry correctly 将错误的内容彻底涂掉, 并重新正确填写

0160. Instructions for training of new seamen are usually found in \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

对新船员进行训练的命令一般在 ( ) 里可以找到

- A. Decklogs 航海日志草本 B. Night Orders 夜航命令  
C. Standing orders 常规命令  
D. Muster List 应急部署表

0161. Never make comment, estimate or guess in your Logbook, but \_\_\_B\_\_\_ only.

在航海日志里, 不要做任何评论、预测或猜测, 只能填写 ( )

- A. the specifications 规范 B. the facts 事实 C. the descriptions 描述 D. the details 细节

0162. Tested & inspected the steering systems & other navigational equipments & found them in good condition. L'dg & unl'dg finished. This remark is likely made by the OOW \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

测试、检查操舵系统及其他航行设备, 一切正常。装卸货结束。这段内容可能是值班驾驶员在 ( ) 时填写的。

- A. at the beginning of his watch 刚接班后 B. during his watch 值班期间  
C. at the end of his watch 快交班前  
D. in his cargo watch on deck 在甲板上进行装卸货值班时

0163. That REMOVE ANY LIST ON THE V/L AFTER EACH WATCH END means that \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

每班结束后调整船舶的任何横倾表示 ( )  
A. any list, no matter where it is posted, shall be removed prior to ending his watch by the OOW 任何表格、名册、目录, 不管贴在什么位置, 值班驾驶员都应在交班前全部撕掉

- B. the vessel should not be removed 船舶不应被移开  
C. any and all lists on board the vessel should be taken off 船上的所有表格应拿走  
D. the inclination of the vessel should be corrected prior to ending his watch by the OOW 值班驾驶员应在交班前调整船舶的倾斜

0164. The entries in the Official Logbook must be signed by the Master and \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

[199] 航海日志的填写内容应由船长及 ( ) 签名

- A. the Chief Engineer 轮机长 B. the person about whom the entry concerns 航海日志中提到的人员 C. one other crew member 另一个船员

D. no other signature is required 不需其他的签名

0165. The Master or person in charge of a ship is required to log \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1090]

船长或负责管理船舶的人中应在航海日志中填写 ( )

- A. the names of all persons on board 船上所有人员的名字
- B. only the names of the crew members on board 只填写船上人员的名字
- C. only the names of passengers on board 只填写船上乘客的名字
- D. information on emergency training drills 有关应急演习的信息

0166. Took tug Satex on St'd bow, using eng. and tug var'ly at Capt. and Plt orders. This wording is likely to appear in \_\_\_A\_\_\_.  
拖轮“Satex”带妥于右舷艏部并按船长及引航员的指令进行操纵。这段内容可能出现在 ( )

- A. Deck logs 航海日志草本 B. Night Orders 夜航命令
- C. Captain's Standing Orders 常规命令 D. B/L 提单

0167. What is NOT accepted as the required shipping papers on a manned and loaded tank barge \_\_\_D\_\_\_. 在配备有船员且装有货物的液货驳船上, ( ) 不是必需的航运单证。

- A. Bill of Lading 提单 B. Manifest 船上载货清单 C. Shipping document 航运单证
- D. Logbook entry 航海日志的填写内容

0168. What is required to be entered into the Official Logbook \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1378]

( ) 应被填入航海日志。

A. Opening a sideport at sea to renew a gasket 在海上打开舷侧开口更换垫圈

B. The annual required stripping and cleaning of the lifeboats 按要求对救生艇进行的每年一次的拆卸和清洁工作。

C. The biennial weight test of the lifeboats and falls 每两年进行一次的对救生艇和降落设备的载重测试

D. The drafts on entering port 进入港口时的吃水

0169. When a vessel is entering or leaving a port, a record of engine speeds is kept in the \_\_\_A\_\_\_. 当船舶进、出港时, 主机速度记录在 ( )

- A. Bell book 车钟记录本 B. Deck rough log 航海日志草本
- C. Official Logbook 航海日志 D. Engine rough log 机舱日志草本

0170. When must the Master of a vessel log the position of load line marks in relation to the surface of the water in the Official Logbook \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1489]

船长在什么时候应在航海日志中记录船舶吃水 ( ) 船舶载重线标志与水面的相对关系

- A. Once a day 每天一次 B. At the change of every watch 每次交接班时
- C. Only when in fresh or brackish water 仅当在淡水或微咸水中时
- D. Prior to getting underway 开航前

0171. When recording the wind direction in the weather log, you would report the \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1503] 当填写气象记录时, 风向应填写 ( )

- A. direction the wind is blowing toward 风吹去的方向
- B. direction the wind is blowing from 风吹来的方向

C. duration of the maximum gust of wind 风的持续时间及最大阵风

D. wind chill factor 风寒的系数

0172. Where must the master or person in charge of a ship record the date of each test of emergency lighting and power systems and the condition and performance of the equipment \_\_\_D\_\_\_. 当船上应急照明及电源进行测试时, 船长或负责船舶的人员应将其测试日期、机器状况和运行情况应记入 ( )

- A. On the Certificate of Inspection 船舶安全检查证书 B. On the station bill 位置清单
- C. In the Operations Manual 操作说明书
- D. In either the official or unofficial log 航海日志草本及正本均可

0173. Where must you record the date of each emergency training drill conducted on a ship \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1541]

船舶每次进行应急演习时, 演习日期应记入 ( )

- A. In the logbook 航海日志 B. In the Operations Manual 操作说明书
- C. On the Certificate of Inspection 安全检查证书 D. On the muster list 应变部署表

0174. Which is NOT a required entry in the ship's Official Logbook \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1587]

( ) 不需要记入航海日志

- A. Sale of effects of a deceased crew member 对已故船员财产的出售
- B. Medical treatment of an injury 对受伤人员的医治情况
- C. Inspections of cargo gear 船上装卸货设备的检查情况
- D. Drydocking of the vessel 船舶上干坞

0175. Which is supplied to the vessel by the MSA \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

( ) 是由海事局向船舶提供的

A. Bell book 车钟记录本 B. Cargo gear register 装卸货设备登记本

C. Official Logbook 航海日志 D. Rough Logbook 航海日志草本

0176. Which log includes a statement of the conduct, ability, and character of each crew member on the completion of a voyage \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1596]

在 ( ) 里含有每航次结束后, 对每个船员的行为、能力和性格的描述

A. Official Logbook 航海日志 (船志) B. Department Logbook 部门记录本

C. Crew Logbook 船员记录本 D. Smooth Logbook 航海日志

0272. Orders of the Master to the officer of the watch which s/he must comply with are \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [882]

值班驾驶员应遵守的船长的命令是 ( )

A. Night orders 夜航命令 B. Standing orders 常规命令

C. Commands by master 船长的命令 D. Requirements by master 船长的要求

1651. Prior to getting underway, the Master or person in charge of a ship must \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

开航前, 船长或负责船舶的人员应 ( )

A. conduct a fire drill 举行消防演习 B. conduct a boat drill 举行救生演习

C. log the fore and aft draft marks 记录船舶前后吃水

D. test the emergency generator 测试船舶应急发电机

第六节 海上事故报告 (碰撞、搁浅、火灾、溢油、货损货差、人员伤亡等)

0178. \_\_\_A\_\_\_ broke out in No.3 Lower Hold at 0110 L/T on 31st during unloading at buoys/w3-4.

当地时间 0110 时, 当在 w3-4 号浮筒系泊卸货时, 3 舱下层发生了 (火灾)

A. Goodfire B. Badfire C. Bigfire D. Largefire

0179. As matter of fact, the damage to the winches was due to \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

实际上, 绞货车的损坏是由于 ( ) 造成的

A. Insufficiency of packaging 货物包装不充分 B. Inherent vice of the cargo 货物内在缺陷

C. Improper stowage 积载不当 D. Rough handling 粗暴操作

0181. He must have had an accident, or he \_\_\_A\_\_\_ then.

他可能有事 (耽搁了), 否则那时 (应该已到这里了)

A. Would have been here B. Should be here C. Had to be here D. Would be here

0182. I would be much \_\_\_A\_\_\_ if you could take the matter up with Owners or Agents on the damage sustained and also request them to send their representative to us to ascertain the extent of the damage. 如阁下能将此遭受到的损失向船东 (货主) 或其代理人提起并要求他们派出代表上船确认损失程度, 我将不胜 (感激)

A. obliged 有义务的, 欠---人情, 感激

B. engaged 合上离合器、订婚 C. gained 得到

D. contaminated 污染、弄脏

0183. No damage of any kind \_\_\_A\_\_\_ aids to navigation or navigation facilities. [843]

不 (允许) 对助航设施或设备造成任何损坏。

A. should be done to B. should not be done to C. must be done with D. must not be done with

0184. The \_\_\_D\_\_\_ accident was caused by your ship.

( ) 事故是由你船造成的。

A. sailing 航行 B. damaged 损坏 C. sounded 明显的 D. abovementioned 上述

0186. The crew was unable to \_\_\_C\_\_\_ access to the engine room due to the extreme heat.

由于温度极高, 船员 (无法进入) 机舱。

A. maintain 保持 B. retain 收回 C. gain 得到 D. contain 包含

0188. The first the Second Mate knew of the fire was the sounding of the emergency alarm, which had been \_\_\_B\_\_\_ from the engine room.

二付初次知道失火, 是听到了火警信号, 该信号是从机舱被 ( ) 的。

A. acted 行动 B. activated 击发、启动 C. action 行动的名词形式 ed

D. enaction 反应的名词形式 ed

0189. The injured stevedore paid \_\_\_B\_\_\_ attention to the



loading instructions from the chief Officer. 受伤的码头工人对大付的装货指令（没有在意）。

A. Small B. Little C. Few D. A few

0190. The master should \_\_\_B\_\_\_ necessary precautions to prevent accidents or damage.

船长应（ ）必要的预防措施以防止发生损坏事故。

A. do 做 B. take 采取 C. set 设定 D. have 有

0191. The primary reason for placing covers over storage batteries is to \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1142]

蓄电池上装上盖板的主要原因是（ ）

A. Prevent the accumulation of explosive gases 防止可燃气体集聚

B. Protect the hull from leaking electrolyte 保护船体不受泄漏的电解液损坏

C. Prevent movement of the battery in rough waters 在恶劣天气时，固定电池

D. Protect against accidental shorting across terminals 防止电极之间偶然性的短路

0192. The two courses of action if the underwater hull is severely damaged are to plug the openings or to \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1222]当船壳板水下部分严重受损时，采取的两个堵漏行动是堵住开口或（ ）

A. Establish and maintain flooding boundaries 建立并保持防水界面

B. Dewater the compartment 从舱室中排水

C. Secure power to the compartment 切断舱室电源

D. Ballast to maintain even keel 压载以保证平吃水

0193. There is plenty of \_\_\_B\_\_\_ at this area. 本区域内有很多（空位）。

A. A room B. Room C. Rooms D. The room

0194. There is something wrong with our radar. All kinds of objects can't be clearly \_\_\_D\_\_\_ within the definite range. [1523]

我船雷达有点故障，在指定的量程上各种物标都无法清楚地（ ）出来。

A. Shown 出现 B. Expressed 表达 C. Appeared 显现 D. Displayed 显示

0195. Under the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of 1936, a vessel will be liable for damage to a cargo when the damage arises from \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1298]

根据 1936 货运规则，当货损是由于（ ）引起时，船舶应对此负责。

A. Unseaworthiness when sailing 开航时船舶不适航

B. Insufficient packing 货物包装不当

C. Quarantine delays 受检疫耽搁 D. Mismanagement of the vessel 船员管船失误

0196. We have no steel wire. You had better \_\_\_B\_\_\_ us one. 我们没有钢丝绳，你最好（借）一条给我们。

A. Borrow B. Lend C. Take D. Let

0197. What form of ice is of land origin \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

哪一种冰是陆源冰。

A. Shuga 海绵状不透明白色小冰块 B. Floe 浮冰(块)

C. Spicule 针状体 D. Bergy bit 中型冰山(一般高出水面 1—5 米)

2010 年 9 月 9 日星期四 0924

0198. What is a "Special Warning" \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

什么是“特殊警告”

A. An urgent message concerning a vessel in distress 有关某船遇险的信息

B. A weather advisory about unusual meteorological or oceanographic phenomena hazardous to vessels 有关危及船舶安全的一般气象及海洋现象的气象导航

C. A broadcast disseminating an official government proclamation affecting shipping 由官方政府发布的对航行有影响的信息的广播

D. A radio navigational warning concerning a particularly hazardous condition affecting navigation 对航行有特别危害情况的无线电警告

在每年年初的航海通告中，还包括了至今有效的美国政府发布的 Special Warnings，内容一般为世界各地有关海盗、恐怖主义活动、内战、政变等等可能危及美国公民和美国籍船舶安全的情况，可将这部分内容单独装订并夹在《航海警告剪贴簿》中。在本年的航行警告中，偶尔也会有新的 Special Warning 发布，将其与其它的特 Special Warnings 装订在一起。这部分内容大多是美国政府针对在这些地区的美国公民和美国籍船舶发布的，但对航行在这些海域的其它船舶，也会有一定的参考价值。

0201. Which emergency equipment should you keep near the towing bitts \_\_\_C\_\_\_ [1574]

你应在拖缆桩附近准备什么应急设备（ ）

A. A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) 自主呼吸设备

- B. A boat hook and a spanner wrench 一支艇钩和一个扳手  
C. A fire ax and/or cutting torch 一把消防斧和/或切割喷灯  
D. A Stokes litter basket 一个装小杂物的篮子

0203. Which statement concerning Montauk Point Light is TRUE \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

下列有关 Montauk Point 灯塔的描述哪一句正确 ( )

- A. The light comes on at sunset 灯塔在日落时点亮  
B. There is an emergency light if the main light is extinguished 如主灯灭了, 还有一个备用灯  
C. The height of the light is 24 feet 灯塔高 24 英尺  
D. The tower is painted with black and white stripes 塔身涂有黑白竖条纹

0207. You are underway and pass by a lighthouse. Its light, which was white since you first sighted it, changes to red. This means \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

航行途中你经过一个灯塔, 你先看到的是白灯, 变到红灯时, 表示 ( )

- A. The light is characterized as alternately flashing 该灯塔的灯质是变换 (颜色) 的闪光  
B. The lighthouse has lost power and has switched to emergency lighting 该灯塔电力不足, 转换到使用应急电源  
C. It is the identifying light characteristic of the lighthouse 这是该灯塔的识别灯质  
D. You have entered an area of shoal water or other hazard 你已驶入了浅滩水域或有其他的危险物的水域

0209. Your \_\_\_A\_\_\_ working on my vessel has acknowledged the truth of and liability for the damage. 你方在我船工作的 ( ) 已确认了损坏的事实及责任。

- A. representative 代表 B. DP 公司指定人员 C. ship-owner 船东 D. man 男人

#### 第一节 国际安全管理规则 (ISM)

0146. Why is a warning sign displayed at the gangway or access point of a barge during cargo transfer \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1726]

驳船在转驳货物时, 为什么要在其舷梯口或进出口处显示一个警示牌。

- A. To keep visitors away from the barge 不让参观者接近驳船  
B. To prohibit smoking 禁止吸烟  
C. To prohibit open lights 禁止明火 D. All of the above 以上全是

0210. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not among the Safety management objectives of the Company.

( ) 不在公司的安全管理目标之中。

- A. to provide for safe practices in ship operation and a safe working environment 为了提供安全操作方法和安全工作环境  
B. to establish safeguards against all identified risks 为所有已识别的危险建立防范措施  
C. to continuously improve safety management skills of personnel ashore and aboard ships, including preparing for emergencies related both to safety and environmental protection  
D. to avoid damage to the environment, in particular, to the marine environment, and to property

不断提高岸上人员和船员安全管理技能, 包括有关安全及环保方面的应急部署

- D. to avoid damage to the environment, in particular, to the marine environment, and to property

防止对环境 (特别是海洋环境) 及财产造成损害

0211. \_\_\_B\_\_\_ is not required to be included in SMS of a Company.

( ) 不必被包含在公司的安全管理体系之中

A. Procedures for reporting accidents and non-conformities with the provisions of this Code

当 (发生) 事故和与本规则不符的情况时的报告程序

B. Application of the codes, guidelines and standards recommended by the Organization, Administrations, classification societies and maritime industry organizations 由本组织 (IMO)、安全管理部门、船级社和航运业组织推荐的对本规则的应用、指导和标准。

C. Procedures to prepare for and respond to emergency situations 对紧急情况反应程序及准备工作

D. Procedures for internal audits and management reviews 内审及复审的程序

0212. \_\_\_C\_\_\_ is responsible for ensuring that adequate resources and shore based support are provided to enable the designated person or persons to carry out their functions.

( ) 负责保证为指定人员执行他们的职责提供适当的岸基保障

A. The Administration 安全管理部门 B. The Government 政府

C. The Company 公司 D. The Organization 本组织 (IMO)

0213. A look-out should report objects sighted using \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

了望人员应使用 ( ) 报告所发现的目标

- A. True bearings 真方位 B. Magnetic bearings 磁方位

C. Gyro bearings 电罗经方位 D. Relative bearings 相对方位

0214. A maritime lien may be placed against \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

可通过扣留 ( ) 来行使海事留置权

A. Any assets that a ship's owner may have 对船东所有的可能财产

B. A vessel, cargo, or freight 船舶、货物及运费

C. Objects that are fixed and immovable, such as wharves 各种固定或移动的标的, 如码头

D. The vessel only 仅对船舶

0215. Acceptance of delivery shall not \_\_\_D\_\_\_ any waiver of Charterer's rights hereunder.

接收船东所交接的船舶, 并不 ( ) 租家对下述权利的放弃。

A. prostitute 娼妓 B. institute 学会、协会 C. consist 包括

D. constitute 构成、形成

0216. All expenses of Cargo-handling are \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

所有有关货物装卸的费用应 ( )

A. To be accounted for the Charterers 对租家负责 B. To be paid for the Charterers 应付给租家

C. To be handled for the Charterers 为租家操作 D. To be paid by the Charterers 由租家承担

0217. All the following are the objectives of ISM code except \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

下列除 ( ) 外, 都是 ISM 规则的目标

A. to ensure safety at sea 保证海上安全

B. to ensure prevention of human injury or loss of life 保证防止人员伤亡

C. to ensure avoidance of damage to the environment, in particular, to the marine environment, and to property 保证防止对环境特别是海洋环境及财产造成损害

D. to ensure achievement of shipping profits by both the carrier/owner and the shipper 保证承运人/船东和托运人取得航运利润

0218. Do you know \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

你知道 (大副在哪里) 吗

A. Where is the chief officer B. Where the chief officer is

C. Is where the chief officer D. The chief officer is where

0219. If shore personnel are not permitted to work due to failure of the Owners to comply with the necessary regulations, or because of a lack of necessary certificates, any time so that lost to count as \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

如果是因为船东的失误, 如未能遵守规定的法律法规, 或缺少规定的船舶证书等, 导致码头工人被禁止上船作业, 由此而造成的船期损失应被算为 ( )

A. Demurrage 滞期 B. Despatch 速遣 C. Off-hire 停租 D. Delay 延期

0220. If the Charterer nominates an unsafe port and the ship is damaged through going there, \_\_\_A\_\_\_ will be liable for the damage, subject to that the master acts reasonably in going there.

如果租家指定了一个不安全的港口, 而且假如船长已采取了合理的措施, 船舶因到该港口而蒙受了损失, ( ) 应对此负责。

A. He 他 B. She 她 C. The owner 船东 D. The shipper 托运人

0221. If the ship is delayed by reason of Charterer's failure to name a port, \_\_\_B\_\_\_ will be liable for the damages.

如果是因租家失误, 未为船舶指定港口, ( ) 应对由此造成的耽搁负责。

A. the owner 船东 B. the Charterer 租家 C. the shipper 托运人 D. the carrier 承运人

0222. Prior to getting underway, the Master or person in charge of a vessel must \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

开航前, 船长或负责管理船舶的人应 ( )

A. conduct a fire drill 举行消防演习 B. conduct a boat drill 举行救生演习

C. log the fore and aft draft marks 将船舶前后吃水记入航海日志

D. test the emergency generator 测试应急发电机

0223. Procedures for the implementation of corrective action should be established by \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

正确履行行动的程序应由 ( ) 制定

A. The Administration 安全管理部门 B. The Government 政府

C. The Company 公司 D. The Organization 本组织 (IMO)

0224. Refrigeration machinery is often surveyed before loading reefer cargo. This survey is usually performed by the \_\_\_B\_\_\_ [925]

装运冷藏货物之前, 经常要对冷藏机械进行检验, 该检验一般由 ( ) 进行

A. MSA 海事局 B. CCS 中国船级社 C. CCIQ 检验检疫局 D. Local port authority 当地港口当局

0225. That the \_\_\_D\_\_\_ showed that the ship complied with the requirements of the said Convention.

经 ( ) 表明, 船舶符合上述公约的要求。

- A. Looking 看 B. Seeing 看 C. Sightseeing 现场目击  
D. Inspection 检查

0226. The Company should clearly define and document the master's responsibility with regard to all the following items except \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

公司应明确规定, 并以文件的形式表明船长的责任。但下列责任哪一项不包括在内。( )

- A. implementing the safety and environmental protection policy of the Company  
履行公司的安全与环保方针  
B. motivating the crew in the observation of that policy 激发船员遵守该方针的积极性  
C. designing the procedures for internal audits and management reviews  
设计公司内审和复审的程序  
D. issuing appropriate orders and instructions in a clear and simple manner  
以简明的方式发布适当的命令

0227. The Company should clearly define and document the master's responsibility with regard to all the following items except \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

公司应明确规定, 并以文件的形式表明船长的责任。但下列责任哪一项不包括在内。( )

- A. implementing the safety and environmental protection policy of the Company 履行公司的安全与环保方针  
B. preparing procedures to respond to emergency situations

对各种紧急情况的应急响应程序

C. verifying that specified requirements are observed 确认遵守各种指定的要求

D. reviewing the SMS and reporting its deficiencies to the shore based management 对安全管理体系进行评估复审对向岸上管理人员报告体系的缺陷

0228. The Company should ensure that the Safety and Environmental Protection policy is implemented and maintained \_\_\_C\_\_\_. 公司应保证安全与环保方针在 ( ) 得以履行和保持。

- A. at the level of ship based organization 在船上的组织这一层  
B. at the level of shore based organization 在岸上组织这一层  
C. at all levels of the organization both ship based as well as shore based 在组织的各个层面, 包括船上和岸上组织  
D. at highest level of the organization 在组织的最高层面

0229. The document on a vessel, annually endorsed by an American Bureau of Shipping surveyor, is called the \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1013]

船上携带的每年由美国船级社签署的证书是 ( )

- A. Certificate of Inspection 安全检查证书 (仅货船构造安全证书) B. Classification Certificate 船级证书 C. Load Line Certificate 载重线证书 D. Seaworthy Certificate 适航证书

0230. The Master may have his/her license suspended or revoked for \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

船长会因 ( ) 而导致他的证书被暂扣或吊销

- A. carrying stowaways 运输渡人员 B. sailing shorthanded 人

员不足开航 C. being negligent 疏忽 D. All of the above 以上全部

0231. The master shall be \_\_\_A\_\_\_ the marine environment when taking collision-avoiding action. 在采取避碰行动时, 船长应 ( ) 海洋环境。

- A. Aware of 意识到 B. Clear of 无...之忧虑 C. In charge of 负责 D. Interested with. 对...感兴趣

0232. The person on a ship who is responsible for maintaining the engineering spaces in a clean and sanitary condition is the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

船上负责保持机舱处于干净卫生状态的是 ( )

- A. Master, or person in charge 船长, 或负责管理船舶的人员  
B. Chief Engineer, or engineer in charge if no chief engineer is required 轮机长, 或当不需要轮机长时, 负责机舱工作的轮机员  
C. Senior mechanic, or mechanic on duty if no senior mechanic designated 资深机工, 或未指派资深机工时, 值班机工  
D. Senior electrician, or electrician on duty if no senior electrician designated 资深电机员, 或未指派资深电机员时, 电机员

0233. The Third Officer's duty is to \_\_\_D\_\_\_ when vessel is commanded under the pilot or Captain. [1213]

当船舶由船长或引航员指挥时, 三付的职责是 ( )

- A. Operate the wheel and stand by 操舵并随时准备着  
B. Keep a lookout and operate steering gear 保持了望并操



舵

- C. Enter telegraph orders in the bell book 记录车钟记录本  
D. Operate the telegraph and enter telegraph orders in the bell book 操车钟并记录车钟记录本

0234. When taking a Pilot from a pilot vessel in a seaway, which way should you head your vessel if the ladder is on the leeward side \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

在航行中，当你船引航梯放在下风舷，正在从引航船上接上引航员时，你船的航向应（）

- A. Bow to the sea and no way on your vessel 保持船头对浪，静止不动  
B. Sea on the lee quarter with ship moving ahead slowly 保持海浪在下风舷，缓速前进  
C. Sea on the weather bow and ship moving ahead slowly 保持艏部上风舷对浪，缓速前进  
D. Sea on the quarter with sternway on the ship 保持海浪在正横方向，缓速后退

0235. Who checks the bridge clock for accuracy each day \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

谁每天校验船钟的准确性

- A. Third officer 三付 B. Second officer 二付 C. Chief officer 大付  
D. Assistant officer 驾助

0274. Shipping society approved buoyant work vests are considered to be items of safety equipment and may be worn by members of the crew \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

船级社认可的可浮工作背心可以被认为是一种安全设备并可由船员穿上（）

A. in lieu of life preservers during fire drills 在消防演习时代替救生衣

B. in lieu of life preservers during boat drills 在救生演习时代替救生衣

C. in lieu of life preservers during an actual emergency 真正发生紧急情况时代替救生衣

D. when carrying out duties near a weather deck's edge 在开敞甲板边工作时

0367. What equipment is customarily used when seamen are working on a stage rigged over the side of a vessel \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1341]

当船员在舷外的架板上工作时，一般应使用下列哪种设备

- A. Jacob's ladder 绳梯 B. Manropes 安全绳 C. Heaving lines 撇缆  
D. All of the above 以上都是

0375. Which of the following statements concerning the rigging of bosuns' chairs and their use is TRUE \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

以下关于安装和使用架板的陈述哪句正确

- A. Always secure the gantline to the chair with a bowline 总是用帆脚索将安全绳系固在架板上  
B. Always have the chair hoisted with at least three turns on a winch drum 每次在滚筒上最少要缠上三花，以将架板拉住  
C. Any tools, paint pots etc. should be secured by lanyards 所有的工具、油漆筒等都必须要用细绳系好  
D. When riding a stay, make sure that the bow of the shackle passes through the becket of the bridle 当支索受力时，应确认卸扣的弓形头通过（对着）系绳的眼环

0415. While underway and towing an unmanned tank barge

you are required to \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [1710]

在航中，如拖带一艘无人的油驳，你应（）

A. Maintain a strict watch on the barge from the towing vessel 从拖轮上对该油驳保持了望

B. Fly a red flag from the towing vessel 在拖轮上挂一面红旗

C. Open the tops of all empty tanks on the barge 将驳船上所有空舱的舱盖打开

D. Take hourly soundings of any loaded tanks on the barge 对驳船上有装货的舱室每小时测一次油（水）位置

1508. A change of a documented vessel's name can only be made by the \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

对已登记的船舶更名应由（）进行

- A. CCS 中国船级社 B. Commissioner of Customs 海关专员  
C. Treasury Department 财政部 D. MSA 海事局

## 第二节 港口国监督文件及报告（PSC）

0236. \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_ is entitled to enter into, with a shipper, any agreement, stipulation, condition, reservation or exception as to the responsibility and liability of the carrier or the ship for the loss of or damage to, or in connection with, the custody and care and handling of the goods prior to the loading on, and subsequent to the discharge from, the ship on which the goods are carried by sea.

（）被授权与托运人就有关承运人对货损，和/或与承运人有关的在货物装船之前及卸船之后，货物处于承运人照看、保管或管理时造成的货损的责任问题签订协议、规定、条件、保留条件和除外责任。

- A. A carrier 承运人 B. A consignee 收货人 C. A consigner 发货人 D. A receiver 接收者

0237. \_\_\_A\_\_\_ may be defined as a departure without justification and under no necessity from the proper and usual course of an agreed voyage, whereby the character and the incidents of such voyage are altered.

( ) 可能被认定为是对双方商定的航次任务所需航线的无正当理由或不必要的变更, 致使该航次任务的性质和事项被改变了。  
A. Deviation 绕航、背离 B. Change 改变 C. Alteration 变更、更改 D. Amendment 变更, 改正

0238 \_\_\_D\_\_\_ may not justify detention.

( ) 可能不是滞留的正当理由  
A. significant areas of damage or corrosion 较大面积的损坏或腐蚀  
B. pitting of plating and associated stiffening in decks 甲板上的钢板和与之相联的扶强材的凹陷  
C. pitting of hull affecting seaworthiness or strength to take local loads 影响船舶适航性或正常装货强度的船壳板的凹陷  
D. the condition of such items as ladder ways, guard-rails, pipe coverings 梯道、扶手栏杆、管路盖板之类的项目的状况

0239. \_\_\_A\_\_\_ means any person by whom or in whose name or on whose behalf a contract of carriage of goods by sea has been concluded with a carrier, or any person by whom or in whose name or on whose behalf the goods are actually delivered to the carrier in relation to the contract of carriage of goods by sea.

( ) 是指通过他或以他的名义或代表他, 就货物的海运与承运人, 或以承运人的名义或代表承运人(通过他们货物被实际送到承运人)达成海运合同。  
A. Shipper 托运人 B. Charterer 租家 C. Shipowner 船东

D. Carrier 承运人

0240. \_\_\_A\_\_\_ means the sufficiency of a vessel in materials, construction, equipment, crew, and outfit for the trade or service in which it is employed.

( ) 表示船舶在物料、结构、设备、船员和栖装设备等方面适合她所被雇用的业务或服务  
A. Seaworthiness 适航性 B. Cargo-worthiness 适货性  
C. Readiness 准备就绪 D. Proficiency 适任性

0241. \_\_\_C\_\_\_ the master is to use all reasonable care to bring the adventure to a successful conclusion, protecting the ship and cargo from undue risks, as agent for the Shipowner. 船长的 ( ) 是, 作为船东代表, 充分利用船上各种有利条件, 保护船舶和货物免受各种危险的损害。

A. The only duty of 唯一职责 B. None of the duties of 职责中没有一项  
C. One of the main duties of 一个主要的职责 D. No duty of 没有责任

0242. A casualty report of an intentional grounding is required under what condition \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

在什么情况下, 需要就有意搁浅一事进行报告  
A. Under any condition 任何情况下  
B. If the grounding lasts over 24 hours 如果搁浅超过 24 小时  
C. If it creates a hazard to the environment 如果搁浅对环境造成损害  
D. At the owner's discretion 由船东自行决定

0244. According to Sinotime, during the period of this Charter,

should the Vessel be requisitioned by the government of the Vessel's nationality, hire to \_\_\_D\_\_\_ from the time of her requisition.

根据中国定期租船合同的规定, 假如船舶被船舶的船旗国政府征用, 则租期自船舶被征用之日起 ( )。

A. continue 继续 B. stop 暂停 C. commence 开始 D. cease 停止、中止

0245. An action for indemnity against a third person may \_\_\_C\_\_\_ after the expiration of the year if brought within the time allowed by the law of the court seized of the case.

针对第三者的索赔诉讼, 虽然过了合同规定的时效, 但在受理的案件的法院地的法定诉讼时效内提出的, 该诉讼仍可能 ( )  
A. be carried out 被进行 B. encountered 遇到 C. be met with 符合(规定) D. be bringing 被提出

0246. Finally, when your ship is alongside, don't forget \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

最后, 船舶靠好码头后, 别忘了 (在系缆上正确挂好老鼠挡)  
A. having rat guards properly mounted on your moorings  
B. to have rat guards properly mounted on your moorings  
C. to have rat guards properly mounting at your moorings  
D. having rat guards proper mounted on your moorings

0247. Get the searchlight \_\_\_D\_\_\_ for transiting the canal at night.

为了在夜间过运河, 要 ( ) 探照灯  
A. turned off 关闭 B. already 已经 C. almost 几乎 D. ready 准备好

0248. If, by refusing to name a place of discharge, the

Charterer prevents the Shipowner from earning freight, \_\_\_B\_\_\_ will have to pay it as damages for breach of contract.

如果租船人拒绝提供卸货港名称,致使船东无法获得运费,()应就违背合同而赔偿船东的损失。

A. She 她 B. He 他 C. It 它 D. They 他(她、它)们

0249. In reaching a decision of detention, the port State control officer will have regard to \_\_\_B\_\_\_, making an allowance for fair wear and tear over the minimum acceptable scantlings.

在达成滞留决定时, PSC 官员会考虑到(),对船舶建造材料的磨损或擦损,根据最低要求,留出合理的可接受的安全余量。

A. the age of the ship 船龄 B. the seaworthiness 适航性  
C. the max drafts at both bow and the stern 艏、艉最大吃水  
D. the stability and calculated strength 稳性及计算强度

0250. The name and hailing port of a documented commercial vessel is \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1114]

某一登记船舶的船名及船籍港()

A. not required to be marked anywhere on the vessel 不需要在船舶的任何地方标志  
B. required to be marked on both bows and on the keel 需要在船艏两舷及龙骨上标志  
C. required to be marked on the stern with the name of the vessel marked on both bows 需要在艉部标志,而且还要在船艏两侧标志船名  
D. required to be marked on the keel, stern, and both bows 需要在龙骨、艉部和船艏两侧标志

二〇一〇年九月十四日星期二

0251. The port State control officer may ensure that \_\_\_B\_\_\_ are exhibited in conspicuous places throughout the ship.

PSC 官员可能会确认()是否在全船所有显著的部署被张贴显示

A. survey planning document 检验计划文件 B. muster lists 应急部署表  
C. bulk carrier booklet 散货船小手册 D. bulk carrier loading triangle 散货船装载三角形

0252. The port State control officer or the surveyor authorized by the port State Administration must be aware that \_\_\_C\_\_\_ may be carried on product carriers.

PSC 官员或由港口国安全管理机构指定的验船师应被告知在成品船上可能装有()

A. category A substances A 类物质  
B. crude oil 原油  
C. certain "oil like" noxious liquid substances 一定数量的“油状”有毒液体物质  
D. category B, C and D substances B、C 和 D 类物质

0253. The port State control officer will ensure that \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is performed by all crude carriers either required to have a crude oil washing system or where the owner or operator chooses to install a crude oil washing system.

PSC 官员将确认所有按规定应配备原油洗舱的以及船东或经营人自己选择建立原油洗舱的原油船上()被实行。

A. cargo loading operations 装货作业 B. cargo unloading operations 卸货作业  
C. cargo control operations in the transport 运输中的货物控制  
D. crude oil washing 原油洗舱

0255. Where advance freight is agreed upon, payment does not depend on delivery and must be made \_\_\_D\_\_\_ the ship is lost and the cargo never delivered.

如双方同意提前支付运费,则运费的支付不是根据货物的交付,()船舶灭失且货物从未交付,运费也应支付。

A. Unless 除非 B. When 当---时 C. Because 因为 D. Even though 即使

0256. Where events have rendered performance of the contract illegal either by English law or by the law of the country in which performance was to have taken place, the Charterer will \_\_\_B\_\_\_ from the liability to provide a cargo.

当根据英国法律或合同执行国的法律规定,所执行的合同的事项是非法的,则租船人可()提供货物的责任。

A. Be provided 被提供 B. Be excused 被免除 C. Be supplied 被提供 D. Be replied 被回答

0257. Where the master has not disclosed to the suppliers of necessaries that under an existing time-charter the Charterer is liable for the particular disbursements in question, \_\_\_C\_\_\_ will be liable to such suppliers to that extent.

如船长未向物料供应商说明,在现行的定期合同期内,应由租船人支付某些特定的有争议的款项,则应由()负责就这些物料向供应商付款。

A. The master 船长 B. The Charterer 租船人 C. The Shipowner 船东 D. The cargo owner 货主

0264. Although the Shipowner may be responsible for the loss or damage to the goods, his liability may be limited by the terms of \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

虽然船东可能对货物的灭失可损坏负责,但他的责任限额可能

由 ( ) 限定。

- A. STCW B. IMDG 国际海运危险货物规则 C. SOLAS  
D. The contract or the statute. 合同或法律

1557. During an annual FCC inspection \_\_D\_\_\_. [498]  
在每年进行一次的船旗国检查中 ( )

- A. All required documents and publications may have to be produced 可能应出示所有规定的文件及出版物  
B. Licensed GMDSS radio operators may be required to demonstrate equipment competencies 持证的 GMDSS 操作人员可能会被要求展示他们对设备的熟练程度  
C. All required equipment must be fully operational 所有规定的设备应处于完好的可操作状态  
D. All of the above 以上全部

#### 第一节 STCW 公约的有关内容

0243. A lookout can leave his station \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [134]

了望人员 ( ) 可以离开了望岗位

- A. At the end of the watch 当班时间结束后 B. At any time 任何时候  
C. ONLY when properly relieved 只有当被适当接替后  
D. 15 minutes before the end of the watch 当班时间结束前 15 分钟

0263. A qualified deck officer should be \_\_\_A\_\_\_ the watch.  
应由一个合格的驾驶员 ( ) 值班

- A. In charge of 负责 B. Arranged 安排 C. Decided to 决定  
D. The depth of 水深

0265. If at any time the officer in charge of the navigational

watch is to be relieved when a manoeuvre or other action to avoid any hazard is taking place, \_\_\_C\_\_.

任何时候, 值班驾驶员将要交班时, 正在进行船舶操纵或其他避免危险的行动, 则 ( )

- A. the relief of that officer shall be made prior to such action has been completed  
应在该行动结束前接替该驾驶员  
B. the relief of that officer shall never be made 永远不要接替该驾驶员  
C. the relief of that officer shall be deferred until such action has been completed 应推迟接替该驾驶员, 直至该行动结束  
D. the relief of that officer shall be made by the captain 应由船长接替该驾驶员

0266. If in any doubt as to the pilot's actions or intentions, the officer in charge of the navigational watch shall \_\_\_D\_\_.

值班驾驶员如对引航员的行为或命令有任何疑问, 应 ( )

- A. notify the master immediately 应即通知船长  
B. take whatever action is necessary before the master arrives 在船长到达之前, 采取任何必要的措施  
C. take necessary actions at his/her discretion 据他/她自己的意愿采取必要的行动  
D. seek clarification from the pilot 向引航员确认

0267. In determining that the \_\_\_B\_\_\_ of the navigational watch is adequate to ensure that a proper look-out can continuously be maintained, the master shall take into account all relevant factors.

在决定航行值班的 ( ) 是否能保证保持不间断的适当了望, 船长应充分考虑所有相关的因素。

- A. disposition 配置 B. composition 组成 C. reposition 重

新安排 D. position 位置, 地点

0268. In terms of vessel manning, a watch is the \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [729]

就船舶配员而言, 值班是 ( )

- A. Direct performance of deck or engine operations in a scheduled and fixed rotation  
按固定的顺序和排班表执行甲板部和轮机部工作的操作  
B. Performance of maintenance work necessary for the vessel's safe operation, on a daily basis  
每天因船舶安全需要而进行的维修工作  
C. Performance of lookout duties 执行了望职责  
D. Direct performance of cargo loading and discharge operations only 仅指执行货物装卸工作

0269. It is the responsibility of the Master or person in charge of a ship to ensure that \_\_\_B\_\_.

保证 ( ) 是船长或负责管理船舶的人员的职责

- A. the Muster List ("Station Bill") is posted in each compartment 应变部署表被张贴在每个舱室  
B. temporary personnel and visitors are advised of emergency stations 向临时人员或参观者介绍应急位置 (岗位)  
C. names of crew members are listed on the Muster List ("Station Bill") 船员的姓名被列在应变部署表中  
D. no changes are made to the Muster List ("Station Bill") 应变部署表没有改变

0270. Maritime Administration personnel may be allowed in the pilothouse upon the responsibility of the \_\_\_D\_\_.

就 ( ) 的责任而言, 海事局人员可以被允许进入操纵室。

- A. Chief Officer 大付 B. Navigator 航海士



C. Most senior person present from the Maritime Administration 海事局的大多数资深人员

D. Officer in charge of the watch 值班驾驶员

0271. No person whose license has been revoked shall be issued another license except upon \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

任何人的证书被吊销后，都不能发放另一张证书，除非（）

A. approval of the Commandant 获得指挥官的批准

B. taking a new examination 参加新的考试

C. approval of the Officer-in-Charge, Marine Inspection 获得进行海事检查的负责人的批准

D. approval of an administrative law judge 获得行政法律法官的批准

0273. Prior to each voyage the master of every ship shall ensure that the intended route from the port of departure to \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_ is planned using adequate and appropriate charts and other nautical publications necessary for the intended voyage.

离港开航之前，每一船舶的船长均应确保根据相应的海图和其他出版物计划好从开航港到（）之间的航线。

A. the first port of call 第一个停靠港 B. any port of call 任何停靠港

C. the last port of call 上一个停靠港 D. the destination 终点

0281. The Master to prosecute all voyages with the utmost \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_ and to render customary assistance with the Vessel's Crew.

船长应与船员一起，以最（短的时间）的完成航次任务并提供通常的帮助。

A. Fastness 牢固 B. Speeding 超速 C. Swiftness 迅速,敏捷

D. Despatch 速遣

0282. The officer in charge of the navigational watch shall not hand over the watch to the relieving officer if \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

如（）进行航行值班的交班驾驶员不应向接班驾驶员交接。

A. there is reason to believe that the latter is not capable of carrying out the watchkeeping duties effectively 有正当理由认为后者不能有效地执行值班职责。

B. the ship is fitted with automatic steering 船舶配有自动操舵系统

C. there is daylight or darkness 在白天或黑夜

D. at no time shall the bridge be left unattended 如驾驶台无人看管，任何时候都不行

0283. The owner or Master of a towing vessel shall ensure that all tests and inspections of gear take place and are logged \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

从事拖带的拖轮的船东或船长应保证（）对各种设备、装置进行测试和检查，并记录。

A. when a new Master assumes command 当新的船长接任时

B. daily, at 0800 local zone time 当地时间每天的 0800 时

C. weekly, before 2400 Saturday 每周的星期六晚上 2400 前

D. immediately after assuming the watch 每次开始值班后立即进行

0284. The owner or Master of a towing vessel shall ensure that all tests and inspections of gear take place and are logged \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

拖轮的船东或船长应保证（）对各种设备、装置进行测试和检

查，并记录。

A. On each watch, immediately before being relieved 值班时，每次交班前

B. Before embarking on a voyage of more than 24 hours 如航行时间超过 24 小时，每次开航前

C. Daily, at 1200 local zone time 每天的当地时间 1200 时

D. Weekly, before 0000 Sunday 每周周日 0000 时之前

0296. While the Pilot is maneuvering the vessel to a dock, what is the PRIMARY responsibility of the watch officer \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

当引航员正在进行进港操作时，值班驾驶员的主要职责是什么

A. Insure that helm and throttle orders 油门 given by the Pilot are correctly executed

保证引航员所给出的舵令和车钟令得以正确执行。

B. Judge the appropriateness of the Pilot's orders and countermand them if necessary

判断引航员命令的正确性，必要时撤消他的命令

C. Supervise the signaling and flag etiquette 监督管理各种信号及礼节旗

D. Record the bells and their times in the bell book 在车钟记录本上记录车钟和时间

0297. While underway in thick fog you are on watch and hear the cry "man overboard". Which type of maneuver should you make \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1713]

雾中航行时，当听到有人喊“有人落水”时，你应采取何种操作。

A. Figure eight turn 八字形转向 B. Round turn 圆形转向

C. Racetrack turn 航向在改变 360 度后再次把定的一种转向

D. Williamson turn 威廉逊旋回

1、 WILLIAMSON TURN: 备车反舵，当船转到与原航向成

60°~90°角时,用另一舷满舵,使船转到原来航向的反方向停车,基本上可以回到人员落水处。

2、A SINGLE TURN:人员落水后停车 30-60 秒钟后作一舷满舵并加速,当船转到与原航向成 60°角时把定,对准落水者驶去。

3、TWO 180° TURN:人员落水后,向落水一舷满舵,转到与原航向相反时把定,到落水者方位在正横后 30°时满舵并停车减速,将船驶回原航向。

4、SCHARNOW TURN:向一舷满舵,当航向偏离原航向 240°时,向另一舷操满舵,当船首向离反航向 20°时正舵,操纵船舶驶向反航向。

♣ WILLIAMSON TURN 适应于延迟行动和立即行动。

♣ A SINGLE TURN 适应于立即行动。

♣ SCHARNOW TURN 适应于人员失踪。

♣ TWO 180° TURN 也适应于立即行动。

0298. While you are on watch entering port, the Master gives the helmsman a rudder command which conflicts with a rudder command from the Pilot. You should make sure the helmsman \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1715]

进港时你在当班,船长给出的舵令与引航员的舵令不同,你应该确认舵工( )

A. Obeys the Pilot 遵守引航员的指令 B. Obeys the Master 遵守船长指令

C. Asks you for instructions 向你询问指令

D. Brings the rudder to a point midway between the two conflicting positions

按两个不同的命令取平均值操舵

0299. Who may perform as a lookout \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1718]

谁可以成为了望人员

A. A member of the engineering watch 构成轮机值班的人员

B. A member of the navigational watch 构成驾驶值班的人员

C. A member of the Stewards Department 业务部人员

D. All of the above 以上全部

0300. You are a watch standing mate and have come to the bridge to relieve the watch while underway at sea. The watch should not be transferred \_\_\_B\_\_.

你是一个值班驾驶员,船舶在航时,你到驾驶台接班,当( )时不应接班。

A. During an engine speed change 改变主机转速时

B. During a navigational course change 改变航向时

C. Unless the helm is in the "hand" mode 除非舵角是在“手动”模式时

D. All of the above 以上全部

0301. You are on watch and the pilot has just anchored the vessel. The next thing that you should do after the anchor has been let go is to \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1776]

你当班,引航员刚刚抛锚,抛锚后你应做的第一件事是( )

A. Stop the engines 停车 B. Escort the pilot to the accommodation ladder 陪同引航员到舷梯

C. Plot the vessel's position on the chart 在海图上标绘船位

D. Make a round of the weather decks 到开敞甲板巡视一圈

0302. You are on watch and the Pilot has the conn. The Master has temporarily gone below. The Pilot orders a course change which you are certain will put the vessel into imminent danger. Your first action should be to \_\_\_A\_\_.

你在当班时,引航员在指挥,船长临时有事下去(不在驾驶台),这时,引航员给出一改变航向的命令,你确信执行该命令会你

船进入紧迫危险状态,你的第一行动应是( )

A. Countermand the order and immediately notify the Master 撤消引航员的命令并立即通知船长

B. Make an appropriate entry in the deck log concerning the Pilot's order

在航海日志中记录关于引航员命令一事

C. Immediately call the Master and await further orders from him

立即叫船长并等他的下一步命令

D. Immediately sound a short ring on the general alarm 立即发出一短声综合报警

0303. You are standing the wheelwatch on entering port and the Master gives you a rudder command which conflicts with a rudder command from the Pilot. What should you do \_\_\_A\_\_.

进港时你在值航行班,船长给出一个与引航员不同的舵令,你应该( )

A. obey the Master 遵守船长命令 B. obey the Pilot 遵守引航员命令

C. bring the rudder to a position midway between the two conflicting orders

按两个不同的命令取平均值操舵

D. ask the Pilot if he relinquishes control 问引航员是否放弃指挥

0305. You have orders to drop off a barge loaded with propylene oxide at a fleet. In doing so, you must ensure that \_\_\_C\_\_.

你要下令从船队中解掉一艘载有氧化丙烯的驳船,这样做时应确认( )

A. All wing voids and rakes are pumped dry before tying off the barge

解拖之前驳船两侧所有的空间及斜面都被泵空

B. The barge is moored next to the bank where it will be protected from a possible collision

驳船被系在岸边以防可能的碰撞

C. The barge is under the care of a watchman 驳船处于值班人员的照看之下

D. A rake end is facing upstream to minimize the effect of current on the mooring lines

斜面的一端顶流以使流对系缆的影响减到最小

0306. Your ship must \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

你船必须 ( )

A. Reduce speed 减少速度 B. Increase speed 增加速度

C. Change speed 改变速度

D. Stop engine 停车

第二节 SOLAS 公约的有关内容

0010. A flooded lifeboat on board a vessel would adversely affect the vessel's stability by \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [102]

船上救生艇进水对船舶稳性造成的负面影响是 ( )

A. increasing the righting moment 增大扶正力矩

B. decreasing the vessel's displacement 减少船舶排水量

C. increasing the reserve buoyancy 增加剩余浮力

D. shifting the CG (center of gravity) off center 使重心偏离中心线

0011. A life line must be connected to the liferaft \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

救生扶手绳应装在救生筏的 ( )

A. at the bow 船艏 B. at the stern 船艉 C. in the middle 船舯 D. all around 四周

0022. According to the regulations, the capacity of a liferaft is required to be marked \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

按规定, 救生筏的载客量必需品必须标志在 ( )

A. On the Muster List 应急部署表中 B. At the liferaft stowage location 救生筏存放位置

C. On the Certificate of Inspection 在检查证书中

D. In the Operations Manual 在操作说明书中

0029. After the boat is at the top of the davit heads, the davit arms begin moving up the tracks and are stopped by the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

救生艇升到吊艇架头后, 吊臂开始沿轨迹向上移动, 并被 ( ) 停住。

A. hoist man 吊艇人员 B. limit switch 限位开关 C. brake handle 刹车控制手柄

D. preventer bar 防护条

0032. An inflatable liferaft is hand-launched by \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

通过 ( ) 手动释放救生筏

A. pulling a cord 拉动一根细绳 B. cutting the wire restraining bands 解开固定钢丝

C. removing the rubber packing strip 解开橡胶包装带

D. throwing the entire container overboard 把整个包装箱抛入海中

0033. An inflatable liferaft should be manually released from its cradle by \_\_\_D\_\_\_ [356]

气胀式救生筏可以通过 ( ) 从它的支架上手动释放

A. cutting the straps that enclose the container 砍断包住包装箱的带子

B. removing the rubber sealing strip from the container 从包装箱上解开橡皮绑扎带

C. loosening the turnbuckle on the securing strap 松开绑扎带上的花篮螺丝 (松紧螺旋扣)

D. pushing the button on the hydrostatic release 按下静水力释放器上的按钮

0034. An on-load release system on a survival craft means the cable can be released \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [363]

救助筏上可在载荷状态下解脱的释放系统表示钢丝绳可在 ( ) 下解脱

A. only when the load is taken off the cable 仅当钢丝绳不受力时

B. only when there is a load on the cable 仅当钢丝绳受力时

C. only when activated by the controls at the lowering station 仅当在下降位置由控制手柄启动

D. at any time 任何时候

0307. \_\_\_C\_\_\_ is not the information necessary for the master to obtain guidance as to the stability of the ship.

下列哪一项不是船长在获取有关船舶稳性的指南时必须的资料 ( )

A. a curve of minimum operational metacentric height (GM) versus draught

一条船舶可用稳性高度与吃水之间对应关系的曲线

B. instructions concerning the operation of cross-flooding arrangements

有关交叉浸水分布操作的指导

C. the signals or lights being exhibited or sounded 显示或鸣

放的信号或灯光

D. all other data and aids which might be necessary to maintain stability after damage

船舶受损后所有对保持船舶稳性必要的资料和帮助

0308. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ should be consulted to obtain the information concerning port documents required by the port Authority.

在获取有关港口当局所要求的文件方面的资料时,可以参考( )

A. Admiralty Notices to Mariners 英版航海通告 B. SOLAS  
C. Admiralty Sailing Directions 英版航路指南 D. Guide to Port Entry 进港指南

0309. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ should not be considered as components as fire installations.

( ) 不应被认为是船上消防设备的组成部分

A. fire pumps 消防泵 B. fire mains 主消防管 C. hydrants and hoses 消防栓和消防皮龙  
D. closing appliances which are kept permanently closed at sea 要求在海上永久关闭的关闭装置

0310. A documented vessel operating over 50 miles offshore must carry an inflatable liferaft with a \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [82]

登记的可在离岸 50 海里外操作的船舶应携带( )的气胀式救生筏

A. SOLAS A pack B. SOLAS B pack C. Coastal pack D. Small vessel pack

0320. A vessel cannot comply with all of the SOLAS requirements due to its construction. Where will this be indicated \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

某船因其结构原因,无法完全遵守 SOLAS 公约要求,在( )

表示

A. Nowhere; the vessel must comply to engage in international trade

不行,从事国际航行的船舶必须遵守

B. On the reverse of the SOLAS certificate 在 SOLAS 证书的背面

C. On the Exemption Certificate 在证书的例外条款中

D. On the Certificate of Inspection 在安全检查证书中

0327. At least \_\_\_A\_\_\_ radar transponder shall be carried on each side of every cargo ship of 500 gross tonnage and upwards.

每条 500 总吨及以上货船,在每舷至少应携带( )雷达应答器

A. one B. two C. three D. four

0330. Goods of an inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature to the shipment whereof the carrier, master or agent of the carrier, has not consented, with knowledge of their nature and character, may at any time before discharge, \_\_\_B\_\_\_ at any place or destroyed or rendered innocuous by the carrier without compensation.

具有可燃、易爆或危险性质的货物,如未经承运人、船长或其代理人同意(装船),由于其特性及性质,这些物可由承运人在卸货前的任何时间或地点( )或销毁或采取相应措施使之变得无害,且承运人不负责赔偿。

A. Be loaded 装 B. Be landed 卸岸 C. Be lended 借出 D. Be loaned 贷款

0332. How many operators are needed/required on board according to the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

根据 SOLAS 公约(1974)的条款要求,船上应有( )个操作员

A. 4 operators B. 3 operators C. 2 operators D. 1 operator

0335. In \_\_\_C\_\_\_ convention, a vessel which carries more than 12 passengers shall be deemed as a passenger ship.

根据( )公约,携有 12 个乘客以上的船舶可被认为是客船。

A. COSCO B. STCW C. SOLAS D. MARPOL

0338. In accordance with SOLAS, the batteries that power interior lighting in inflatable liferafts can be made to last longer by \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [684]

根据 SOLAS 公约,提供可浮式救生筏内部照明的电池,通过( )可以使之持续时间更长。

A. Unscrewing the bulb during the daylight 在白天把灯泡旋下

B. Switching the light on only when necessary 仅在需要时打开电灯

C. Taking no action as there is no way on saving power 不需采取什么措施,因为没有什么可以省电的办法

D. Taking no action as they shut off automatically in daylight 不需采取什么措施,因为在白天它们可以自动关断

0344. On a rigid liferaft (SOLAS B pack) which is equipped with all of the required equipment you may NOT find a \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [857]

在配齐所有设备的刚性救生筏上(SOLAS B pack),不会找到( )

A. Bailer 小桶 B. Sponge 海绵 C. Whistle 哨子 D. Fishing kit 钓鱼用具



0346. Safety of navigation is dealt with in chapter V of the SOLAS Convention which identifies certain navigation safety services which should be provided by Contracting Governments and sets forth provisions of an operational nature applicable in general to all ships on all voyages. This is \_\_\_C\_\_\_ the Convention as a whole.

在 SOLAS 公约第五章中, 对一些有关航行安全的服务作了定义, 缔约国政府应提供这些服务并为所有航线上的所有船舶制定出一些可操作的规定。总的来说, 这是公约的 ( )。

A. In contrast to 与---相反 B. In compliance with 遵守 C. The essence of 基本内容 (精神) D. Representing 代表

0348. SOLAS is the abbreviation of \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

SOLAS 是 ( ) 的简写

A. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Carried by Sea  
B. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Gases in Bulk  
C. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea  
D. International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea

0349. SOLAS requires a lifesaving training manual be provided in each crew cabin or in the \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

SOLAS 公约要求, 每个船员房间或 ( ) 应备有一本救生训练手册

A. Bridge 驾驶台 B. Engineering control station 机舱控制室  
C. Recreation and messrooms 休息室或餐厅 D. Fire control room 防火控制室

0350. Temporary Certificates of Inspection are effective until the \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

临时安全检查证书在 ( ) 之前有效

A. SOLAS Certificate is issued 签发 SOLAS 证书  
B. Loadline Certificate is renewed 更新载重线证书  
C. Classification society approval is issued 签发船级证书  
D. Permanent Certificate of Inspection is issued 签发正式安全检查证书

0352. The Charterers shall have the privilege to ship dangerous cargo in accordance with \_\_\_A\_\_\_ Code or any competent authorities' regulations, as applicable. [995]、租船人有权根据 ( ) 或任何有效的规则 (如有的话) 装载危险品货物

A. IMDG 海运危险品规则 B. Hague 海牙规则 C. SOLAS  
D. MARPOL

0354. The ladder shall \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

(引航) 梯应 ( )

A. be secured in a position so that it rests firmly against the ship's side from which the discharge operations are carried 安装在卸货进行的一舷, 并使之牢固的靠在船舷边上

B. have at least two replacement steps which are secured in position by a method different from that used in the construction

至少有两根代用梯板, 该梯板的系固方法与梯上其他梯板的方法不同

C. have battens made of hardwood, or other material of equivalent properties, in one piece and not less than 1.80metres long provided at such intervals as will prevent the pilot ladder from twisting

每隔一定间隔安装由硬木或有相同坚硬特性的一整块材料制成的长度不小于 1.8 米的梯板, 该梯板应能防止引航梯扭结打转

D. have steps made of softwood, or other material of equivalent properties, made in one piece free of knots, having efficient slip surface 由软木或有相同特性的的材料制成的一整块材料制成的梯道, 不会打结, 有有效的防滑表面

0355. The maximum number of passengers a Vessel may carry \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

船舶所能携带的最大载客量 ( )

A. is stated on the vessel's Certificate of Inspection 在船舶的安全检查证书里说明

B. is the number authorized in the Navigation Rules 根据国家规定核定的数量

C. depends on the number of lifejackets you carry 由所携带的救生衣数量确定

D. is the number authorized by your license 由你的证书核定的数量

0356. The number of able seamen required on board is stated in the \_\_\_D\_\_\_ . [1122]

船舶上需要配备的水手的数量在 ( ) 里说明

A. American Bureau of Shipping code 美国运输管理局的规定

B. Solas Certificate SOLAS 证书

C. Classification Certificate 船级证书 D. Certificate of Inspection 安全检查证书

0358. The Safety Equipment Certificate shows that the vessel conforms to the standards of the \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

船舶安全设备证书表明船舶符合 ( ) 的标准

A. MSA 海事局 B. American Bureau of Shipping 美国运输管理局

C. American Salvage Association 美国救助协会

D. SOLAS Convention SOLAS 公约

0359. The Safety of Life at Sea Convention was developed by the \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

SOLAS 公约是由 ( ) 制定的

A. IMDG conference 海运危险品规则 B. American Bureau of Shipping 美国运输管理局

C. International Maritime Organization 国际海事组织

D. American Institute of Maritime Shipping 美国海运协会

0361. The Vessel is a \_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_ bulk carrier which is permitted to carry grain in bulk without requiring any fittings under the Rules of the 1974 International Safety of Life at Sea Convention. [1266]

该船是一条有 ( ) 功能的散装船, 根据 1974 年 SOLAS 公约的规定, 这种船可不再任何装备即可允许载运散装货物

A. Self-loading 自装 B. Self-trimming 自动平舱

C. Self-unloading 自卸

D. Self-discharging 自卸

0363. To determine the number of inflatable liferafts required on a vessel, you should check the \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

确定一条船所应携带的可浮式救生筏数量, 可检查 ( )

A. Load Line Certificate 载重线证书 B. SOLAS Certificate SOLAS 证书、

C. Stability Letter 稳性报告书 D. Certificate of Inspection 安全检查证书

0363. To determine the number of portable fire extinguishers required on an inspected vessel, you should check the

\_\_\_B\_\_\_.

确认一艘接受检查的船舶所需要携带的便携式灭火器的数量, 应检查 ( )

A. Hot work permit 热工工作许可证 B. Certificate of Inspection 安全检查证书

C. Safety of Life at Sea Certificate SOLAS 证书 D. Muster List 应急部署表

0369. When a davit-launched raft is lowered from a ship, upon becoming waterborne, the raft is released by \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

当从一艘船上释放重力式救生筏时, 当救生筏到达水面时, 应 ( ) 将救生筏解脱

A. activating the release lock of the hook 通过启动吊钩的解脱装置

B. pulling smartly on the knobbed cocking lanyard 快速拉动扭结的小绳

C. the effects of buoyancy removing the weight of the raft from the hook 利用浮力抵消救生筏的重力的影响

D. releasing the boarding flap and the bowsing lines 解开登艇搭板和绞绳

0408. To determine the pressure and temperature limitations under which LFG is required to be transported on a barge, you should look at the \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

[1267] 在确定把 LFG 移驳到驳船上所需的压力及温度极限时, 你应该检查 ( )

A. Certificate of Inspection 安全检查证书 B. Loading order 装货命令

C. Rules and regulations for tank vessels 油船规定及规则

D. Tankerman's document 油船船员证书

1004. A vessel has sustained damage in a collision with another vessel. It is necessary to have a Seaworthy Certificate before the vessel sails. Who will issue this certificate \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

船舶与他船碰撞而破损, 开航前应签发适航证书, 该证书应由 ( ) 签发

A. American Consul 美国领事 B. Classification Society 船级社 C. Captain of the Port 港长 D. Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection 海事检查的负责人

1042. The permissible SWSF and SWBM are assigned by \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

许用静水剪力力和静水弯矩由 ( ) 指定

A. IMO 国际海事组织 B. IACS Member Societies 国际船级社联合会的会员 C. SOLAS

D. BC Code 散货规则

1527. On a ship, each emergency generator must be tested at least once each \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

船上的应急发电机应至少每 ( ) 测试一次

A. week 周 B. month 月 C. three months 三月 D. six months 六月

第三节 MARPOL 公约有关内容

0277. The crude oil washing installation and associated equipment and arrangements shall \_\_\_A\_\_\_ with the requirements established by the Administration.

原油洗舱系统及其相关的设备和布置应 ( ) 由安全管理部门制定的要求

A. Comply 遵守 B. Supply 供应 C. Provide 提供 D. Deny

否认

0157. If you carry packaged hazardous cargoes on a break bulk vessel bound foreign, you must \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

如果你在一条开往外国的散装船上装运包装危险品货物, 你应该 ( )

A. stow the hazardous cargoes on deck available for jettisoning if necessary 将危险品货物装在甲板上以备必要是抛掉

B. remove the hazardous cargo labels from a portable tank after the tank is emptied

便携式液货罐空了之后, 把危险品货物标签撕掉

C. have the shipping papers indicate the proper shipping name and the technical name of n.o.s. cargoes 持有表明该 n.o.s. 货物的海运名称及技术名称的航运文书

D. log the receipt of hazardous cargoes in the Official Logbook 在航海日志里记录接收危险品货物的事项 n.o.s. (non otherwise specified)未列明物质

0202. Which list is NOT required to be provided as part of the appendices of the Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

以上哪一清单不是按规定必需的船上油污应急计划附录的一部分

A. A list of agencies or officials of Coastal State Administrators responsible for receiving and processing incident reports

沿岸国负责接收处理事故报告的安全管理部门的机构或官员的名单

B. A list of agencies or officials in regularly visited ports 经常挂靠的港口的机构或官员的名单

C. A list specifying who will be responsible for informing the parties listed and the priority in which they must be notified 一份列明由谁负责通知表中列明的各方的人员名单, 并且表明通知的优先顺序

D. A list of personnel duty assignments 一份分派给人员的职责的清单

0379. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not a condition for a ship of 400 tons gross tonnage and above other than an oil tanker to discharge certain amount of oil or oily mixtures into the sea.

对于 400 总吨及以上的非油轮, 下列哪一项不是排放一定数量的油类或油类混合物入海的条件

A. the ship is not within a special area 船舶不在特殊区域内

B. the ship is more than 12 nautical miles from the nearest land 距最近陆地 12 海里以上

C. the ship is proceeding en route 船舶航行中

D. the instantaneous rate of discharge of oil content does not exceed 60 liters per nautical mile

含油物的瞬时排放率不超过 60 升每海里

0380. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not considered as anti-pollution equipment.

( ) 不被认为是防污设备

A. Oil discharge monitoring and control system 油类监控系统

B. Oily-water separating equipment 油水分离设备

C. Oil filtering system 滤油系统 D. Oil loading and discharge system 油类装卸系统

0381. A ship that, at any time, operates seaward of the outermost boundary of the territorial sea is required to prepare, submit, and maintain a (n) \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [184]

任何从事国际航行的船舶都必须准备、提交和保持一份 ( )

A. Synthetic plastic discharge plan 合成塑料排放计划 B. Oil discharge plan 油类排放计划

C. Shipboard oil pollution emergency plan 船上油类应急计划

D. Vapor recovery procedures plan 蒸汽回收程序计划

0382. A vessel emitting harmful substances into the air or spilling oil into the sea is a \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

排放有害物质进入大气或泄漏入海的船舶是 ( )

A. Polluter 污染者 B. Emitter 排放者 C. Spiller 泄漏者

D. Oiler 加油工

0383. A vessel in ocean service that does not have an approved means of processing oily bilge slops or oily ballast must have \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

从事远洋服务的未配备经认可的处理含油污水或压载水的方法的船舶应持有 ( )

A. A fixed piping system for ballast discharge to a reception facility 固定的将压载水排入接收设施的的管路系统

B. A discharge outlet for the ballast system on each side of the weather deck 在开敞甲板两侧装有压载水的排放口

C. One portable adapter for a shore connection to the ballast line 一个手持的岸上接口与压载水管线之间的适配器

D. All of the above 以上全部

0384. A vessel to which Annex V to MARPOL 73/78 applies is located in a MARPOL designated special area, 14 nautical miles from nearest land. What type of garbage is permitted to be discharged \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [260]

某适用 MARPOL 73/78 附则 V 的船舶位于 MARPOL 公约指

定的特殊区域,距最近陆地 14 海里,()垃圾允许排放入海。

- A. Paper products 纸制品 B. Glass ground to less than 1 玻璃磨碎到小于 1  
C. Metal ground to less than 1 金属磨碎到小于 1  
D. Food waste 食品废弃物

0385. According to Annex V to MARPOL 73/78, garbage containing plastic is permitted to be disposed of by \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

根据 MARPOL 73/78 附则 V 规定,含有塑料的垃圾允许通过  
( ) 方式处理

- A. Incinerating offshore 在海上焚烧  
B. Discharging when at least 12 nautical miles from nearest land 距最近陆地 12 海里以上  
C. Grinding to less than 1 and discharging at least 12 nautical miles from nearest land 磨碎到小于 1 且距最近陆地 12 海里以上  
D. Grinding to less than 1 and discharging at least 25 nautical miles from nearest land 磨碎到小于 1 且距最近陆地 25 海里以上

0386. All oil spills must be reported to the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

所有泄油事故都必须报告给 ( )

- A. MOC (ministration of communication) 交通部 B. MSA OF CHINA 中国海事局  
C. Local police 当地警局 D. Local fire department 当地消防部门

0387. An oil tanker with dedicated clean ballast tanks shall have adequate tank capacity dedicated solely to the carriage of \_\_\_A\_\_\_ as defined.

配备清洁压载水舱的油船应有相应的专门用以装载 ( ) 的舱容

- A. clean ballast 清洁压载水 B. crude oil 原油 C. fresh water 淡水  
D. fuel oil 燃油

0388. Any discharge into the sea of oil or oily mixtures from ships to which this Annex of MARPOL 73/78 applies shall be \_\_\_D\_\_\_ except when special conditions are satisfied.

除符合特殊条件外,根据本 MARPOL 73/78 公约附则,向海里排放任何油类或含油混合物都是 ( )

- A. required 被需要的 B. requested 被要求的 C. promoted 被提高的  
D. prohibited 被禁止的

0389. Application for a waiver of any requirements of the regulations for oil transfer operations must be submitted to the \_\_\_C\_\_\_ . [376]

任何要求对有关驳油规定的免责的申请应向 ( ) 递交。

- A. district commander 区域指挥官 B. commandant 指挥官  
C. captain of the port 港长 D. nearest MSA office 最近的海事局官员

二〇一〇年九月二十一日星期二 0924

0390. Every \_\_\_D\_\_\_ shall be fitted with a cargo tank cleaning system using crude oil washing.

所有 ( ) 必须配备使用原油洗舱的货舱清洁系统

- A. existing crude oil tanker of 20000 tons deadweight and under 现有 20000 载重吨及以下原油船  
B. new crude oil tanker of 20000 tons deadweight and under 新造 20000 载重吨及以下原油船

C. existing crude oil tanker of 20000 tons deadweight and above 现有 20000 载重吨及以上原油船

D. new crude oil tanker of 20000 tons deadweight and above 新造 20000 载重吨及以上原油船

0391. Every new crude oil tanker of 20000 tons deadweight and above and every new product carrier of 30000 tons deadweight and above shall be provided with \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

应向所有新造 20000 载重吨及以上原油船和所有新造 30000 载重吨及以上成品油船提供 ( )

- A. segregated ballast tanks 专用压载舱 B. moulded draught measurement system 型吃水测量系统 C. additional ballast water system 增加的压载水系统  
D. dedicated clean ballast tanks system 清洁压载水舱系统

0392. For the purposes of cargo oil containment, the fixed container under the manifold of an eight-inch loading line must hold a minimum of \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

为了收集滴油,8 英寸油管接口的下面固定的容器的最低容量为 ( )

- A. three barrels 3 桶 B. four barrels 4 桶 C. six barrels 六桶 D. eight barrels 八桶

0393. Fueling results in the collection of waste oil in drip pans and containers. Which is an approved method of disposing of the waste oil \_\_\_B\_\_\_ . [558]

加油导致的在滴油盘或容器里收集的污油应采用何种认可的处理方法

- A. Draining it overboard when the vessel gets underway 开航后倒入海中  
B. Placing it in proper disposal facilities 放在合适的处理设施



中

C. Adding sinking agents and discharging it into the water 加入沉淀物质并排入水中

D. Mixing it with dispersants before draining it overboard 倒入水中之前加入化油剂

0394. How is the Master or operator of a vessel required to keep the crew informed of the regulations concerning the discharging of garbage overboard \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

如何使船长或船舶操作者保持了解有关排放垃圾的有关规定

A. Give each crewmember a copy of ANNEX V of MARPOL 给每个船员一本 MARPOL 公约附则 V 的复印件

B. Call an all hands meeting before sailing 开航前召开一次全体船员大会

C. Keep placards prominently posted 在显著位置张贴公告牌

D. Have each person read and sign a copy of the regulations 让每个船员阅读规则副本并签名

0395. If Annex V to MARPOL 73/78 applies to your vessel, you will not be able to discharge \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_ anywhere at sea. 如你船适用于 MARPOL 73/78 公约附则 V, 在海上的任何地方你都不能排放 ( )

A. Plastic 塑料 B. Metal 金属 C. Glass 玻璃 D. Paper 纸

0396. In case of a ship of less than 400 tons gross tonnage other than an oil tanker whist outside the \_\_A\_\_, the Administration shall ensure that it is equipped as far as practicable and reasonable with installations to ensure the storage of oil residues with the requirements of MARPOL 73/78.

对于在 ( ) 以外的 400 总吨以下的非油轮, 管理机构应确认该

船按 MARPOL 73/78 公约的要求尽可能合理地配备能保证装下含油沉淀物的设施。

A. Special area 特殊区域 B. National waters 国内水域

C. The designated zone 指定区域 D. The designated channels 指定航道

0397. In which case is the IOPP Certificate of an inspected vessel NOT invalidated \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [753]

IOPP 防油污证书在什么情况下没有失效

A. The required oily-water separator malfunctions 规定的油水分离器工作不正常

B. The ship is transferred to Liberian registry 船舶被转到利比里亚登记注册

C. An annual survey is conducted fifteen months after the date of certificate issuance 证书签发 15 月后才进行年度检验

D. A 15 ppm oily-water separator is replaced by a 100 ppm oily-water separator 用 100 ppm 的油水分离器更换 15 ppm 的油水分离器

0398. No person on board any vessel to which Annex V to MARPOL 73/78 applies may discharge garbage of any type when \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

适用 MARPOL 73/78 公约附则 V 的船舶上, 在 ( ) 船上任何人都不得排放任何垃圾。

A. less than 12 nautical miles from PRC 距中国小于 12 海里

B. less than 12 nautical miles from nearest land 距最近陆地小于 12 海里

C. in the navigable waters of the PRC 在中国可航水域

D. less than 25 nautical miles from nearest land 距最近陆地小于 25 海里

0399. Oil slick caused by spillage of oil from tanker ship is \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [852]

从油船上漏油造成的油膜是 ( )

A. A drop of oil 油滴 B. The emulsion of oil at sea surface 海面上油类的乳浊液

C. The weathered oil 风化的油类

D. The oil floating on the surface of the sea water 在海水表面漂浮的油类

0400. Providing you are not sailing in the Red Sea or another special area as listed in ANNEX V of MARPOL, how many miles from land must you be to throw garbage including bottles, rags, and glass that has not been ground up into the sea \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [917]

假定你不在红海或其他 MARPOL 公约附则 V 规定的特殊区域内, 对于未经磨碎的包括瓶子、破布、玻璃等, 距岸 ( ) 可以排放入海。

A. 3 nm B. 6 nm C. 12 nm D. 25 nm

0401. Sufficient cargo tanks shall be \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_ prior to each ballast voyage in order that, taking into account the tanker's trading pattern and expected weather conditions, ballast water is put only into cargo tanks which have been crude oil washed.

考虑到油船的营运模式和预计的气候条件, 压载水只能被注入经过原油洗舱的液货舱中, (所以) 一定数量的液货舱在开始压载航线开始之前应进行 ( )

A. Inerted 惰化 B. Crude oil washed 原油洗舱 C. Gas freed 除气 D. Battened down 封舱

0402. The dumping of refuse in a lock is permitted

\_\_C\_\_\_. [1015]

( ) 允许向船闸内排放垃圾

- A. When approved by the lockmaster 当船闸调度允许时
- B. When locking downbound 当向下游过闸时
- C. At no time 任何时候都不
- D. During high water only 只允许高潮时

0403. The international body responsible for drafting the convention prohibiting marine pollution (MARPOL) is the \_\_B\_\_.

负责起草 MARPOL 公约的国际机构是 ( )

- A. Maritime Advisory Council 海事咨询委员会
- B. International Maritime Organization 国际海事组织
- C. International Association of Shipping 国际航运协会
- D. Association of Seafaring Nations 航海国协会

0404. The max effluent of the oil content from a ship of 400 tons gross tonnage and above other than an oil tanker is \_\_A\_\_.

400 总吨及以上非油轮中排出的稀释液中最大的含油量为 ( )

- A. less than 100 parts per million 小于 100PPM
- B. more than 100 parts per million 大于 100PPM
- C. at least 100 parts per million 最少 100PPM
- D. 100 parts per million 100PPM

0405. The officer responsible for the sanitary condition of the engineering department is the \_\_C\_\_\_. [1126]

负责轮机部的卫生情况的是 ( )

- A. Master 船长
- B. Chief Mate 大副
- C. Chief Engineer 轮机长
- D. First Assistant

0406. The tanker has in operation, except as provided for in Regulation 15 (5) and (6) of Annex A of MARPOL 73/78, an oil discharge monitoring and control system and \_\_D\_\_ as required.

除非 MARPOL 73/78 公约附则 A 第 15 条 (5)、(6) 项另有规定外, 营运中的油船应配备排油监控系统和 ( )

- A. An IGS 惰性气体系统
- B. A scribe 刻度计
- C. A P/V 真空压力筏
- D. A slop tank arrangement 污油水舱

0407. The use of sinking and dispersing chemical agents for removal of surface oil is \_\_D\_\_\_. [1231]

使用沉淀剂或化油剂来清除水面油类是 ( )

- A. The most common method used in all countries 所有国家最常用的方法
- B. Too expensive for common use 太贵无法普及
- C. Generally safe to sea life 一般来说对海洋生命是安全的
- D. Authorized only with prior approval of the Governmental On-Scene Coordinator 必须事先得到政府部门的现场指挥的授权

0409. Vessels to which Annex V to MARPOL 73/78 applies may discharge garbage containing plastics \_\_D\_\_\_. [1324]

- A. 5 nautical miles from nearest land 距最近陆地 5 海里
- B. 12 nautical miles from nearest land 距最近陆地 12 海里
- C. 25 nautical miles from nearest land 距最近陆地 25 海里
- D. None of the above 以上都不是

0410. Which is a mandatory section of the shipboard Oil

Pollution Emergency Plan \_\_A\_\_\_. [1583]

以上 ( ) 是船载油污应急计划强制要求的部分

- A. Reporting requirements 报告要求
- B. Removal equipment list 除污设备清单
- C. Planned exercises 练习计划
- D. List of individuals required to respond 要求反应的人员名单

0411. Which is an exception to the garbage discharge requirements in Annex V to MARPOL 73/78 \_\_C\_\_\_. [1585]

( ) 是 MARPOL 73/78 公约附则 V 中关于排放垃圾的要求的例外条件

- A. The garbage to be discharged will sink 将排放的垃圾会沉没
- B. Garbage accumulation on board has exceeded storage space 垃圾的堆积超过了船上的储存空间
- C. A person falls overboard, and a plastic ice chest is thrown for flotation 船上人员落水, 抛下塑料冰盒助浮
- D. The destination port or terminal cannot receive garbage 目的地或码头无法接收垃圾

0412. Which statement is TRUE \_\_B\_\_\_. [1668]

下列哪个说法正确 ( )

- A. You need not keep a record of ground garbage dumped into the sea more than 25 miles offshore 你应保持一本关于在 25 海里外向海里倾倒磨碎的垃圾的记录
- B. You must keep a record of garbage discharged in port to a shore facility 你应保持一本关于向岸上接收设备排放垃圾的记录
- C. You need not keep a record of garbage incinerated on the

ship

你不需要保持一本在船上焚烧的垃圾的记录

D. You must keep a record of the approximate weight of the garbage dumped 你应保持一本倾倒的垃圾的估计重量的记录

0413. Which substance is NOT considered to be Oil under the pollution prevention regulations \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [1671]

根据防污规则，下列哪类物质不被认为是油类（）

- A. Petroleum and fuel oil 石油和燃油 B. Sludge 油泥、油渣  
C. Oil mixed with dredge spoil 油类与疏浚泥沙混合物  
D. Oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes 废油及含油垃圾

0417. You are keeping the required garbage disposal records. The amount of garbage disposed must be stated in \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [1764]

你保持有垃圾处理记录，对处理的垃圾数量用（）表示

- A. cubic meters 立方米 B. both cubic meters and cubic feet 立方米或立方英尺均可  
C. both kilos and pounds 公斤或磅均可 D. barrels of 55 gallon capacity 桶（55加仑）

0800. To \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_ sanitary water from any vessel, an application shall be made to Harbor Authorities for approval.

从船上（）生活污水，应事先向港口当局提出申请

- A. discharge 排放 B. recircle 循环 C. load 装载 D. take in 接收

0810. When discharging oil from an oil tanker the instantaneous rate \_\_\_\_A\_\_ 60 liters per nautical mile.

当从油轮上排放油类时，其瞬间排放率（）每海里 60 升

A. Should not exceed 应不超过 B. Must be up to 最大可达

C. Should exceed 应超过

D. Should be about 应大约是

0825. Which statement is TRUE concerning the placard entitled Discharge of Oil Prohibited \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [1659]

下列关于有关禁止排放油类的公告牌的说法哪一项正确（）

- A. It is required on all vessels 所有船舶都需要  
B. It may be located in a conspicuous place in the wheelhouse 可以张贴在驾驶室显著位置  
C. It may be located at the bilge and ballast pump control station 可以张贴在污水和压载水泵控制台处  
D. All of the above 以上全是

1371. Fueling activities \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_ waste liquids and vapor releases to air.

加油活动（）液态及气态油污进入大气

- A. commence 开始 B. generate 产生 C. give 给予 D. have 有

1382. Solid waste generation, and electricity and water consumption are costly and have their own set of environmental \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

固体垃圾的产生、对电力及水的消耗很大，而且它们也有自己的对环境的（）

- A. inspect 检查 B. impairs 伤害 C. impacts 影响 D. insects 害虫

1738. What represents poor sanitary procedures \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [1417]

以下哪一种是不卫生的做法

A. Keep and use a separate filling hose for potable (drinking) water

为饮用水保持并使用一个单独的加水管

B. Locate potable (drinking) water tanks as low as possible in the bilge 把饮水柜设在艤部尽可能低的部署

C. Eliminate enclosed spaces in which trash, food particles, dirt may gather 消除船上可能集聚垃圾、食物碎片或灰尘的封闭处所

D. After washing dishes with soap and warm water, sterilize them in water of at least 170°F (76.7°C)

用肥皂和温水清洗餐具后，把它们放在 170°F (76.7°C) 的水中消毒

## 第二节 锚泊与靠离泊作业

0009. A crew member has just fallen overboard off your port side. Which action should you take \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

有一船员刚刚从你船左舷落水，你应采取（）

- A. immediately put the rudder over hard right 立即向右打满舵  
B. immediately put the rudder over hard left 立即向左打满舵  
C. immediately put the engines astern 立即倒车  
D. wait until the stern is well clear of the man and then put the rudder over hard right 等该船员与船尾清爽后再打右满舵

0144. Which is the correct procedure for anchoring a small to medium size vessel in deep water \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

下列哪一项是中小型船舶在深水处抛锚的正确做法（）

- A. Let the anchor fall free from the hawsepipe, but apply the brake at intervals to check the rate of fall 让锚从锚链筒中自由落下，不时刹一下以控制下落的速度

B. Back the anchor slowly out of the hawsepipe a few feet, and then let it fall in the normal fashion 把锚从锚链筒中慢慢倒出几英尺后,再正常抛下

C. Let the anchor fall off the brake right from the hawsepipe, but keep a slight strain on the brake

从刹车上直接把锚从锚链筒中抛出,但让刹保持稍微吃力

D. Under power, back the anchor out until it is near, but clear, of the bottom before letting it fall

抛锚前用锚机把锚松至离接近海底(但不接触海底)

0185. The best method to stop a vessel from dragging anchor in a sand bottom is to \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [981]

在底质为沙的地方止住走锚的最佳办法是

A. Reduce the length of the cable 缩短锚链的长度

B. Pay out more anchor cable 松出更多的锚链

C. Back the engines 倒车

D. Swing the rudder several times to work the anchor into the bottom 把舵摆动几下,使锚扎入海底

0187. The expression DROP ANCHOR means \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [981]

“DROP ANCHOR”是什么意思

A. Hold anchor 刹住锚 B. Leave anchor 离开锚 C. Let go anchor 抛锚

D. Weigh anchor 起锚

0204. While your vessel is docked port side to a wharf, a sudden gale force wind causes the vessel's bow lines to part. The bow begins to fall away from the dock, and no tugs are immediately available. Which measure (s) should you take FIRST \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [981]

你船正左舷靠泊在码头上,一阵突然的强风吹断首缆,船离开

始偏离码头,而且没有拖轮立即可用,你应最先采取( )措施

A. Call the Master and the deck gang 呼叫船长及甲板上人员

B. Slip the stern lines, let the vessel drift into the river, and then anchor 松开尾缆,使船舶漂入河中,然后抛锚

C. Let go the starboard anchor 抛下右锚

D. Obtain assistance and attempt to put some new bow lines out 得到帮助并试着松出一些新的缆绳

0304. You are standing the wheelwatch when you hear the cry, "Man overboard starboard side". You should instinctively \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1798]

你在航行值班时听到有人喊“右舷人员落水”,你应本能地( )

A. Give full right rudder 用右满舵 B. Give full left rudder 用左满舵

C. Put the rudder amidships 用正舵

D. Throw a life ring to mark the spot 抛下一个救生圈标志位置

0206. You are docking a vessel starboard side to with the assistance of two tugs. You are attempting to hold the vessel off by operating both tugs at right angles to the vessel and at full power. You must ensure that \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [981]

你正在两条拖轮协助下准备右舷靠泊,你准备让两条拖轮垂直把你船拉开,应先确认( )

A. steerageway is not taken off 舵效没有消失

B. the bow doesn't close the dock first 艏部不先靠近码头

C. the bow closes the dock first 艏部先靠近码头

D. the ship has no headway at the time 当时船舶没有进速

0319. A twin-screw vessel with a single rudder is making headway. The engines are full speed ahead. There is no

wind or current. Which statement is FALSE \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [981]

某一双车单舵船正在前进,主机全速前进,无风、流影响,下列哪一种说法错误

A. If one screw is stopped, the ship will turn toward the side of the stopped screw 如果有一车停转,船舶将转向车停的一侧

B. The principal force which turns the ship is set up by the wake against the forward side of the rudder 主要的转船力矩是由作用在舵前部的伴流形成

C. Turning response by use of the rudder only is greater than on a single-screw vessel

单用舵的转向效应比单车船更明显

D. With the rudder amidships, the ship will steer a fairly steady course 正舵时,船舶笔直向前

0337. In a twin screw ship going half-ahead, both screws turning outboard and the rudder amidships, no current or wind, the vessel will \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [683]

某一双车船,半速前进,双车都向外转,正舵,无风无流,船舶会( )

A. Move bodily to port 速体向左移 B. Move bodily to starboard 整体向右移

C. Move in a zig-zag motion 弯曲前进

D. Steer a fairly straight course 船舶笔直向前

0422. \_\_\_A\_\_\_ is not a step for anchoring preparation. [981]

( )不是抛锚的准备工作

A. To take off the covers from the hawse pipes and clear the spurling pipes

从锚链筒上移开盖板,并使锚链管保持清爽

B. To make sure that the windlass is out of gear and the



brakes are on 确认脱离绞锚机的离合器并刹住刹车

C. To turn the windlass over slowly 慢转绞锚机

D. To inform the engine room to ensure that deck power and water are off 通知机舱确保关闭甲板电源及甲板水

0423. A "Mediterranean moor" should be used when \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [33]

当 ( ) 时应使用 "Mediterranean moor"

A. anchoring in the Mediterranean 在地中海锚泊 B. docking stern to a berth 尾靠

C. docking bow to a berth 首靠 D. anchoring in a strong current 强流中锚泊

0425. A check line is \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [57]

制动缆是 ( )

A. A safety line attached to a man working over the side 系住舷外作业人员的安全绳

B. Used to measure water depth 用来测量水深

C. Used to slow the headway of a barge 用来减慢驳船前进

D. Used to measure the overhead height of a bridge 用来测量驾驶台的净空高度

0426. A Danforth lightweight anchor does NOT hold well in which type of bottom \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [33]

轻型丹福氏锚在 ( ) 底质不能很好抓底

A. Mud 泥 B. Grass 草 C. Sand 沙 D. Clay 粘土

0430. A ship will always want to settle into a position where \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [33]

船舶总会稳定于 ( ) 位置

A. the pivot point and point of influence of wind in are not in

alignment 船舶转心及风致影响的转心不在同一直线上

B. the pivot point and point of influence of wind in are in alignment 船舶转心及风致影响的转心在同一直线上

C. the point of influence of wind moves depending on the profile of the ship presented to the wind

风致影响的转心的移动取决于船舶受风面的形状

D. the ship steams slowly in rough seas 船舶在大风浪中缓慢前进

0431. A sufficient amount of chain must be veered when anchoring a vessel to ensure \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [218]

抛锚时应松出足够数量的锚链以保证 ( )

A. The vessel has enough room to swing while at anchor 锚泊中船舶有足够的摆动空间

B. The anchor flukes bite into the ocean bottom 锚爪扎入海底

C. There is a sufficient scope of chain to keep the anchor on the bottom 有足够长的锚链保持锚在海底

D. There is more chain out than there is in the chain locker 松出的锚链比在锚链舱中的多

0432. A tug is to assist in docking an oceangoing vessel on a hawser. The greatest danger to the tug is \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [33]

某拖轮使用拖缆协助一艘远洋船靠泊, 对拖轮来说最危险的是 ( )

A. From the ship's propeller when making up aft 当船舶后退时, 来自 (大) 船舶螺旋桨 (的威胁)

B. From being overrun if making up forward (大) 船舶前进时被大船超过

C. Hull damage while alongside passing a hawser 靠近大船传递拖缆时对船壳的损坏

D. Getting in a tripping position 进入倾覆 (倒拖) 状态

0433. A vessel brought alongside should be fended off the towing vessel by \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [237]

靠泊中的船舶应使用 ( ) 来防止拖轮的碰撞

A. crew members using their arms 让船员用双臂

B. crew members using the strong muscles of their legs 让船员用双腿的强有力的肌肉

C. fenders 碰垫

D. no fending is necessary due to the rugged construction of most towing vessels. 不需要采取防撞措施, 因为大多数拖轮都有高低不平的外形

0434. A vessel moored with two anchors, sometimes, at an exposed roadstead to \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [252]

在无遮蔽的港外港地抛锚时, 船舶有时会使用双锚以 ( )

A. Aid turning the ship 协助掉头 B. Obtain a fine bearing 得到一个好的方位

C. Increase ship swings to wind or tide 增大船舶受风、流影响的偏荡幅度

D. Lighten the stress of anchor chains 减轻锚链的受力

0435. After casting off moorings at a mooring buoy in calm weather, you should \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [33]

在风平浪静的天气情况下, 从系泊浮筒上解掉缆绳后, 你应 ( )

A. Go full ahead on the engine (s) 开动主机全速前进

B. Back away a few lengths to clear the buoy and then go ahead on the engines 先倒退一小段, 等船舶与浮筒清爽后再开动主机前进

C. Go half ahead on the engines and put the rudder hard right 主机半速前进并使用右满舵

D. Go half ahead on the engines and pass upstream of the buoy 主机半速前进并开到浮筒的上游

0436. All the following is true except that \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

下列各句除 ( ) 外是正确的

A. in many places a counter current flows in opposition to the main current close to the bank

在许多地方, 近岸的地方有一股与主要水流方向相反的倒流

B. current can vary with depth of water and large deep draught ships can experience different current effects at differing parts of the hull tend to turn to the wind 水流随水深的变化而变化, 深吃水船舶的不同部位会因受不同的流的影响而找风

C. as speed is reduced, the increased proportion of the ship's vector which is attributable to current will set the ship to obstructions 当船速降低时, 流在船速中的分力会加大, 并把船压向危险物

D. when close to the berth in a head current, there is a danger that flow inshore of the ship becomes restricted and ship is subject to interactive forces 顶流靠泊中当船舶接近码头时, 由于船舶近岸一侧的水流受船体挤压, 船舶有受到各种相互作用力影响的危险

0437. Before letting the anchor go, you should check that the \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [415]

抛锚前, 你应检查 ( )

A. Chain is clear 锚链清爽 B. Anchor is clear of obstructions 锚清爽

C. Wildcat is disengaged 离合器脱开 D. All of the above 以上全是

0438. Consideration should be given in planning for the mooring orientation in a new location so that in adverse weather a crane is available to off-load the supply vessel on what side of the unit \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

在某一个新到的地方, 为供应船系缆时, 应考虑在 ( ) 方向系缆, 以便在恶劣天气条件下可以使用克令吊从供应船上卸货

A. Weather side 受天气影响的一舷 B. Leeward side 下风舷  
C. Upwind side 上风舷 D. Crosswind side 横风舷

0439. Conventional anchors are least likely to hold in a bottom consisting of \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

传统的锚最不容易在由 ( ) 底质构成的海底抓牢

A. soft clay 软粘土 B. hard mud 硬土 C. very soft mud 烂泥 D. sand 沙

0441. If a ship has sternway, with accommodation block aft, she may settle with the wind \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

生活区在后部的船舶后退时, (最终) 它与风的关系是 ( )

A. on her beam 正横对风 B. on her stern 尾部对风 C. on her bow 艏部对风  
D. broad on the quarter 左右舷角在 135 度, 在斜尾方向

0442. If the ship is alongside the wharf, what kind of \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is used?

船舶靠在码头上时, 使用 ( )

A. pilot ladder 引航梯 B. rope ladder 绳梯 C. rod ladder (棍、杆) 梯  
D. accommodation ladder 舷梯

0443. If the winch should fail while you are hauling in the anchor, what prevents the anchor cable from running out

\_\_\_D\_\_\_.

假如当你在绞锚时绞锚机坏了, 你应如何防止锚链脱落 ( )

A. Chain stopper 锚链掣 (闸刀) B. Devil's claw 锚链掣 (链条) C. Hawse ratchet 棘轮 D. Riding pawl (防止齿轮倒转的) 制动棘轮, 闸刀式制链器 ( )

0444. In determining the scope of cable to be used when anchoring, what would NOT be considered \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [694]

当确定抛锚需要的出链长度时, 哪一项不在考虑范围之内 ( )

A. Depth of the water 水深 B. Character of the holding ground 底质  
C. maintenance cost for the chain 对锚链的维修成本 D. Type of anchor cable 锚链的种类

0445. It is sometimes necessary to moor bow and stern to two mooring buoys in order to \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [771]

有时候, 需要船艏、艉各系在两个 (不同的) 浮筒上, 以 ( )

A. Avoid any swing in a restricted space 避免船舶在受限区域内摆动  
B. Shelter the ship from strong winds (找遮蔽物) 躲开强风  
C. Prevent from touching with other vessels 防止船舶与他船接触  
D. Make a convenience of cargo discharging 便于卸货

0447. On a single-screw vessel, when coming port side to a pier and being set off the pier, you should \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

你在一艘单车船上进行左舷靠泊过程中, 船舶受到从码头边推开 (的力), 你应 ( )

A. Swing wide and approach the pier so as to land starboard side to 把船甩开得更远一点, 再右舷靠泊  
B. Approach the pier on a parallel course at reduced speed

采用与码头平行的航向减速接近码头

C. Make your approach at a greater angle than in calm weather 采用比风平浪静时更大的靠泊角度靠泊

D. Point the vessel's head well up into the slip and decrease your speed 使船头对着泊位(港池)并减速

0448. Owing to the big draught of the ship, she has to go alongside by the time of \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

由于船舶的吃水很大,她不得不在( )时靠码头

A. Spring tide 高潮 B. Flood tide 涨潮 C. Ebb tide 退潮  
D. Slack water 平潮

0449. Pilotage in this country is \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

在这个国家引航是( )

A. Free of charge 免费的 B. Important 重要的 C. Required 强制性的(被要求的) D. Unnecessary 不需要的

0450. Sometimes lights are \_\_\_A\_\_\_ by fog, haze, dust, smoke, or precipitation which may be present at the light, or between the light and the observer, and which is possibly unknown by the observer.

有时候,灯光会被灯标处或灯标与观测者之间的雾、霾、灰尘、烟或雨( ),而观测者却不知道。

A. obscured 遮蔽 B. darkened 变暗 C. greyed 变灰  
D. delighted 高兴

0451. That \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not caused by shallow water.

( )不是由浅水引起的

A. turning ability deteriorates 转向能力变差 B. virtual mass increases 虚拟质量(体积)增大

C. the effect of the propeller transverse thrust on yaw alters

由螺旋桨横向力引起的偏转效应发生变化

D. the ship will turn with its head towards the wind 船舶将船头找风

0452. The anchor chain should be kept moderately taut during a Mediterranean moor to \_\_\_C\_\_\_ . [966]

“地中海系泊”时,锚链应保持中等受力以( )

A. Facilitate speed of recovery during the weighing process 便于在绞锚时加快速度

B. Indicate the anchor's location to passing or mooring ships 向过往船舶或靠泊的船舶表明锚的位置

C. Prevent damage to the stern in the event of a headwind 当船首来风时,防止船艉受损

D. Provide a steady platform for the gangway between the fantail and pier 为扇形船尾与码头之间提供一个稳定的平台

0453. The anchors should be dropped well out from the pier while at a Mediterranean moor to \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

当“地中海系泊”时,锚应离码头有相当长的距离以( )

A. Eliminate navigational hazards by allowing the chain to lie along the harbor bottom 消除由于锚链铺在港池内而引起的航行危险

B. Increase the anchor's reliability by providing a large catenary in the chain 提供足够的悬垂量以提高锚的可靠性

C. Permit the ship to maneuver in the stream while weighing anchors 允许船舶在起锚时能在流中操纵

D. Prevent damage to the stern caused by swinging against the pier in the approach 防止在甩向码头时船尾受损

0454. The best method of determining if a vessel is dragging anchor is to note \_\_\_D\_\_\_ . [979]

确定船舶走锚的最好办法是观察( )

A. The amount of line paid out 缆绳松出的数量

B. How much the vessel sheers while at anchor 锚泊时船舶弯曲的量

C. Any change in the tautness of the anchor chain 任何锚链的受力变化

D. Changes in bearings of fixed objects onshore 岸上固定物标的方位变化

0455. The centre of lateral resistance is \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

侧面阻力的中心点是( )

A. the center of the hydrodynamic forces acting on the underwater hull to resist the effect of the wind 抵制风致影响的水的阻力在船壳水下部分的中心点

B. the point of influence of wind on the ship 风致影响在船舶上的(作用)点

C. the pivot point 转心

D. the point on the ship's above-water structure upon which the whole force of the wind can be considered an act 在船舶水面上一个点,作用于船舶上的全部风的作用力被认为都作用在这一点上

0456. The holding capabilities of an anchor are determined PRIMARILY by the \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

锚的抓力主要由( )决定

A. design of the anchor 锚的设计 B. weight of the anchor 锚重

C. scope of the anchor chain 出链长度

D. size of the vessel 船型

0457. The length of chain between the anchor and the end of

the pendant line is called the \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1062]

锚与挂锚短绳末端之间的锚链叫做 ( )

- A. Pigtail chain 引出端链 B. Thrash chain 颠簸 C. Crown chain 末端链  
D. Wear chain 耐磨链

0458. The lockmaster has given you permission to tie off on the lower guide wall to wait your turn to lock through. What should you be most concerned with \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1071]

船闸调度同意你船系泊在下游引堤外等待过闸。你最应关心的是 ( )

- A. A downbound vessel 下行船舶 B. An upbound vessel 上行船舶  
C. Current reaction when the lock chamber is being emptied 船闸放水时水流的反作用力  
D. Current reaction when the lock chamber is being filled 船闸充水时水流的反作用力

0459. The Pilotage-quarantine anchorage, \_\_\_B\_\_\_ between Damen Dao and Qingshan Dao, is defined by the lines \_\_\_\_\_ the given points. [1135]

(位于) 大门岛与青山岛之间的引航检疫锚地, 由 (连接) 所给的各点之间的区域组成。

- A . Situated/connected B . Situated/connecting  
C. Situating/connected D. Situating/connecting

0460. The purpose of the stripping bar on an anchor windlass is to \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1154]

绞锚机上导链轮的作用是 ( )

- A. Clean off any mud that may have accumulated on the chain 清除堆积在锚链上泥土

B. Engage or disengage the wildcat 合上或脱开持链轮

C. Fairlead the chain from the hawse pipe to the wildcat 从锚链筒引导锚链进入持链轮

D. Prevent the chain from fouling the wildcat 防止锚链与持链轮绞缠

0461. The safest device used to secure the end of the pendant wire when it is initially passed to the anchor handling vessel is a \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1181]

当钢丝短绳第一次被传送到要挂锚的船上时, 固定钢丝短绳的最安全的工具是 ( )

- A. Pelican hook 速滑钩 B. Hydraulic deck stopper 液压甲板制动掣  
C. Connecting link 连接链环 D. Shackle 卸扣

0462. The ship \_\_\_A\_\_\_ on a low rock was broken in two by the waves. [1187]

(被压到) 礁石上的船被浪打折, 断成了两截

- A. That had been driven B. Had been driven C. Have been driven  
D. Which to have been driven

0463. Wale shores would be used when drydocking a vessel with \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1181]

当 ( ) 的船舶上坞时应使用船边撑木

- A. Tumble home (船舷等) 内倾 B. Excessive deadrise 过量的艏部升高  
C. Excessive trim 过量的纵倾 D. A list 横倾

0464. What could cause a significant difference between actual chain tension and the tension measured by the

tensiometer \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1181]

什么会引起锚链的实际拉力与压力表读数之间明显的差异 ( )

- A. The type of anchor and mooring line being used 所使用的锚及系缆的种类  
B. The type of bottom in which the ship is anchored 船舶所抛锚位置的底质  
C. A significant difference between air and water temperature 水与空气之间温度的明显差异  
D. The chain contacting a chock or fairlead between the tensiometer and the lower swivel fairlead 连接导缆轮或导缆轮与拉力表或下部转动导缆轮之间的锚链

0465. What effect is achieved from soaking an anchor \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1181]

让锚啮土的目的是 ( )

- A. It allows the bottom soil to consolidate 让锚扎入硬土  
B. It gives the palms time to trip the anchor 使锚爪有时间张开  
C. It stabilizes the mooring system 稳定系泊系统  
D. It lubricates the anchor for better tripping 润滑锚以便更好脱 (张) 开

0466. What is the best guide for determining the proper scope of anchor chain to use for anchoring in normal conditions \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1383]

正常情况下抛锚时, 确定出链长度的最佳办法是 ( )

- A. One shot of chain for every ten feet of water 每 10 英尺水深一节锚链  
B. One shot of chain for every fifteen feet of water 每 15 英尺水深一节锚链 (1ft=28cm)  
C. One shot of chain for every thirty feet of water 每 20 英尺水深一节锚链



D. One shot of chain for every ninety feet of water 每90英尺水深一节锚链

0467. What type of stopper would you use on a nylon mooring line \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
对于尼龙缆应用 ( ) 制缆索

对于尼龙缆应用 ( ) 制缆索

A. Chain 链 B. Nylon 尼龙 C. Manila 麻绳 D. Wire 钢丝

0468. When anchored, increasing the scope of the anchor chain normally serves to \_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
抛锚后, 增加出链长度的目的是 ( )

抛锚后, 增加出链长度的目的是 ( )

A. prevent fouling of the anchor 防止锚绞缠

B. decrease swing of the vessel 减少船舶摆动的范围

C. prevent dragging of the anchor 防止走锚

D. reduce strain on the windlass 减少锚机的受力

0469. When anchoring a vessel under normal conditions, which scope of chain is recommended \_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
正常情况下抛锚, 推荐的出链长度是 ( )

正常情况下抛锚, 推荐的出链长度是 ( )

A. Four times the depth of water 4 倍水深

B. Two and one-half times the depth of water 2.5 倍水深

C. Five to seven times the depth of water 5~7 倍水深

D. Fifteen times the depth of water 15 倍水深

0470. When anchoring, good practice requires 5 to 7 fathoms of chain for each fathom of depth. In deep water you should use \_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
抛锚时, 一般每拓水深需抛 5~7 拓锚链, 在深水区则应 ( )

抛锚时, 一般每拓水深需抛 5~7 拓锚链, 在深水区则应 ( )

A. The same ratio 相同比例 B. More chain for each fathom of depth 每拓水深需更多的锚链

C. Less chain for each fathom of depth 每拓水深需较少锚链

D. Two anchors with the same ratio of chain 以相同比例抛双锚

0471. When dropping anchor, you are stationed at the windlass brake. The most important piece(s) of gear is(are) \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1465]  
抛锚时, 你站在锚机刹车后, 你最重要的用具是 ( )

抛锚时, 你站在锚机刹车后, 你最重要的用具是 ( )

A. A hard hat 硬头盔 B. A long sleeve shirt 长袖衬衫

C. Gloves 手套 D. Goggles 护目镜

0472. When entering the bridge, pilots of the Suez Canal want the master of the ship to fill in \_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
过苏伊士运河, 引航员进入驾驶台后要船长填写 ( )

过苏伊士运河, 引航员进入驾驶台后要船长填写 ( )

A. Their yellow book 他们的黄皮书 (电话本) B. Their seaman's book 他们的海员证

C. Their Pilotage form 他们的引航单 D. Their bill of health 他们的健康证

0473. When turning a ship in restricted space with a strong wind, it is normally best to \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
强风中在受限水域掉头, 一般情况下最好 ( )

强风中在受限水域掉头, 一般情况下最好 ( )

A. Go ahead on both engines with the rudder hard to one side, if on a twin-screw vessel 如果是在双车船上, 双车进, 用一舷满舵

B. Back down with the rudder hard to one side, if on a single-screw vessel 如果是在单车船上, 倒车, 用一舷满舵

C. Take advantage of the tendency to back to port, if on a twin-screw vessel 如果是在双车船上, 充分利用倒车后退时的转头趋势向左掉头

D. Turn so that the tendency to back into the wind can be used, if on a single-screw vessel 如果是在单车船上, 充分倒

车后退时尾找风的趋势

0474. When weighing anchor in a rough sea, how would you avoid risk of damaging the bow plating \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1531]  
在大风浪中起锚, 如何防止锚损坏船首钢板

在大风浪中起锚, 如何防止锚损坏船首钢板

A. Heave it home as fast as you can 尽快把锚绞回

B. Heave it home intermittently, between swells 在涌浪 (平缓) 的间隙, 立刻把锚绞回

C. Leave the anchor under foot, until the vessel may be brought before the sea 先把锚绞到船底板下, 等到可以绞时再收回

D. Wait for a calm spot between seas, then hoist it 等待海浪平静时收回

0475. Which safety check (s) should be made before letting go the anchor \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1630]  
抛锚前应做哪些安全检查工作 ( )

抛锚前应做哪些安全检查工作 ( )

A. See that the anchor is clear of obstructions 确保锚清爽

B. See that the chain is all clear 确保锚链清爽

C. See that the wildcat is disengaged 确保离合器脱开

D. All of the above 以上都是

0476. Which would you NOT use to report the amount of anchor chain out? Three shots \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1696]  
报告出链长度时, 不会用下列哪一句话, 三节 ( )

报告出链长度时, 不会用下列哪一句话, 三节 ( )

A. at the water's edge 水面 B. on deck 甲板 C. on the bottom 在海底

D. well in the water 入水

0477. You are anchoring in 16 fathoms of water. On a small to medium size vessel, the \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1741]

在中、小型船上，你如何在 16 拓水深处抛锚 ( )

- A. Anchor may be dropped from the hawse pipe 锚可以从锚链筒处抛下
- B. Anchor should be lowered to within 2 fathoms of the bottom before being dropped 抛锚前，应把锚松出到离海底 2 拓以内
- C. Scope should always be at least ten times the depth of the water 出链长度总是最少 10 倍水深
- D. Scope should always be less than 5 times the depth of the water 出链长度总是少于 5 倍水深

0478. You are approaching the pilot station with the wind fine on the starboard bow and making about 3 knots. You can help to calm the seas by taking what action just before the pilot boat comes along on the port side \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1749]

你船右首迎风，以 3 节左右的航速开往引航站，你可以采取 ( ) 措施在引航船靠你左舷前使 (左舷) 海浪小一点

- A. Backing full 全速后退
- B. Stopping the engines 停车
- C. Giving right full rudder 右满舵
- D. A short burst of ahead full with left full rudder 短促进车，同时用左满舵

0479. You are docking a vessel in a slip which has its entrance athwart the tide. You land the ship across the end of the pier, stemming the tide, preparatory to breaking the ship around the corner. You have one tug to assist. Where would you generally tie up the tug \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

你船正淌航靠一个突堤式码头，流向与你船的进口航向成正横。当你通过码头前端之后，准备转向顶流靠泊，如果有一条拖轮协助你，你应将该拖轮 ( )

- A. Have her on a hawser from the stern 系于船尾拖缆上

- B. Tie her up on the inshore bow to hold the ship off the end 系于内侧船首并拉住使之与码头端部清爽
- C. Tie her up on the offshore bow 系于外侧船首
- D. Tie her up on the inshore quarter to lift the stern 系于内侧船尾顶住船尾

0480. You are entering port and have been instructed to anchor, as your berth is not yet available. You are on a SW'ly heading, preparing to drop anchor, when you observe the range lights as shown on your starboard beam. You should \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

你在进港时得到指令，因码头暂时未空出，临时抛锚等待。当时你船艏向西南，正准备抛锚时，发现右正横有叠标显示，你应 ( )

- A. not drop the anchor until the lights are in line 叠标重叠前不要抛锚
- B. ensure your ship will NOT block the channel or obstruct the range while at anchor 确认不会妨碍他船航行或挡住叠标
- C. drop the anchor immediately as the range lights mark an area free of obstructions 当叠标显示你船已远离障碍物时，立即抛锚
- D. drop the anchor immediately as a change in the position of the range lights will be an indication of dragging anchor 立即抛锚，因为可以利用该叠标作为断定是否走锚的依据

0481. You are landing a single-screw vessel, with a right-hand propeller, starboard side to the dock. When you have approached the berth and back the engine, you would expect the vessel to \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [1766]

你船是右旋单车船，你准备右舷靠泊，抵达码头前，当你倒车时，你估计船舶会 ( )

- A. Lose headway without swinging 停住，但不会偏转

- B. Turn her bow toward the dock 船艏对着码头转向
- C. Turn her bow away from the dock 船艏离开码头转向
- D. Head into the wind, regardless of the side the wind is on 不论风从哪一舷来，船艏迎风

0482. You are making a sharp turn in a channel and using a buoy four points on the bow to gauge your rate of turn. If you observe the buoy moving aft relative to you, what should you do \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [1767]

航道中，你船大角度转向，使用右艏四点方向上的浮标 (作为参照物)，来估测转向速率。如果你观测到浮标舷角增大，你应 ( )

- A. Increase the rate of turn 增大转向速率
- B. Decrease the rate of turn 减小转向速率
- C. Maintain a constant rate of turn 保持转向速率不变
- D. Decrease speed 减速

0483. You are mooring to a buoy. You should approach the buoy with the current from \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

你正准备系浮筒，你应 ( ) 靠近浮筒

- A. ahead 顶流
- B. broad on the bow 斜顶流
- C. abeam 横流
- D. astern 顺流

0484. You are planning to anchor in an area where several anchors have been lost due to fouling. As a precaution, you should \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1785]

在某锚地已有不少船因锚被缠住而丢失，当你计划在该处抛锚时，应采取什么准备工作 ( )

- A. anchor using both anchors 抛双锚
- B. anchor with scope of 8 or more to 1 出链长度 8 倍水深
- C. use a stern anchor 抛

尾锚

D. fit a crown strap and work wire to the anchor 在锚冠上用钢带连上一条钢丝绳

0485. You are proceeding down a channel and lose the engine(s). You must use the anchors to stop the ship. Which statement is true \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

你沿航道顺流而下时,主机故障不能用,不得不用锚把船停住,下列哪句陈述正确( )

A. Pay out all of the cable before setting up on the brake to insure the anchors dig in and hold

刹住刹车前松出全部锚链以确保锚扎入海底并抓紧

B. For a mud, mud and clay, or sandy bottom pay out a scope of 5 to 7 times the depth before setting up on the brake 对于泥土、粘土或沙质海底,应松出5~7倍水深的锚链再刹住

C. Use one or both anchors with a scope of twice the depth before setting the brake 用单锚或双锚出链长度2倍水深再刹住

D. Drop the anchor to short stay and hold that scope 抛锚到锚链不吃力的长度即刹住

0486. You are riding to a single anchor. The vessel is yawing excessively. Which action should be taken to reduce the yawing \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

你船单锚锚泊,船舶偏荡严重,你应采取( )以减少偏荡

A. Veer chain to the riding anchor 松出力锚锚链

B. Heave to a shorter scope of chain on the riding anchor 把力锚的锚链绞回一点

C. Drop the second anchor at the extreme end of the yaw and veer the riding anchor 当船舶偏荡至极点位置时,抛下另一锚,并松出力锚锚链

D. Drop the second anchor at the extreme end of the yaw, then adjust the cables until the scope is equal 当船舶偏荡至极点位置时,抛下另一锚,然后调整至双锚出链长度相同

0489. Your vessel has anchored in a channel known to have strong tidal currents. To check your position you take a round of bearings, one of which is a range in line. One hour later the bearing on the lights in range opens up. This indicates the ship is \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [1874]

已知某航道有急流,在该航道抛锚时为校核船位,你测量了一组物标方位,其中有一组叠标重叠,一小时后,你发现该组叠标向上开门,这表示船舶正在( )

A. Swinging 摆动 B. Dredging her anchor 拖锚 C. Taking bearings of the lights 测量灯标方位 D. Taking distances of the lights 测量灯标距离

0490. Your vessel is anchored in an open roadstead with three shots of chain out on the port anchor. The wind freshens considerably and the anchor begins to drag. Which action should you take FIRST \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

你船左锚三节在开敞的港外锚地锚泊,风力明显加大,开始走锚。你首先应采取( )

A. Drop the starboard anchor short with about one shot of chain 右锚抛短锚,出链约一节 B. Sheer out to starboard using the rudder, then drop the starboard anchor with about four shots of chain 用舵向右移动,然后抛下右锚,出链长度约4节

C. Put the engines slow ahead to help the anchor 慢速进车,协助锚泊

D. Veer out more chain on the port anchor 左锚锚链多松一点

0525. When attempting an upstream landing while pushing empty barges ahead in a hard onshore wind, the approach is best made \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [1443]

当你顶推一艘空驳船顶流靠泊时,如果吹拢风很强,靠近码头时,你最好是( )

A. With bow out, stern in 艏向外 B. With bow in, stern out 艏向内

C. Parallel to the dock, as close in as possible 与码头平行,尽可能靠近

D. Parallel to the dock, as far out as possible 与码头平行,尽可能远离

0527. When towing astern, increased catenary will \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. 当尾拖时,增加悬垂量会( )

A. increase control of the tow 对被拖船更好控制

B. prevent the towing vessel from going in irons 使拖轮更容易掉头

C. make the towing vessel less maneuverable 使拖轮操纵性能变差

D. reduce shock stress on the towing hawser 减少拖缆突然受力

Iron (拖轮不容易掉头)

0528. When towing in an open seaway, it is important to use a towing line \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

在开阔海面上拖带,对于拖缆的使用,最要的一点是( )

A. made only of wire rope, due to possible weather conditions 由于可能遇到不良天气情况,只能使用钢丝绳

B. that will have the tow on a crest while your vessel is in a trough 长度调速到当你船处于波谷时,被拖船正好在波峰上

C. that will have the tow on a crest while your vessel is on a crest 长度调速到你船处于波峰时，被拖船正好在波峰上  
D. with little dip to gain maximum control of the tow 拖缆部分浸水，以便最容易控制拖带

0529. When underway and proceeding ahead, as the speed increases, the pivot point tends to \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1520]

前进中，当航速增加，转心会（）

A. move aft 后移 B. move forward 前移 C. move lower 下移 D. remain stationary 不动

0530. When using the anchor to steady the bow while approaching a dock you must be aware of the fact that \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
靠近码头时用锚抛锚把定艏向，应注意（）

A. the vessel will tend to take a large sheer towards the side where the anchor is down 船艏会向抛锚一侧大角度偏转

B. steering control is ineffective in trying to turn to the side opposite to that of the anchor being used 向未抛锚一侧转向时，不好操纵

C. the anchor cable must never lead under the hull 任何时候锚链不能过船底

D. using an offshore anchor decreases the chances of the anchor holding 使用外档锚以免锚抓住

0541. You are drifting in a locale where there is no current. As a rule, your vessel will lie \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1754]

你船在某处无流区域内漂流，你船会（）

A. Bow to the wind 艏迎风 B. Beam to the wind 正横迎风

C. Stern to the wind 尾找风

D. With the wind on the quarter 风行船尾来

0641. When one upbound vessel is overtaking another vessel and both are pushing a tow ahead, what reaction may you expect \_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
当一条上行船追越另一船时，如两船都是正在顶推的船，预计两船会发生什么相互作用（）

A. Both towheads will tend to drift apart, and the overtaking vessel will be slowed down  
组合体前端会相斥，且追越船会降速

B. Both towheads will tend to drift together, and the overtaking vessel will be slowed down  
组合体前端会相吸，且追越船会降速

C. Both towheads will tend to drift apart, and the overtaken vessel will be slowed down  
组合体前端会相斥，且被追越船会降速

D. Both towheads will tend to drift together, and the overtaken vessel will be slowed down  
组合体前端会相吸，且被追越船会降速

0770. A large basin cut into the shore, closed off by a caisson, and used for drydocking of ships is known as a \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
在岸边挖出的船坞，用沉箱作为坞门，供船舶上坞时使用的设施叫（）

A. slipway 滑道 B. graving dock 干船坞 C. ground warp 冲滩绞船索

D. caisson dock 浮船坞

0766. You are anchoring in a river where the current is from one direction only. The best way to lay out two anchors is to have them \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1742]

在一条流向单一的河道是抛锚，抛双锚的最好办法是（）

A. Directly in line with the bow 直接从船首同时抛出

B. Side by side, with their lines on the port and starboard side 分开抛，锚链分别指向左右两侧

C. So that their lines form an angle 抛锚后两条锚链构成一个角度

D. On top of one another 两锚重叠

0767. You are docking a vessel. Wind and current are most favorable when they are \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1753]

你正在靠码头时，风、流最有利的情况是当（）

A. crossing your course in the same direction 风、流同向，与艏向交叉

B. crossing your course in opposite directions 风、流异向，与艏向交叉

C. parallel to the pier from ahead 风、流自船头来，与码头走向平行

D. setting you on the pier 风、流压船向岸

1131. The rudders are amidships and both screws are going ahead. What will happen if the starboard screw is stopped \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1172]

双车进，正舵前进中，一车停车会（）

A. The bow will go to port 船艏向左偏 B. The bow will go to starboard 船艏向右偏

C. The bow will remain steady 船艏保持不变 D. The stern will go to starboard 船艉向右偏

1132. The use of an anchor to assist in turning in restricted waters is \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
在受限水域抛锚协助掉头是（）

A. A last resort 最后一招 B. Good seamanship 良好船艺



- C. The sign of a novice shiphandler 操船新手的表现  
D. To be used only with a single-screw vessel 只在单车船上使用

1334. \_\_\_C\_\_\_ both anchors.

( ) 双锚

- A. Drag 走 (锚) B. Dredge 拖 (锚) C. Weigh 绞 (锚)  
D. Lie 撒谎

1356. What is meant by veering the anchor chain \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1366]

“veering the anchor chain”是什么意思 ( )

- A. Bringing the anchor to short stay 不要让锚链吃力  
B. Heaving in all the chain 锚链全部绞起  
C. Locking the windlass to prevent more chain from running out 刹住锚机, 以防锚链松出太多  
D. Paying out more chain 松出锚链

1365. A bridle for an ocean tow consists of \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [41]

远洋拖带用的止荡绳 (又叫龙须绳) 由 ( ) 组成

- A. Two chains of equal length 两条等长的铁链  
B. A single nylon pendant rove through a heavy ring free to move on the pendant 一条尼龙短绳, 该尼龙短绳上有一个能自由移动的重铁环  
C. Two long legs of wire rope shackled to a fishplate 两条很长的钢丝绳用卸扣连接到眼板上  
D. A single length of heavy chain with both ends secured on deck to welded pad eyes 一条重铁链, 其两端与焊在甲板上眼环绑紧

1366. A device used to tighten up remaining slack in wire

rope when you are making up to a tow in inland waters is a \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
在内陆水域调整拖缆时, 用来收紧松散的钢丝绳的设备是 ( )

- A. Tripping line 拉回绳 B. Tripping bracket 防倾肘板、平衡板  
C. Norman pin 缆柱销 (锚机上防止锚链松出时绞缠的销)  
D. Steamboat ratchet 蒸汽机船的棘轮传动装置

1397. Which mooring line prevents sideways motion of a vessel moored to a pier \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1602]

船舶系泊在码头上时, 哪一根系缆用来防止船舶的横向运动 ( )

- A. A line led forward from the bow 从船艏向前的缆绳  
B. A line led aft from the bow 从船艏向后的缆绳  
C. A line led in the same direction as the keel 与龙骨同向的缆绳  
D. A line led at a right angle to the keel 与龙骨垂直的缆绳

1401. You are handling a mooring line and are instructed to Check the line. What should you do \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1757]

你在操作系缆时, 听到命令“Check the line 溜缆”, 你应怎么做 ( )

- A. Ensure the bight is not fouled by taking up slack 收好松散的部分, 以免绳环被缠住  
B. Pay out the line smartly and keep it free for running 快速松缆, 并让它自由松出  
C. Secure the line by adding more turns 多缠几花, 系紧缆绳  
D. Surge the line so it maintains a strain without parting 不时急松缆绳, 既保持吃力又不会断开

1403. You have been towing astern and have just let go the

tow. Your deckhands are pulling in and faking the towline by hand on the stern. The most dangerous action to take is to \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1824]

你轮从事尾拖作业, 刚刚解掉拖缆。当手们在艉甲板上用手把拖缆拉回盘起来时, 你采取的最危险的动作是 ( )

- A. continue ahead at slow speed 继续低速前进 B. continue ahead at half speed 继续半速前进 C. stop your engines 停车工 D. back down on your engines 倒车

1413. A chain bridle is preferable to a wire rope towing bridle on a long ocean tow because chain \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
在远距离远洋拖带中, 用铁链作龙须绳比用钢丝绳更有利, 这是因为铁链 ( )

A. is more flexible and has the ability to absorb shock because of its weight 因其重量而更有弹性, 更有能力吸收顿力  
B. is less subject to wear and damage from abrasion 更不容易受到磨损  
C. requires little maintenance 维护方便  
D. All of the above 以上全部

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1414. A chain bridle is used when towing astern because it \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
当尾拖时, 使用铁链作为龙须绳是因为铁链 ( )

- A. Is easy to connect 容易连接  
B. Provides an effective catenary and absorbs shock due to its weight 提供了有效的悬垂重量并能吸收顿力  
C. Makes rigging a swivel unnecessary 不需要安装转动装置  
D. Prevents the tow from yawing by the drag of the chains in a seaway 在海上通过拉动铁链防止被拖船偏荡

1424. A single-screw vessel going ahead tends to turn more rapidly to port because of propeller \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [195]

单车船在前进时，因螺旋桨的（）向左转向更快

- A. discharge current 排出流 B. suction current 吸入流
- C. sidewise force 侧推力
- D. thrust 推力

1440. On a long ocean tow, the bridle should be made up of two equal lengths of \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

远距离远洋拖带时，应用两条等长的（）作为龙须缆

- A. Chain 铁链 B. Wire 钢丝绳 C. Nylon 尼龙缆 D. Manila 麻绳

1442. One advantage of chain over wire rope for a tow bridle is that chain \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [873]

用铁链作为拖带龙须缆比钢丝绳好，其中的一个优点是（）

- A. is better suited for inland towing 更适合内陆拖带
- B. resists damage from chafing 不容易磨损
- C. handles more easily 更容易操作
- D. equalizes towing forces better 更容易平衡受力

1449. The biggest problem encountered when towing bridle legs are too short is \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [992]

拖带龙须缆太短时会遇到的最大问题是（）

- A. Retrieval 回收 B. Adjusting tension 调整受力 C. Excessive strain 超负荷
- D. Hookup to main towline 架空主拖缆

1450. The catenary in a towline is \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [992]

拖缆上的悬垂线是（）

- A. A short bridle 一条短的龙须缆

B. The downward curvature of the hawser 拖缆上向下弯曲的弧线

C. Another name for a pelican hook 速滑钩的另一种叫法

D. Used to hold it amidships 用来使拖缆保持在船舶艉线方向上

1451. The circular steel structure installed around the propeller of a towboat is the \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

安装在拖轮螺旋桨周围的钢质圆形结构是（）

- A. nozzle 导流管 B. shroud 遮蔽罩、左右支索 C. strut 支柱 D. hood 盖子

1469. Tugs sometimes shackle a length of chain in the towline in order to \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1285]

拖轮有时在拖缆上用卸扣连接一段铁链，目的是（）

- A. Take the wear should the towline drag bottom 如果拖缆拖底，防止拖缆磨损
- B. Assure that if the towline is overstressed it will part close to the bridle 确保拖缆超负荷受力断开时，会在接近龙须缆的位置断开
- C. Prevent the towline from whipping should it part 如果拖缆断开，防止拖缆倒抽回来
- D. Put spring in the towline 增加拖缆的缓冲弹性

1489. When towing, what is the main reason for using a chain bridle on a wire hawser \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [992]

当使用钢丝绳做拖带缆时，使用铁链作为龙须缆的主要原因是（）

- A. It makes for an easy connection 比较容易连接
- B. It gives a spring effect to cushion the shock 受到顿力时提供缓冲效果
- C. It eliminates the necessity of a swivel 可以不用安装转环

D. It does not chafe 不会磨损

1539. You are backing on twin engines with rudders amidships, when your port engine stalls. To continue backing on course, you should \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1751]

你轮开双车正舵倒退中，左车停车，为了保证继续倒退时保持航向不变，你应（）

- A. Apply left rudder 用左舵 B. Apply right rudder 用右舵
- C. Increase engine speed 加速
- D. Keep your rudder amidships 保持正舵

1547. A situation has occurred where it becomes necessary for you to be towed. What action should be taken to prevent your vessel from yawing \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [197]

当你船发生某种情况不得被拖带时，你应采取何种措施防止偏荡（）

- A. Shift weight to the bow 重心前移
- B. Shift weight to the center of the boat 重心移向中部
- C. Shift weight to the stern 重心后移
- D. Throw excess weight overboard 抛货减重

1558. Generally speaking, the most favorable bottom for anchoring is \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [197]

一般来说，抛锚最好的底质是（）

- A. Very soft mud 烂泥底
- B. Rocky 石底
- C. A mixture of mud and clay 泥土和粘土混合
- D. Loose sand 松沙

1559. Generally, you can best keep a vessel under steering control when the vessel has \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [197]

一般来说, 当船舶 ( ) 时可以保向

- A. Headway 前进 B. Sternway 后退 C. No way on, with engines stopped 停车且静止不动  
D. No way on, with engines full ahead 主机全速前进, 但船舶静止不动

1568. In relation to the turning circle of a ship, the term advance means the distance \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [719]

有关船舶旋回圈的名词中, 进距表示 ( ) 的距离

- A. gained at right angles to the original course 船舶偏离原航向 90 度时移动  
B. gained in the direction of the original course 船舶在原航向上移动  
C. moved sidewise from the original course when the rudder is first put over 刚用舵时船舶向原航向边上偏移  
D. around the circumference of the turning circle 旋回圈周长

1576. The indication of a slipping anchor is a (n) \_\_\_D\_\_\_. ( ) 表示锚开始滑动了

- A. Decrease in mooring line length 系缆长度减少  
B. Increase in the opposite amperage 反向电流强度增大  
C. Increase in the opposite line tension 反向的缆绳受力强度增大  
D. Decrease in mooring line tension and amperage 系缆受力强度及电流强度减小

1694. On a vessel, if someone fell overboard and you did not know over which side the person fell, you should \_\_\_B\_\_\_. 在船上, 某人落水, 而你不知道他从哪一舷落水, 你应 ( )

- A. immediately reverse the engines 立即倒车  
B. stop the propellers from turning and throw a ring buoy over

the side 停车, 并抛下一个救生圈

- C. increase speed to full to get the vessel away from the person 加速前进, 避开落水人员  
D. first put the rudder hard over in either direction 先向随便哪一舷操满舵

1696. One of your crew members falls overboard from the starboard side. You should IMMEDIATELY \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [880]

船上有个船员从右舷落水, 你应立即 ( )

- A. apply left rudder 施用左舵  
B. throw the crew member a life preserver 向落水船员抛下一个救生浮具  
C. begin backing your engines 开始倒车  
D. position your vessel to windward and begin recovery 顶风行驶并开始打捞

1743. When backing a motor propelled lifeboat (right-hand propeller) with the rudder amidships, the stern will back \_\_\_B\_\_\_. 救生艇的艇机为右旋车, 当你正舵倒车时, 艇尾会 ( ) 后退

- A. straight 笔直 B. to port 向左 C. to starboard 向右 D. None of the above 以上都错

1770. Your vessel has run hard aground in an area subject to heavy wave action. Backing full astern failed to free her. Which action should be taken next \_\_\_C\_\_\_. 你船牢牢地搁浅在一个受大浪影响的地方, 全速倒车无法脱浅。接下来你应采取 ( )

- A. Continue backing to scour out the bottom 继续倒车以冲刷底部  
B. Wait for high tide and then try backing 等待高潮到来后试

着倒出来

- C. Flood empty tanks to increase bottom pressure and prevent inshore creep 向空液舱灌水, 以增大船底压力并防止船舶向岸上漂移  
D. Shift weight aft to reduce the forward draft 重心后移以减少艏部吃水

### 第三节 沿海与大洋航行

0112. \_\_\_A\_\_\_ objects are those which stand out clearly from the background or other objects and are easily identifiable from a few miles offshore in normal visibility. [23]

( ) 物标是指哪些从背景或其他物标中突出显示出来且在正常能见度情况下从几海里外可以很容易地辨别出来

- A. Conspicuous 显著的 B. Permanent 固定的 C. Preliminary 初级的、初显的 D. Temporary 临时的

0446. Mariners should ensure correct \_\_\_A\_\_\_ of aids to navigation during twilight periods when some lighted aids to navigation are lit while others are not.

有些灯标在晨昏蒙影时发光, 而有些不发光, 航海者应确保对这些助航标志的正确 ( )

- A. identification 识别 B. distinction 区别 C. discrimination 区别  
D. clearly seeing 清楚地观看

0491. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not a type of IALA maritime buoyage system.

( ) 不是 IALA 浮标系统中的标志类型

- A. special marks 专用标志 B. isolated danger marks 孤立

危险物标志 C. cardinal marks 方位标志 D. fore and aft marks  
前、后标志

0492. \_\_\_B\_\_\_ is prohibited in this area.

这个区域禁止（抛锚）

A. Anchor B. Anchoring C. Anchored D. Being anchored

0498. A vessel shall not \_\_\_D\_\_\_. 船舶不应（）

A. enter the traffic separation zone in an emergency 在紧急情况下进入通航分隔带

B. cross a traffic lane 横穿通航分道

C. engage in fishing in the separation zone 在通航分隔带内从事捕鱼

D. proceed in an inappropriate traffic lane 在合适的通航分道内航行

0502. A wedge of water building up between the bow and nearer bank which forces the bow out and away describes \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [275]

在船舶与相邻的岸壁之间形成推船向外的水体，这种现象称为（）

A. Bank cushion 岸推 B. Bank suction 岸吸 C. Combined effect 联合效应 D. Bend effect 弯道效应

0504. In regions where ice conditions prevail in the winter, \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

在海水中冰比较多的某些区域，（）

A. the lantern panes of unattended lights may not become covered with ice or snow

无人管理的灯标的玻璃窗格可能不会被冰雪覆盖

B. the lantern panes of unattended lights may become

covered with ice or snow

无人管理的灯标的玻璃窗格可能会被冰雪覆盖

C. ice or snow is likely caused colored 冰雪可能会被染色

D. the white lights are likely caused to appear colored 白色灯可能会显示成彩色

0505. In the absence of a route leading from seaward, the conventional direction of buoyage generally follows \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

在没有从海上驶近的航道的情况下，浮标走向原则上一般是（）

A. an anti-clockwise direction around land masses 环大片陆地的反时针方向

B. a clockwise direction around land masses 环大片陆地的顺时针方向

C. an anticlockwise direction around sea masses 环大片海域的反时针方向

D. a clockwise direction around sea masses 环大片海域的顺时针方向

0506. Large vessel leaving. Keep clear \_\_\_D\_\_\_ approach channel.

大型船舶正在出港，请（避开）进港航道。

A. Off B. Reach C. From D. Of

0507. Mariners are reminded that they should proceed in the general direction indicated by the arrows or, if \_\_\_B\_\_\_ a lane, they should do so as nearly as practicable at right angles to it.

建议航海者按所示箭头方向行驶，如（横穿）通航分道，应尽可能采取与航道垂直的航向行驶

A. cross B. crossing C. crossed D. crosses

0508. Mariners proceeding across the main routes are \_\_\_A\_\_\_ to do so at as wide an angle as practicable. [819]

航海者被（）在横穿主航道时采取尽可能大的角度穿越。

A. recommended 建议 B. reported 报告 C. applied 适用 D. complied 遵守

0510. Preferred channel marks are aids to navigation which all following marks other than \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

推荐航道标是下列除（）之外的航标

A. channel junctions 航道接合处指示标 B. bifurcations 航道交叉指示标

C. fishing traps 渔栅 D. wrecks or obstructions 沉船或危险物

0511. Preferred channel marks are colored with \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

推荐航道标用（）颜色标志

A. black and green bands 黑、绿横条纹 B. red and green bands 红、绿横条纹

C. red and yellow bands 红、黄横条纹 D. yellow and green bands 黄、绿横条纹

0512. Some of these shoals have been disproved and are not charted. Nevertheless mariners should \_\_\_B\_\_\_ with particular caution in this area. [942]

有些浅滩已被否认且不再在海图上标示，尽管如此，航海者在这片区域（）时还应特别小心

A. go 去 B. proceed 航行 C. move 移动 D. remove 消除

0513. Sometimes a tropical storm moves so slowly that a vessel, if astern of it, can \_\_\_D\_\_\_ it.

有些热带气旋移动很慢，以至于如果船舶在它后面航行，会（）



该气旋

- A. Cross 横穿 B. Approach 接近 C. Proceed near 接近  
D. Run into 进入

0514. Systems of inbound and outbound lanes to promote the safe flow of vessel traffic in certain areas around the world are known as \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [950]

在世界上的某些地方，用来分开进、出通航船舶流向以提高通航安全的系统叫做（）

- A. merchant vessel reporting systems 商船报告系统  
B. traffic separation schemes 分道通航制  
C. collision avoidance fairways 避碰航道  
D. restricted maneuverability channels 操纵能力受限航道

0520. The term of Landfall means \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1210]

名词（Landfall）陆地初显表示（）

- A. Land first sighted when vessel approaching from seaward 船舶由海上接近时初次看到的陆地  
B. Land last sighted when vessel leaving from a port 船舶离港时最后看到的陆地  
C. In sight of one another when vessel underway 船舶在航时看到其他船舶  
D. In sight of an island during a ship on her voyage 船舶在航行过程中看到一个岛屿

0521. The VTS has been designed to aid in \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1210]

设计船舶交管系统的目的是协助（）

- A. the prevention of collision 避免碰撞 B. the promotion of the traffic flow 疏导交通流  
C. the complying of port regulation 遵守港章  
D. the development of navigational technique. 航海技术发展

展

0531. Which effect does speed through the water have on a vessel which is underway in shallow water \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1603]

船舶在浅水区航行时，如加速航行会产生什么影响（）

- A. A decrease in the speed results in a decrease in steering response and maneuverability 由于船速会减慢，导致舵效及操纵能力变差  
B. An increase in speed results in the stern sucking down lower than the bow 由于船速加快，使船尾下沉量大于船首下沉量  
C. An increase in speed results in the vessel rising on an even plane 船速加快导致船体平行上浮  
D. A decrease in speed results in the vessel sucking down on an even plane 船速减慢导致船体平行下沉

0533. Which nautical charts are intended for coastwise navigation outside of outlying reefs and shoals \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1603]

在远离礁石及浅滩的沿海海域航行时，应使用什么海图（）

- A. Approach charts 进出港海图 B. General charts 总图  
C. Sailing charts 航行图  
D. Coast charts 沿海岸海图

0538. You are advised to enter the traffic route at about 1730 hours, because a vessel is scheduled to enter at the time when you intended to enter. What can you understand from this seaspeak \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1603]

由于有一条计划在你预计的进港时间进港，建议你大约在 1730 时进入航道，从这句话你可以知道（）

- A. It's a warning of navigation for my vessel 这是对我船的一

条航行警告

B. It's an advice from Port Control to order my vessel not enter the traffic route of the harbor

这是来自港口调度的一条建议，命令我船不要进港

- C. It's an advice to change my estimated time of entering the traffic route 这是一条建议，要求我船改变预计进入航道的时  
间  
D. It's an order from the VTS to indicate my vessel to follow the traffic route 这是一条来自交管中心的命令，要求我船进入航道

0539. You are approaching a vertical lift bridge. You know the span is fully open when \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1746]

接近吊桥时，当（）时可以知道桥面已全部打开

- A. Three white lights in a vertical line are lit 垂直三盏白灯亮时  
B. A red light starts to flash at about 60 times a minute 一盏红灯以每分钟 60 次的频率闪亮时  
C. A yellow light is illuminated on the bridge pier 桥墩上一盏黄灯亮时  
D. There is a range of green lights under the lift span 桥身下一排绿灯亮时

0542. You are entering an east coast port and see a buoy with a yellow triangle painted on it. This indicates \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1746]

你船在进入某东岸港口时看到一个浮标，其上漆有一个黄色的三角形，表示（）

- A. you are in the vicinity of the ICW 你船在沿海水域附近  
B. the buoy is a special mark 该浮标是一个专用标志  
C. the buoy is off station 该标已偏离原位  
D. the buoy designates a sharp turn in the channel 该标指示

航道上的一个急转弯

ICW (intracoastal water 沿海水域)

0543. You are making tow. A loaded, open-hopper barge with independent tanks has placards, with alternating red and white quadrants, located at each side and end. You inspect the barge and find slight traces of water in the wing voids due to condensation. What \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_.

你正在准备拖带。有条载重的, 各舱独立的开底式驳船, 该船在其两侧及前后两端挂有的扇形标志, 该标志漆有红白交替两种颜色。你对该驳船进行了检查, 发现在两侧的空隙处有冷凝水流过的痕迹。你应 ( )

A. Refuse to accept the barge until all wing voids are dry 等到两侧的空隙干了以后才接受该驳船

B. Accept the barge and when weather conditions permit run with the wing voids open to ventilate the spaces 接受该驳船, 如天气情况允许, 可在航行中打开两侧的空隙通风

C. Accept the barge and periodically check the wing voids 接受该驳船, 定期检查两侧空隙

D. Return the barge to the fleet and depart without the barge 把驳船交回船队, 自行离开 (拒绝接受该驳船)

0544. You are running parallel to the coast and estimate that the current is against you. In plotting a running fix using bearings from the same object on the coast, the greatest safety margin from inshore dangers will result if what speed is used to determine \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

你在沿岸采用与岸线平行的航向航行, 预计流向与航向相反, 当你使用岸上同一物标来标绘移线定位船位时, 使用下列什么速度作为预计航速最安全 (得到的船位离岸上危险物最近)

A. Minimum speed estimate 最小预计速度 B. Maximum

speed estimate 最大预计速度

C. Average speed estimate 平均预计速度

D. A running fix should not be used under these conditions 这种情况下不应使用移线定位方法

0545. You are running parallel to the coast and take a running fix using bearings of the same object. If you are making less speed than used for the running fix, in relation to the position indicated by the fix, you will be \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_ . [1792]  
你在沿岸采用与岸线平行的航向航行, 使用岸上同一物标来标绘移线定位船位时, 如果实际航速小于用来进行移线定位的预计船速, 相对于图示船位, 实际船位会 ( )

A. Closer to the coast 更靠近岸边 B. Farther from the coast 离岸更远

C. On the track line ahead of the fix 在航迹线上, 但在移线船位前

D. On the track line behind the fix 在航迹线上, 但在移线船位后

0546. You are sailing south on the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) when you sight a green can buoy with a yellow square painted on it. Which of the following is TRUE \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_.

你在沿海水域的南侧航航行, 当你看到一个绿色罐形浮筒, 该浮筒上漆有一黄色方形标志时, 下列说法哪一句正确 ( )

A. You should pass the buoy close aboard on either side 你应靠近该浮标, 随便从哪一侧通过

B. The buoy marks the end of the ICW in that area 这个浮标标志那个区域沿海水域的边界

C. You should leave the buoy to port 你应把浮筒放在左舷通过

D. The yellow square is retroreflective material used to assist in sighting the buoy at night 那个方形是用反光材料打上的, 使浮筒能在夜间被发现

0547. You are steaming in a westerly direction along the Gulf Coast. You see ahead of you a lighted buoy showing a red isophase light. Which action should you take \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

你在墨西哥湾沿岸以偏西航向航行, 当你看到一个灯标, 该灯标显示等明暗红光。你应采取什么行动 ( )

A. Alter course to port and leave the buoy to starboard 向左改向, 把该浮筒放在右侧过

B. Alter course to starboard and leave the buoy to port 向右改向, 把该浮筒放在左侧过

C. Alter course and leave the buoy near by on either side 改向靠近浮筒, 从浮筒两侧通过均可

D. Alter course and pass the buoy well-off on either side 改向离开浮筒, 从浮筒两侧通过均可  
Gulf (一般特指墨西哥湾)

0548. You are to \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_ the convoy at 1745 hours.  
你将于 1745 时加入编队

A. Get B. Take C. Have D. Join

0549. Your ship is in shallow water and the bow rides up on its bow wave while the stern sinks into a depression of its transverse wave system. What is this called \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_ . [1867]

浅水中航行时, 你船船首爬上首波而船尾沉入横波系统的低压区。这种情况叫做 ( )

A. Broaching 横转 B. Fish tailing 作鱼式摆动、鱼尾槽  
C. Squatting 尾墩

D. Parallel sinkage 平行下沉

0574. During a period of "whiteout", you should expect which of the following \_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_.

当在“乳白色天空”期间，你估计会出现下列哪一种情况（）

- A. Snowfall or blowing snow 下雪或雪花飘落
- B. Lack of ability to estimate distance 无法正确估算距离
- C. Harsh contrast between sun-illuminated snow cover and the background 日光照射下的雪被与背景之间的对比不明显
- D. Hazy horizons with extensive mirage effects 由于霾、薄雾，在地平线上一片朦胧

0639. When making landfall at night, the light from a powerful lighthouse may sometimes be seen before the lantern breaks the horizon. This light is called the \_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_. [1485]

在晚上从海上初次看到陆标，如果灯塔的发光强度很大，则当灯塔还在地平线以下时也能看到，这种光叫（）

- A. diffusion 散光 B. backscatter 反光 C. loom （地平以下的灯塔光弧）蒙影
- D. elevation 高程

1179. What provides little or no indication that a vessel is dragging anchor \_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_. [1415]

什么不是船舶走锚的征兆

- A. Increasing radar range to a fixed object ahead 船首物标距离增大
- B. Drift lead with the line leading perpendicular to the centerline 顺正横方向移动（垂直于船舶首尾线）
- C. Vibrations felt by placing a hand on the cable 把手放在锚链上可感觉到抖动
- D. Changing bearings to distant fixed objects abeam 正横方

向远处物标的方位改变

第六节 海上避碰规则

0014. A light signal consisting of three flashes means \_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_. [128]

由三闪组成的灯光信号表示（）

- A. I am in doubt as to your actions 我对你的行动有怀疑
- B. My engines are full speed astern 我正全速倒车
- C. I desire to overtake you 我想追越你船
- D. I am operating astern propulsion 我正在向后倒车

0017. A man aboard a vessel, signaling by raising and lowering his outstretched arms to each side, is indicating \_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_.

某船上有一人，双臂张开，上下摆动，表示（）

- A. danger, stay away 危险，离这远点 B. all is clear, it is safe to pass 清爽，可安全通过
- C. all is clear, it is safe to approach 一切清爽，放心靠近 D. a distress signal 一种遇险信号

0035. An orange flag showing a black circle and square is a \_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_. [364]

一面橙色旗帜上显示一个黑色的圆形和方块，表示（）

- A. Signal indicating a course change 表示航向改变的信号
- B. Distress signal 遇险信号
- C. Signal of asking to communicate with another vessel 想与他船联系的信号
- D. Signal indicating danger

0180. Continuous sounding of a fog whistle by a vessel is a

signal \_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_. [473]

船舶连续鸣放雾号表示（）

- A. that the vessel is anchored 船舶在锚泊
- B. to request the draw span of a bridge to be opened 要求打开的桥身已打开
- C. of distress 遇险
- D. that the vessel is broken down and drifting 船舶故障，在漂航

0416. You are crossing a narrow channel in a 15-meter vessel when you sight a tanker off your port bow coming up the channel. Which statement is TRUE \_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_.

你轮船长 15 米，正在横穿一条狭窄航道，当你看到一条油船从你左舷船头开来，下列陈述哪一句下确（）

- A. Yours is the give-way vessel because it is less than 30 meters long 你船是让路船，因其船长小于 30 米
- B. You shall not impede the safe passage of the tanker 你不应该妨碍油轮安全航行
- C. The tanker is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of your vessel 油轮是让路船，因其在你的左舷
- D. The tanker is the stand-on vessel because it is the larger of the two vessels 油轮是直航船，因在两船中它比较大

0428. A pilot vessel on pilotage duty at night will show sidelights and a sternlight \_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_.

执行引航任务中的引航船在（）时应显示舷灯和尾灯

- A. When at anchor 在锚泊时 B. Only when making way 仅在航时
- C. At any time when underway 在航时的任何时候
- D. Only when the identifying lights are not being shown 在不显示识别灯号时

0429. A pilot vessel on pilotage duty shall show identity lights \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [155]

执行引航任务中的引航船应在 ( ) 时显示识别灯号

- A. At any time while underway 在航时的任何时候 B. While at anchor 在锚泊中  
C. While alongside a vessel 当靠在一船边上时 D. All of the above 以上全是

0487. You are underway in fog and you hear one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. This is a vessel \_\_\_A\_\_\_.  
你船雾中在航, 听一长两短的雾号, 表示该轮是 ( )

- A. Towing 拖带中 B. Engaged on pilotage duty 正在从事引航任务  
C. Aground in a fairway 在航道中搁浅  
D. Stopped and making no way through the water 已停车且不对水运动

0488. Your 15-meter tug is underway and crossing a deep and narrow channel. A large container vessel is off your port bow on a steady bearing. Which statement is TRUE concerning this situation \_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
你轮是一条 15 米长的拖轮, 在航中横穿一条深水狭窄航道, 看到一条集装箱船在你船左前方, 且方位保持不变, 下列有关这一情况的陈述哪一句正确 ( )

- A. You should maintain course and speed 你船应保向保速  
B. The container vessel is the stand-on as it is the larger vessel 因为集装箱船比较大, 所以是直航船  
C. You are not to impede the safe passage of the container vessel in the channel 你船不应妨碍集装箱船在航道中的通行  
D. None of the above 以上都错

0493. A head on situation shall be deemed to exist at night when a power-driven vessel sees another power-driven vessel ahead and \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
夜间当一艘机动船看到另一艘机动船在船头和 ( ) 时, 应假定存在对遇局面

- A. One sidelight and the masthead light are visible 一盏舷灯和桅灯可见  
B. The vessels will pass closer than half a mile 最小会遇距离小于半海里  
C. Both vessels sound one prolonged blast 两船均鸣放一长声  
D. Both sidelights and masthead light (s) are visible 两盏舷灯和桅灯 (或两桅灯) 可见

0494. A sailing vessel shall not impede the safe passage of a \_\_\_A\_\_\_.  
一艘帆船不应妨碍 ( ) 的安全通行

- A. power-driven vessel following a traffic lane 顺通航分道行驶的机动船  
B. pilot vessel enroute to a pilot station 开往引航站的引航船  
C. law enforcement vessel 执法船  
D. All of the above 以上都是

0495. A traffic separation zone is that part of a traffic separation scheme which \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [224]  
通航分隔带是通航分隔制中 ( ) 的部分

- A. is between the scheme and the nearest land 处于分道通航制与最近陆地之间  
B. contains all the traffic moving in one direction 包含某一个方向内全部交通船舶

C. is designated as an anchorage area 被设计为锚地的区域  
D. separates traffic proceeding in one direction from traffic proceeding in the opposite direction  
把不同方向的船舶流向隔开

0496. A vessel may enter a traffic separation zone \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
船舶 ( ) 时可以进入通航分隔带

- A. in an emergency 在紧急情况 B. to engage in fishing within the zone 在通航分隔带内从事捕鱼 C. to cross the traffic separation scheme 穿越通航分隔带  
D. Any of the above 以上全是

0497. A vessel navigate in areas near the termination of traffic separation schemes shall do \_\_\_D\_\_\_ with particular caution.  
船舶在分道通航制区域端部附近行驶时, 应特别谨慎 (规则原话)

- A. it B. that C. this D. so

0499. A vessel shall so far as practicable avoid \_\_\_C\_\_\_ in a traffic separation scheme or in areas near its terminations.  
船舶应尽可能避免在分道通航制区域内或其端部附近 (锚泊、规则原话)

- A. sailing 航行 B. proceeding 行驶 C. anchoring 锚泊  
D. maneuvering 操纵

0500. A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall normally join or leave a traffic lane at the \_\_\_C\_\_\_ of the lane.  
使用分道通航制区域的船舶通常应通航分道的 (端部、规则原话) 驶进或驶出

- A. ended B. terminative C. termination D. side.



0501. A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall so far as practicable \_\_C\_\_ a traffic separation line or separation zone.

不使用分道通航制区域的船舶应尽可能（远离、规则原话）该区域

A. keep well clear B. keep very far C. keep clear of D. keep clear from

0503. If obliged to cross traffic lanes, a vessel shall do so on a heading as nearly as practicable \_\_C\_\_ to the general direction of traffic flow.

如不得不穿越通航分道，应尽可能用与分道的船舶总流向成（直角、规则原话）的船首向穿越

A. at small angle B. at large angle C. at right angle D. in same direction as

0516. The prohibition against displaying lights which may be confused with required navigation lights applies \_\_A\_\_.

禁止显示有可能被误认为本规则规定的航行灯的规定适用于（）

A. from sunset to sunrise and during restricted visibility 从日落至日出期间和能见度受限时

B. only when other vessels are in the area 仅当同一区域内有其他船舶时

C. only when operating in a traffic separation scheme 仅当在分道通航制区域内作业时

D. only when under tow 仅当被拖带时

0517. The rule regarding look-outs applies \_\_D\_\_.

规则中关于“了望”的规定适用于（）

A. in restricted visibility 在能见度受限时 B. between dusk and

dawn 晨、昏时

C. in heavy traffic 通航密集区 D. All of the above 以上全是

0518. The rules state that vessels may depart from the requirements of the Rules when \_\_D\_\_.

规则规定船舶可在（）时背离规定

A. There are no other vessels around 附近没有其他船舶

B. Operating in a narrow channel 在狭水道内作业

C. The Master enters it in the ship's log 船长在航海日志内记录

D. Necessary to avoid immediate danger 需要避免紧迫危险

0519. The Rules state that vessels may depart from the Rules when \_\_D\_\_. [1180]

规则规定船舶可在（）时背离规定

A. there are other vessels in the vicinity 附近有其他船舶

B. operating in a traffic separation scheme 在分道通航制区域内作业

C. engaged in a situation involving more than two vessels 涉及两条以上船舶

D. necessary to avoid immediate danger 需要避免紧迫危险

0522. There are two classes of vessels which, to the extent necessary to carry out their work, do not have to comply with the rule regarding traffic separation schemes. One of these is a vessel \_\_B\_\_. [1248]

有两类船舶在执行作业所必需的限度内，可免受分道通航制规定的限制，其中之一是（）

A. engaged in fishing in a traffic lane 在通航分道内从事捕鱼

B. servicing a submarine cable 铺设海底电缆

C. towing another 拖带其他船舶 D. engaged on pilotage duty

执行引航任务

0523. Traffic separation schemes established by the International Maritime Organization \_\_C\_\_.

分道通航制是由国际海事组织设立的，目的是（）

A. provide routing and scheduling procedures to reduce shipping delays 提供船舶定线和计划程序以减少延误

B. provide traffic patterns in congested areas, so that vessels can operate without having a separate lookout 在拥挤水域内提供一种交通模式以使船舶作业时不需要特别的了望

C. provide inbound and outbound lanes to promote the safe flow of vessel traffic

提供进、出通航分道以提高船舶安全交通效率

D. prohibit vessels carrying hazardous cargoes from entering waters that are environmentally sensitive 禁止船舶载运对环境有影响的危险品货物进入水域

0524. Two vessels are approaching each other near head on. What action should be taken to avoid collision \_\_C\_\_. [1287]

两条船舶在接近正前方上接近，为避免碰撞，应采取什么行动（）

A. The first vessel to sight the other should give way 先看到他船的船舶应采取让路行动

B. The vessel making the slower speed should give way 船速较慢的船舶应让路

C. Both vessels should alter course to starboard 两船均应各自向右转向

D. Both vessels should alter course to port 两船均应各自向左转向

0534. Which of the following is (are) correct regarding ship handling when in the vicinity of traffic separation schemes \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_ . ① Normally join or leave a traffic lane at the termination of the lane. When joining or leaving from the side you shall do so at as large an angle to the general direction of the traffic flow as practicable; ② A vessel shall, so far as practicable, avoid crossing traffic lanes, but if obliged to do so shall cross as nearly as practicable at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow.

下列有关船舶在分道通航制区域附近作业的说法正确的是：1、通常应在区域的端部驶进或驶出通航分道，当驶进或驶出通航分道时，应与分道的船舶总流向成尽可能大的角度 2、船舶应尽可能避免穿越通航分道，但如不得不穿越通航分道，应尽可能用与分道的船舶总流向成直角的船首向穿越

A. ① only B. ② only C. Both ① and ② D. Neither ① nor ②

0535. Which of the following statements is (are) correct regarding ship handling when in the vicinity of Traffic Separation Schemes \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_ . ① A vessel shall, so far as practicable, avoid crossing traffic lanes; ② If obliged to cross traffic lanes, shall do so as nearly as practicable at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow.

下列有关船舶在分道通航制区域附近作业的说法正确的是：1、船舶应尽可能避免穿越通航分道，2、如不得不穿越通航分道，应尽可能用与分道的船舶总流向成直角的船首向穿越

A. ① only B. ② only C. Both ① and ② D. Neither ① nor ②

0536. Which statement is TRUE in an overtaking situation \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_ . [1661]

下列有关追越情况的陈述哪一句是正确的 ( )

A. One vessel is approaching another vessel from more than 20° abaft the beam

一船从另一船正横后大于 20 度的方向接近他船

B. It is the duty of the vessel being overtaken to get out of the way 被追越船有义务让路

C. Any later change of bearing between the two vessels shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel 随后两船间方位的任何改变，都不应把追越船作为交叉船

D. All of the above 以上都是

0537. Which vessel would display a cone, apex downward \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_ . [1691]

什么船应显示一个圆锥，锥尖向下 ( )

A. A fishing vessel with outlying gear 一条有外伸渔具的捕鱼船

B. A vessel proceeding under sail and machinery 同时使用帆与机器行驶的船舶

C. A vessel engaged in diving operations 从事潜水作业的船舶

D. A vessel being towed 被拖带船

0540. You are approaching another vessel and are not sure whether danger of collision exists. You must assume \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_ .

当你接近另一船舶且无法确认是否存在碰撞危险时，你应该假定 ( )

A. There is a risk of collision 存在碰撞危险 B. You are the give-way vessel 你是让路船

C. The other vessel is also in doubt 他船也在怀疑之中

D. All of the above are correct 以上全对

0550. A vessel is approaching from dead ahead. Both of her sidelights are visible and her range lights are in line. Which of the following could you do first \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_ . [244]

某船从正前方接近，可见其两盏舷灯，且两盏桅灯成一直线，下列几种行动，应先采取哪一种 ( )

A. Sound one blast of the whistle 鸣笛一声 B. Alter course to starboard 向右转向

C. Construct a radar plot 进行雷达标绘 D. Sound the danger signal 鸣放危险信号

0551. A vessel is considered to be restricted in her ability to maneuver under the Rules if she is \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_ .

如一船 ( ) 则应被认为操纵能力受限船舶

A. at anchor 在锚泊中 B. mine-clearing 在从事扫雷作业

C. engaged in fishing 在从事捕鱼 D. engaged in towing 在从事拖带

0552. A vessel is fishing at anchor on the high seas. Which of the following day signals should she display if she has gear extending out over 150 meters horizontally from the vessel \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_ . [1882]

在公海上锚泊中从事捕鱼的船舶，当有水平外伸渔具超过 150 米时，在白天应显示什么样的信号 ( )

A. A black ball in the forepart of her vessel 在艏部显示一个黑球

B. A black double frustum of a cone 一个有双截锥体的黑色圆锥体

C. A basket where best seen 在最易见处挂一篮子

D. A black cone point upwards 一个锥尖向上的黑色圆锥体

0553. A vessel is in sight of another vessel when \_\_\_ crossing

B\_\_\_ . [247]

在 ( ) 时可以认为一船能看到另一船

A. She can be observed by radar 通过雷达观测到他船

B. She can be observed visually from the other vessel 可用  
视力看到他船

C. She can be plotted on radar well enough to determine her  
heading 通过雷达标绘可确定他船的艏向

D. Her fog signal can be heard 可听到他船的雾号

0554. A vessel may exhibit lights other than those prescribed  
by the Rules as long as the additional lights \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ .

除本规则规定的号灯外, 船舶不应显示其他号灯, 除非这些另  
外的号灯 ( )

A. do not interfere with the keeping of a proper look-out 不会  
影响保持正常了望

B. are not the color of either sidelight 与舷灯的颜色不同

C. have a lesser range than the prescribed lights 其光力射  
程比规定的号灯小

D. All of the above 以上全是

0555. A vessel must proceed at a safe speed \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ .

船舶在 ( ) 时应以安全航速行驶

A. in restricted visibility 能见度受限 B. in congested waters  
在拥挤水域

C. during darkness 黑夜期间 D. at all times 任何时候

0556. A vessel shall, so far as practicable, \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ traffic  
lanes.

船舶应尽可能 (避免穿越) 通航分道

A. avoid cross B. avoid to cross C. avoid crossly D. avoid

0557. A vessel showing a yellow light over a white light at  
night is a vessel \_\_\_ B\_\_\_ .

在夜间看到船舶显示上黄下白号灯, 该船舶是 ( )

A. engaged in piloting 从事引航船 B. towing astern 尾拖船

C. engaged in fishing 从事捕鱼船 D. in distress 遇险船

0558. A vessel sounding a fog signal of one short, one  
prolonged, and one short blast is indicating that the vessel is  
\_\_\_ C\_\_\_ .

某船鸣放一短一长一短的雾号, 表示该船 ( )

A. fishing 正在捕鱼 B. in distress 遇险中 C. at anchor 在锚  
泊中

D. not under command 失控中

0559. A vessel sounds one short blast. This signal indicates  
the vessel \_\_\_ C\_\_\_ .

某船鸣放一短声, 表示该船 ( )

A. intends to alter course to starboard 想向右转向

B. intends to pass starboard to starboard 想右对右会船

C. is altering course to starboard 正在向右转向

D. intends to pass port to port 想左对左会船

0560. A vessel towing astern in an operation which severely  
restricts the towing vessel and her tow in their ability to  
change course shall, when making way, exhibit \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ .

从事尾拖作业, 该作业使拖船偏离所驶航向的能力受到严重限  
制, 在航中, 该拖轮应显示 ( )

A. the masthead lights for a towing vessel 拖轮桅灯

B. the lights for a vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver

操纵能力受限灯号

C. sidelights, sternlight and towing light 舷灯、尾灯和拖带  
灯

D. All of the above 以上全是

0561. A vessel will NOT show sidelights when \_\_\_ C\_\_\_ .

船舶在 ( ) 时不会显示舷灯

A. underway but not making way 在航但不对水运动

B. making way, not under command 对水运动, 失控

C. not under command, not making way 失控, 不对水运动

D. trolling underway 在航中拖钓

0562. A vessel, which does not normally engage in towing  
operations, is towing a vessel in distress. She \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ .

一艘通常不从事拖带作业的船舶拖带一艘遇险船舶时, 该船 ( )

A. need not show the lights for a vessel engaged in towing,  
if it is impractical to do so

如没办法显示从事拖带船舶应显示的号灯, 可以不用显示

B. may show the lights for a vessel not under command 可  
以显示失控船舶的号灯

C. must show a yellow light above the stern light 应在尾灯上  
显示一盏黄灯

D. must show the lights for a vessel towing 应显示从事拖带  
船舶应显示的号灯

0563. A vessel's Classification Certificate is issued by the \_\_\_  
A\_\_\_ .

船舶的船级证书由 ( ) 签发

A. American Bureau of Shipping 美国船级社 ABS

B. National Cargo Bureau 国家货物局

C. United States Coast Guard 美国海岸警卫队

D. United States Customs 美国海关

0564. A yellow signal, floating in the air from a parachute, about 300 feet above the water, indicates that a submarine \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

水面以上约300英尺的空中降落伞上显示的黄色信号表示一艘潜水艇 ( )

- A. will be coming to periscope depth 将上浮到潜望镜深度
- B. will be coming to the surface 将上升到水面
- C. is on the bottom in distress 遇险中坐底
- D. is in distress and will try to surface 遇险中将上浮到水面

0565. According to the Rules, when should lights be displayed \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [293]

根据规则规定, 号灯应在 ( ) 时显示

- A. During the hours of darkness 黑夜 B. At all times when underway 在航中任何时候
- C. From sunset to sunrise and restricted visibility 从日落到日出及能见度受限时
- D. Sunrise to sunset 日出到日落

0566. Advise \_\_\_ B\_\_ your fishing gear.

建议你 (收回) 渔具

- A. you recovery B. you recover C. you recovering D. you recovered

0567. All of the following are practices of good seamanship EXCEPT \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

下列除 ( ) 外, 都是良好船艺的表现

- A. When meeting, altering course to the left to increase sea room 会遇时, 向左转向增大会遇距离

B. Maintaining an alert radar watch in reduced visibility 在能见度变差时, 保持雷达警戒了望

C. Showing a flare-up light to attract attention when you are not under command 失控时使用闪光灯招引注意

D. Maintaining a proper lookout from sunrise to sunset 从日出到日落保持正规了望

0568. Any alteration of course and/or speed to avoid collision shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ to another vessel observing visually or by radar.

任何为避免碰撞而采取航向或航速的改变, 如当时环境许可, 应 (大得足以使他船能用视觉或雷达观测时容易察觉到、规则原文)

- A. Be large enough to be readily apparent 大得足以使---容易察觉到
- B. Be a succession of small alterations 是一连串的小变动
- C. Be with due regard to the power and speed of the vessel 充分考虑船舶的主机马力和速度
- D. Leave sufficient room for the other vessel to take action 留有充分的避让余地

0569. Approaching an anchorage in fog, you hear one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that sequence on a ship's whistle. This indicates \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [377]

雾中接近某锚地时, 你听到某船发出一短一长一短的雾号, 表示该船是 ( )

- A. A vessel towed 被拖船
- B. A vessel not under command and unable to maneuver 失控船, 无法操纵
- C. A vessel anchored giving warning of her position 抛锚船在向他船警示他的船位

D. A vessel stopped dead in the water 已停车不对水运动的船舶

0570. As defined in the Rules, a towing light is a yellow light having the same characteristics as a (n) \_\_\_ D\_\_\_.

规则规定, 拖带灯是与 ( ) 有着相同特性的黄灯

- A. masthead light 桅灯 B. all-round light 环照灯 C. sidelight 舷灯 D. sternlight 尾灯

0571. At night, a vessel shall indicate that she is restricted in her ability to maneuver by showing in a vertical line two \_\_\_ C\_\_\_.

夜间, 操纵能力受限船应显示垂直两盏 ( )

- A. red lights 红灯 B. red lights and two white lights 红灯和两盏白灯
- C. red lights with a white light in between 红灯, 中间另加一盏白灯
- D. white lights with a red light in between 白灯, 中间另加一盏红灯

0572. By night, you sight the lights of a vessel engaged in underwater operations. If an obstruction exists on the port side of the vessel, it will be marked by \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

夜间, 你看到一艘从事水下作业的船舶, 如果该船左侧外伸有碍航物, 将显示 ( ) 来表示

- A. a floodlight 探照灯、泛光灯 B. two red lights in a vertical line 垂直两盏红灯
- C. a single red light 一盏红灯 D. any visible lights 任何可见灯光

0573. Day-shapes must be displayed \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. 号型应在 ( ) 时显示



- A. Between sunset and sunrise 日落与日出之间  
B. Only between 8 AM and 4 PM 仅在上午 8 点到下午 4 点之间  
C. During daylight hours in any visibility 任何能见度情况下的白天  
D. During daylight hours in unrestricted visibility only 只在能见度不良情况下的白天

0575. During the day, a vessel picking up a submarine cable shall carry \_\_\_ D\_\_\_.

白天中,正在回收海底电缆的船舶应显示 ( )

- A. Three shapes, the highest and lowest shall be red balls, and the middle shall be a white diamond 三个号型,上下为红色球形,中间为白色菱形  
B. Two black balls 两个黑球  
C. Three shapes; the highest and lowest shall be black balls, and the middle shall be a red diamond 三个号型,上下为黑色球形,中间为红色菱形  
D. Three shapes; the highest and lowest shall be black balls and the middle shall be a black diamond 三个号型,上下为黑色球形,中间为黑色菱形

0576. During the day, a vessel with a tow over 200 meters in length will show \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

白天,拖带长度大于 200 米的拖轮应显示

- A. a black ball 一个黑球 B. a diamond shape 一个菱形  
C. two cones, apexes together 两个锥形,锥尖相向  
D. one cone, apex upward 一个锥形,锥尖向上

0578. Every vessel shall \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ maintain a proper look-out by sight and hearing as well as by all available

means appropriate in prevailing circumstances and conditions so as to make a full appraisal of the situation and of the risk of collision.

每一船舶在 ( ) 应使用视觉、听觉以及适合当时环境和情况的一切有效的手段保持正规的了望,以便对局面和碰撞危险作出充分的估计

- A. in fog 雾中 B. at night 夜间 C. in narrow fairway 在狭水道中 D. at all times 任何时候

0579. Every vessel should at all times proceed at a safe speed. Safe speed is defined as that speed where \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

每一船舶在任何时候均应用安全航速行驶,对安全航速的定义是 ( ) 的速度

- A. You can stop within your visibility range 能在能见距以内把船停住  
B. You can take proper and effective action to avoid collision 可以采取适当而有效的避碰行动  
C. You are traveling slower than surrounding vessels 比周围其他船慢  
D. No wake comes from your vessel 船后不会出现伴流

0580. Every vessel which is \_\_\_ C\_\_\_ to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, so far as possible, take early and substantial action to keep well clear.

每一条 ( ) 让路船应,尽可能及早采取行动让清他船

- A. detected 被探测到的 B. decided 被决定的 C. directed 被要求的 D. deceased 死的

0581. Every vessel which is directed by these Rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, if the circumstances of

the case admit, avoid \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

每一条被要求的让路船应,如当时环境许可,应尽可能避免 ( )

- A. Crossing ahead of the other 横越他船船头 B. Crossing astern of the other 横越他船船尾  
C. Passing port to port 左对左通过 D. Passing starboard to starboard 右对右通过

0582. Five or more short blasts on a vessel's whistle indicates that she is \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

某船鸣放五短声或五短声以上的声号,表示该船 ( )

- A. In doubt that another vessel is taking sufficient action to avoid a collision 对他船是否采取充分有效的避碰行动表示怀疑  
B. Altering course to starboard 正在向右转向  
C. Altering course to port 正在向左转向  
D. The stand-on vessel and will maintain course and speed 直航船将保向保速

0583. If a vessel of special construction cannot fully comply with the Rules, her degree of compliance shall be determined by \_\_\_ C\_\_\_.

某船因其特殊构造不能完全遵守本规则要求,其对规则遵守的情况应由 ( ) 决定

- A. IMO 国际海事组织 B. the owners of the vessel 船东 C. the government 有关政府  
D. the builder 造船厂

0584. If it becomes necessary for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision, she shall NOT, if possible, \_\_\_ C\_\_\_.

当直航船不得不采取避让行动时,如有可能,不应 ( )

- A. Decrease speed 减速 B. Increase speed 加速

C. Turn to port for a vessel on her own port side 对在本船左舷的船舶采取向左转向

D. Turn to starboard for a vessel on her own port side 对在本船左舷的船舶采取向右转向

0585. If necessary to avoid collision or allow more time to \_\_\_\_ A\_\_ the situation, a vessel shall slacken her speed or take all way off by stopping or reversing her means of propulsion. (8)

如需避免碰撞或留有更多时间来(估计)局面,船舶应当减速或者停止或倒推进器把船停住

A. access 估计 B. process 处理 C. profess 专业 D. recess 退后

0586. If there is any doubt as to the proper operation of a radar, which statement is TRUE \_\_\_\_ C\_\_.

当对雷达工作情况有任何怀疑时,下列陈述哪一句是对的( )

A. Only a radar expert can determine if the radar is operating 只有专家能判断雷达是否正在工作

B. All radars have indicator lights and alarms to signal improper operation 所有的雷达都有声、光报警装置来指示操作错误

C. A radar range compared to the actual range of a known object can be used to check the operation of the radar 可用某已知物标的实际距离与雷达探测距离相比较来判断雷达工作情况

D. The radar resolution detector must be energized to check the radar 使用分辨率探测仪来检查雷达

0587. If you are the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation, you may take action to avoid collision by your maneuver

alone. When may this action be taken \_\_\_\_ D\_\_.

交叉局面中,你船是直航船,你可独自采取避碰行动以避免碰撞,你何时可采取行动( )

A. At any time you feel it is appropriate 你认为合适的任何时候

B. Only when you have reached extremis 仅当到了紧迫危险局面时

C. When you determine that your present course will cross ahead of the other vessel 当你判断你船当前航向将横越他船船头时

D. When it becomes apparent to you that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action 当你发现让路船明显没有采取适当行动

0588. If your vessel is the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation \_\_\_\_ A\_\_. [669]

交叉局面中,你船是直航船,( )

A. You must keep your course and speed 你应保向保速

B. You may change course and speed as the other vessel must keep clear 你应变向变速,因为必须让清他船

C. The other vessel must keep her course and speed 他船必须保向保速

D. Both vessels must keep their course and speed 两船都必须保向保速

0589. If your vessel is underway in fog and you hear one prolonged and three short blasts, this is a \_\_\_\_ C\_\_.

你船雾中在航,当听到一长三短声时,表示该船是( )

A. vessel not under command 失控船 B. sailing vessel 帆船

C. vessel being towed (manned) (有船员的)被拖船

D. vessel being towed (unmanned) (没船员的)被拖船

0590. In a crossing situation on open waters, a sailing vessel shall keep out of the way of all the following vessels EXCEPT a vessel \_\_\_\_ C\_\_. [676]

开阔海面上,帆船在交叉局面中,应让清除下列( )以外的所有船舶

A. Not under command 失控船 B. Restricted in her ability to maneuver 操纵受限船

C. Engaged in towing 拖带船 D. Fishing 捕鱼船

0591. In a crossing situation, a stand-on vessel which is forced to take action in order to avoid collision with a vessel on her own port side shall, if possible, avoid \_\_\_\_ A\_\_.

交叉局面中,有他船在本船左舷的直航船,被迫采取避碰行动时,如可行,应避免( )

A. turning to port 向左转向 B. turning to starboard 向右转向

C. decreasing speed 减速 D. increasing speed 加速

0592. In complying with the Rules, of what must the mariner take due regard \_\_\_\_ D\_\_.

在遵守规则时,航海者应充分考虑( )

A. Limited backing power of his vessel 船舶倒车马力的局限性

B. Radar information about nearby vessels 雷达测到的附近其他船舶的情况

C. The occupation of the other vessel, if known 他船的任务,如果知道的话

D. All of the above 以上都是

0593. In dense fog a vessel without operational radar may

not be justified \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ at all but should anchor if it is safe and practicable for her to do so.

浓雾之中，如果抛锚是安全可行的话，没有可操作雷达可用的船舶（）是不合理的。

A. to be underway 将要开航 B. on under way condition 以在航为条件

C. to stop engine 停车 D. in being under way 处于在航状态

0594. In determining a safe speed \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ shall not be among those taken into account.

在决定安全航速时，（）不是必须考虑的

A. the presence of the background light at night 夜间出现的背景灯光

B. the state of wind, sea and current 风、浪和流的情况

C. the number of crew on board 船上船员的数量

D. the draught in relation to the available depth of water 吃水与可用水深的关系

0595. In determining if risk of collision exists, if there is any doubt, such risk shall be deemed to \_\_\_ A \_\_\_.

在确定是否存在碰撞危险时，如有任何怀疑，则应认为（存在）碰撞危险

A. exist B. exists C. existing D. to be existed

0596. In determining safe speed, all of the following must be taken into account EXCEPT the \_\_\_ A \_\_\_.

在决定安全航速时，下列各条哪一条不是必须考虑的内容（）

A. maximum horsepower of your vessel 船舶的最大马力

B. presence of background lights at night 夜间出现的背景灯光

C. draft of your vessel 你船的吃水 D. maneuverability of your vessel 你船的操纵性能

0597. In determining safe speed, the Rules list all of the following as factors which must be taken into account EXCEPT the \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ . [693]

在决定安全航速时，规则罗列了一些考虑因素，下列哪一项不是（）

A. Limitations of radar equipment 雷达设备的局限性

B. Presence of background lights at night 夜间出现的背景灯光

C. Maximum horsepower of your vessel 你船的最大主机马力

D. Maneuverability of your vessel 你船的操纵性能

0598. In order for a stand-on vessel to take action in a situation, she must determine that the other vessel \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ . [700]

直航船为决定是否采取避碰行动，她应确认他船（）

A. Is restricted in her ability to maneuver 是一条操限船

B. Has sounded the danger signal 已经鸣放了危险警告声号

C. Is not taking appropriate action 没有采取适当的行动

D. Has not changed course since risk of collision was determined 没有采取转向行动，因为已判明了碰撞危险

0599. In order for a vessel to be engaged in fishing she must be \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ .

船舶必须在（）时才认为是从事捕鱼的船舶

A. underway 在航

B. using gear which extends more than 50 meters outboard 使用外伸超过 50 米的渔具捕鱼

C. using a seine of some type 使用某种类型的围网

D. using gear which restricts her maneuverability 使用使其操作性能受到限制的渔具捕鱼

0600. In restricted visibility a towed vessel must sound a fog signal when it is \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ .

被拖船当（）时在能见度受限水域应鸣放雾号

A. the last vessel in the tow 是被拖带船组中的最后一艘

B. the last vessel in the tow and it is carrying a crew 是被拖带船组中的最后一艘且配有船员

C. manned, regardless of its position in the tow 配有船员，不管其在拖带船组中的位置

D. None of the above are correct 以上都错

0601. In restricted visibility the speed of a vessel without operational radar may be \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ enable effective avoiding action to be taken on sighting another ship.

在能见度受限水域，没有配有可用的雷达的船舶，当看到他船时，其船速可以（）采取有效的避碰行动

A. too low to 太低以至于不能 B. too high to 太高以至于不能

C. too high for D. too low for

0602. In the daytime, you see a large sailing vessel on the beam. You know that she is also propelled by machinery if she shows \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ .

A. A basket B. A black ball C. A black cone D. Two black cones

0603. SAFE SPEED is defined as that speed where \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ . [513] 0579

安全航速的定义是 ( )

- A. You can stop within your visibility range 能在能见距以内把船停住
- B. You can take proper and effective action to avoid collision 可以采取适当而有效的避碰行动
- C. You are traveling slower than surrounding vessels 比周围其他船慢
- D. No wake comes from your vessel 船后不会出现伴流

0604. Sailing vessels are stand-on over power-driven vessels except \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [936]

在下列哪种情况下帆船不是直航船 ( )

- A. In a crossing situation 交叉局面
- B. In a meeting situation 会遇局面
- C. When they are the overtaking vessel 当帆船是追越船时
- D. On the inland waters of the PR China 在中国内陆水域

0605. She (the vessel) shall if necessary \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ and in any event navigate with extreme caution until danger of collision is over. (19)

必要时, (无论如何) 船舶应极其谨慎地驾驶, 直到碰撞危险过去为止。

- A. take all her way off
- B. take her way all off
- C. take her way off
- D. take off her all way

0606. The duration of a prolonged blast of the whistle is \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

一长声持续 ( )

- A. 2 to 4 seconds 二到四秒
- B. 4 to 6 seconds 四到六秒
- C. 6 to 8 seconds 六到八秒
- D. 8 to 10 seconds 八到十秒

0607. The effectiveness of the action shall be carefully checked until the other vessel is finally \_\_\_ D\_\_\_. (8)

应细心查核避让行动的有效性, 直到最后 (驶过让清) 为止

- A. Past
- B. Clear
- C. Past or clear
- D. Past and clear

0608. The effectiveness of the action shall be carefully checked until the other vessel is \_\_\_ D\_\_\_.

应细心查核避让行动的有效性, 直到 (最后驶过让清) 为止

- A. finally clear and past
- B. clear and past finally
- C. past and clear finally
- D. finally past and clear

0609. The look-out must be able \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ full attention to the \_\_\_ of a proper look-out.

了望者应 (全神贯注) (保持) 正规了望

- A. to give/keep
- B. giving/keeping
- C. giving/keep
- D. to give/keeping

0610. The Navigation Rules state that a vessel shall be operated at a safe speed at all times so that she can be stopped within \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [1115]

规则规定船舶在任何时候均应以安全航速航行以便能在 ( ) 内把船停住

- A. The distance of visibility 能见距以内
- B. 1/2 the distance of visibility 1/2 能见距以内
- C. A distance appropriate to the existing circumstances and conditions 适合当时环境和情况的距离
- D. The distance that it would require for the propeller to go from full ahead to full astern 船舶主机从全速前进到全速倒车所需的距离

0611. The risk of collision shall be deemed to exist if the

compass bearing of an approaching vessel \_\_\_ B\_\_\_. [1171]

如果来船的罗经方位 (没有明显变化), 则应认为存在碰撞危险

- A. did not appreciably change
- B. does not appreciably change
- C. do not appreciably change
- D. not appreciably change

0612. The rules require that a stand-on vessel SHALL take action to avoid collision when she determines that \_\_\_ D\_\_\_. [1174]

规则规定, 当发现 ( ) 时, 直航船应采取避碰行动

- A. risk of collision exists 存在碰撞危险
- B. the other vessel will cross ahead of her 他船将要横越船头
- C. the other vessel is not taking appropriate action 他船没有采取适当行动
- D. collision cannot be avoided by the give-way vessel's maneuver alone 单靠让路船的行动无法避免碰撞

0613. The rules require which factor to be taken into account when determining safe speed \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [1175]

当确定安全航速时, 下列哪一项应考虑在内 ( )

- A. The construction of the vessel 船舶构造
- B. The experience of the vessel's crew 船员的经验
- C. The location of vessels detected by radar 雷达观测到的船舶的位置
- D. All of the above 以上全是

0614. The Rules state that a seaplane shall \_\_\_ B\_\_\_. [1175]

规则规定, 水上飞机应 ( )

- A. not be regarded as a vessel 不应被认为是船舶



B. in general, keep well clear of all vessels 通常应宽裕地让清所有船舶

C. proceed at a slower speed than surrounding vessels 用慢于周围船舶航速的速度行驶

D. when making way, show the lights for a vessel not under command 当移动时, 显示失控船的号灯

0615. The Rules state that certain factors are to be taken into account when determining safe speed. One of the factors is the \_\_\_ D\_\_\_. [1177]

规则罗列了一些决定安全航速时应考虑的因素, 其中之一是 ( )

A. radio communications that are available 可用的无线电联系

B. maximum speed of your vessel 你船的最大航速

C. temperature 温度 D. current 流

0616. The Rules state that certain factors are to be taken into account when determining safe speed. Those factors include \_\_\_ A\_\_\_. [1178]

规则罗列了一些决定安全航速时应考虑的因素, 这些因素是 ( )

A. state of wind, sea, and current, and the proximity of navigational hazards

风、浪、流和靠近航海危险物的情况

B. maximum attainable speed of your vessel 船舶可得到的最大航速

C. temperature 温度 D. aids to navigation that are available 可用的航标

0617. The Rules state that risk of collision shall be deemed to exist \_\_\_ B\_\_\_. [1179]

规则规定 ( ) 时应认为存在碰撞危险

A. Whenever two vessels approach from opposite directions 两条船从相反方向接近

B. If the bearing of an approaching vessel does not appreciably change 当来船的罗经方位没有明显变化

C. Whenever a vessel crosses ahead of the intended track of another vessel 横越他船计划航向线的任何时候

D. If one vessel approaches another so as to be overtaking 当一船赶上他船准备追越时

0618. The term power-driven vessel means \_\_\_ B\_\_\_ in these Rules.

按规则规定, 机动船的定义适用下列哪种船 ( )

A. Any sailing vessel with propelling machinery 任何备有推进器的帆船

B. Any vessel propelled by machinery 任何由机器推进的船舶

C. Any sailing vessel with or without machinery for propelling 任何备有或不备有推进机器的帆船

D. Any sailing vessel with propelling machinery not in use 任何备有推进机器但不使用的帆船

0619. The term PROLONGED BLAST refers to \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [1180]

长声表示 ( )

A. a blast of from five to seven seconds' duration 持续时间五至七秒的声号

B. a blast of from five to six seconds' duration 持续时间五至六秒的声号

C. a blast of from four to six seconds' duration 持续时间四至六秒的声号

D. a blast of from six to seven seconds' duration 持续时间六至七秒的声号

0620. The term restricted visibility, when used in the Rules, refers to \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [1212]

规则中提到的能见度受限, 是指 ( )

A. Situations when you can see vessels on radar that you cannot see visually 你能从雷达上观测到他船, 但无法用眼睛看到

B. Visibility of less than half a mile 视距小于半海里

C. Any condition where visibility is restricted 任何能见度受到限制的情况

D. Visibility where you cannot see shore 你无法看到岸的能见度

0621. The two vessels underway may collide with \_\_\_ D\_\_\_, if they don't take immediate measures.

如不立即采取行动, 两条在航船可能会 (互相) 碰撞

A. One to another B. One the other C. Each the other D. Each other

0623. Traffic separation schemes may be \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ by the Organization for the purpose of these Rules.

为实施本规则, 本组织可以 ( ) 分道通航制

A. adopted 采纳 B. adapted 适应 C. adjusted 调速 D. admitted 接收

0624. Two barges are being pushed ahead by a tugboat. Which statement is TRUE concerning lights on the barges \_\_\_ D\_\_\_. [1286]

两条驳船被一条拖轮顶推, 下列关于两条驳船的号灯的陈述哪一句是正确的 ( )

A. Each vessel should show sidelights 各应显示舷灯

B. Each vessel should show at least one white light 各应至少显示一盏白灯

C. The barges should be lighted as separate units 两条驳船应各自做为一个独立的单位显示号灯

D. The barges should be lighted as one vessel 两条驳船应做为一个联合体显示号灯

0625. Two short blasts of the whistle have all of the following meanings EXCEPT \_\_ B\_\_.

两短声的意思, 除下列哪一句外, 其他都有可能 ( )

A. I intend to meet you starboard to starboard 我想与你右对右通过

B. I do not intend to hold course and speed 我想保向保速

C. I intend to overtake you on your port side 我想从你船左舷追越

D. I intend to alter my course to port 我想向左转向

0626. Two vessels are in an overtaking situation. Which of the lights on the overtaken vessel will the overtaking vessel see \_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_. [1288]

两船处于追越局面, 从追越船上可以看到被追越船的 ( )

A. Two masthead lights 两盏桅灯 B. One masthead light and a sidelight 一盏桅灯和 一盏舷灯

C. Both sidelights 两盏舷灯

D. Stern light only 只能看到尾灯

0627. Two vessels meeting in a "head-on" situation are directed by the Rules to \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_. [1289]

根据规则, 处于对遇局面的两船应 ( )

A. alter course to starboard and pass port to port 向右转向并左对左通过

B. alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard 向左转向并右对右通过

C. decide on which side the passage will occur by matching whistle signals 根据对比号笛来确定将会从哪舷通过

D. slow to bare steerageway 将船速降低到仅能维持航向的速度

0628. Under what condition are you allowed to depart from the rules of the road \_ A\_\_\_. [1305]

在何种情况下你可以背离规则 ( )

A. To avoid immediate danger 为避免紧迫危险

B. When authorized by the rig superintendent 当得到钻井平台主管的的授权时

C. To comply with an operator's requirement 为遵守操作者的规定要求

D. Under no conditions 任何情况下都不行

0629. Underway at night, a vessel displaying the lights shown is \_ D\_\_\_. ?

夜间在航, 一船显示灯号, 表示该船是 ( )

A. Engaged in fishing 正在从事捕鱼 B. Mine sweeping 正在扫雷

C. A pilot boat 一条引航船 D. Under sail 正在驶帆

0630. Vessel engaged in the launching or recovery of aircraft is called \_\_\_\_ A\_\_.

正在从事发射或回收航空器的船舶叫做 ( )

A. A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver 操纵能力受限船

B. A vessel not under command 失控船

C. A vessel constrained by her draught 吃水受限船

D. A vessel not under way 不是在航船

0631. Vessel underway means that a vessel is \_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_. 船舶在航表示该船 ( )

A. On the way 正在路上 B. At anchor 在锚泊中 C. Made fast to a terminal 系在码头边 D. Moving against water 对水运动

0632. Vessels shall be deemed to be in sight of one another only when one \_\_\_\_ A\_\_ from the other. 只有当一船能自他船 ( ) 才可认为两船处于互见中

A. Can be observed visually 以视觉看到时 B. Can be observed by radar 通过雷达观测到时

C. Can be located on the radar 能在雷达上标出时 D. Can be heard 能被听到时

0633. Vessels should maintain a sharp lookout, especially during December through March, when navigating the right whale's only known calving grounds which lie off the coasts of \_\_\_\_ C\_\_.

船舶应特别注意保持了望, 特别是在每年的 12 月到次年的 3 月, 当航行在 ( ) 岸边的鲸背形的浅滩右侧时, 据知该处海底全是由碎石组成

A. Nova Scotia B. Maine and Massachusetts C. Georgia and NE Florida D. California and Mexico

0634. What determines if a vessel is restricted in her ability to maneuver \_\_\_\_ C\_\_.

如何确定一船操纵能力受到限制 ( )

A. Whether or not all of the vessel's control equipment is in working order 该船的所有齐备是否都处于工作状态

B. The vessel's draft in relation to the available depth of water 船舶吃水与可用水深的关系

C. Whether the nature of the vessel's work limits maneuverability required by the Rules 是否因其工作性质而不能按规则要求操纵

D. Whether or not the vessel is the give-way vessel in a meeting situation 会遇局面中, 该船是否让路船

0635. When a vessel is in any doubt as to whether such a situation exists she shall \_ B\_ that it does exist and act accordingly. 当一船对是否存在这种局面有任何怀疑时, 应( ) 确实存在这种局面

A. consume 消费 B. assume 假定 C. perfume 香水  
D. resume 重新开始

0636. When a vessel navigates in an area with a small underkeel clearance but with adequate space to take avoiding action she \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

当一船航行在一处船底安全余量很小, 但有足够空间采取避碰行动的水域中时, 该船是( )

A. Should not be regarded as a vessel constrained by her draught 不应被认为是吃水受限船

B. Should be regarded as a vessel constrained by her draught 应被认为是吃水受限船

C. Shall be regarded as a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver 应被认为是受限船

D. Should be regarded as a non-displacement vessel 应被认为是非排水船

0637. When a vessel sees the other ahead or nearly ahead, by night she could see the masthead lights of the other in a line or nearly in a line or both side lights, \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ shall be deemed to exist. 当一船看到一船在正船头或接近正船头,

在夜间能见到该的两盏桅灯成一直线或接近一条直线, 和两盏舷灯。可以认为存在( )

A. head-on situation 对遇局面 B. end-situation C. crossing situation 交叉局面

D. close-quarters situation 紧迫局面

0638. When in sight of another vessel, any action taken to avoid collision must \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

互见中, 任何避碰行动应( )

A. be accompanied by sound signals 伴随声响信号

B. not result in another close quarters situation 不至造成另一紧迫局面

C. include a speed change 包括变速 D. All of the above 以上全是

0640. When one of two vessels \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ is required to keep out of the way the other must keep her course and speed. (互见中), 当一船应给他船让路时, 另一船应保向保速

A. In sight of another B. Sights the another C. Not in sight of the other D. In sight of one another

0642. When shall the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation take action to avoid the other vessel \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

交叉局面中, 当( )时直航船应采取避碰行动

A. When a risk of collision exists 当存在碰撞危险时

B. When action by the give-way vessel alone will not prevent a collision 当单由让路船采取行动无法避免碰撞时

C. When the bearing to give-way vessel becomes steady 当让路船的罗经方位没有变化时

D. When the vessels become less than 1/2 mile apart 当两

船接近到小于半海里时

0643. When ship at anchor she shall be deemed to be \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

当船舶在锚泊中时, 该船应被认为是( )

A. Not under-way 非在航船 B. Not under command 失控船

C. Restricted in her ability to maneuver 受限船

D. A non-displacement ship 非排水船

0644. When taking action to avoid collision, you should \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

当采取避碰行动时, 你应( )

A. Make sure the action is taken in enough time 确定及早采取行动

B. Not make any large course changes 不要做大角度转向

C. Not make any large speed changes 不要明显变速 D. All of the above

0645. When two vessels are in sight of one another and NOT in or near an area of restricted visibility, any of the following signals may be given EXCEPT \_\_\_ C\_\_\_.

[1519] 当两船互见, 且不在或接近能见度受限水域中时, 下列各种行动, 除( )外都可以采取

A. a light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes 显示五短闪或急闪号灯

B. one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short whistle blasts 鸣放一长一短一长一短声号

C. four short whistle blasts 鸣放四短声

D. two short whistle blasts 鸣放两短声

0646. When underway in a channel, you should if safe and practicable \_\_ D\_\_\_\_. [1521]

航行在航道中时, 如安全可行, 你应 ( )

- A. stay near the middle of the channel 保持在靠近航道中央的地方
- B. keep to the starboard side of any vessels you meet 保持在你所遇到的所有船舶的右侧
- C. exchange whistle signals with any other vessels in the channel 与所有在航道中的其他船舶交换声号
- D. keep to the side of the channel which lies to your starboard 靠近航道的右侧行驶

0647. When underway in a channel, you should keep to the \_\_ B\_\_\_\_.

航行在航道中时, 你应保持在 ( )

- A. Middle of the channel 航道中央
- B. Starboard side of the channel 航道右侧
- C. Port side of the channel 航道左侧
- D. Side of the channel that has the widest turns 航道中弯度最宽的一侧

0648. When visibility is restricted \_\_ D\_\_\_\_, we can say it is restricted visibility.

当能见度 ( ) 限制时, 你可以说能见度受限

- A. by long distance ; 被长距离
- B. by the darkness at night 被黑夜
- C. by a vessel in front 被前面的船舶
- D. by fog or falling snow 被雾或落雪

0649. When you doubt the existence of risk of collision, \_\_ A\_\_\_\_.

当你怀疑是否存在碰撞危险时, ( )

- A. such risk shall be deemed to exist 应假定存在碰撞危险
- B. such risk shall not be deemed to exist 不应假定存在碰撞危险
- C. you needn't take any action to avoid collision with any vessel 不应对任何船舶采取任何行动
- D. you should accelerate your speed ahead 应加速前进

0650. When your vessel enters thick fog, she should sound \_\_ B\_\_\_\_ every two minutes in accordance with these Rules.

当你进入浓雾中时, 根据规则, 你应每两分钟鸣放 ( )

- A. one short blast 一短声
- B. one prolonged blast 一长声
- C. two short blasts 两短声
- D. three short blasts 三短声

0651. Which display indicates a vessel conducting mineclearance operations \_\_ C\_\_\_\_. [1571]

哪一种号灯号型表示一船正在进行扫雷作业 ( )

- A. Three balls in a vertical line 三个垂直球体
- B. Two balls in a vertical line 两个垂直球体
- C. One ball near the foremast and one ball at each yardarm 最靠前的桅上及两侧横桁上各一个球体
- D. One diamond near the foremast and one ball at each yardarm 最靠前的桅上及两侧横桁上各一个菱形体

0652. Which one of the following rules is not regarding two power-driven vessels meeting end or nearly end on so as to involve risk of collision \_\_ A\_\_\_\_.

下列哪句话不是关于两船正面或接近正面相遇且致有构成碰撞危险的规定

- A. Each shall keep her course and speed 两船均应保向保速
- B. Each shall alter her course to starboard 两船均应向右转

向

- C. Each shall pass on the portside to the other 两船均应从对方左舷通过
- D. Each shall indicate such action by one short blast on the whistle 两船均应鸣放一短声

0653. Which one of two crossing power-driven vessels has the right of way in a fog \_\_ B\_\_\_\_.

雾中, 航向交叉的两条机动船中哪一条是直航船 ( )

- A. Both vessels 两船都是
- B. Neither vessel 两船都不是
- C. The vessel on portside 在左侧的船舶
- D. The vessel on starboard side 在右侧的船舶

0654. Which statement correctly applies to a situation where a sailing vessel is overtaking a power-driven vessel \_\_ C\_\_\_\_.

下列哪一句陈述适用于当一帆船追越一机动船的情况 ( )

- A. The power-driven vessel must keep out of the way of the sailing vessel 机动船应给帆船让路
- B. A special circumstance situation exists 这是一种特殊情况
- C. The sailing vessel must keep out of the way of the power-driven vessel 帆船应给机动船让路
- D. The vessel which has the other vessel to the right must keep out of the way 有他船在本船右舷的船舶应给他船让路

0655. Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules \_\_ D\_\_\_\_.

根据规则, 下列陈述哪一句是正确的 ( )

- A. A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver 失控船应给受限船让路



B. A vessel not under command shall avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft 失控船不应妨碍吃水受限船

C. A vessel constrained by her draft shall keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing

受限船应给从事捕鱼船让路

D. A vessel engaged in fishing while underway shall, so far as possible, keep out of the way of a vessel restricted ability to maneuver 在航中从事捕鱼的船舶应尽可能给吃水受限的船舶让路

0656. Which vessel is NOT classified as "restricted in her ability to maneuver" \_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_. [1679]

下列哪类船不是受限船 ( )

A. A vessel picking up a navigation mark 正在回收航标的船舶

B. A vessel transferring cargo while underway 在航中从事货物转运的船舶

C. A vessel whose anchor is fouled 锚链绞缠的船舶

D. A vessel in a towing operation that restricts the ability of the vessel and her tow to change their course 因从事拖带致使拖带船组转向能力受到限制的船舶

0657. Which vessel is NOT to be regarded as restricted in her ability to maneuver \_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_. [1681]

下列哪类船不是操纵能力受限船 ( )

A. A vessel transferring provisions while underway 在航中从事货物转运的船舶

B. A pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed when connected in a composite unit

一顶推船与被顶推船牢固地组成一个组合体

C. A vessel servicing a navigation mark 正在从事航标维护的船舶

D. A vessel launching aircraft 正在发射航空器的船舶

0658. Which vessel is the stand-on vessel when two vessels crossing in fog are NOT in sight of one another \_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_. [1863]

雾中两船不互见，当航向交叉时，哪一条船是直航船 ( )

A. The vessel which has the other on her own starboard side 有他船在本船右侧的船舶

B. The vessel which has the other on her own port side 有他船在本船左侧的船舶

C. The one which hears the other's fog signal first 最先听到他船雾号的船舶

D. Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel 两船都不是

0659. Which vessel, when anchored at night, is NOT required to show anchor lights \_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_. [1748]

下列哪条船当夜间锚泊时，不需要显示锚灯 ( )

A. A power-driven vessel 一机动船

B. A vessel engaged on pilotage duty 一执行引航任务的船舶

C. A vessel dredging 一正在疏浚的船舶

D. A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver 一受限船

0660. You are aboard the give-way vessel in a crossing situation. What should you NOT do in obeying the Rules \_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_. 交叉局面中，你在一条让路船上，根据规则，下列哪一项不应做 ( )

A. Cross ahead of the stand-on vessel 从船头横越直航船

B. Make a large course change to starboard 船右大角度转向

C. Slow your vessel 减速 D. Back your vessel 向后转退

0661. You are approaching another vessel and are not sure whether danger of collision exists. You must assume \_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_. 你船接近另一船，如果不能确定是否存在碰撞危险，你应假定 ( )

A. there is a risk of collision 存在碰撞危险 B. you are the give-way vessel 你船是让路船

C. the other vessel is the give-way vessel 另一船是让路船

D. there is no risk of collision 不存在碰撞危险

0662. You are approaching another vessel and will pass starboard to starboard without danger if no course changes are made. You should \_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_. [1748]

你船接近另一船舶，如果不用转向也可以右对右安全通过，你应 ( )

A. hold course and sound a two blast whistle signal 保向并鸣放两声声号

B. hold course and sound no whistle signal 保向，不鸣放声号

C. change course to the right and sound one blast 向右转向并鸣放一声声号

D. hold course and sound two prolonged and two short blasts 保向，并鸣放两长声声号

0663. You are Master of a towing vessel engaged in towing three barges astern. The middle barge of the tow would be required to sound which of the following during restricted visibility \_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_. 你是一艘拖轮船长，当尾拖三条驳船时，在能见度不良的情况下，中间一条应显示什么声号 ( )

A. No fog signal 不需雾号

B. A prolonged blast at intervals never to exceed more than

two minutes 以不超过两分钟的间隔鸣放一长声

C. A prolonged blast followed by two short blasts at intervals never to exceed more than two minutes 以不超过两分钟的间隔鸣放一长两短的声号

D. A prolonged blast followed by three short blasts at intervals never to exceed more than one minute 以不超过两分钟的间隔鸣放一长三短的声号

0664. You are on a vessel that cannot comply with the spacing requirement for masthead lights. What is required in this situation \_\_\_\_ B\_\_.

你船两盏桅灯的间距无法符合规则要求，这种情况下需要（）

A. The vessel must carry only the lights that comply with the rules; the others may be omitted

船舶只需安装符合要求的灯号，其他的可以取消

B. The vessel's lights must comply as closely as possible, as determined by her government

应根据相关政府规定，尽可能符合规则要求

C. The vessel must be altered to permit full compliance with the rules 应对船舶进行改装，以完全符合规则要求

D. An all-round light should be substituted for the after masthead light and the stern light

应用一盏环照灯代替后桅灯及尾灯

0665. You are under sail and overtaking a tug and tow. Which action is correct \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_. [1799]

你船是一条帆船，当追越一个拖带船组时，下列哪一行动是正确的（）

A. The power-driven tug must maneuver to avoid collision 机动船应采取避让行动

B. You must maneuver to avoid the tug and tow 你应采取避

让行动

C. You must maneuver to avoid collision only if the tug is to leeward and the wind is on your port side 当拖轮在下风舷，且当风从你船左舷吹来时，你应采取避让行动

D. Both vessels are required to maneuver to avoid collision 两船均应采取避让行动

0666. You are underway and approaching a bend in the channel where vessels approaching from the opposite direction cannot be seen. You should sound \_\_\_\_ A\_\_.

你船在航道中航行，当抵达反向来船被居间障碍物遮挡的弯道时，你应鸣放（）

A. one blast, 4 to 6 seconds in duration 一声，持续四至六秒

B. three blasts, 4 to 6 seconds in duration 三短声，持续四至六秒

C. one continuous blast until you are able to see around the bend 连续一长声，直至转过弯道 D. one blast, 8 to 10 seconds in duration 一声，持续八至十秒

0667. You are underway in reduced visibility. You hear the fog signal of another vessel about 20° on your starboard bow. Risk of collision may exist. You should \_\_\_\_ B\_\_.

你船在能见距离减少的水域中航行，当听到一声来自你船右前约 20 度的雾号时，认为可能存在碰撞危险，你应（）

A. alter course to starboard to pass around the other vessel 向右转向通过他船

B. reduce your speed to bare steerageway 减速到仅能航向的速度

C. slow your engines and let the other vessel pass ahead of you 减速，让他船通过你船船头

D. alter course to port to pass the other vessel on its portside 向左转向从他船左侧通过

0668. You hear the fog signal of another vessel forward of your beam. Risk of collision may exist. You MUST \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_. [1829]

你听到他船雾号显示在你船正横以前，可能存在碰撞危险，你应（）

A. Reduce speed to bare steerageway 减速到仅能维持航

B. Stop your engines 停车 C. Begin a radar plot 开始雷达标绘

D. All of the above 以上全是

0669. You see a vessel carrying a black diamond which indicates a \_\_\_\_ C\_\_.

你看到一船显示一个黑色的菱形体，表示该船（）

A. vessel towing astern 正从事尾拖作业 B. barge pushed ahead 是一条被顶推船

C. vessel towing astern only when the length of her tow exceeds 200 meters

拖带长度大于 200 米的尾拖船

D. this signal does not exist in international waters 该信号不在国际水域显示

0670. You see a vessel displaying three lights in a vertical line. The highest and lowest lights are red and the middle light is white. She is also showing a white light at the stern, which is lower than the forward light. It could be a \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_. [1846]

你看到一船显示红白红垂直三盏号灯，且在其尾部显示一比前灯低的白天，这是（）

A. Survey vessel 扫测船 B. Vessel not under command 失控船 C. Vessel aground 搁浅船

D. Pilot vessel with port side to you 从左侧看到的引航船

0671. You see another vessel approaching, and its compass bearing does not significantly change. This would indicate that \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

你看到来船的罗经方位没有明显变化, 这表示 ( )

A. You are the stand-on vessel 你是直航船

B. Risk of collision exists 存在碰撞危险

C. A special circumstances situation exists 存在特殊情况

D. The other vessel is dead in the water 该船在水中静止不动

0672. Your vessel is NOT making way, but is not in any way disabled. Another vessel is approaching you on your starboard beam. Which statement is TRUE \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

你船静止不动, 但不是失控, 当另一船自你船右舷接近时, 下列哪一句正确 ( )

A. Your vessel is obligated to stay out of the way 你有义务让路

B. The other vessel must give way, since your vessel is stopped 另一船应让路, 因你船已停止不动

C. You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel not under command 你应显示失控船的号灯和号型

D. You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver

你应显示受限船的号灯和号型

0673. Your vessel is not underway when \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ . [248]  
[249]

当你船 ( ) 时不是在航

A. Her anchor is dragging 走锚时 B. Her anchor is used in docking 用锚协助靠泊

C. She is dredging her anchor 正在拖锚

D. Her anchor holds fast while she is swinging 锚抓牢, 但船舶正在偏荡

0907. The Routing System which aimed at reducing the risk of casualties is called as \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

目的在于减少事故的船舶定线制是 ( )

A. Traffic Separation Schemes 分道通航制

B. Recommended tracks 推荐航道

C. Precautionary areas 警戒区 D. Inshore traffic zones 沿岸通航带

1161. In fog you observe your radar and determine that risk of collision exists with a vessel which is 2 miles off your port bow. You should \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ . [697]

雾中你用雷达观测到与一条处于你船左前 2 海里的他船存在碰撞危险, 你应 ( )

A. stop your engines 停车 B. sound the danger signal at two-minute intervals 每间隔 2 分钟鸣放一次危险信号

C. hold course and speed until the other vessel is sighted 保向保速直至看到他船

D. take avoiding action as soon as possible 立即采取避碰行动

1177. To determine if risk of collision exists, a vessel which is fitted with radar must use \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ . [1264] 装有雷达的船舶在确定是否存在碰撞危险时, 应使用 ( )

A. Radar scanning 雷达扫描 B. Radar plotting 雷达标绘

C. Compass bearings 罗经方位

D. All of the above 以上全是

1567. In case of your steering gear failed, \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ should be exhibited in shapes or lights. [690]

如果你船舵设备故障, 应显示 ( ) 号灯和号型

A. not under command 失控船 B. restricted in her ability to manoeuvre 受限船

C. restrained by her draught 吃水受限船 D. underway 在航船

1588. Which statement is TRUE concerning the danger signal \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

下列有关危险信号的陈述哪句正确 ( )

A. When any vessel fails to understand the intentions of an approaching vessel she must sound the danger signal 当一船对来船的意图不明白时, 应鸣放危险信号

B. Only the stand-on vessel can sound the danger signal 只有直航船可以鸣放危险信号

C. Distress signals may be used in place of the danger signal 可用遇险信号替代危险信号

D. The danger signal consists of 4 or more short blasts of the whistle 危险信号由超过四短声组成

#### 第八节 地文航海

0424. A \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ is the intersection of the surface of a sphere and a plane passing through the center of the sphere.

(大圆) 是指通过某球体中心的横切面与球体在球体表面的交线

A. great circle B. small circle C. large circle D. general circle

0577. Entering from seaward, triangular-shaped daymarks are used to mark \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

顺着从海上进港的方向, 三角形的顶标用来表示 ( )

- A. the starboard side of the channel 航道右侧
- B. the centerline of the channel 航道中线
- C. an obstruction where the preferred channel is to starboard 一个碍航物, 推荐航道在其右侧
- D. special purpose areas 特殊区域

0674. \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ is a defined area within which ships must use particular caution and should follow the recommended direction of traffic flow.

在某区域内, 船舶必须特别谨慎驾驶, 并使用推荐的交通流方向, 该区域是 ( )

- A. Recommended Direction of Traffic Flow 推荐的交通流方向
- B. Roundabout 环形道
- C. Separation Zone or Line 通航分隔带或分隔线
- D. Precautionary Area 警戒区

0675. \_\_\_ B\_\_\_ is a circular traffic lane used at junctions of several routes, within which traffic moves counterclockwise around a separation point or zone.

( ) 是指在几条航线交汇处设立的圆形通航通道, 船舶交通流在该区域内被分隔带隔开, 在各自的通航分道内反时针方向行驶。

- A. Traffic Lane 通航分道
- B. Roundabout 环形道
- C. Inshore Traffic Zone 沿岸通航带
- D. Two-way Route 双向航道

0676. \_\_\_ D\_\_\_ is not likely to be a methods of Traffic Separation.

下列哪种不是通航分隔制的方法 ( )

- A. Separation of opposing streams of traffic by separation zones or lines 利用通航分隔带或通航分隔线把相反方向的交通流隔开
- B. The separation of through traffic from local traffic by provision of inshore traffic zones 根据沿岸通航带条款的规定, 把过境航行与地方交通流隔开
- C. Division of traffic from several different direction into sectors 使用扇形分隔把几个不同方向的交通流分开
- D. Control of routing traffic through shipping routes 利用船舶定线制控制定线交通

0677. \_\_\_ C\_ means the curve on the earth's surface which cuts all the meridians at the same angle. [21]

- ( ) 是指在地球表面上与所有经线以相同角度相交的一条曲线
- A. Great Circle 大圆
  - B. Position Line 船位线
  - C. Rhumb line 恒向线
  - D. True Bearing 真方位

0678. A buoy having red and green horizontal bands would have a light characteristic of \_\_\_ B\_\_\_ . [42]

- 一个浮标的标身上的条纹是红、绿横纹, 它的灯光特性是 ( )
- A. Interrupted quick flashing 间断快闪
  - B. Composite group flashing 混联闪
  - C. Morse (A) 莫斯码 A 工
  - D. Quick flashing 快闪

0679. A buoy marking a wreck will show a (n) \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ . [43]

- 标示沉船的浮标会显示 ( )
- A. White light FL (2) and a topmark of 2 black spheres 闪 (2) 白光和 2 个黑球组成的顶标
  - B. Occulting green light and may be lettered 明暗绿光, 且有

可能用字母识别

- C. Yellow light and will be numbered 黄光, 且会被编号
- D. Continuous quick white light and may be numbered 连续快闪白光, 且可能被编号

0681. A fairly accurate estimation of a ship's position can be calculated by a technique known as \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ . [88]

- 可以使用一种叫做 ( ) 的计算方法来得到比较准确的估算船位
- A. Dead reckoning 积算(船位)
  - B. Pilotage 引航服务
  - C. Great circle sailing 大圆航法
  - D. Geographic navigation 地文航海

0682. A line of position derived by radar range from an identified point on a coast will be a (n) \_\_\_ B\_\_\_ .

- 利用雷达测量已知陆标的距离, 当画船位线时, 该船位线是一段 ( )
- A. Straight line 直线
  - B. Arc 圆弧、曲线
  - C. Parabola 抛物线
  - D. Line parallel to the coast 与岸线平行的线

0683. A position obtained by applying only your vessel's course and speed to a known position is a \_\_\_ A\_\_\_ . 根据已知船位, 加上航向、航速计算得到的船位是 ( )

- A. Dead-reckoning position 积算船位
- B. Fix 船舶定位
- C. Probable position 概位
- D. Running fix 移线定位

0684. A position that is obtained by applying estimated current and wind to your vessel's course and speed is a (n) \_\_\_ B\_\_\_ . [161]

- 根据船舶的航向、航速, 加上预计的风、流影响, 由此得到的船位是 ( )



A. Dead reckoning position 推算船位 B. Estimated position 推算船位 C. Fix 定位

D. None of the above 以上都不是

0685. A special purpose buoy shall be \_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_.

专用浮标会 ( )

A. lighted with a white light 显示白灯 B. striped black and red 显示黑、红直条纹

C. lighted with a red light 显示红灯 D. yellow 黄色的

0686. An orange and white buoy indicating a vessel-exclusion area will be marked with what symbol \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_.

标身漆成橙色和白色,用于表示禁止船舶进入的海区,这种会显示什么顶标 ( )

A. Open-faced diamond 菱形体 B. Diamond with a cross 菱形体加一个 X 形标志

C. Circle 圆形 D. Square 方形

0687. An orange and white buoy marking an area where operating restrictions are in effect will be marked with which symbol \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_.

标身漆成橙色和白色,用于表示禁止船舶进入的海区,这种会显示什么顶标 ( )

A. Open-faced diamond 菱形体 B. Diamond with a cross 菱形体加一个 X 形标志

C. Circle 圆形 D. Rectangle 矩形

0689. Depiction of TSS's on charts uses \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_ as the primary color.

在海图上表示船舶定线制的标志会以 ( ) 作为主要的颜色

A. magenta 品(洋)红色 B. deep red 深红色 C. bright red

鲜红色 D. red 红色

0691. How would you pass a red buoy in the maritime buoyage system "A" \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_. [603]

在采用“A”浮标系统的海区航行时,你应如何通过红色浮标放 ( )

A. keep the buoy on the vessel's starboard side when approaching a port and on the vessel's port side when leaving 进港时把浮标放在船舶左舷,离港时放在船舶右舷

B. keep the buoy on the vessel's port side when approaching a port and on the vessel's starboard side when leaving 进港时把浮标放在船舶右舷,离港时放在船舶左舷

C. keep the buoy on the vessel's starboard side when approaching and leaving 进、出港时把浮标放在船舶右舷

D. keep the buoy on the vessel's port side when approaching and leaving 进、出港时把浮标放在船舶左舷

0693. On a chart, the characteristic of the light on a lighthouse is shown as flashing white with a red sector. The red sector \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_. [853]

海图上,某灯塔的灯质特性显示为白色闪光和一个红色扇形区,这个扇形区 ( )

A. Indicates the limits of the navigable channel 表示可航航道的边界

B. Indicates a danger area 表示危险区

C. Is used to identify the characteristics of the light 用来识别灯质特性

D. Serves no significant purpose 没有什么特别目的

0694. Restricted areas at locks and dams are indicated by \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_. [927]

船闸及水坝的限制区域由 ( ) 表示

A. Flashing red lights upstream and fixed red lights downstream 上游用红色闪光灯、下游用固定红灯

B. Yellow unlighted buoys 黄色不亮灯的浮标

C. Signs and/or flashing red lights 标志和/或红色闪光灯

D. Red daymarks upstream and green daymarks downstream 上游用红色顶标、下游用绿色顶标

0695. The direction a vessel is pointed at any given time is the \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_.

在任何给定时刻船舶所指的方向是 ( )

A. Course 航向 B. Track 航迹 C. Heading 艏向 D. Course over the ground 对地航向

0696. The direction in which a vessel is steered is the course. The path actually followed is the \_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_. 操纵船舶时使用的方向是航向,实际航行的方向是 ( )

A. Route 航向 B. Track 船迹 C. Heading 艏向 D. Course over the ground 对地航向

0697. The Earth has the shape of a (n) \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_. 地球的形状是个 ( )

A. Sphere 球形 B. Oblate spheroid 椭圆形 C. Spheroid of revolution 旋转的球体

D. Oblate eggoid 椭圆鸡蛋形

0698. The equator is \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_. [1020]

赤道是 ( )

A. the primary great circle of the Earth perpendicular to the axis 与地轴垂直的基准大圆

B. the line to which all celestial observations are reduced 用来对所有天体观察进行换算的线

C. the line from which a celestial body's altitude is measured  
测量天体高度的基准线

D. All of the above 以上全对

0699. The four standard light colors used for lighted aids to navigation are red, green, white, and \_\_\_\_ D\_\_.

助航标志所用的四种基本颜色是红、绿、白和 ( )

A. purple 紫色 B. orange 橙色 C. blue 蓝色 D. yellow 黄色

0700. The luminous range of a light takes into account the \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_. [1075]

灯标的光达距离考虑到 ( )

A. glare from background lighting 背景灯光的影响

B. existing visibility conditions 现行能见度情况

C. elevation of the light 灯标高程 D. observer's height of eye  
测者眼高

0702. The positions and characteristics of lights and buoys shown within the port area are \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_. 在港区范围内显示的灯标及浮标的位置及特性是 ( )

A. Untrue 不确定的 B. Impossible 不可能的 C. Suspectful  
可疑的

D. Unimportant 不重要的

0703. The recording fathometer produces a graphic record of the \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_. [1162]

测深仪绘制出来的水深记录是 ( ) 的图示记录

A. bottom contour only up to depths of 100 fathoms 水深达到 100 拓的海底等深线

B. depth underneath the keel against a time base 与时间对

应的龙骨以上的水深

C. contour of the bottom against a distance base 与距离对应的海底等深线

D. depth of water against a distance base 与距离对应的水深

0704. The shortest distance between any two points on earth defines a \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_.  
地球表面表示两点之间的最短距离的线是 ( )

A. Small circle 小圆 B. Great circle 大圆 C. Rhumb line 恒向线  
D. Hyperbola 双曲线

0705. The symbol which appears beside a light on a chart reads "Gp Fl R (2) 10 sec 160 ft 19M". Which characteristic does the light possess \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_.  
海图上某灯标附近的图式上写着 "Gp Fl R (2) 10 sec 160 ft 19M", 该灯塔有下列哪些灯质特性

A. It is visible two nautical miles 可见距离 2 海里

B. Its distinguishing number is "19M" 编号为 "19M"

C. It has a red light 显示红光

D. It flashes once every ten seconds 每 10 秒钟闪一次

0706. The time required for a lighted aid to complete a full cycle of light changes is listed in the Light List as the \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [1216]

灯标表, 某灯标按所需的灯质特性完成一个完整的周期所需的时间是 ( )

A. Set 设备 B. Frequency 频率 C. Period 周期 D. Function  
功能

0707. There is sufficient anchorage for \_\_\_\_ D\_\_ at all time around the No.1 buoy and for smaller vessels around the

No.4 buoy. [1254]

在 1 号浮标有足够的供 (深吃水船舶) 抛锚的位置, 而在 4 号浮标附近是供小吃水船舶用的

A. Deep laded vessels B. Deeply load vessels C. Deep loading vessels D. Deeply loaded vessels

0708. Traffic separation schemes adopted by the IMO are listed in \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_.  
国际海事组织采纳的分道通航制区域列在 ( ) 之中

A. NM 航海通告 B. Ship's Routing 船舶定线 C. Colreg 避碰规则 D. Solas 安全公约

0709. Under the IALA-A Buoyage System, a green spar buoy with a triangular topmark would indicate that the buoy \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_. [1300]

在 "A" 浮标系统中, 有三角形顶标的绿色杆形浮标表示该浮标 ( )

A. Should be left to port when heading out to sea 当出港时, 应放在左舷

B. May be left close aboard on either side 靠近浮标, 从左、右两舷通过均可

C. Is on the north side of a point of interest 在某敏感区域的北面

D. Is marking the preferred channel 标志推荐航道

0710. What area of the earth cannot be shown on a standard Mercator chart \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_.  
地球上的哪一部分无法在墨卡托海图上显示 ( )

A. Equator 赤道 B. Areas including both North and South latitudes 同时含有南北纬度的区域

C. North and South Poles 南、北两极

D. A narrow band along the central meridian 子午线中心线

附近狭窄的带状区域

0711. What defines a great circle \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_.

大圆是 ( )

A. A curved line drawn on a Mercator Chart 画在墨卡托海图上曲线

B. A course line that inscribes a loxodromic curve

C. The shortest distance between any two points on the earth 连接地球上两点间的最短距离

D. The smallest circle that can be drawn on the face of a sphere 可以画在球体的最小的圆

0713. What describes an accurate position that is NOT based on any prior position \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_.

什么样的精确船位不需要建立在其他先行确定的船位的基础之上 ( )

A. Dead-reckoning position 推算船位 B. Estimated position 推算船位 C. Fix 船舶定位 D. Running fix 移线定位

0714. What is a lighted safe water mark fitted with to aid in its identification \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_. [1349]

安装在安全水域标上识别标志是 ( )

A. A spherical topmark 球形顶标 B. Red and white retroreflective material 红白色的反光材料

C. A sequential number 顺序号 D. A red and white octagon 红白色的八角形顶标

0716. What is the major advantage of high altitude observations \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_. [1433]

大高度角观测的主要优点是 ( )

A. Errors due to unusual parallax are eliminated

B. The same body can be used for a fix from observations separated by several minutes

C. The declination is the only information needed from the almanac

D. The semidiameter correction of the sextant altitude is eliminated

0717. When a buoy marks a channel bifurcation, the preferred channel is NOT indicated by \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_. [1433]

当一个浮标表示分叉航道时, 推荐航道不是 ( ) 表示

A. The shape of an unlighted buoy 不亮灯的浮标的外形

B. The light color of a lighted buoy 有灯浮标的灯光颜色

C. The color of the topmost band 最上面的横纹的颜色

D. Whether the number is odd or even 编号号码的奇偶

0718. When entering a channel from seaward, the numbers on buoys \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_. [1466]

当从海上进入航道时, 浮标上的编号 ( )

A. Are the same as their Light List number 与灯标表上编号一致

B. Are marked in 6 inch figures with retroreflective material 用反光材料写上6英寸大的字来标志

C. Increase with the even numbers to starboard 右侧编号以偶数递增

D. Decrease with the odd numbers to starboard 右侧编号以奇数递减

0719. When entering from seaward, a buoy displaying a single-flashing red light would indicate \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_. 当从海上进港时, 显示单闪红光的浮标表示 ( )

( )

A. A junction with the preferred channel to the left 一个航道

交汇点, 连接左侧的推荐航道

B. A sharp turn in the channel to the right 右侧航道上的急转弯

C. The starboard side of the channel 航道右侧

D. A wreck to be left on the vessel's port side 在船舶左侧需避开的沉船

0720. When latitude and longitude are used, these shall be expressed in \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_ (and decimals of a minute if necessary), north or south of the Equator and east or west of Greenwich. [1479]

用什么 (必要时需精确到分以下小数点若干位) 加上赤道以南或北和格林尼治经线以东或西来表示纬度和经度 ( )

A. Fathoms and meters 拓和米 B. Miles and kilometers 海里和公里

C. Arc and degrees 弧度和度 D. Degrees and minutes 度和分

0721. When navigating a vessel, you \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_. [1491]

当驾驶船舶时, 你 ( )

A. Can always rely on a buoy to be on station 可以总是相信浮筒的位置

B. Can always rely on a buoy to show proper light characteristics 可以相信浮标总是显示合适的灯质

C. Should assume a wreck buoy is directly over the wreck 可以假定浮标正好在沉船上

D. Should never rely on a floating aid to maintain its exact position 任何时候都别相信浮筒会保持在正确的位置上

0722. When using horizontal sextant angles of three objects to fix your position, an indeterminate position will result in

which situation \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_. [1525]

当你使用三个物标的水平夹角来定位时，在什么情况下会出现船位无法确定的情况

- A. The objects lie in a straight line 三个物标在一直线上
- B. The vessel is inside of a triangle formed by the objects 船舶位于三个物标形成的三角形之中
- C. The vessel is outside of a triangle formed by the objects 船舶位于三个物标形成的三角形之外
- D. A circle will pass through your position and the three objects 船位和三个物标在同一个圆的圆弧上

0723. Which buoy will NOT display white retro reflective material \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_. [1557]

下列哪种浮筒不会显示白色反光材料 ( )

- A. Safe water mark 安全水域标 B. Isolated danger mark 孤立危险标
- C. Preferred channel mark 推荐航道标
- D. Daymark of no lateral significance 非侧面标

0724. Which of the following are data layer categories to be displayed on ECDIS \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_. [1606]

下列哪一项是电子海图显示器上显示的资料种类 ( )

- A. ECDIS warnings and messages 电子海图上警告及信息资料
- B. Hydrographic Office data 来自水道测量部门的资料
- C. Notice to Mariners information 航海通告资料
- D. All of the above 以上全是

0725. Which position includes the effects of wind and current \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_. [1525]

下列哪种船位已考虑了风、流的影响 ( )

- A. Dead reckoning position 积算船位 B. Leeway position
- C. Estimated position 推算船位
- D. Set position

0727. You determine your vessel's position by taking a range and bearing to a buoy. Your position will be plotted as a (n) \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_. [1816]

通过观测一个浮筒的距离及方位，你标绘出一个船位，这个船位是 ( )

- A. Running fix 移线定位 B. Fix 定位 C. Dead-reckoning position 积算船位
- D. Estimated position 推算船位

0728. You have been informed that dredging operations may be underway in your vicinity. Which buoy indicates the dredging area \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_. [1823]

你得到通知，在你船附近某处正在进行疏浚作业中，下列哪种浮标用来表示疏浚区域 ( )

- A. White buoy with a green top 有绿色顶部的白色浮标
- B. White and international orange buoy 白色及橙色的浮标
- C. Yellow buoy 黄色浮标
- D. Yellow and black vertically-striped buoy 有黄、黑竖形条纹的浮标

0729. You should plot your dead reckoning position \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_. [1850]

你应如何标绘积算船位 ( )

- A. From every fix or running fix 从每一个定位船位或移线定位船位开始
- B. From every estimated position 从每一个推算船位开始
- C. Every three minutes in pilotage waters 在强制引航水域每

三分钟标绘一次

- D. Only in pilotage waters 仅在强制引航水域需要

0845. In the Uniform Cardinal System of Buoyage, a buoy in the eastern quadrant from a danger could \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_. [746]

在标准方位标系统里，危险物东侧的浮标会 ( )

- A. be black and white horizontally striped 有黑白横条纹
- B. be black and white vertically striped 有黑白竖条纹
- C. have a red top mark 有红色顶标 D. be any of the above 以上全对

第九节 潮汐

0045. Mean high water is the average height of \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_. [821]

平均高潮面是指 ( ) 的平均潮高

- A. The higher high waters 高高潮 B. The lower high waters 低高潮
- C. The lower of the two daily tides 两次日潮中较低的一次
- D. All high waters 所有高潮

0047. On a voyage from Capetown to London, the favorable ocean current off the coast of Africa is the \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_. [821]

从开普敦开往伦敦，在非洲沿岸对航行有利的洋流是 ( )

- A. Canary Current 加那利海流 B. Benguela Current 本格拉海流
- C. Agulhas Current 厄加勒斯海流 D. South Atlantic Current 南大西洋海流

0048. On an Atlantic Ocean voyage from New York to Durban, South Africa, you should expect the Agulhas Current



to present a strong \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

在大西洋中, 从纽约开往南非的德班, 你预计会遇到 ( )

- A. offshore set 离岸的 B. onshore set 向岸的 C. head current 顶流  
D. fair or following current 顺流

0134. The height of a tide can be increased by \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

潮高会因 ( ) 而增加

- A. A storm surge 风暴潮 B. A high pressure area 高压区  
C. The jet stream 喷流  
D. A cold front 冷锋

0509. One of the factors which affects the circulation of ocean currents is \_\_B\_\_\_\_.

影响洋流循环的因素之一是 ( )

- A. humidity 湿度 B. varying densities of water 水体之间的密度差  
C. vessel traffic 船舶流量 D. the jet stream 喷流

0712. What describes a flood current \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_.

下列哪句有关涨潮的描述正确

- A. Horizontal movement of the water toward the land after high tide  
高潮之后, 水流从海向陆地方向的水平运动  
B. Horizontal movement of the water toward the land after low tide  
低潮之后, 水流从海向陆地方向的水平运动  
C. Horizontal movement of the water away from the land following high tide  
高潮之后, 水流从陆地到海方向的水平运动  
D. Horizontal movement of the water away from the land

following low tide

低潮之后, 水流从陆地到海方向的水平运动

0715. What is an ebb current \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_.

何谓退潮流

- A. A current at minimum flow 流速最小时的流 B. A current coming in (向陆) 流进的流  
C. A current going out (向海) 流出的流 D. A current at maximum flow 流速最大时的流

0726. Which statement concerning current is TRUE \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_.

下列有关流的描述哪句正确

- A. Current can be determined by measuring the direction and distance between simultaneous EP and DR positions  
流可以通过测量同一时间推算船位与积算船位之间的方位与距离得到  
B. The drift of the current should be averaged out on a one hour basis  
应算出每小时平均流速  
C. After the current is determined, it should not be used for further plotting because it is an unknown variable  
测定的流不能做为随后进行船位绘算的依据, 因为流是一个不可知的变量  
D. The distance between a simultaneous DR position and fix is equal to the drift of the current  
同一时间积算船位与定位船位之间的距离即等于流压

0730. \_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_ is not a type of tide.

下列哪一项不潮汐种类

- A. SEMIDIURNAL 半日潮 B. DIURNAL 日潮 C. MIXED 混

合潮

D. OSCILLATING 振动, 振荡, 摆动

0731. A wave entering \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_ is likely to produce bores.

进入 ( ) 的波浪会形成怒潮

- A. shallow water 浅水区 B. deep water 深水区 C. river 河流 D. tide 潮汐

0732. In which month will the equatorial counter current be strongest \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_.

在哪一月赤道逆流最强劲

- A. January B. April C. August D. October

0733. Neap tides occur \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_. [841]

小潮发生于 ( )

- A. At the start of spring, when the Sun is nearly over the equator  
初春, 当太阳接近赤道上方时  
B. Only when the Sun and Moon are on the same sides of the Earth and are nearly in line  
仅当太阳与月亮在地球同一侧且几乎成一直线时  
C. When the Sun and Moon are at approximately 90° to each other, as seen from the Earth  
当太阳与地球的交角从地球上接近 90° 时  
D. When the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line, regardless of alignment order  
当太阳、月亮、地球接近成一直线 (不计排列顺序)

0734. Neap tides occur only \_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_.

小潮仅发生在 ( )

- A. at a new or full Moon 在新月或满月时

B. when the Sun, Moon, and Earth are in line 当太阳、月亮、地球成一直线时

C. at approximately 28-day intervals 大约每隔 28 天发生一次

D. when the Moon is at quadrature 当弦月时

0735. Neap tides occur when the \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

小潮发生在 ( )

A. Moon is in its first quarter and third quarter phases

月亮上、下弦月时

B. Sun and Moon are on opposite sides of the Earth

太阳与月亮分别位于地球两边时

C. Moon's declination is maximum and opposite to that of the Sun

月亮赤纬处于最大值, 且与太阳异名时

D. Sun and Moon are in conjunction 太阳与地球在同一黄纬上时

0736. Priming of the tides occurs \_\_\_ D\_\_\_. [911]

潮汐提前发生于 ( )

A. at times of new and full Moon 新月与满月时

B. when the Earth, Moon, and Sun are lying approximately on the same line

当太阳、月亮、地球几乎成一直线时

C. when the Moon is between first quarter and full and between third quarter and new

月亮处于上弦月与与满月之间及下弦月与新月之间

D. when the Moon is between new and first quarter and between full and third quarter

月亮处于新月与上弦月之间及满月与下弦月之间

0737. River currents tend to \_\_\_ D\_\_.

河中水流会 ( )

A. Pick up speed where the channel widens 水道变宽时速度增大

B. Run slower in the center of the channel 在水道中央流速变缓

C. Hug the inside of a bend 冲向弯道内侧

D. Cause the greatest depth of water to be along the outside of a bend

导致沿弯道外侧部分最深

0738. Spring tides are tides that \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

大潮是 ( ) 的潮汐

A. have lows lower than normal and highs higher than normal 低潮比平时更低, 高潮比平时更高

B. have lows higher than normal and highs lower than normal 低潮比平时更高, 高潮比平时更低

C. are unpredictable 是无法预测的

D. occur in the spring of the year 在每年春天发生

0739. Stand of the tide is that time when \_\_\_ A\_\_\_.

停潮是发生在 ( ) 时的潮汐

A. the vertical rise or fall of the tide has stopped 当潮汐停止升降时

B. When slack water occurs 当平潮发生时

C. tidal current is at a maximum 潮流流速最大时

D. the actual depth of the water equals the charted depth 实际水深等于海图水深时

0740. Swell is the rise and fall of the ocean's surface due to \_\_\_ B\_\_.

涌是由于 ( ) 引起的大洋表面的升降运动

A. Fetch 风区 B. Distant winds 远距离的风 C. Local storms 当地风暴

D. The pull of the moon 月亮引力

0741. The Benguela Current flows in a \_\_\_ C\_\_\_.

本格拉海流的流动方向是 ( )

A. SW'ly direction along the NW coast of Africa 沿非洲西北岸向西南向流动

B. S'ly direction off the East Coast of Australia 在澳大利亚东海岸外向南流动

C. NW'ly direction along the SW coast of Africa 沿非洲西南岸向西北向流动

D. SW'ly direction along the SE coast of Greenland 沿格林兰岛东南岸向西北向流动

0742. The Brazil Current flows in which general direction \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

巴西海流总的流向是 ( )

A. Northwesterly 西北 B. Southwesterly 西南 C. Southerly 南 D. Northerly 北

0743. The distance between the surface of the water and the tidal datum is the \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

水面与潮高基准面之间的距离是 ( )

A. range of tide 潮差 B. height of tide 潮高 C. charted depth 海图水深

D. actual water depth 实际水深

0744. The easiest way to anchor a vessel in a current is to \_\_\_ B\_\_\_.

在有流水域最容易的抛锚方法是( )

A. Stem the current and make very slow headway when the anchor is dropped

抛锚时要求船首顶流并缓速前进

B. Stem the current and be falling aft very slowly when the anchor is dropped

抛锚时要求船首顶流并缓速后退

C. Stem the current and endeavor to make neither headway nor sternway when the anchor is dropped 抛锚时船首顶流并努力做到静止不动

D. Stop all headway through the water and keep the current astern when the anchor is dropped

抛锚时不对水移动,并使流从船尾来

0745. The Humboldt Current flows in which direction \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_.

秘鲁海流向( )流动

A. North 北 B. South 南 C. East 东 D. West 西

0746. The interval of the average elapsed time from the meridian transit of the moon until the next high tide is called the \_\_\_\_ B\_\_.

月亮过中天时刻与下一个高潮时间之间的平均时差称( )

A. harmonic constant 调和常数 B. establishment of the port 港口朔望平均高潮间隙

C. half-tide level 半潮水平 D. tide cycle 潮汐周期

0747. The movement of water away from the shore or downstream is called a (n) \_\_\_\_\_. [1112]

向离岸方向或往下游方向的水的运动称( )

A. reversing current (周期性的)往复潮流 B. ebb current 退

潮流 C. flood current 涨潮流 D. slack current 平潮流

0748. The period at high or low water during which there is no apparent change of level is called \_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_.

在高潮或低潮时,水平面没有明显变化的一段时间称( )

A. HEIGHT 潮高 B. RANGE 潮龄 C. STAND 停潮 D. FALL 落潮

0749. The set of the current is the \_\_\_\_ D\_\_.

流向指( )

A. speed of the current at a particular time 某一特定时间流的速度

B. maximum speed of the current 最大流速

C. direction from which the current flows 流的来向

D. direction in which the current flows 流的去向

0750. The set of the ocean current is caused by \_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_\_.

大洋洋流的流向是由( )引起的

A. density differences of the water 水体的密度差 B. rotation of the earth 地球自转

C. direction of primary circulation of air 大气环流引起的海面风

D. All of the above 以上都是

0751. The term flood current refers to that time when the water \_\_\_\_ A\_\_. [1208]

涨潮流是指当海水( )时的流

A. is flowing towards the land 流向陆地方向 B. is moving towards the ocean 流向海洋方向

C. level is not changing 水平面不变

D. level is rising because of heavy rains 由于大雨引起水平

面上升

0752. The two most effective generating forces of surface ocean currents are \_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_. [1224]

引起表面洋流的最主要的两种力是( )

A. temperature and salinity differences in the water 海水温度及盐度差异

B. wind and density differences in the water 风和海水密度不同

C. water depth and underwater topography 水深及水下地形

D. rotation of the Earth and continental interference 地球自转及大陆之间的互相影响

0753. The type of current which will have the greatest effect on the course made good for your vessel is \_\_\_\_ C\_\_.

对你船推算航迹向影响最大的流的种类是( )

A. one flowing in the same direction as your course steered 流向与航向同向的流

B. one flowing in the opposite direction as your course steered 流向与航向反向的流

C. one that flows at nearly right angles to your course steered 流向与航向接近垂直的流

D. a rotary current in which the direction of current flow constantly changes

流向不断变化的回转流

0754. The velocity of a rotary tidal current will be decreased when the Moon is \_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_.

当月亮处于( )时,回转潮流的流速会降低

A. at apogee 远地点 B. new 新月 C. full 满月 D. All of the above 以上都是

0755. The velocity of the current in large coastal harbors is \_\_\_ A\_\_\_. [1235]

沿海大(主)港的潮流流速( )

- A. predicted in Tidal Current Tables 可通过潮流表预测
- B. unpredictable 不可预测
- C. generally constant 基本不变
- D. generally too weak to be of concern 一般很小,可忽略不计

0756. The velocity of the wind, its steady direction, and the amount of time it has blown determines a wind driven current's \_\_\_ D\_\_\_. [1236]

风速、长期风向及风吹的时间可决定风致海流的( )

- A. Temperature 温度 B. Density 密度 C. Deflection 偏向
- D. Speed 速度

0757. Tide is \_\_\_ B\_\_\_ in direction ENE.

潮流(流向)为东北东

- A. Getting B. Setting C. Being D. Having

0758. Tides are superimposed on nontidal rising and falling water levels, caused by \_\_\_ D\_\_\_. [1566]

叠加在非感潮性升降的水平面上的潮汐,由( )引起

- A. freshets 汛期、春汛 B. floods 洪水 C. river flows 河水
- D. seismic events 地震

0759. When daylight savings time is kept, the time of tide and current calculations must be adjusted. One way of doing this is to \_\_\_ A\_\_\_. [1235]

当使用夏令时时,计算潮汐及潮流所用的时间必须做相应的调

整,其法之一是( )

A. Add one hour to the times listed under the reference stations

在参考台站的表列时间上加一小时

B. Subtract one hour from the time differences listed for the subordinate stations

从附港潮时差中减去一小时

C. Apply no correction as the times in the reference stations are adjusted for daylight savings time

无需修正,因参考台站的表列时间已自行修正过了

D. Add 15° to the standard meridian when calculating the time difference

当计算潮时差时,基准子午线加上15°

0760. When there are small differences between the heights of two successive high tides or two successive low tides, the tides are called \_\_\_ B\_\_\_. [1566]

当相邻两个高潮或相邻两个低潮之间的潮差很小时,称( )

- A. Diurnal 日潮 B. Semi-diurnal 半日潮 C. Solar 太阳的
- D. Mixed 混合潮

0761. Which current is responsible for the movement of icebergs into the North Atlantic shipping lanes \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [1566]

哪一种洋流使冰山漂入北大西洋航线( )

A. Iceland Current 冰岛洋流 B. Baltic Current 波罗的海洋流

C. Labrador Current 拉布拉多洋流 D. Baffin Current (an ocean current running south down the western side of Baffin Bay in the Arctic Ocean, along Baffin Island. Its sources are the West Greenland Current and outflow from the Arctic

Ocean. Its speed is approximately 17 km (11 mi) per day)

0762. Which current would you encounter on a direct passage from London, England, to Capetown, South Africa \_\_\_ D\_\_\_. [1567]

从英国伦敦开往南非开普敦途中你将会遇到( )

- A. Falkland Current 福克兰海流 B. Brazil Current 巴西海流
- C. Norway Current 挪威海流 D. Benguela Current 本格拉海流

0763. Which current would you encounter on a direct passage from southern Africa to Argentina, South America \_\_\_ A\_\_\_. [1567]

从南非开往南美阿根廷,你会遇到( )海流

- A. South Atlantic 南大西洋 B. South Equatorial 南赤道
- C. Agulhas 厄格勒斯
- D. Guinea 几内亚

0764. Which statement is TRUE concerning apogean tides \_\_\_ D\_\_\_. [1552]

下列有关远地点潮的说法哪一句正确( )

- A. They occur only at quadrature 发生于上、下弦月
- B. They occur when the Moon is nearest the Earth 发生于月亮处于离地球最近处
- C. They cause diurnal tides to become mixed 使日潮变混合潮
- D. They have a decreased range from normal 潮差范围比正常变小

0765. Which statement is TRUE concerning equatorial tides \_\_\_ C\_\_\_. [1653]



下列有关分点潮的说法哪一句正确 ( )

A. They occur when the Sun is at minimum declination north or south

发生于太阳赤纬最小 (南或北) 时

B. They occur when the Moon is at maximum declination north or south

发生于太阳赤纬最大 (南或北) 时

C. The difference in height between consecutive high or low tides is at a minimum

相邻两个高潮或低潮之间的潮高差最小

D. They are used as the basis for the vulgar establishment of the port

作为计算港口朔望平均高潮间隙的基础

#### 第七节 货物装卸作业

0199. Which action (s) is/are included in crane operations \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1553]

下列哪些操作动作属于克令操作动作 ( )

A. Normal boom stowage and shutdown operations 正常的吊杆安放及关机

B. Emergency shutdown operation 应急关机

C. Removing booms from stowage 把吊杆从安放位置移开

D. All of the above 以上全是

0200. Which action (s) should the operator of a pedestal crane take if crane control is lost \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1554]

当克令吊失控时, 操作手应采取什么行动 ( )

A. Let go of both control levers and return to neutral position 把两个操作杆都拉停并回中

B. Press the emergency stop 按下应急停止按钮

C. Notify the mate on watch 通知值班驾驶员 D. All of the above 以上全是

0275. Sideways movement of the mast is resisted by the \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

可以用 ( ) 防止桅杆的左右位移运动

A. Shrouds 桅横索、左右支索 B. Halyards 吊索、旗绳

C. Sheets 缭绳、帆脚索

D. Forestay 前稳索

0276. The Chief Officer \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_ told the stevedores to stow the cargo lot by lot.

大副 ( ) 告诉码头工人一票一票地装载货物。

A. Plainly 明白地 B. Playfully 开玩笑地 C. Absolutely 绝对地

D. Completely 完全地

0278. The fitting that allows a boom to move freely both vertically and laterally is called the \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1033]

使吊杆能自由地上下左右移动的属具叫做 ( )

A. Swivel 转头 B. Lizard 带心环短索 C. Spider band 桅箍

D. Gooseneck 鹅颈头

0294. Which device is designed to automatically hold the load if power should fail to an electric winch \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [1569]

当电动绞货机断电时, 用来自动拉住吊物的设备是 ( )

A. Pneumatic brake 气动刹车 B. Electromagnetic brake 电磁刹车

C. Hand brake 手动刹车 D. Motor controller 马达控制器

0317. A tackle is "two blocked" when the blocks are \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

当吊货索具的滑车 ( ) 时被叫做 "two blocked"

A. Equally sharing the load 平均吃力

B. Jammed together 绞到一起了 C. As far apart as possible 尽可能分开

D. Rove (吊绳接在货钩上的) 绳环 to the highest mechanical advantage

充分利用了机械效能

0318. A tackle is two blocked when the blocks are \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

当吊货索具的滑车 ( ) 时被叫做 "two blocked"

A. equally sharing the load B. jammed together C. as far apart as possible

D. rove to the highest mechanical advantage

0328. Cribbing is \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [477]

(干坞) 撑垫材是 ( )

A. wooden blocks or dunnage placed between a deck load and the deck

放置于甲板及甲板货之间的方木或垫舱料

B. the chains and shackles used to secure a deck cargo 用来绑扎甲板货的铁链及卸扣

C. a crate in which a deck cargo is packaged 用来包装甲板货的框箱

D. cardboard separation pieces placed between deck loads to prevent chafing

放在甲板货之间防止磨擦的硬纸板

0336. In a married falls rig at the after end of a hatch, a boom is rigged in a fore and aft line through its heel. (桅的下部)

Stresses on the outboard guy will be LEAST if the guy is made fast at a point \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [679]

位于货舱后部的双杆联吊装置中，如有一个吊杆从桅下部伸出与船舶首尾线平行放置，外档稳索应（ ）才能使外档稳索受力最小。

A. Abreast the heel 正横桅杆

B. At right angles to the boom when viewed from above 从上看，与吊杆成直角

C. Aft of the heel 后于桅杆 D. Forward of the spiderband 在桅箍前

0357. The safest procedure used to rig a guy and preventer is to have the guy \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1182]

安装稳索及保险索最安全的方法是使稳索（ ）

A. and preventer have equal stress 与保险索同样受力

B. stronger than the preventer to minimize the danger of separation 比保险索更强以免断开 C. take a lighter load than the preventer as a safety factor 采用比保险索小的安全系数

D. take the stress in case the preventer parts 在保险索断开后能承受拉力

0418. You are on a multiple-product chemical tanker and will carry cargoes of isophorone (异佛乐酮), ethylenediamine (乙二胺), and creosote (木馏油). Which of the following is TRUE \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_.  
你处于一艘多用途化学品船上，将装载 isophorone, ethylenediamine, and creosote 等货物，下列做法哪项是正确的（ ）

A. All of these cargoes are compatible 所有这些货物应能相容

B. Isophorone is incompatible with ethylenediamine but may be stowed adjacent to creosote

Isophorone 与 ethylenediamine 相容，但可与 creosote 相邻

C. All of these cargoes are incompatible 所有这些货物是不相容的

D. Ethylenediamine is compatible with isophorone but both are incompatible with creosote

Ethylenediamine 与 isophorone 相容，但与 creosote 不相容

乙二胺操作注意事项： 密闭操作，注意通风。操作人员必须经过专门培训，严格遵守操作规程。建议操作人员佩戴自吸过滤式防毒面具（全面罩），穿防腐工作服，戴橡胶耐油手套。远离火种、热源，工作场所严禁吸烟。使用防爆型的通风系统和设备。防止蒸气泄漏到工作场所空气中。避免与氧化剂、酸类接触。搬运时要轻装轻卸，防止包装及容器损坏。配备相应品种和数量的消防器材及泄漏应急处理设备。倒空的容器可能残留有害物质。

储存注意事项： 储存于阴凉、通风的库房。远离火种、热源。库温不宜超过 30℃。包装要求密封，不可与空气接触。应与氧化剂、酸类等分开存放，切忌混储。采用防爆型照明、通风设施。禁止使用易产生火花的机械设备和工具。储区应备有泄漏应急处理设备和合适的收容材料。

木馏油： 来源由山毛榉或类似植物干馏得到的酚类混合物。主要成分为愈创木酚(Guaiacol)、木馏油酚(Crosol)及其他酚类。

性状： 为无色或淡黄色油状液；有穿透性烟臭，味灼烈，有腐蚀性。微溶于水与沸水，能与乙醇、乙醚、氯仿、冰醋酸、脂肪油与挥发油任意混合，易溶于氢氧化碱溶液，难溶于氨溶液。

作用与用途： 作用与酚相似，但其毒性与刺激性均较小。有杀菌、防腐、除臭作用。内服小剂量为祛痰剂，用于慢性支气管炎与支气管扩张，亦可蒸汽吸入。外用为局部镇痛剂，搽于蛀牙处可止痛。

成分：愈创木酚、木馏油酚、苯酚、O-甲酚、P-甲酚、4-乙基愈创木酚这六种成分占 75%以上，其他还有二甲苯酚等

药理：防腐、杀菌作用，局部麻醉作用等

适用：止泻、抑制肠道异常运动、牙痛等

注意事项：禁与金属盐类、强氧化剂、蛋白质或树脂溶液配伍。

贮藏：避光，凉处密闭保存。

制剂：牙痛溶液；正露丸原料

0419. You are on a multiple-product chemical tanker with orders to load diethylamine. What is NOT a requirement for transporting this cargo \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
你处于一艘多用途化学品船上，受命装载 diethylamine，下列哪项不是装载这种货物的要求事项（ ）

A. You must have two toxic vapor detectors or the pumproom must meet special requirements

应备有两套有毒气体探测器，或泵房应符合特殊要求

B. Each crew member must be provided with an emergency escape breathing apparatus

应为每个船员提供一套应急逃生呼吸器

C. A person taking cargo samples must wear protective clothing

取样品的人员应穿防护服

D. If you are carrying propionic acid also, the venting systems must be segregated

如你船应载有 propionic acid，通风系统应分开

0420. You are on a multiple-product chemical tanker. The loading plan includes cargoes of diethylenetriamine and formamide. Which statement concerning the stowage of these cargoes is TRUE \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
你处于一艘多用途化学品船上，计划装载 diethylenetriamine and formamide，下列关于积载这些货物的描述哪项正确（ ）

你处于一艘多用途化学品船上，计划装载 diethylenetriamine and formamide，下列关于积载这些货物的描述哪项正确（ ）

A. They must be separated by a void space or empty tank 应以空舱隔开

B. The cargoes must have individual venting systems 每种货物应有独立的通风系统

C. The valves in common piping systems must be chained closed and locked 通用管路系统的阀门应用铁链关紧并锁上

D. The minimum segregation required is a single bulkhead 最低隔离要求是一道舱壁

0421. Your tanker is designed to carry anhydrous ammonia in bulk. The keel was laid in 1980. Which statement concerning the carriage of this cargo is TRUE \_\_\_D\_\_\_. 你轮龙骨安放于 1980 年, 被设计用来装载散装 anhydrous ammonia, 下列有关运载这种货物的说法哪一句正确。

A. A flammable gas detection system must be installed in each cargo pump room 应在每个货泵房安装一个可燃气体探测系统

B. Tanks may not be located on deck 货罐不能放在甲板上

C. Carriage of this cargo is authorized by issuance of an IMO Certificate 这种货物的装运应有 IMO 许可证的授权

D. Aluminum and copper alloys are prohibited from being in valve parts in contact with the cargo 接触货物的阀门禁止用铝和合金铜制作

0526. When liquid is free to move transversely in a tank, the effect is called \_\_\_C\_\_\_. 当液体在舱中能自由地横向移动时, 造成的效果叫 ( )

A. free communication 自由接触 B. free density C. free surface 自由液面

D. negative GM 稳性高度负值

0768. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not one of the winch controls.

下列哪项不是编绞货机的控制设备 ( )

A. a master controller or switchbox 主控箱或配电盘

B. a group of relays 继电器, 伺服电动机

C. contactors 接触器 D. a solenoid brake 电磁制动器

0769. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not usually used in liquid cargo systems.

( ) 一般不用于液货系统

A. Hydraulic drive systems 液压驱动系统 B. Electric drive systems 电动驱动系统

C. Steam drive systems 蒸汽驱动系统 D. Man-powered drive systems 手动驱动系统

0771. A large GM would give a vessel which of the following characteristics \_\_\_C\_\_\_. ① More safety in case of flooding;

② Increased racking stresses.

大 GM 值会船舶有下列什么特性 ( ) ①如果进水, 更安全②扭力变大

A. ① only B. ② only C. Both ① and ② D. Neither ① nor ②

0772. All the damage and shortage, \_\_\_A\_\_\_ those incurred after discharge and before delivery to receivers, should be noted in the discharging report. [326]

所有有关货物的缺损, ( ) 那些发生在卸船之后且交给收货人之前发生的缺损, 应记录有卸货记录本中。

A. Including 包括 B. Besides 除---外还有 C. Except 除---之外 D. In addition to 加上

0773. All the holds to be loaded with grain must be swept

\_\_\_D\_\_\_ commencement of loading. [329]

所有准备装运谷物的货舱在开始装货(之前)必须扫清(干净)。

A. Cleanly/during B. Clear/meanwhile C. Clean/between

D. Clean/prior to

0774. Backstays are \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [403]

后稳索是 ( )

A. Running rigging leading aft from the masts 从桅杆向后的吊货索

B. Running rigging leading forward from the masts 从桅杆向前的吊货索

C. Standing rigging leading aft from the masts 从桅杆向后的固定索

D. Standing rigging from the cross trees to the mast head 从桅顶横桁拉往桅顶的固定索

0775. Bonding cables are used during cargo transfer to \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [432]

货物装卸过程中的接地线起什么作用 ( )

A. provide safe electrical power connection to barge equipment 为驳船的设备提供安全的电源

为驳船的设备提供安全的电源

B. keep the vessel from surging excessively 防止船舶过度纵荡

C. prevent an accidental discharge of static electricity 防止偶然的静电释放

D. secure the cargo hose to a hatch when loading overall 当溢漏时为货舱接一根卸货管

0776. Cargo handlers should take the following precautions with the exception of \_\_\_A\_\_\_ to avoid damage from shifting.

装货人员不应采取 ( ) 预防措施以防止货动造成的损失

- A. Keep the loads as close to the rail or deck as possible 尽可能把货物装在靠近栏杆或甲板处
- B. If cargo is likely to settle, make provisions to secure it after it has settled 如货物有可能沉陷, 沉陷后应采取措施加以固定
- C. Thoroughly secure and shore all cargo so that it cannot move 彻底绑扎撑垫, 防止货物移动
- D. When stowing cargo, avoid leaving empty spaces 积载, 避免留有空档

0777. Damage by \_\_\_D\_\_\_ shall not be considered as handling damage.

由 ( ) 造成的损坏不能算作操作性损坏

- A. exposure to inclement weather conditions 暴露于恶劣天气
- B. carelessness 不小心
- C. the use of improper gear 使用不合适的工具
- D. moisture caused by condensation 由于冷凝水而造成的湿损

0778. Dunnage may be used to protect a cargo from loss or damage by \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

垫舱物料可防止由 ( ) 造成的货物损失

- A. Ship's sweat 船舶冷凝水
- B. Inherent vice 内部缺陷
- C. Tainting 弄脏、使腐败
- D. Hygroscopic absorption 吸湿

0779. For any given pedestal crane, when the boom is lengthened, the lifting capacity is \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

对任何特定的克令吊来说, 如加长吊杆, 则起吊能力 ( )

- A. unchanged 不变
- B. increased 增加
- C. eliminated 消除
- D. decreased 减少

0780. How should you signal the crane operator to hoist \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

你应如何示意操作手起吊 ( )

- A. With forearm vertical and forefinger pointing up, move hand in small horizontal circles 手臂上伸, 食指向上, 水平小幅旋转
- B. With arm extended downwards and forefinger pointing down, move hand in small horizontal circles 手臂下伸, 食指向下, 水平小幅旋转
- C. Extend arm with fingers closed and thumb pointing upward 手臂前伸, 拇指向上
- D. Place both fists in front of body with the thumbs pointing upward 双拳置于身体前面, 拇指向上

0781. How should you signal the crane operator to lower the boom and raise the load \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

你应如何示意操作手放低吊杆并绞起货物 ( )

- A. Extend arm and point finger in the direction to move the boom 手臂前伸, 用手指指向吊杆移动方向
- B. Extend arm with thumb pointing downward and flex fingers in and out 手臂前伸, 拇指向下, 松紧手指
- C. With forearm vertical and forefinger pointing up, move hand in small horizontal circles 手臂上伸, 食指向上, 水平小幅旋转
- D. With arm extended downwards and forefinger pointing down, move hand in small horizontal circles 手臂下伸, 食指向下, 水平小幅旋转

0782. How should you signal the crane operator to move slowly \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

你如何示意操作手放慢移动速度 ( )

A. Use one hand to give any motion signal, and place the other hand motionless in front of the hand giving the motion signal 一手可以做任意动作, 同时另一手放在这一手前面静止不动

B. Extend arm with the thumb pointing up, and flex the fingers in and out for as long as the load movement is desired 手臂前伸, 拇指向上, 一直松紧手指至满意为止

C. First tap your elbow with one hand and then proceed to use regular signals 先用一手拍一下肘部, 然后使用规定信号动作

D. First tap the top of your head with your fist and then proceed to use regular signals 先用拳头拍一下前额, 然后使用规定信号动作

0783. If an attempt is made to hoist a load that exceeds the capacity of an electric winch, an overload safety device causes a circuit breaker to cut off the current to the winch motor \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

当试图用电动绞货机超载吊货时, 当 ( ) 时自动过载保护电路会切断电源

- A. when the line pull reaches the rated winch capacity 当拉力达到额定负荷时
- B. after the line pull exceeds the rated winch capacity 当拉力超过额定负荷时
- C. after a short build-up of torque 扭转力矩失去后
- D. immediately 立即

0784. Most pedestal crane power is provided by \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

大多数克令由 ( ) 提供动力

- A. Electro-hydraulic units 电动液压装置
- B. Steam units 蒸



汽装置

C. Independent internal combustion power units 独立的内燃机动力装置

D. All of the above 以上全是

0785. Official draft measurements should be \_\_\_A\_\_\_ by authorized persons, agreed by both parties involved. 正式的水尺测算应由经授权的人员 ( ), 并经双方同意。

A. executed 执行 B. located 放置 C. fixed 安放 D. measured 计算、量测、测定

0786. On no account \_\_\_A\_\_\_ to be exceeded. [868] 在任何情况下都不应超过 (安全工作负荷)

A. is the SWL of the crane B. are the SWL of the crane C. the SWL of the crane is

D. the SWL of the crane are

0787. Pedestal cranes have limit switches to restrict movement of which function (s) \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [891]

克令吊有哪些限位开关限制 ( ) 行动

A. Hoist upper & lower limits 绞起或放下限制 B. Luff travel limits 吊臂起落、变幅限制

C. Rider block hoist upper & lower limits 制导滑车的绞起或放下限制

D. All of the above 以上全是

0788. Regulations concerning the stowage, lashing, and securing of timber deck cargoes aboard general cargo vessels may be found in the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

关于木材甲板货的积载、绑扎及系固方面的规定还可在 ( ) 查到

A. International Cargo Bureau Regulations 国际货物管理局规定

B. Load Line Regulations 载重线公约

C. Rules and Regulations for Cargo and Miscellaneous Vessels 关于货物及各种船舶的规定

D. Vessel's classification society rules and regulations 船级社的规定

0789. Running an electric winch at slow speed over a long period of time causes \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

长时间以慢速操作电动绞货机会导致 ( )

A. the speed to be retarded by the friction brake 速度会因摩擦而变慢

B. a load to go downward at full speed 吊荷会全速下滑

C. the circuit breaker to turn off 环形刹车带损坏

D. the resistors to overheat and eventually burn out 刹车器过热并最终烧坏

0790. Stop \_\_\_D\_\_\_ the derrick at once, the gooseneck is bent.

立即停止 ( ) 克令, 鹅颈头弯了

A. To use B. To operate C. Maneuvering D. Using

0791. Sudden starts or stops of the boom is likely to cause all of the following except \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

急速或突然起动或停止吊杆不会造成以下 ( )

A. breaking a cargo runner 折断吊货绳 B. parting guys topping lifts 折断千斤索

C. carrying away a block 滑车被带走

D. overheating the resistors and eventually burning out 刹车器过热并最终烧坏

0792. The boom indicator on a crane will indicate the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

克令上吊杆指示器表示 ( )

A. Length of the boom 吊杆长度 B. Angle of the boom 吊杆角度

C. Lifting capacity of the boom 吊杆起吊能力

D. Direction of the boom 吊杆方向

0793. The item \_\_\_C\_\_\_ is not the advantage of the hydraulic winch.

下列哪项不是液压起货机的优点 ( )

A. less jerky starts B. less jerky stops C. overheating worries 过热问题

D. none of the overheating worries 没有过热问题

0794. The load chart of a ship crane enables the operator to combine the load radius with boom length to determine the \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1070]

克令的装载指示图可使操作手根据吊杆的长度及旋转半径来确定 ( )

A. Maximum counter weight required 所需的重力块的最大重量

B. Minimum horsepower required 所需的最小马力 C. Hoist rope strength 吊货绳强度

D. Allowable load 许可的负荷

0795. The Master or person in charge of a ship shall ensure the crane record book shows the \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1089]

船长或船舶负责人应保证克令使用记录本记录 ( )

A. Date and description of each failure 每次故障的日期及详

细描述

B. Average load in pounds for each usage 以磅为单位记录每次的负荷

C. Total number of lifts for each usage 每次使用吊起的次数

D. All of the above 以上全对

0796. The net productivity per gang-hour can be improved through a decrease of C. [1119]

通过减少 ( ) 可提高每个工班的工作效率

A. Cranes/derricks 克令数 B. Crane/derrick cycles 克令旋转周数

C. Crane/derrick cycle time 克令每周旋转时间 D. Weight per package 每包的重量

0797. The ship is listing too much due to your faulty method in loading operation. You must keep her C.

由于的错误装载办法, 船舶倾斜过多, 你应使船保持 ( )

A. flat 平 B. up 上 C. upright 正浮 D. vertical 垂直

0799. They A loading at 1400 hours.

他们在 1400 时 ( ) 装货

A. started B. finished C. completed D. reported

0801. We'll put off C until Friday.

我们将推迟 ( ) 至星期五

A. to discharge B. discharge C. discharging D. to be discharging

0802. We've changed our C not to start loading this evening.

我们已改变 (主意), 今晚不会开始装货

A. heart B. hearts C. mind D. minds

0803. What does "evel-luffing" accomplish during crane operations D.

操作克令时, 平稳起落吊杆会 ( )

A. It prevents the load from swinging when the boom level is adjusted 变幅时防止货物甩动

B. Less power is needed when topping the boom with a load on the hook

受力状态下抬高吊杆用力较小

C. It maintains the height of the load above the deck 使货物保持在甲板上方

D. All of the above

0804. What is meant by the term "luffing the boom" of a crane B. [1363]

"克令变幅"指的是克令 ( )

A. Stopping the boom 吊杆停止 B. Topping or lowering the boom 升高或降低吊杆

C. Moving the boom left or right 左右摆动吊杆 D. All of the above

0805. What is the function of wearing rings found on some centrifugal pumps C. [1392]

离心泵的耐磨环有什么作用 ( )

A. Absorb erosion of high velocity discharge stream 吸收因高速出水带来的腐蚀

B. Seal pump shaft against entry of air 封住泵轴, 防止空气进入

C. Isolate the outlet side from the inlet side 隔开进/出水流

D. Dampen the turbulent discharge flow 减缓出水的速度

0806. What is the purpose of the equalizing beam aboard a crane vessel B. [1399]

有克令的船上的平衡梁起什么作用 ( )

A. It allows for rotation of the hook in the single mode 在单吊作业时便于吊钩旋转

B. It is required to "twin-up" 30-ton pedestal cranes 两个 30 吨重吊联用所需要的

C. It is used to pick up light loads 用于吊起轻货

D. It is used to rigidly connect two cranes 用于两个克令吊的刚性连接

0807. What is/are the advantage (s) of cranes over conventional cargo booms D. [1407] 与传统吊杆相比, 克令吊有什么优点 ( )

A. Cranes are able to pick up and drop loads over a greater spotting area 克令吊吊放的范围更大

B. Increased safety because the deck is clear of running and standing rigging 增加安全性, 因为没有各种稳索, 甲板更清爽

C. Simplicity of operation of the crane by its operator 操作员操作更简单

D. All of the above 全是

0808. When a cargo boom or crane is rated at varying capacities, there will be a table at the controls which relates safe working load to C.

如克令吊或吊杆有各种各种不同的装卸能力, 在操作台位置有一个关于 ( ) 的图表

A. winch speed 绞车的速率 B. boom strength 吊杆强度

C. load radius 吊装半径

D. cable strength 钢丝强度

0809. When discharging an oil cargo, the first consideration is to \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1460]

当卸油时, 首先应考虑 ( )

A. get the bow up 船头上浮

B. discharge from the wings first 先从边舱开始卸

C. discharge from the centerline tanks first 先从中间舱开始卸

D. discharge from amidships first 从船中部开始卸

0811. When instructing a crew member concerning the right way to lift a weight, you would instruct him to \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1474]

当指挥船员如何正确抬起重物时, 你应指导他 ( )

A. Arch the back to add strength to the muscles 弯腰, 用力

B. Bend his knees and lift with his legs 先蹲下, 再用腿劲抬起

C. Bend his back and stoop 弯腰, 下蹲

D. Bend his back and stoop with arms straight 弯腰、下蹲、直臂

0812. When using slings, cargo handlers should take all the following precautions except \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1552]

当使用吊货网时, 下列哪项不是注意事项 ( )

A. Ensure that slings are securely fastened around the load 保证吊货网与货物安全绑紧

B. Avoid careless winch operations, especially when handling fragile cargo 避免随意操作, 特别是当装卸易碎货物时

C. Exercise care when using hooks, crowbars (撬棍; 铁棍; 起货钩), and similar tools 小心使用吊钩, 起货钩及相应的工

具

D. Keep the loads as close to the rail or deck as possible 使货物尽量靠近栏杆或甲板

0813. When viewed from above, the best position for the guy in relation to the boom is \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1530]

如从上俯视, 吊杆与稳索的最佳相对位置应是 ( )

A. At a 45° angle 成 45°角 B. At right angles 垂直

C. 4 feet aft of the heel of the boom 在吊杆底部后 4 英尺

D. Parallel to the boom 与吊杆平行

0814. Where is the most probable location of the remote shutdown station for cargo pumps on a tank barge carrying oil \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1538]

对于载有油类货的驳船来说, 货泵遥控关闭开关的最佳位置应是 ( )

A. The loading dock 在装货码头上 B. The midpoint of the barge 在驳船的中部

C. Within 25 feet of the pump engine 在泵浦机房 25 英尺范围内

D. Above the forward rake (倾角) end 在前倾台端部上

0815. Which action (s) are included in crane operations \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1552]

下列哪些属于克令操作动作 ( )

A. Pre-operation of the anchor windlass 起锚机的准备工作

B. Preparing steam on deck 甲板供气

C. Luff, slew, and hoist operations 吊杆起伏、旋转、吊钩升降

D. All of the above 以上全是

0816. Which method should be used to warm up the pump turbines prior to discharge \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1601]

在卸货前, 应采用 ( ) 方法对泵浦透平 (叶轮) 提前预热

A. Lock the turbine rotor and slowly bleed in steam until operating temperature is reached

先锁定透平, 慢慢注入蒸汽, 直至达到工作温度

B. Run the pump at high speed with the discharge valves closed 关闭出口阀, 高速运行泵浦

C. Run the turbine at slow speed with the pump disconnected 断开泵浦, 慢速运行透平

D. Shut the discharge valve and run the pump at slow speed 关闭出口阀, 慢速运行泵浦

0817. Which of the following statement (s) is/are FALSE regarding a twin pedestal crane set \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1601]

下列关于双克令的描述哪一句错误 ( )

A. The cranes may be operated independently 每个克令可独立操作

B. The cranes may be interconnected for twin operation 每个克令可从双吊操作中脱离开

C. The cranes are powered by independent internal combustion power units 每个克令是由独立的内燃发电机供电的

D. All of the above 全是

0818. Which of the following statement (s) is/are TRUE regarding a twin pedestal crane set \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1601]

下列关于双克令的描述哪一句正确 ( )

A. The cranes may be operated independently 每个克令可独立操作

B. The cranes may be interconnected for twin operation 每个

克令可从双吊操作中脱离开

- C. When twinned, the crane rotation on the foundation assembly is unlimited 当联合时, 克令在基座上的旋转不受限制
- D. All of the above 全是

0819. Which of the following statements is FALSE concerning cranes being installed on the centerline of vessels \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

如果克令安装在船舶中线上, 下列哪句话是错误的

- A. A centerline crane can never be operated in tandem (一前一后地)  
中线上的克令无法前后操作
- B. One crane is able to work one end of two adjacent hatches 每一克令可适用于两个相邻舱室
- C. These cranes are more economical and weigh less than outboard-mounted (装在船侧的) cranes 这种克令比装在舷侧的克令更经济更轻
- D. One crane is able to work both sides of the ship 一个克令对船舶两舷都可工作

0820. Which operation may cause the pressure in an inert tank to fall below the prescribed limits \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [1622]

下列哪项作业可致惰化液货舱内的气压低于预设压力 ( )

- A. Loading 装货 B. Discharging 卸货 C. Crude oil washing 原油洗舱
- D. Steaming tanks 蒸舱

0821. Which part of a conventional cargo gear rig provides for vertical control and positioning of a boom \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

在传统的吊杆中, 升降吊杆的工件是 ( )

- A. Cargo whip 定单绞辘 B. Gooseneck fitting 鹅颈头
- C. Spider band 桅箍 D. Topping lift 千斤索

0822. Which part provides for transverse control and positioning of a boom in a conventional yard and stay system \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [1624]

在传统的吊杆中, 横向移动吊杆的工件是 ( )

- A. Guy 稳索 B. Shroud 支索 C. Spider 桅箍 D. Topping lift 千斤索

0823. Which statement comparing a shipboard crane to conventional gear is TRUE \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

克令吊与传统吊杆相比, 下列哪句话是正确的 ( )

- A. Cranes are more difficult to secure for sea 出海时克令吊更不容易固定
- B. The spotting area of the conventional gear is larger 传统吊杆工作范围更大
- C. A crane operator requires more training than the winch operator of a yard (桁) and stay rig
- D. The yard (帆桁) and stay rig is more flexible in its ability to handle a wider variety of cargoes

传统吊杆用途更广, 可适用于更多的货物种类

0824. Which statement is FALSE concerning a tagline as used with a 30-ton pedestal crane \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [1645]

在 30 吨克令吊中, 下列有关防荡绳的描述哪一句错误 ( )

- A. Taglines are wire rope purchases that raise and lower the jib (起重臂)  
防荡绳是用来升降起重臂的钢丝绳具
- B. Taglines are wire ropes for horizontal positioning of the

rider block

防荡绳是用来水平调整摆动滑车位置的钢丝绳

- C. Taglines can be fastened to corners of vehicles or containers 防荡绳可以绑扎到车辆或集装箱的四角
- D. The crane might not have taglines installed in its rigging system 在克令的索具中可以没有防荡绳

0826. Which statement is TRUE concerning the tandem working arrangement of pedestal cranes when completing a quad (1、四胞胎之一;同类四个构成的一组 2. 四倍) lift \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

克令吊在进行四机组合起吊情况下, 下列有关的减速系统的描述哪一句正确

- A. The discharge is slow due to the size of the cargo and all the cranes working together  
卸货工作减慢, 因为货物很重且所有克令要同步工作
- B. The cargo discharge can be accomplished with controlled pendulation  
利用可控载荷消摆装置, 可完成卸货工作
- C. The cargo discharge can be performed in port or at anchor  
卸货工作可在港口或锚地进行
- D. The cranes enable the handling of heavy cargoes without shoreside assistance  
利用这些克令, 可在不需岸上设备的情况下完成重货装卸工作

0827. Which statement (s) is/are TRUE concerning crane cargo operations \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1669]

下列有关利用克令进行货物装卸作业的描述哪一句正确 ( )

- A. Do not exceed rated load capacity of crane and container spreader or slings  
不要超过克令额定负荷, 且尺寸不能大于吊货索具的尺寸



B. During any cargo handling operation, the safety of personnel is paramount

装卸货过程中, 应特别注意人员安全

C. Cargo handlers must be outfitted with adequate protection from personal injury

装卸人员应穿有适当的防护装置以防人员受伤

D. All the above 全是

0828. Which tanker discharge pattern would be the safest and most efficient \_\_\_B\_\_.

哪一种液货舱的卸货方式最为安全有效 ( )

A. Empty the forward tanks and start working aft, emptying each tank in sequence

先排空前部舱室, 从后部开始卸货, 按顺序卸空各舱

B. Start discharging with most of the discharge coming from forward, but include some from midships and after tanks 大多数情况下, 从前部开始卸货, 但有时也包括从中部或尾部开始卸

C. Start pumping from forward, midships, and aft with the discharge distributed equally among the tanks 前中后各舱均匀卸货

D. Start pumping from midships and then work forward and aft simultaneously as the midships tank is emptied 先从中部卸, 中部卸空后, 前后同时卸

0829. Which wire rope purchases may be used with a 30-ton pedestal crane \_\_\_D\_\_.

下列哪些钢丝滑车组可用于 30 吨 ( )

A. Hoist 吊货 B. Luff 变幅 C. Rider block 回转 D. All of the above 全是

0830. While discharging a tanker, list can be controlled by \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [1698]

液货船卸货时, 可通过 ( ) 来调整横倾

A. Shoreside personnel 岸上人员

B. Using a center tank near the bow, discharging as necessary 利用艏部附近的中间舱, 按需卸货

C. Using wing tanks near the longitudinal center, discharging as necessary

利用首尾中心线附近的边舱, 按需卸货

D. Using the after peak tank, loading as necessary 利用尾尖舱, 按需装货

0831. While off-loading from an offshore supply vessel with the crane, the wind increases in strength and changes direction significantly, you should \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1702]

你船使用克令吊从供应船上卸货时, 风力增强, 且风向明显变化, 你应 ( )

A. Expedite off-loading 加速卸货

B. Stop off-loading, but keep the offshore supply vessel in the present location 停止卸货, 使供应船保持在原位不动

C. Continue off-loading with no changes 继续卸货, 不作变动

D. Move the offshore supply vessel to the downwind side 将供应船移至下风舷

0832. Who may serve as the person in charge of loading and discharge operations aboard a tanker \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [1719]

谁可以负责液货船的装卸工作 ( )

A. A licensed officer who holds a tankerman-PIC endorsement

持有油船船员证书的高级船员

B. The pumpman who has a tankerman assistant endorsement 持有油船船员助理证书的机工

C. The Master 船长 D. The bosun 水手长

0840. Foreman, the ship \_\_\_D\_\_\_, please get the stevedores to fill the port wings with heavier packages. [551]

工头, 船舶 ( ), 请安排码头工人往左边舱装重货。

A. Lists to starboard 向右横倾 B. Is shifting to starboard 正向右移动

C. Is inclined to starboard D. Is listing to starboard 正向右横倾

0841. If a hydraulic pump on a winch accidentally stops while hoisting, the load will stay suspended because \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [622]

当正在吊货时, 如液压泵突然停止, 货物将悬挂在原位, 这是因为 ( )

A. A check valve will close that prevents reverse circulation 控制阀关闭, 防止倒转

B. A centrifugal counterweight counteracts the force of gravity. 偏心的平衡锤抵消了重力作用

C. The electric pump motor will cut out 电动马达自动切断

D. The control lever will move to the stop position 控制杆将移到停止位置

0842. If a void occurs in the cargo hold, it is better to \_\_\_C\_\_\_ to control the broken stowage.

如果货舱出现空隙, 最好 ( ) 以控制亏舱

A. Brace it with dunnage 用垫舱料撑住 B. Cover it with large pieces 用大件覆盖

C. Fill it with small pieces 用小件填充

D. Leave it as it is 随它便

0843. If you came into contact with nitrobenzene (硝基苯) while disconnecting the cargo hose, you should be aware that it is \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [655]

当你在卸开装卸管的时候接触到硝基苯, 你应明白, 硝基苯( )

A. highly toxic when absorbed through the skin 如被皮肤吸收, 有很高的毒性

B. a blood poison 是血液毒 C. a nerve poison 是神经毒

D. all of the above 全是

0846. Inflammable cargo \_\_\_A\_\_\_ in the holds adjacent to the engine room.

易燃货物( ) 邻近机舱的货舱内

A. Shall never be stowed 不应装在 B. May be stowed 可以装在 C. Can be stowed 能被装在 D. Should be stowed 应装在

0847. Making cargo plan for appropriate distribution of the cargo on board is \_\_\_A\_\_\_ duty.

制作装卸计划, 以正确积载货物是( ) 的责任

A. A ship's officer's 驾驶员 B. A Tallyman's 理货员 C. A port planner's 港口调度

D. A foreman's 工头

0848. May I have a copy of the cargo plan. Certainly, here \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

我可以拿一份装卸计划的复印件吗? 当然, (给你)

A. is it B. are you C. they are D. you are

0849. Planning to stow \_\_\_A\_\_\_ in the end lower holds will

result in much broken stowage. [899]

计划在下层舱两端装( ) 货将导致大量亏舱

A. large crates or cases 大件箱装货 B. small curved items 弯

曲小件货 C. drums 桶

D. filler cargo 填充货

0850. Please \_\_\_A\_\_\_ a cleaning gang to sweep out the hold.

请(安排) 清洁工班来扫舱

A. Arrange for B. To arrange C. To arrange D. Arrange to

0851. Securing cargo by running timbers from an upper support down to the cargo, either vertically or at an angle, is called \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

通过把一根木头从上层支撑物垂直向下或成一定角度绑扎至货物的方法, 叫做( )

A. braces 支撑 B. dunnage 垫舱 C. shores 支撑 D. toms

0852. Stress on the topping lift of a swinging boom can be reduced by \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [945]

摆动中的吊杆, 千斤索的拉力可通过( ) 来减少

A. Rigging a back stay 安装后稳索

B. Raising the boom 升高吊杆

C. Increasing the mechanical advantage of the cargo purchase 增加吊货滑车组的机械倍数

D. Taking all slack out of the preventer 收紧保险稳索上的松散部分

0854. The man directing and supervising the work of stevedores is the \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

负责指导并监督码头工人的人是( )

A. Local agent 当地代理 B. Watchman 看船人 C. Docker 船坞工人 D. Foreman 工头

0856. The ship is now too much listing to portside. I suggest that you \_\_\_C\_\_\_ light cargo on portside and heavy cargo on starboard side. [1188]

现在船舶严重向左横倾, 我建议你在左舷装轻货, 在右舷装重货

A. Will put B. Would put C. Put D. Shall put

0857. The stevedores have already stowed the porcelain ware \_\_\_B\_\_\_ up to the deckhead.

码头工人已经将瓷器( ) 装到甲板高度

A. loosely 松散地 B. closely 紧密地 C. heavily 重重地

D. strongly 强壮地

0859. There is another thing I want to let you know. The lighting in the hold is very poor, even \_\_\_C\_\_\_ dark to work the cargo. [1252]

还有件事, 货舱中的灯光太暗了, 暗到无法作业

A. If B. Very C. Too D. Very much

0860. Therefore you are requested to arrange \_\_\_D\_\_\_ for the above mentioned amount of additional cargo to be loaded on board. [1256]

请你( ) 安排上述新增数量的货物装船

A. In due course 在适当的时候 B. On time 按时; 准时 C. In time 及时, 适时 D. Swiftly 快地, 迅速地

0861. Vessels transiting the canal must have their accommodation ladders and cargo booms \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

过运河的船舶应把舷梯及吊杆 ( )

- A. removed 移除 B. rigged in 装好 C. readjusted 重新调整 D. tested 测试

0864. What type of liquid is used in the liquid P/V breaker  
\_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_.

液压 P/V breaker 中的液体是 ( )

- A. Hydraulic oil 液油 B. Water-antifreeze mixture 防冻水  
C. Distilled water 蒸馏水  
D. Oil from the cargo 货油

0867. Which cargo is considered volatile (易挥发的、易发作的、爆炸性的) \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_.

下列哪种货是易挥发的 ( )

- A. Bunker 燃油 C B. Turkey-red oil 土耳其红油 C. Sweet oil 橄榄油 D. Iso-Propylamine 异丙胺

土耳其红油 (Sulfonated castor oil ) 是由蓖麻油和浓硫酸在较低的温度下反应, 再经过氢氧化钠中和而成。该物质具有一定程度的抗硬水能力, 但用量较大, 一般占乳油的 14%--20%, 曾作为 DDT 乳油的乳化剂。 [

异丙胺是一种重要的有机化工原料, 可以生产农药 (如除草剂莠去津、草甘磷异丙胺盐)、医药 (如肝乐)、染料中间体, 橡胶促进剂, 硬水处理剂及表面活性剂, 其中以农药的用两最大 (90%)。

用于生产医药、农药、染料、催化剂等。

异丙胺是具有特殊氨味的无色清亮液体, 易挥发。溶于水, 呈强碱性, 能与水、乙醇、乙醚、丙酮、苯等混溶。易燃。有毒。

0868. Which statement is TRUE concerning the gooseneck  
\_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ . [1657]

下列有关鹅颈头的描述哪一句正确 ( )

A. It is a sailing maneuver which brings the vessel's head through the wind

是一种船舶操纵方法, 能使船头迎风

B. It connects the boom to the mast and allows the boom to swing freely

连接吊杆与大桅, 能使吊杆自由旋转

C. It is a sailing condition where there is a loss of air flow over the sails

是一种驶帆条件, 能减少流经帆面的风

D. None of the above 全不对

0870. You are transporting dangerous cargo on your vessel. You must inspect this cargo \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_.

你船正装运危险货物, 你应 ( ) 检查货物

A. Daily 每天 B. Daily, at sea only 仅在海上时, 每天

C. After encountering rough weather 遇到恶劣天气后

D. After loading and prior to arrival in port only 装货后, 且仅在抵港前

0997. A block and tackle is rove to advantage. This means that the \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ . [36]

当滑车及索具 rove to advantage 时, 表示 ( )

A. blocks have been overhauled 已全面检查滑车

B. hauling (拖,拉,曳;拖运,搬运) parts of two tackles are attached 两个滑车接受拉力的部件连接在一起

C. hauling part leads through the movable block 接受拉力的部件从动滑车通过

D. hauling part leads through the standing block 接受拉力的部件从定滑车通过

1036. The deadweight of a bulk carrier consists of \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_.

散装船的最大载重量包括 ( )

A. the weight of the ship's structure and its machinery 船体结构及机器的重量

B. bunker and other consumable loads 燃油及其他易消耗品的重量

C. ballast loads 压载水重量

D. all those weights, such as the weight of the bunkers, ballast, provisions and cargo

全部重量, 包括燃油、压载水、物料及货物

1068. Your vessel has a midships engine room and the cargo is concentrated in the end holds . The vessel is \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ . [1873]

你船是中机船, 货物集中装在首尾两端, 船舶呈 ( )

A. sagging with tensile stress (张力) on main deck 中垂, 张力集中在主甲板上

B. sagging with compressive stress on main deck 中垂, 压力集中在主甲板上

C. hogging with tensile stress on main deck 中拱, 张力集中在主甲板上

D. hogging with compressive stress on main deck 中拱, 压力集中在主甲板上

1099. If an electric cargo winch is being used to lift a draft of cargo and the engine room loses all power, which will occur \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_.

用电动绞货机吊起一吊货时, 机舱失去全部动力, 将会 ( )

A. A pawl (棘爪, 止动爪, 掣子), forced by a spring mechanism, will engage the teeth of the bull gear and hold the load

一个由弹簧顶住的止动爪将合上滚筒的齿轮, 并拉住货物

B. An electromagnetic brake will hold the load where it is

suspended 一个电磁刹车将把货物吊在原位不动

- C. The load will fall rapidly to the deck unless the foot brake is engaged 货物会迅速落下甲板, 除非底部的刹车被刹住  
D. The load will slowly lower to the deck under control of the drag of the winch motor

在绞货机马达的控制下, 货物会缓慢落下至甲板上

1289. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding crane operations \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

下列有关克令操作的描述哪一句正确 ( )

A. Radio communications allow the crane operator to disregard the use of hand signals

由于有无线电通信设备, 操作手不需手语信号即可

B. The crane operators and signalman must be familiar with the correct hand signals

操作手及指挥员应熟悉手语信号

C. The forward cranes can be operated from the bridge 前部的克令可在驾驶室控制

D. The aft cranes can be operated from the aft steering station 后部的克令可在船尾操舵位置控制

1332. \_\_\_A\_\_\_ the jumbo (巨大的;特大的起重机) everything is ready for loading.

除重吊外, 一切准备就绪

A. Except B. Excepting C. Except for D. Except that

1375. Mechanical gearing (齿轮;传动装置) of deck machinery such as the windlass or boat hoists should \_\_\_B\_.

甲板机械(如绞缆机或吊艇机)中的齿轮部件, 应 ( )

A. Be open to view so, if a foreign object gets in the gearing,

the operator can immediately stop the machinery 打开看看, 如有异物进入, 操作手应立即停止操作

B. Have a guard over the gearing 应在齿轮上加防护罩

C. Be painted a contrasting color from the base color in order to call attention to the gearing

打上与底色有明显区别的颜色, 以招引注意

D. Not be operated if there is any crew within 10 feet of the machinery

如有船员在 10 英尺范围内, 不应操作

1376. On cargo booms, preventers are \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

吊货杆上, 保险索是 ( )

A. Auxiliary guys 备用稳索 B. Extra fair leads 附加导缆

C. Steel bands 钢带

D. Stops 制动器

1377. On what type of pump would you find an impeller \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

在哪种泵浦中可发现叶轮 ( )

A. Centrifugal 离心泵 B. Gear 齿轮式 C. Piston 柱塞式

D. Vane 叶片

1378. Our jumbo boom can \_\_\_A\_\_\_ 20 tons.

我船的重吊能 ( ) 20 吨

A. Lift 举起;抬起 B. Rise 升起 C. Elevate 升高 D. Hoist 吊起

1379. Our starboard derrick boom of hatch No.4 is badly cracked \_\_\_D\_\_\_ that it has become entirely useless. [883]

我船 4 舱右舷的甲板起重机的鹅颈头(严重变形以至于)完全无法使用 ( )

A. At its goose neck to such a extent

B. At it's goose neck to such an extent

C. At it's goose neck for such a extent

D. At its goose neck to such an extent

1384. The crane manufacturer's operating tables are posted near the \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

克令制造商提供的操作图表张贴在 ( ) 附近

A. crane pedestal 克令基座 B. wire-rope locker 钢丝绳储藏间 C. main deck 主甲板

D. crane controls 克令控制台

1388. The process of lowering a boom to a horizontal position and onto its deck support is called \_\_\_C\_\_\_ . [1147]

把吊杆放低至水平位置并放置在支架上, 叫做 ( )

A. Spotting a boom 吊杆落点 B. Collaring a boom 吊杆箍头

C. Cradling a boom 固定

D. Toppling a boom 倾倒, 放倒吊杆

1393. What is TRUE about hoisting operations \_\_\_D\_\_\_ .

下列有关起吊操作的描述哪一句正确 ( )

A. Personnel may work beneath suspended loads, as long as they are alert and wear hard hats

人员可站在悬空的货物下面, 只要他保持注意并戴着硬头盔

B. If a suspended load with no tag begins to spin, personnel should attempt to stop the spinning if the load is within reach 如果一吊悬空的货物没有防荡绳, 且开始旋转, 人员如果站在附近, 应试着制止旋转

C. If tag lines are used to control a suspended load, they should be secured to the deck

如果使用防荡绳来控制一吊悬空的货物, 防荡绳应系在甲板上



D. Personnel not involved in the hoisting operation should be kept clear of the transfer area

无关人员应远离作业区域

1405. \_\_\_B\_\_\_ are two vertical supports, usually steel, one each side of the centerline of the ship used to support booms.

( ) 是一种垂直的支架, 通常由钢铁制成, 放置于船舷两侧以支撑吊杆

A. Shrouds 支索 B. King posts 将军柱 C. Stays 稳索  
D. Turnbuckles 松紧螺旋扣 (花篮螺丝)

1407. \_\_\_A\_\_\_ provide athwartship support for the mast or king posts.

( ) 用于拉撑大桅或将军柱

A. Shrouds 支索 B. King posts 将军柱 C. Stays 稳索  
D. Turnbuckles 松紧螺旋扣

1412. A cargo boom is a \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

吊货杆是 ( )

A. double sized mattress consists of more than 890 coils. 由 890 卷以上的材料组成的褥子

B. spar extending from a mast or a king post 从大桅上或将军柱上伸出的圆材

C. flap (Becker rudder) can be fitted to the rudder's trailing edge 可装在舵缘的折板

D. bridle arrangement having a long beam of the length of the container 横杆与集装箱等长的 Y 状结构

1444. Please tell the stevedores to load the cargo \_\_\_D\_\_\_ according to the respective figures.

请告诉码头工人 ( ) 按各自的数量装货

A. tightly 紧紧地 B. closely 紧密地 C. securely 安全地  
D. strictly 严格地

1445. Ropes or wires attached to derricks to prevent them from swinging during cargo handling operations are \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

装卸货时防止吊杆甩动的绳索或钢丝绳叫 ( )

A. Preventers 保险绳 B. Side ropes C. Stays 稳索 D. Guide lines

1466. The tackle that raises and lowers the boom is \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

用来升降吊杆的索具是 ( )

A. the cargo fall 吊货索 B. The cargo hoisting wire rope 吊货钢丝绳  
C. the topping lift 千斤索 D. the cargo whip 吊货定单绞辘

1467. The use of \_\_\_C\_\_\_ between bags may lead to chafe and tearing of the bags.

在包装袋之间使用 ( ) 会导致包装袋互相磨擦并撕破包装袋

A. strips of burlap 粗麻布条 B. heavy paper 硬纸板  
C. dunnage boards 垫舱板  
D. strips of rope yarn 纱布条

1477. What is the main purpose of dunnage \_\_\_B\_\_\_ . [1394]

垫舱料的作用是 ( )

A. To act as ballast for light vessels 空船时作为压载物  
B. To provide ventilation and drainage for cargo 为货物提供通风及排水  
C. To secure the tarpaulins in place 固定帆布  
D. To support weakened bulkheads 支撑受损舱壁

1488. When the vessel arrives, the cargo of machinery to be unloaded is \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

当船舶抵港时, 准备卸下的机械设备 ( )

A. transported to the ship's side 移到船舷边上 B. transported into the shed 移到棚内  
C. lashed and secured 绑扎固定好的 D. delivered to the consignor 移交给收货人

1492. Which is standing rigging \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

下列哪一项属于稳固索具 ( )

A. Halyards 吊索, 升降索 B. Stays 稳索 C. Sheets 薄板  
D. Downhauls 落帆索

1514. A stay is \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

稳索是 ( )

A. Standing rigging 稳固索具 B. A downhaul 落帆索 C. A halyard 吊索, 升降索  
D. A jib 起货臂

1516. A tackle by which the outer end of a boom is raised and lowered is the topping \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

用来升降吊货杆的索具是 ( 千斤索 )

A. Boom B. Lift C. Raise D. Tackle

1520. Before starting to hoist provisions, which should be checked \_\_\_D\_\_\_ . [421]

在开始起吊物料之前, 应检查 ( )

A. Hoist rope is not kinked 吊货绳没有扭结  
B. Multiple part lines are not twisted around each other 各种分离的绳索没有互相扭结在一起

C. The hook is centrally located over the load 吊杆置于货物正上方

D. All of the above 以上全是

1522. Deadweight, which is the cargo carrying capacity of a vessel in tons, is determined by \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

总载重量是指用吨为单位的船舶载货能力, 由 ( ) 确定  
A. Loaded displacement minus light displacement. 满载排水量减去空船排水量

B. Gross tonnage minus net tonnage 总吨位减去净吨位

C. Loaded displacement minus net tonnage 满载排水量减去净吨位

D. Light displacement minus the weight of the vessel 空船排水量减去船舶重量

1536. Which is a part of a vessel's standing rigging \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

下列哪一项属于船舶的稳固索具 ( )

A. Sheet 薄板 B. Backstay 后稳索 C. Topping lift 千斤索

D. Downhaul 落帆索

1542. Your vessel has just finished bunkering and has a small list due to improper distribution of the fuel oil. This list will cause \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

你船刚加完油, 由于燃油位置分配不当, 船舶有点横倾, 这会导致 ( )

A. A decrease in reserve buoyancy 剩余浮力减少

B. A decrease in the maximum draft 最大吃水减少

C. The vessel to flop to port or starboard 船舶左右摇晃

D. None of the above 都不是

第八节 理货与计量作业

0833. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not an advice be observed when samples are taken in tanks containing volatile petroleum products.

当从装有易挥发的化工品舱中提取样品时, 下列哪项不是应遵守的注意事项 ( )

A. Filter masks with a combination filter should be brought and used whenever necessary

任何时候, 如有必要, 应携带并使含有混合过滤物的面罩

B. Only explosion-proof equipment (marked EEx) should be used 仅可使用防爆设备 (标有 EEX 字样)

C. Avoid breathing petroleum gases, especially if they come from sour crude (smell of rotten eggs) 避免吸入化学气体, 特别是当闻起来有酸味时 (象臭鸡蛋)

D. so far as possible, take early and substantial action to keep well clear 如有可能, 尽早采取行动远离

0834. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ will be paid by shipowners after tallyman doing the tally work. [29]

理货员做完理货工作之后, 船东应付 ( )

A. Cargo-handling expenses 装卸费 B. Tally money

C. Cargo-tallying dues

D. Tally fees 理货费

0835. A shore is a piece of securing dunnage that \_\_\_A\_\_\_ [188]

支撑材料是指 ( ) 的固定垫舱物料

A. Runs from a low supporting level up to the cargo at an angle 从底部向上以一定角度撑住货物

B. Is also known as a distance piece 又称远距离物件

C. Is placed on the deck under the cargo to distribute its

weight evenly 放在甲板上用来平均分摊货物重量

D. Is run horizontally from a support to the cargo 从某一支点水平顶住货物

0836. Can you tell me something about the tallying methods at your port \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

可以 ( ) 告诉我你港的理货方法吗?

A. Certain 确定 B. Be certain 要确定 C. Sure 明确 D. Be sure 要明确

0837. draft readings shall be considered as \_\_\_A\_\_\_ in the draft survey report.

在水尺检验报告中, 吃水数据可以被认为是 ( )

A. incoming data 输入数据 B. working data 可用数据

C. outgoing data 输出数据

D. new data 新数据

0838. Due to the shape of the \_\_\_C\_\_\_, whereby forward and aft ship are differently shaped, a trim correction on the draft measurement has to be done.

由于船体的 (倾斜), 船舶与船艏外形不同, 水尺计量时应做纵倾修正

A. spheroid 椭球形 B. loxodrome 弧线形 C. carene (careen) 倾斜 D. sphere 球形

(由于船首尾吃水应以水线与船首尾垂线交点处的读数为准, 而船舶的实际水尺标志常不在首尾垂线上, 因此, 当船舶有吃水差时, 就需要对首尾吃水进行首尾垂线的修正)

0839. During loading or discharging, the tallymen must make contact with \_\_\_B\_\_\_ on duty so as to solve problems in time.

装卸货过程中, 理货员应与 ( ) 保持联系, 以便及时解决问题

A. Ship owner 船东 B. Ship's officers 船舶驾驶员 C. Shippers 托运人

D. Consignors 发货人

0844. In the case of any actual or apprehended loss or damage the carrier and receiver must \_\_\_D\_\_\_ all reasonable facilities to each other for inspecting and tallying the goods.

如发生货损(或怀疑发生货损),承运人与收货人应向对方( )合理的帮助以检查并理算货物

A. Make 制造 B. Take 采取 C. Have 有 D. Give 提供, 给予

0853. The \_\_\_B\_\_\_ provides a rapid means of tallying when items of the same commodity are being loaded or unloaded in uniform drafts consisting of an equal number of pieces.

当货物按票(每票含相同数量的货物)为标准单位进行装卸时, ( )理货方法便于快速理货

A. unit method 单件的 B. block method 成批的 C. straight method 直接的

D. package method 包装的

0855. The mass of a loaded floating cargo ship equals \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

某一装载条件的船舶(漂浮状态)的总重量等于( )

A. GT+NT 总吨加净吨 B. DWT 总载重量

C. the mass of the steels used 造船所用的钢材总量

D. ship + bunkers + stores + consumables + cargo 船重加燃油加物料加消耗品加货物

0858. The terminal stuff tallies the cargo mainly before the

ship's \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

码头理货人员主要于( )进行理货工作

A. Loading 装货时 B. Leaving 离开时 C. Arriving 到达时

D. Sailing 航行时

0862. We'll adopt the mechanical tallying method \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

我们(迟早)会采用机械的理货方法

A. soon or late B. soon or later C. sooner or late D. sooner or later

0865. When general cargo with different amounts in each draft is involved, the checker must use the \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

当涉及的货物是杂货,且每票货的数量不一样时,检查人员应采用( )理货法

A. unit method 单件 B. block method 成批 C. straight method 直接

D. package method 包装

第二节 海上气象报告与气象导航

天气预报常见术语(中英文对照)

风、沙

calm 无风

breeze 微风

moderate breeze 和风

gale 强风, 风暴

squall 狂风(伴有雨、雪)

a chilling wind 寒风

hurricane 飓风

cyclone 旋风

typhoon 台风

whirlwind 龙卷风

a gust of wind 阵风

a constant wind 风向稳定的风

a fair wind 顺风

a contrary wind 逆风

sandstorm 沙暴

duststorm 尘暴雨

drizzle 毛毛雨

thundershower 雷阵雨

shower 阵雨

rainstorm 暴风雨

light rainshower 小阵雨

heavy shower 强阵雨

isolated shower 局部阵雨

scattered shower 零星阵雨

cloud-burst 大暴雨

pouring rain 倾盆大雨

freezing rain 冻雨

thunder 雷

lightning 闪电

raindrop 雨点, 雨滴

rainfall 降雨量雪

snow shower 阵雪

heavy snow 大雪

light snow, flurry 小雪

sleet 雨夹雪

blizzard 大风雪

snowstorm 暴风雪

snowflake 雪花

snowdrift 雪堆

snowfall 降雪量雾、霜

fog 雾

mist 薄雾

freezing fog 冻雾

hail 冰雹

dew 露

frost 霜气候

mountain climate 高山气候

desert climate 沙漠气候

monsoon climate 季风气候

plateau climate 高原气候

continental climate 大陆气候

littoral climate 海滨气候

maritime climate 海洋气候

forest climate 森林气候

一些天气预报的标准术语(中英对翻译)

阴天有阵雨和轻雾 overcast with showers and mist

多云有轻雾 cloudy with mist

阵雨 showers

阴天有短时阵雨 overcast with showers

多云 cloudy

中阵雨 moderate rain

0042. Lines drawn through points on the Earth having the same atmospheric pressure are known as \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [798]

在地球表面, 连接所有具有相同的大气压的点所形成的线, 叫 ( )

A. Isothermal 等温线 B. Millibars 毫巴 C. Isobars 等压线

D. Seismics 地震

0119. LOW AT 34N 135E ESLY SLWLY INTST NC. This

description is most likely to be under the heading of \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [805]

“低压, 位于 34N 135E, 缓慢向东移动, 目前未确认”一般这句话出现在 ( ) 里

A. GLWNG 强风 (9 级) 警报 B. GEN SYN 天气大势

C. STM WNG 暴风 (10 级) 警报 D. TY WNG

0205. Winds expected to \_\_\_D\_\_\_ Storm Force 10 in south-east semicircle later up to 300 miles from the center of the tropical cyclone.

预计在气旋中心东南半圆 300 海里范围内, 狂风风力将 ( ) 10 级

A. get 得到 B. achieve 得到 C. attain 获得 D. reach 达到

0532. Which instrument is used to predict the approach of a low pressure system \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

下列哪一种仪器可用来预测低压的到来 ( )

A. Anemometer 风速计 B. Fathometer 测深仪 C. Barometer 气压计

D. Thermometer 温度计

0871. \_\_\_A\_\_\_ LOW ELY SLWLY WITH COLD FRONT FM CEN TO 12N 179W AND WARM FROM FM CEN TO 11N 171W.

( ) 低压缓慢东移, 带有冷锋 (从中心至 12N 179W) 及暖锋 (从中心至 11N 171W)

A. SHLW (shallow) B. SCTD C. OBS (observe) D. SW

0872. \_\_\_B\_\_\_ moving rather quickly east expected 150 miles south of Cape Farewell 972 by 160000 GMT. [22]

(正在形成的低压) 东移速度较快, 预计 160000 GMT 中心气

压 972 毫巴, 将抵达 Cape Farewell 以南约 150 海里处

A. Developed low B. Developing low C. Being developed low D. Low to be developed

0873. \_\_\_C\_\_\_ rain means it rains in some parts of the area.

在某区域的部分地区下雨, 这种雨叫什么雨 ( )

A. Squally 狂风 B. Isolated 局部 C. Scattered 零星 D. Occasional 偶尔

0874. A local wind which occurs during the daytime and is caused by the different rates of warming of land and water is a \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

由于水、陆之间的温差形成的地方性的风, 多发生在白天, 这种风叫 ( )

A. Foehn [fen] 焚风 B. Chinook 奇努克风 (北美洲落基山东坡) C. Land breeze 陆风

D. Sea breeze 海风

0875. A microbarograph is a precision instrument that provides a \_\_\_B\_\_\_ [142]

微(气)压计是一种提供 ( ) 的精密仪器

A. charted record of atmospheric temperature over time 以曲线图形式表现的不同时间的大气温度

B. charted record of atmospheric pressure over time 以曲线图形式表现的不同时间的大气压力

C. graphic record of combustible gases measured in an atmosphere 以图表形式表现的大气中的可燃气体 (浓度)

D. graphic record of vapor pressure from a flammable/combustible liquid 以图表形式表现的可燃液体的蒸汽压力



0876. A tropical storm is building strength some distance from your ship. Waves are coming from the east, with periods increasing from 5 seconds to 15 seconds. The swell is from the east. Where was the storm when these new swells were generated \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [225]

你船远方某处有一个热带风暴正在加强，海浪从东来，周期由5秒增加到15秒。涌浪也从东来。当这些涌浪形成时，你认为风暴中心在哪（）

- A. To the north of you 你船北面
- B. To the south of you 你船南面
- C. To the east of you 你船东面
- D. To the west of you 你船西面

0877. A type of precipitation that occurs only in thunderstorms (雷暴雨) with strong convection currents that convey raindrops above and below the freezing level is known as \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [231]

在有强对流天气中，只发生在下雷暴雨时，雨水温度接近冰点，这种降水形式叫（）

- A. Sleet 雨夹雪
- B. Hail 冰雹
- C. Freezing rain 冻雨
- D. Rime 霜;雾凇

0878. A weather forecast states that the wind will commence backing. In the Northern Hemisphere, this would indicate that it will \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [273]

气象预报说风向将开始 backing (逆时针变向)，在北半球时，这表明风向将（）

- A. Shift in a clockwise manner 顺时针变向
- B. Shift in a counterclockwise manner 逆时针变向
- C. Continue blowing from the same direction 原风向不变

D. Decrease in velocity 风速减弱

0879. A WIND BLOWS ROUND ANTICLOCKWISE defines \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

风向沿逆时针方向变化，叫做（）

- A. Backing (of wind) 逆时针变向
- B. Beach (to) 冲滩
- C. Veering (of wind) 顺时针变向
- D. Maintaining direction of the wind 保持不变

0880. After a cold front passes, the barometric pressure \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

冷锋过境后，气压（）

- A. Drops, and the temperature drops 下降，温度下降
- B. Drops, and the temperature rises 下降，温度升高
- C. Rises, and the temperature drops 升高，温度下降
- D. Rises, and the temperature rises 升高，温度升高

0881. Anticyclones are usually characterized by \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [373]

反气旋一般有（）特征

- A. dry, fair weather 干燥，晴朗
- B. high winds and cloudiness 大风，多云
- C. gustiness and continuous precipitation 阵风，持续降雨
- D. overcast skies 阴天

0882. As the temperature for a given mass of air increases, the \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [389]

当某一特定的气团温度上升时，（）

- A. Dew point increases 露点上升
- B. Dew point decreases 露点下降
- C. Relative humidity increases 相对湿度上升 (空气中水汽压

与饱和水汽压的百分比)

D. Relative humidity decreases 相对湿度下降

0883. BASHI: E TO SE 9-10.500M IN HVY SQUALLY SHWRS AND TS. SEA 8-9M. SWELL SE 6-7M. From the above forecast, the wind in Beaufort Scale will be \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [406]

巴士海峡：东到东南风 9-10 级，大暴雨和遇热带风暴时能见度 500 米；海浪高 8-9 米，涌浪向东南，高 6-7 米。从以上的天气预报中可知，风力的蒲氏风级是（）

- A. STRONG GALE TO STORM 烈风到狂风 (9-10 级)
- B. GALE TO STRONG GALE 狂风到暴风 (10-11 级)
- C. NEAR GALE TO GALE 疾风到大风 (7-8 级)
- D. STRONG BREEZE TO NEAR GALE 强风到疾风 (6-7 级)

蒲福氏风级表

风力等级	Wind Speed (Knot)	Wind Speed (M/S)	Sea	Effects
Observed at Sea				
0 无级风	Less than 1	0-0.2	Sea like a mirror.	Calm
1 软风	1-3	0.3-1.5	Ripples with the appearance of scales are formed, but without foam crests	Light Air
2 轻风	4-6	1.6-3.3	Small wavelets, still short but more pronounced, crests have a glassy appearance and do not break.	Light breeze
3 微风	7-10	3.4-5.4	Large wavelets crests begin to break, foam of glassy appearance; perhaps scattered white horses.	Gentle Breeze
4 和风	11-16	5.5-7.9		Moderate

Breeze Small waves, becoming longer; fairly frequent white horses.

5 清劲风 17-21 8.0-10.7 Fresh Breeze Moderate waves, taking a more pronounced long form; many white horses are formed. (Chance of some spray)

6 强风 22-27 10.8-13.8 Strong Breeze Large waves, begin to form; the white foam crests are more extensive everywhere (Probably some spray)

7 疾风 28-33 13.9-17.1 Near Gale Sea heaps up and white foam from breaking waves begins to be blown in streaks along the direction of the wind.

8 大风 34-40 17.2-20.7 Gale Moderately high waves of greater length; edges of crests begin to break into spindrift. The foam is blown in well-marked streaks along the direction of the wind

9 烈风 41-47 20.8-24.4 Strong Gale High waves. Dense streaks of foam along the direction of the wind. Crests of waves begin to topple, tumble and roll over. Spray may affect visibility

10 狂风 48-55 24.5-28.4 Storm Very high waves with long overhanging crests. The resulting foam in great patches is blown in dense white streaks along the

11 暴风 56-63 28.5-32.5 Violent Storm Exceptionally high wave. (Small and medium-sized ships might be for a time lost to view behind the waves.) The sea is completely covered with long white patches of foam lying along the direction of the wind. Everywhere the edges of the waves crests are blown into froth. Visibility affected.

12 飓风 64 and over 32.6 and over Hurricane The air is filled with foam and spray. Sea completely white with driving spray; visibility very seriously affected.

0884. CAPE WEST WIND WEST TO SOUTHWEST 15 TO 20 KNOTS WEATHER SHOWERS. This description is likely to be under the heading of \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [443]

海角南部: 风向西到西南, 风速 15 至 20 节, 阵雨。这段话一般出现在 ( ) 里

A. FORECAST 天气预报 B. STORM WARNING STM WNG 狂风 (10 级) 警报

C. GENERAL SITUATION 天气大势 D. MAP ANALYSIS 地图分析

0885. During the voyage he encountered boisterous winds and heavy weather during which time the vessel \_\_\_B\_\_\_ heavily and to such an extent that at times it was necessary to change course.

航行途中, 我船遇到极强的风, 天气恶劣, 船舶 (艰难前进), 不得不经常改变航向

A. Moved B. Labored C. Drove D. Went

0886. During the voyage my ship \_\_\_C\_\_\_ bad weather in the Pacific Ocean.

航行途中, 我船在太平洋 (遭遇到) 恶劣天气

A. meets with B. has met with C. met with D. metted with

0887. Especially in adverse weather, risk of collision with an offshore supply vessel increases when the vessel is moored

to what side of the unit \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [510]

特别是在恶劣天气情况下, 你船靠在沿海供应船的哪一舷易与该船发生碰撞 ( )

A. Upwind 上风舷 B. Downwind 下风舷 C. Crosswind 侧风舷 D. Downcurrent 下游

0888. For an accurate barometer check, you would \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [541]

要检查气压计的精确度, 你应 ( )

A. Check it with a barometer on another vessel 与另一船的气压计相比较

B. Take readings from several barometers and average them 从几个不同的气压计读取气压, 取平均值

C. Check it with the barometer at the ship chandlery 与船舶供应商的气压计相比较

D. Check it against radio or National Weather Service reports of the immediate vicinity

与无线电台站或气象台提供的船舶位置附近的气象报告相比较

0889. HIGH WAVES; DENSE STREAKS OF FOAM ALONG THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND; CRESTS OF WAVES BEGIN TO TOPPLE, TUMBLE AND ROLL OVER; SPRAY MAY AFFECT VISIBILITY. This condition is likely to be termed \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [585]

高浪, 顺风向被风吹成浓密的泡沫。峰顶开始破碎, 飞沫可能影响能见度。这种情况可能是 ( )

A. Strong breeze 7 级风 B. Near gale 8 级风 C. Gale 9 级风 D. Strong gale 10 级风

0890. If the center of low pressure is due west of you in the

Northern Hemisphere, which wind direction should you expect \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [638]

在北半球, 低压中心在你船西面, 预计风向是 ( )

A. South to west 南偏西 B. South to east 南偏东 C. West to north 西偏北

D. North to east 北偏东

0891. If your weather bulletin shows the center of a low pressure area to be 100 miles due east of your position, what winds can you expect in the Northern Hemisphere \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [670]

如果气象报告显示低压中心在你船以东 100 海里处, 在北半球时, 你预计会遇到什么风 ( )

A. East to northeast 东到东北风 B. East to southeast 东到东南风

C. North to northwest 北到西北风 D. South to southeast 南到东南风

0892. INTERTROPICAL CONVERGENCE ZONE OVER SOUTH PHILIPPINE PASSING OVER MINDANAO NORTHERN SULU AND PALAWAN. This phrase is likely to be under the heading of \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [765]

在菲律宾南部的副热带辐合带在棉兰老岛、苏禄海和巴拉旺。这句话可能出自 ( )

A. GALE WARNING 强风警报 B. 24 HOURS FORECAST 24 小时天气预报

C. SYNOPSIS 大势分析 D. STORM WARNING 狂风 (10 级) 警报

0893. Mechanical lifting of air by the upslope slant of the terrain is called \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [822]

空气因高原的斜坡而引起的机械抬升叫 ( )

A. Vertical lifting 垂直抬升 B. Convective lifting 对流抬升  
C. Advective lifting 平流抬升 D. Topographic lifting 地形抬升

0894. NORTHEAST TAIWAN RYUKYU PARTLY CLOUDY SKIES WITH ISOLATED SHOWERS WIND NORTHEASTLY ZERO FIVE TO ONE FIVE KNOTS SEA MAINLY SLIGHT. The weather in this area is \_\_\_B\_\_.

台湾东北、琉球, 少云, 局部阵雨, 风向东北, 风速 5 节到 15 节, 轻浪。这个区域的天气是 ( )

A. CLOUDY 多云 B. PARTLY CLOUDY 少云 C. CLEAR 晴天 D. OVERCAST 阴天

0895. Of the following, \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not a wind.

下列哪一种不是风 ( )

A. Bora 布拉风(亚得里亚海及其沿岸的一种干冷凶猛的东北风或北风)

B. Gust 一阵强风(或狂风)

C. Gregale D. Floe 大片浮冰

0896. OWING TROPICAL STORM9706 CROSSING OUR/COURSE PLSPERMIT SHELTERING KAGOSHIMA KAIWAN. This cable indicates that \_\_\_A\_\_.

由于 9706 号热带风暴经过我船航线, 请允许我船在 KAGOSHIMA KAIWAN 避风。这封电报表示 ( )

A. She requested shelter permission 船舶要求允许避风

B. She intended to berth at port of KAGOSHIMA 船舶准备在 KAGOSHIMA 靠泊

C. She intended to change her course 船舶准备改向

D. She was reporting to the port that a tropical storm is

coming

船舶向港口报告热带风暴在在接近

0897. REEF (SOUTH) WIND NORTH 10 KNOTS WEATHER ISOLATED SHOWERS SEA SLIGHT STOP. This phrase is a \_\_\_A\_\_.

南沙: 北风 10 节, 局部阵雨, 轻浪, 这句话是 ( )

A. forecast 天气预报 B. warning 天气警报 C. map analysis 地图分析

D. general introduction 一般介绍

0898. SCARBOROUGH= W TO SW UP TO 10 IN N. 500 M IN HVY SQUALLY SHOWERS AND TS. SEA 7-8 M. SWELL SW 5-6 M. The visibility in this area is \_\_\_B\_\_.

SCARBOROUGH (地名) 风向西到西南, 最大风速 10 节, 大暴雨或热带风暴时能风距 500 米, 本地区的能见距是 ( )

A. 10 NM 10 海里 B. 500 M 500 米 C. 7-8 M 7-8 米 D. 5-6M 5-6 米

0899. SEVERE TROPICAL STORM UPGRADED INTO A TYPHOON AND AT 1800Z 13 AUGUST IT WAS ESTIMATED BASED ON SURFACE REPORTS. This phrase is likely to be under the heading of \_\_\_D\_\_.

根据水面报告, 严重的热带风暴于 8 月 13 日 1800 时升级为台风。这段话可能出自 ( )

A. GALE WARNING 大风 (9 级) 警报 B. 24 HOURS FORECAST 24 小时天气预报 C. SYNOPSIS 天气大势分析

D. STORM WARNING 狂风 (10 级) 警报

0900. TAIWAN STRAITS EAST GUANGDONG: CLOUDY TO OVERCAST WITH LOCAL SHOWERS WIND NE 22 TO

33 KTS SEAS ROUGH TO VERY ROUGH VIS 10 TO 20 KMS. The Vis. in this area is \_\_\_C\_\_\_ nautical miles.

台湾海峡、广东东部：多云到阴，有阵雨，风向东北，风速 22 节至 33 节，大浪到巨浪，能见度 10 到 20 公里。本地区的能见度是 ( ) 海里

A. 22 TO 33 B. 11 TO 16 C. 5 TO 10 D. 10 TO 20

#### 海况等级划分表

海况等级 海面状况名称 浪高范围 (米) 海面征状

0 级 无浪 (CALM-GLASSY) 0 海面平静。水面平整如镜，或仅有涌浪存在。船静止不动。

1 级 微浪 (CALM-RIPPLED) 0~0.1 波纹、或涌浪和小波纹同时存在，微小波浪呈鱼鳞状，没有浪花。寻常渔船略觉摇动，海风尚不足以把帆船推行。

2 级 小浪 (SMOOTH-WAVELET) 0.1~0.5 波浪很小，波长尚短，但波形显著。浪峰不破裂，因而不是显白色的，而是仅呈玻璃色的。渔船有晃动，张帆可随风移行每小时 2~3 海里

3 级 轻浪 (SLIGHT) 0.5~1.25 波浪不大，但很触目，波长变长，波峰开始破裂。浪沫光亮，有时可有散见的白浪花，其中有些地方形成连片的白色浪花——白浪。渔船略觉簸动，渔船张帆时随风移行每小时 3~5 海里，满帆时，可使船身倾于一侧。

4 级 中浪 (MODERATE) 1.25~2.5 波浪具有很明显的形状，许多波峰破裂，到处形成白浪，成群出现，偶有飞沫。同时较明显的长波状开始出现。渔船明显簸动，需缩帆一部分 (即收去帆之一部)。

5 级 大浪 (ROUGH) 2.5~4.0 高大波峰开始形成，到处都有更大的白沫峰，有时有些飞沫。浪花的峰顶占去了波峰上很大的面积，风开始削去波峰上的浪花，碎浪成白沫沿风向呈条状。渔船起伏加剧，要加倍缩帆至大部分，捕鱼需注意风险。

6 级 巨浪 (VERY ROUGH) 4.0~6.0 海浪波长较长，高大波峰随处可见。波峰上被风削去的浪花开始沿波浪斜面伸长成带状，有时波峰出现风暴波的长波形状。波峰边缘开始破碎成飞沫片；白沫沿风向呈明显带状。渔船停息港中不再出航，在海者下锚。

7 级 狂浪 (HIGH) 6.0~9.0 海面开始颠簸，波峰出现翻滚。风削去的浪花带布满了波浪的斜面，并且有的地方达到波谷，白沫能成片出现，沿风向白沫呈浓密的条带状。飞沫可使能见度受到影响。汽船航行困难。所有近港渔船都要靠港，停留不出。

8 级 狂涛 (VERY HIGH) 9.0~14.0 海面颠簸加大，有震动感，波峰长而翻卷。稠密的浪花布满了波浪斜面。海面几乎完全被沿风向吹出的白沫片所掩盖，因而变成白色，只在波底有些地方才没有浪花。海面能见度显著降低。汽船遇之相当危险。

9 级 怒涛 (PHENOMENAL) >14.0 海面颠簸加大，有震动感，波峰长而翻卷。稠密的浪花布满了波浪斜面。海面几乎完全被沿风向吹出的白沫片所掩盖，因而变成白色，只在波底有些地方才没有浪花。海面能见度显著降低。汽船遇之相当危险。

0901. The AMVER system (美国船舶自动互救系统) requires \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

美国船舶自动互救系统需要 ( )

A. Sailing plans to be sent before departure 开航发送航行计划

B. More frequent reports in heavy weather 恶劣天气情况下报告频率更大

C. Arrival reports to be sent within 8 hours of arrival 抵港后 8 小时内呈送抵港报告

D. A position report within 24 hours of departure 离港后 24 小时内发送船位报告

Amver, sponsored by the United States Coast Guard, is a unique, computer-based, and voluntary global ship reporting system used worldwide by search and rescue authorities to arrange for assistance to persons in distress at sea. With Amver, rescue coordinators can identify participating ships in the area of distress and divert the best-suited ship or ships to respond

0902. The apparent wind's speed can be zero, but only when two conditions are present. One condition is that the true wind \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [968]

视风风速可以是零，但仅当符合两个条件时才可出现，其中之一是真风 ( )

A. Must be from dead ahead 从正船头吹来 B. Speed must be zero 风速为零

C. Must be from dead astern 从正船尾吹来 D. Must be on the beam 风从正横来

0903. The area of strong westerly winds occurring between 40°S and 60°S latitude is called the \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [971]

处于南纬 40°至 60°之间，吹强烈的西风，这个区域是 ( )

A. polar easterlies 极地东风带 B. prevailing westerlies 盛行西风带

C. roaring forties 咆哮西风带 D. jet streams 喷流

0904. The Beaufort scale is used to estimate the \_\_\_C\_\_\_. 蒲福氏风级用来估计 ( )

A. Wind direction 风向 B. Percentage of cloud cover 云层覆盖率 C. Wind speed 风速 D. Barometric pressure 气压



0905. The dense black cumulonimbus clouds surrounding the eye of a hurricane are called \_\_B\_\_.

围绕台风眼的浓密的黑色积雨云叫 ( )

A. Spiral rainbands 螺旋雨带 B. Cloud walls 云墙 C. Funnel clouds 烟囱云 D. Cyclonic spirals

0906. The eye of a hurricane is surrounded by dense black cumulonimbus clouds which are called the \_\_A\_\_. [1027]

飓风眼被一种叫 ( ) 的浓密的黑色积雨云所包围

A. Wall cloud 云墙 B. Nimbostratus cloud 雨层云 C. Bar 堤坝 D. Funnel 烟囱

0908. The winds you would expect to encounter in the North Atlantic between latitudes 5° and 30° are known as the \_\_C\_\_.

你可能在北大西洋 5° 到 30° 之间遇到的风叫做 ( )

A. Doldrums 赤道无风带 B. Westerlies 西风 C. Trades 信风 D. Easterlies 东风

0909. TYPHOON KAREN WARNING 14. POSIT ONE THREE PT ONE NORTH ONE FOUR EIGHT PT TWO EAST AT 110 000Z. GOOD BASED ON 102 200Z RECON FIX. The typhoon is in \_\_C\_\_.

14 号台风“KAREN”警报：110 000Z 时位置 13.1N 148.2E。精确度好，资料来源：102 200Z 时的雷达回波定位。从这句话可以知道台风在 ( )

A. the high latitude of the northern hemisphere 北半球高纬度  
B. the high latitude of the southern hemisphere 南半球高纬度

C. the low latitude of the northern hemisphere 北半球低纬度  
D. the low latitude of the southern hemisphere 南半球低纬度

0910. Weather conditions in the middle latitudes generally move \_\_A\_\_.

在中纬度地区的气候一般向 ( ) 移动

A. Eastward 东 B. Westward 西 C. Northward 北  
D. Southward 南

0911. Weather forecast messages are usually \_\_C\_\_.

天气预报一般 ( )

A. Given only to TV stations 只在电视台发布  
B. Transmitted only by commercial broadcast stations 只由商业广播电台发布  
C. Broadcast in plain language 用明语发布  
D. Broadcast immediately on VHF Channel 16 and 2182 kHz 立即在 VHF16 或 2182 kHz 上发布

0912. Weather information is available from \_\_D\_\_.

气象信息可由 ( ) 中得到

A. Commercial radio broadcasts 商业无线电台  
B. The Coast Guard on scheduled marine information broadcasts 海岸警卫队定期的海事信息发布  
C. VHF-FM continuous marine weather broadcasts provided by the National Weather Service 由国家气象中心连续在 VHF-FM 上提供的天气预报  
D. All of the above 全是

0913. Weather observations provided by each weather

station include all of the following except \_\_C\_\_. [1332]

由气象观测站提供的气象观测报告不包括 ( )

A. temperature 温度 B. visibility 能见度  
C. predicted weather for the next twelve hours 未来 12 小时的天气预报  
D. barometric pressure and change in the last three hours 气压及过去 3 小时内的变化

0914. West backing south-west gale 8 locally storm 10 \_\_C\_\_ then rain or sleet mainly good. [1334]

大风 8 级，阵风达狂风 10 级，西风逆转到西南风，雨或雨夹雪，晴

A. windy showers 有风阵雨 B. showers with winds 阵雨中有风  
C. wintry showers 冬季阵雨 D. showery winds 带阵雨的风

0915. What benefit is a weather bulletin to a mariner \_\_D\_\_.

对航海者来说，气象报告有什么好处 ( )

A. It provides a legal reason to cancel a projected voyage 为取消计划好的航行提供法律依据  
B. It allows the mariner to make long term weather forecasts 帮助航海者做出长期的天气预报  
C. It is of little benefit since the weather changes frequently and rapidly 因为天气是不断的，所以没什么用处  
D. It gives the mariner time to prepare for weather changes 使航海者有时间对天气变化提前做好准备

0916. What will a veering wind do \_\_A\_\_. [1425]

顺时针变向的风是指 ( )



A. Change direction in a clockwise manner in the Northern Hemisphere 在北半球, 风向呈顺时针方向变化

B. Circulate about a low pressure center in a counterclockwise manner in the Northern Hemisphere 在北半球沿低压中心逆时针方向旋转

C. Vary in strength constantly and unpredictably 强度不断变化, 且无法预测

D. Circulate about a high pressure center in a clockwise manner in the Southern Hemisphere

在南半球沿高压中心顺时针方向旋转

0917. When a high pressure system is centered north of your vessel in the Northern Hemisphere \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
在北半球, 当一个高压系统位于你船北面时, ( )

A. You should experience hot, moist, clear weather 你将遇到湿热而晴朗的天气

B. The wind direction is generally easterly 风向一般是东风

C. The winds should be from the southwest at your location 在你船位置, 风从西南来

D. The winds should be brisk 风是寒冷而清新的

0918. When force of winds reaches 10-11 in Beaufort scale, we usually call such wind \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
当风力达到蒲福氏 10-11 级时, 我们称这种风为 ( )

A. Gale 大风 B. Storm 狂风 C. Hurricane 飓风 D. Typhoon 台风

A. Gale 大风 B. Storm 狂风 C. Hurricane 飓风 D. Typhoon 台风

0919. When observing a rapid rise in barometric pressure, you may expect \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1494]

当你从气压计中观察到气压急剧升高时, 你预计会遇到什么天气 ( )

A. Clear weather with no wind, but the possibility of rain or snow within 24 hours  
晴朗无风, 但 24 小时内可能有雨或雪

B. Deteriorating weather with rain or snow 天气变差, 伴随着雨或雪

C. Heavy rain or severe thundershowers 大雨或大雷暴雨

D. Clearing weather, possibly accompanied by high winds 晴, 可能伴有大风

0921. Which general weather conditions should you expect to find in a low pressure system \_\_\_B\_\_\_.  
在低压系统中, 你一般会遇到什么样的天气情况 ( )

A. Fair weather 晴天 B. Precipitation and cloudiness 多云和下雨

C. Scattered clouds at high elevations 高处有少量云

D. Gradual clearing and cooler temperatures 天气渐转晴, 温度下降

0922. Which of the following is not a frontal term \_\_\_D\_\_\_.  
下列哪项不是有关锋面的词组 ( )

A. Ridge 脊 B. Col 气压谷 C. Trough 低压槽

D. Bora 布拉风(亚得里亚海及其沿岸的一种干冷凶猛的东北风或北风)

0923. Which of the following statements concerning frontal movements is TRUE \_\_\_C\_\_\_.  
下列有关锋面运动的描述哪一句正确 ( )

A. The temperature rises after a cold front passes 冷锋过后, 气温升高

A. The temperature rises after a cold front passes 冷锋过后, 气温升高

B. The barometric pressure rises when a warm front passes 暖锋过后, 气压升高

C. A cold front generally passes faster than a warm front 冷锋移动速度一般比暖锋快

D. A warm front usually has more violent weather associated with it than a cold front  
与冷锋相比, 暖锋伴有更加恶劣的天气情况

0924. While on watch, you notice that the air temperature is dropping and is approaching the dew point. Which type of weather should be forecasted \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1703]

值班时, 你注意到气温下降并接近露点。你估计会遇到什么天气 ( )

A. Hail 冰雹 B. Heavy rain 大雨 C. Sleet 雨夹雪 D. Fog 雾

0925. Widely spaced isobars on a weather map indicate \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1728]

天气图中, 等压线间距比较大, 说明 ( )

A. High winds 有大风 B. Gentle breezes 有轻风

C. Ice, snow or frozen rain 结冰、下雪或下雨

D. Probability of tornados 可能有龙卷风

Beaufort

No.

蒲福风力等级 Wind Speed

(Knots)

风速(节) Term

名称 Effects Observed at Sea

海面征象

0 少于 1 Calm

无风 Sea like a mirror.

海平如镜。

1 1~3 Light air

软风 Ripples with the appearance of scales are formed, but without foam

crests.

明显鳞状波纹;波峰无白沫。

2 4~6 Light breeze

轻风 Small wavelets, still short but more pronounced, crests have a

glassy appearance and do not break.

较小小波,波长虽短但波纹已更明显;波峰透明但未开花。

3 7~10 Gentle breeze

微风 Large wavelets crests begin to break; foam of glassy appearance;

perhaps scattered white horses.

较大小波,波峰开始开花;水沫呈透明状;间或有稀疏的白浪。

4 11~16 Moderate breeze

和风 Small waves, becoming longer; fairly frequent white horses.

小浪;波长逐渐变长;白浪稍多。

5 17~21 Fresh breeze

清风 Moderate waves, taking a more pronounced long form; many white

horses are formed. (Chance of some spray.)

中浪;波长明显地变长;白浪很多(偶尔有水雾)。

6 22~27 Strong breeze

强风 Large waves, begin to form; the white foam crests are more extensive everywhere. (Probably some spray.)

大浪;到处都是白沫浪头(往往有水雾)。

7 28~33 Near gale

疾风 Sea heaps up and white foam from breaking waves

begins to be

blown in streaks along the direction of the wind.

浪头高耸;开花浪的白沫开始随风成串飞溅。

8 34~40 Gale

大风 Moderately high waves of greater length; edges of crests begin to

break into spindrift. The foam is blown in well-marked streaks along the direction of the wind.

中高浪,波托更长;浪头边缘开始开花翻滚;白沫明显地随风成串飞溅。

9 41~47 Strong gale

烈风 High waves. Dense streaks of foam along the direction of the wind.

Crests of waves begin to topple, tumble and roll over. Spray may

affect visibility.

高浪;白沫密集地随风成串飞溅;浪头开始上下翻滚。水雾可能影响能见度。

10 48~55 Storm

狂风 Very high waves with long overhanging crests. The resulting foam

in great patches is blown in dense white streaks along the direction

of the wind. On the whole the surface of the sea takes a white appearance. Tumbling of the sea becomes heavy and shock

like. Visibility

affected.

非常高的浪;大片大片的白沫密集地随风成串飞溅。整个海面呈白色;海面愈来愈汹涌澎湃。能见度受影响。

11 56~63 Violent storm

暴风 Exceptionally high wave. (Small and medium-sized ships might

be for a time lost to view behind the waves.) The sea is completely

covered with long white patches of foam lying along the direction of

the wind. Everywhere the edges of the waves crests are blown into

froth. Visibility affected.

特高浪。(中小型船有时可能隐没在波浪后看不见);海面沿风方向白沫弥漫;所有浪头都被风吹成泡沫。能见度受影响。

12 64 and over Hurricane

飓风 The air is filled with foam and spray. Sea completely white with

driving spray; visibility very seriously affected.

空中充满着白沫和水雾;海面白茫茫一片;能见度严重地受影响。

### 第三节 海上天气现象

0130. Steam smoke will occur when \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

当( )时会发生蒸汽雾

A. Extremely cold air from shore passes over warmer water 从岸上来的极冷的空气通过暖的水面上

B. Warm dry air from shore passes over cooler water 从岸上来的干燥温暖的空气通过较凉的水面上

C. Cold ocean water evaporates into warm air 冷的海水蒸发进入温暖的空气中

D. Cool rain passes through a warm air mass 凉的雨通过暖  
和的气团

蒸汽雾 (steam fog, sea smoke) 又称蒸发雾。当冷空气流经  
比其温度更高的暖水面且温差较大时, 暖水汽的饱和蒸汽压大  
于冷空气的饱和蒸汽压, 水汽源源不断地从暖水面蒸发, 与冷  
空气混合, 在冷却的过程中迅速凝结而成为蒸汽雾。蒸汽雾常  
发生在深秋季节寒冷早晨的湖面、河面或极地。

0259 Which instrument is most useful in forecasting fog  
\_\_\_ C \_\_\_.

下列哪种仪器对预测雾最有效 ( )

- A. A barometer 气压计 B. An anemometer 风速计
- C. A sling psychrometer 空气湿度计、干湿球湿度计
- D. A pyrometer 高温温度计

0622. The type of fog that occurs on clear nights with very  
light breezes and forms when the earth cools rapidly by  
radiation is known as \_\_\_ A \_\_\_. [1227]

晴朗无风的晚上, 当地面因辐射而导致温度急剧下降而形成的  
雾是 ( )

- A. Radiation fog 辐射雾 B. Frontal fog 锋面雾 C. Convection  
fog 对流雾
- D. Advection fog 平流雾

辐射雾, 主要是因为夜间地面辐射冷却, 使空气中的水汽达到  
饱和所致, 因此雾多发生在夜最长、气温最低的冬季或比较寒  
冷的冬半年。

0926. \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ are experienced in temperate latitudes (温带  
地区) during warm summer weather but rarely exceed Force 3  
and may extend 10 to 15 miles on either side of the coastline.

( ) 发生在温带地区暖和的夏季, 风力很少超过 3 级, 且很少

进入海岸线两边各 10 至 15 海里

- A. Trade Winds 信风 B. Winds of the temperate zones 温  
带地区的风 C. Monsoons 季风 D. Land and Sea Breezes 海  
陆风

信风: (又称贸易风) 指的是在地空从副热带高压带吹向赤道  
低气压带的风。

季风: 由于大陆和海洋在一年之中增热和冷却程度不同, 在大  
陆和海洋之间大范围的、风向随季节有规律改变的风, 称为季  
风。形成季风最根本的原因, 是由于地球表面性质不同, 热力  
反映有所差异引起的。由海陆分布、大气环流、大地形等因素  
造成的, 以一年为周期的大范围的冬夏季盛行风向相反的现象。

0927. \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ blow more or less constantly (except when  
monsoons prevail) throughout all seasons at a mean speed  
of around 14 knots and are generally strongest in the late  
winter.

( ) 一般一年四季风向比较固定 (当季风盛行时除外), 风速  
大约为 14 节左右, 且在冬末达到最大。

- A. Trade Winds 信风 B. Winds of the temperate zones 温  
带地区的风 C. Monsoons 季风 D. Land and Sea Breezes 海  
陆风

信风 (trade wind) 在赤道两边的低层大气中, 北半球吹东北  
风, 南半球吹东南风, 这种风的方向很少改变, 它们年年如此,  
稳定出现, 很讲信用, 这是 trade wind 在中文中被翻译成“信  
风”的原因。

0928. \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ forms over land, most frequently during  
autumn and winter over low-lying land, especially if it is damp  
and marshy and in valleys on quiet nights with clear skies.

主要在秋天与冬天天气晴朗的晚上形成于低平地表上面 (特别

是在湿地上或山谷中) 的雾是 ( )

- A. FRONTAL FOG 锋面雾 B. MIXING FOG 混合雾
- C. ADVECTION FOG 平流雾 D. RADIATION FOG 辐射雾

0929. \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ is a type of fog occurring close to the sea  
surface when the air is dry and cold-probably at least 9°C  
below the sea surface temperature.

当空气干冷, 温度至少低于海平面温度 9°C 时, 一般发生在接  
近海面处的是 ( )

- A. MIXING FOG 混合雾 B. ADVECTION FOG 平流雾
- C. RADIATION FOG 辐射雾 D. ARCTIC SEA SMOKE 北极  
海雾

0930. \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ is the most widespread type likely to be  
encountered at sea and is caused by relatively warm air  
being cooled by flowing over a cooler sea surface.

当相对暖和的空气从较冷海面吹过时形成的雾, 这种雾是海上  
可能遇到的范围最大的雾, 是什么雾 ( )

- A. FRONTAL FOG 锋面雾 B. MIXING FOG 混合雾
- C. ADVECTION FOG 平流雾 D. RADIATION FOG 辐射雾

平流雾 (advection fog) 是暖湿空气移到较冷的陆地或水面时,  
因下部冷却而形成的雾。通常发生在冬季, 持续时间一般较长,  
范围大, 雾较浓, 厚度较大, 有时可达几百米。

0931. A \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ is created by a pressure gradient or slope  
in the water level.

因压力梯度或水面高低不同而形成的流是 ( )

- A. gradient current 梯度流 B. density current 密度流 C. swift  
current 漂流 D. torrent current 洪流

海洋里那些比较大的海流, 多是由强劲而稳定的风吹刮起来的。  
这种由风直接产生的海流叫作“风海流”, 也有人叫作“漂流”。由

于海水密度分布不均匀而产生的海水流动，称为“密度流”。也叫“梯度流”或“地转流”。海洋中最著名的海流是黑潮和湾流。

由于海水的连续性和不可压缩性，一个地方的海水流走了，相临海区的水也就流来补充，这样就产生了补偿流。补偿流既有水平方向的，也有垂直方向的。在海洋的大陆架范围或浅海处，由于海岸和海底摩擦显著，加上海流特别强等因素，便形成颇为复杂的大陆架环流、浅内海环流、海峡海流等浅海海流。

在研究海流的过程中，科学家们还常常按温度特性，将海流分为暖流和寒流。还有一种是海水受月球、太阳引潮力而产生的水平流动现象，是同潮汐一起产生的潮流。

海流形成的原因很多，但归纳起来不外乎两种。第一是海面上的风力驱动，形成风生海流。由于海水运动中粘滞性对动量的消耗，这种流动随深度的增大而减弱，直至小到可以忽略，其所涉及的深度通常只为几百米，相对于几千米深的大洋而言是一薄层。海流形成的第二种原因是海水的温盐变化。因为海水密度的分布与变化直接受温度、盐度的支配，而密度的分布又决定了海洋压力场的结构。实际海洋中的等压面往往是倾斜的，即等压面与等势面并不一致，这就在水平方向上产生了一种引起海水流动的力，从而导致了海流的形成。另外海面上的增密效应又可直接地引起海水在铅直方向上的运动。

0932. A barometer showing falling pressure indicates the approach of a B. [35]

当气压计读数下降时，说明 ( ) 正在接近

- A. High pressure system 高压系统 B. Low pressure system 低压系统  
C. High dew point 高露点 D. Low dew point 低露点

0933. A hurricane moving northeast out of the Gulf passes west of your position. You could expect all of the following

EXCEPT D. [117]

有个飓风从墨西哥湾出来向东北方向移动，经过你船西面，下列哪一项不可能遇到 ( )

- A. higher than normal swells 比平常高的涌 B. high winds 大风  
C. winds veering from south, through west, to northwest 风向从南至西再到西北顺时针变化  
D. light showers 小阵雨

0934. A katabatic wind blows C.

下沉风吹的方向是 ( )

- A. Up an incline due to surface heating 由于地表加热倾斜向上  
B. In a circular pattern 环形  
C. Down an incline due to cooling of the air 由于空气冷却倾斜向下  
D. Horizontally between a high and a low pressure area 在高低压之间水平流动

即“冰川风”。它往往出现在冰川上，这种风不受昼夜变化的影响，因为冰川的表面温度总是低于其上面的空气温度，所以它总是沿着下坡刮起。但在冰川向斜坡延伸的末端处，也会出现上坡风，这种风的强度往往受冰川范围大小的控制。

0935. A sign of thunderstorm development is a cumulus cloud D. [190]

当看到积(雨)云呈 ( ) 变化时，表明正在形成雷暴雨

- A. Darkening, growing in size and forming an anvil top 变黑，体积变大且形成砧状顶部  
B. That shows extensive vertical development 明显向上发展  
C. Creating cold downdrafts that are felt on the ground 形成冷的向下的气流或风

D. All of the above 以上全是

积雨云定义：浓厚庞大的云体，垂直发展旺盛，云顶随云的发展逐渐展平成砧状，并出现丝缕状的结构直展云。常伴有雷阵雨。

0936. A vessel entering the eye of a hurricane should expect D. [240]

船舶进入飓风中心时会遇到 ( )

- A. Moderating winds and heavy confused seas to strike his vessel from all directions 风速中等，浪高且杂，方向不定  
B. The winds to increase to hurricane force and strike from a different direction as the eye passes 飓风中心过境时，风力增至12级，风向固定  
C. The barometer to reach the lowest point 气压计读数降到最低  
D. All of the above 以上全是

0937. Altocumulus clouds are defined as B.

高积云是 ( )

- A. high clouds 高层云 B. middle clouds 中层云 C. low clouds 低层云  
D. vertical development clouds 垂直发展的云

0938. By plotting the analysis messages on weather charts, we are able to B. [437]

通过在气象图上标绘分析资料，我们可以 ( )

- A. prevent any possible accident at sea 防止任何海上事故  
B. prepare a reasonable forecast of the wind and weather 对风和天气情况做出合理的预报  
C. help the mariner to fix a accurate ship's position 帮助海员



精确定位

D. aid the salvage of a ship in peril 帮助遇险船舶

0939. Clouds with the prefix "nimbo" in their name \_\_\_D\_\_.

表示云的英语单词中带有前缀 "nimbo", 表示 ( )

A. are sheet or layer clouds 层状云

B. have undergone great vertical development 向上发展很快

C. are middle or high altitude clouds 中、高云

D. are rain clouds 雨云

0940. Cumulonimbus clouds are formed by \_\_\_A\_\_.

积雨云由 ( ) 形成

A. vertical air movements 空气垂直运动 B. heavy rainstorms 大暴雨

C. horizontal air movements 空气水平运动

D. any movement of moist air 湿润空气的任何运动

0941. Cumulus clouds that have undergone vertical development and have become cumulonimbus in form, indicate \_\_\_C\_\_.

积云经过向上运动, 外形上已经形成积雨云形状, 表示 ( )

A. clearing weather 天气晴朗 B. that a warm front has passed 暖锋过境

C. probable thunderstorm activity 有可能出现雷暴雨

D. an approaching hurricane or typhoon 台风或飓风接近

0942. Customs, upon boarding a vessel desiring entry into PRC port, would inspect which document \_\_\_D\_\_.

对于想进入中国的船舶, 海关官员将检查什么文件 ( )

A. Cargo Manifest 载货清单 B. Certified Crew List 持证船员名单

C. Stores List 物料清单 D. All of the above 全是

0943. Cyclones that have warm sectors usually move \_\_\_B\_\_.

带有暖湿部分的气旋一般移动情况如何 ( )

A. westerly 向西移动 B. parallel to the isobars in the warm sector 与暖湿部分的等压线平行

C. toward the nearest high pressure area 向着最近的高压区移动

D. faster than the accompanying cold front 比伴随的冷锋快

0944. Fetch is the \_\_\_B\_\_.

风程指的是 ( )

A. Distance a wave travels between formation and decay 海浪形成与消亡之间的距离

B. Stretch of water over which a wave-forming wind blows 风吹之后到水面形成波浪的距离

C. Time in seconds required for two crests to pass a given point 相邻两个波峰通过同一点的时间间隔

D. Measurement of a wave's steepness 波的陡峭程度

0945. Fog forms when the air \_\_\_D\_\_.

当空气 ( ) 时会形成雾

A. Is 50% water saturated 相对湿度达 50%

B. Is 90% water saturated 相对湿度达 90%

C. Temperature is greater than the dew point temperature 温度高于露点温度

D. Temperature is equal to, or below the dew point temperature 温度等于或低于露点

0946. Good weather is usually associated with a region of \_\_\_B\_\_. [573]

( ) 区域一般天气比较晴好

A. low barometric pressure 低压 B. high barometric pressure 高压

C. falling barometric pressure 气压下降 D. pumping barometric pressure 气压急剧上升

0947. Haze is not caused by \_\_\_D\_\_.

霾, 薄雾不是由 ( ) 引起的

A. forest fires 森林大火 B. smoke from industrial areas 工业区的烟

C. dust or sand storms 灰尘或沙尘暴

D. water droplets with the relative humidity more than 95% 相对湿度超过 95% 时空气中的水珠

0948. High pressure ridge \_\_\_B\_\_ from Sevastopol to eastern Libya.

高压脊从 Sevastopol ( ) 至 eastern Libya

A. Reaching 到达 B. Extending 延伸 C. Increasing 增加

D. Upgrading 升级

0949. Hurricanes may move in any direction. However, it is rare and generally of short duration when a hurricane in the Northern Hemisphere moves toward the \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [605]

一般情况下, 飓风可以往任何方向移动, 不过, 在北半球, 往哪一方向移动的飓风很少出现, 而且即使出现持续时间也很短

A. West or northwest 西或西北 B. Northeast 东北

C. Southeast 东南 D. North 北

飓风 (拼音: jù fēng, 英文: Hurricane) 大西洋和北印度洋地区将强大而深厚 (最大风速达 32.7 米/秒, 风力为 12 级以上)

的热带气旋称为飓风，也泛指狂风和任何热带气旋以及风力达12级的任何大风。飓风中心有一个风眼，风眼愈小，破坏力愈大。

0950. If you are caught in the left semicircle of a tropical storm, in the Southern Hemisphere, you should bring the wind \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

在南半球，如果你船处于热带气旋的左半圆，你应操纵船舶使风从哪个方向来（）

A. On the starboard quarter, hold course and make as much way as possible

右舷来风，尽快驶离

B. 2 points on the port quarter, and make as much way as possible 左舷2点来风，尽快驶离

C. On the port bow, and make as much way as possible 左舷迎风，尽快驶离

D. Dead ahead and heave to 保持正船头迎风

0951. If you observe the point of cloud convergence shifting to the right and the "bar" of the storm appears to move along the horizon \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

如你观察到云的聚合点向右移，且风暴的云墙沿地平线移动，说明（）

A. The center of the storm will by-pass you 风暴中心将绕过你船

B. The storm will strike you on the starboard side 风暴将从你船右侧与你船遭遇

C. You are in the direct path of the storm and should take immediate steps to batten down loose gear 你船在风暴的进路上，应立即采取行动加固松动的设备

D. The storm is starting to break up 风暴开始暴发

0952. In reading a weather map, closely spaced pressure gradient lines would indicate \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [716]

在气象图上，如果等压线间隔紧密，说明（）

A. High winds 有大风 B. High overcast clouds 阴天 C. Calm or light winds 平静无风或轻风 D. Fog or steady rain 有雾或持续降雨

0953. In regions near the poles, the winds are generally described as \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

极地附近的风一般称为（）

A. Westerlies 西风 B. Easterlies 东风 C. Northerlies 北风 D. Southerlies 南风

0954. In the doldrums you can expect \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [731]

在赤道无风带，你会遇到（）

A. Steady, constant winds 稳定且风向不变的风  
B. Frequent rain showers and thunderstorms 经常下阵雨或雷暴雨  
C. Steep pressure gradients 气压急剧变化  
D. Low relative humidity 相对湿度低

0955. In the Northern Hemisphere a wind is said to veer when the wind \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [735]

在北半球，当我们说风向“veer”时，说明风向如何变化（）

A. Changes direction clockwise, as from north to east, etc. 风向顺时针变化，比如由北风变成东风等  
B. Changes direction violently and erratically 风向变化快速且剧烈  
C. Remains constant in direction and speed 风力风速保持不变

D. Changes direction counterclockwise, as from south to east, etc. 风向逆时针变化，比如由南风变为东风等

0956. In the Northern Hemisphere, an observer at point II in the weather system should experience a wind shift from the \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

在北半球，观测者在天气系统的两点位置，将会观测到风如何变化（）

A. Southwest, clockwise to northwest 由西南顺时针变化到西北

B. Northeast, clockwise to west-southwest 由东北顺时针变化到西面西

C. Northeast, counterclockwise to northwest 由东北逆时针变化到西北

D. East, counterclockwise to south-southwest 由东风逆时针变化到南南西

0957. In the Northern Hemisphere, if your vessel is in a hurricane's navigable semicircle it should be positioned with the wind on the \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

在北半球，如果你船在飓风的可航半圆，你应操纵船舶使风从哪个方向来（）

A. Starboard quarter, hold course and make as much speed as possible

右舷来风，保持航向并快速驶离

B. Port bow, hold course and make as much speed as possible until the hurricane has passed

左舷来风，保持航向尽快航行，直至飓风过境为止

C. Port quarter, maintain course and make as much speed as possible

左舷来风，保持航向并快速驶离

D. Starboard bow and heave to until the hurricane has passed 保持右舷来风直至飓风过境

0958. In the Northern Hemisphere, the right half of the storm is known as the dangerous semicircle because \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

在北半球, 风暴的右半圆一般称为危险半圆, 因为 ( )

A. the wind speed is greater here since the wind is traveling in the same general direction as the storm's track 由于风力与风暴移动方向一致, 风速更高

B. the direction of the wind and seas might carry a vessel into the path of the storm 、

风的方向及海浪可能会把船舶带到风暴的进路上

C. the seas are higher because of greater wind speed 因为风速更快, 海浪可能更高

D. All of the above 以上全是

0959. In the Northern Hemisphere, when the wind at your location is northerly, the low pressure center causing the wind is located to your \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [740]

在北半球, 当你所处位置吹的是北风时, 引起这种北风的低压中心处于你船的什么方向 ( )

A. NNW 北北西 B. WSW 西南西 C. ESE 东南东 D. SSW 南南西

0960. In the relatively calm area near the hurricane center, the seas are \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

在飓风中心相对比较平静的区域, 海浪 ( )

A. moderate but easily navigated 中等, 但船舶比较容易操作

B. calm 平静 C. mountainous and confused 巨浪且来向不定

D. mountainous but fairly regular as far as direction is concerned

巨浪, 但风向还比较有规律

0961. In the Southern Hemisphere winds in a low pressure system rotate in a \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [744]

在南半球, 在低压系统中, 风向如何变化 ( )

A. clockwise direction 顺时针方向 B. northeasterly direction 东北方向

C. northerly direction 北 D. counterclockwise direction 逆时针方向

0962. Isobars on a synoptic chart are useful in predicting \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

在天气大势图上, 等压线用来预测 ( )

A. Temperature 温度 B. Dew point 露点 C. Wind velocity 风速

D. Relative humidity 相对湿度

0963. MAINLY VARIABLE 3 to 4 VEERING NELY 5 TOMORROW MORNING. This forecast refers to \_\_\_B\_\_\_ in the designated area. [811]

风向不定, 3 到 4 级, 明晨顺时针变化成东北风 5 级。这段天气预报指的是某特定区域的什么天气现象 ( )

A. visibility 能见度 B. winds 风 C. sea 海浪 D. fog 雾

0964. MIST is caused by \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

薄雾, 霪是由 ( ) 引起的

A. forest fires 森林大火 B. smoke from industrial areas 工业区的烟

C. dust or sand storms 灰尘或沙尘暴

D. water droplets with the relative humidity more than 95% 相对湿度大于 95% 时空气中的水珠

0965. Monsoons are characterized by \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [826]

季风有什么特征 ( )

A. light, variable winds with little or no humidity 风力较小, 风向不定, 较干燥

B. strong, gusty winds that blow from the same general direction all year

风力较大, 阵性风, 全年来自同方向

C. steady winds that reverse direction semiannually 风力稳定, 风向每半年反向变化一次

D. strong, cyclonic winds that change direction to conform to the passage of an extreme low pressure system 强风, 风向顺时针变化, 与过境的极低压系统相适应

0966. Recurvature of a hurricane's track usually results in the forward speed \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

飓风折回原来的路线, 一般会导致前进速度 ( )

A. Increasing 增大 B. Decreasing 减少 C. Remaining the same 保持不变

D. Varying during the day 一天中变化不定

0967. Steady precipitation is typical of \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

哪一种天气系统的典型特征是持续降雨 ( )

A. Coming cold weather conditions 冷空气到来

B. A warm front weather condition 暖锋天气

C. High pressure conditions 高压系统 D. Scattered cumulus clouds 零星积云

0968. The direction of prevailing winds in the Northern

hemisphere is caused by the \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

在北半球，盛行风的方向是由（）引起的

A. Magnetic field at the North Pole 北极磁场 B. Gulf Stream 墨西哥湾流

C. Earth's rotation 地球自转 D. Arctic cold fronts 北极冷锋  
盛行风(Prevailing Winds) 又称最多风向，是指一个地区在某一时段内出现频数最多的风或风向。通常按日、月、季和年的时段用统计方法求出相应时段的盛行风向。盛行风带往往与一地的环流条件有密切关系。例如，在中东纬度西风带一般盛行西风，在信风带上往往盛行偏东风。但有时它与局地地形有关。

0969. The doldrums are characterized by \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

赤道无风带有何特征（）

A. Steady, light to moderate winds 稳定的小风或中等风  
B. Frequent calms 经常平静无风 C. Clear skies 天空晴朗  
D. Low humidity 湿度低

0970. The force resulting from the earth's rotation that causes winds to deflect to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere is called \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1041]

由于地球自转偏向力，使北半球风向向右偏，南半球风向向左偏的力叫做（）

A. Pressure gradient 气压梯度力 B. Coriolis effect 科里奥效应  
C. Aurora borealis 北极光 D. Ballistic deflection 弹道偏差  
科里奥效应(Coriolis force)，是地球自转偏向力，指的是由于地球沿着其倾斜的主轴自西向东旋转而产生的偏向力，使得在北半球所有移动的物体包括气团等向右偏斜，而南半球的所有移动物体向左偏斜的现象。

0971. The moisture equilibrium chart can be used to determine the \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

湿度平衡表用来确定（）

A. Absolute moisture content of the air surrounding a hygroscopic cargo when moisture equilibrium exists

当湿气达到平衡时，用来确定吸湿性货物周围空气中水气的绝对含量

B. Dew point temperature that the air surrounding a hygroscopic commodity will have when in moisture equilibrium commodity

用来确定处于湿度平衡的吸湿性货物周围空气中的露点

C. Enthalpy (热函) of the air surrounding a hygroscopic cargo which is in moisture equilibrium with the cargo 当空气中的湿气与吸湿性货物中的水气处于平衡状态时，空气中的热函

热函：一个系统中的热力作用，等于该系统内能加上其体积与外界作用于该系统的压力的乘积的总和

D. Temperature at which moisture equilibrium will occur in a cargo hold containing a hygroscopic cargo 在装有吸湿性货物的舱中湿气达到平衡状态时的温度

0972. The passing of a low pressure system can be determined by periodically checking the \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

可通过定时检查（）来确定低压系统过境

A. Thermometer 温度计 B. Hygrometer 湿度计 C. Barometer 气压计

D. Anemometer 风速计

0973. The southeast trade winds actually blow toward the \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

东南信风实际上吹向哪个方向（）

A. Southeast 东南 B. South 南 C. East 东 D. Northwest 西北

0974. The strong wind will make us \_\_\_C\_\_\_ here for some days.

强风将迫使我船在这里（停留）几天

A. To stay B. Staying C. Stay D. Stayed

0975. The thin, whitish, high clouds composed of ice crystals, popularly known as mare's tails are \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

薄薄的，由冰晶组成的白色高层云，看起来象兔尾巴一样的云是（）

A. cirrus 卷云 B. cirrocumulus 卷积云 C. altostratus 高层云 D. nimbostratus 雨层云

0976. The wind is \_\_\_C\_\_\_ and decreasing.

风向正在（）且风力正在减弱

A. anticlockwise rotating 逆时针方向变化 B. anticlock rotating  
C. clockwise rotating 顺时针方向变化 D. clock rotating

0977. Tropical cyclones are classified by form and intensity. Which system does not have closed isobars \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

热带气旋可根据其形状及强度来分级，下列哪种天气系统没有封闭的等压线

A. Hurricane 飓风 B. Tropical disturbance 热带扰流  
C. Tropical depression 热带低压 D. Cyclone 气旋

0978. Two well-developed high pressure areas may be separated by a \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

两个发展完整的高压可能被（）隔开



A. Hill of low pressure 低压山 B. Trough of low pressure 低压槽

C. Valley of low pressure 低压谷

D. Ridge of low pressure 低压脊

水平气压场上, 气压比两旁偏低的狭长区域。从低压区中延伸出来的狭长区域称为低压槽, 简称为槽, 在海拔相同的平面上, 如某一区域, 气压低于毗邻的三面而高于另一面。在天气图上, 低压槽一般从北向南伸展。凡从南向北伸展的槽称为倒槽, 从东向西伸展的槽称为横槽。槽中各条等压线弯曲最大处的连线称为槽线。在对流层的中下部, 低压槽附近的气流呈辐合上升的形式, 故在低压槽附近易产生气旋等天气系统, 并常伴有雨雪、大风、降温等天气。

0979. What is the first visible indication of the presence of a tropical cyclone or hurricane \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [1390]

热带气旋或飓风来临前, 最先看到的现象是 ( )

A. Stratocumulus clouds or strange birds 层积云或异常鸟类

B. Rain and increasing winds 下雨且风力加大

C. An exceptionally long swell 异常的长涌

D. Dark clouds and the "bar" of the storm 乌云及风暴云墙

0980. What kind of conditions would you observe as the eye of a storm passes over your ship's position \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

当风暴中心经过你船位置时, 你会观测到什么现象 ( )

A. Huge waves approaching from all directions, clearing skies, light winds, and an extremely low barometer 巨大的浪从各个方向涌来, 风力不大, 气压极低

B. Flat calm seas, heavy rain, light winds, and an extremely low barometer

海面平静, 大雨, 轻风, 气压极低

C. Flat calm seas, heavy rain, light winds, and high pressure

海面平静, 大雨, 轻风, 气压高

D. Huge waves approaching from all directions, clearing skies, light winds, and high pressure

巨大的浪从各个方向涌来, 天空晴朗, 轻风, 高压

0981. What kind of pressure systems travel in easterly waves \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

哪一种气压系统往往与东风波一起产生 ( )

A. High pressure 高压 B. Low pressure 低压 C. Subsurface pressure 表面压力

D. Terrastatic pressure

东风波 easterly wave, 热带地区低空信风和高空东风气流中由东向西移动的一种波状扰动, 属热带天气系统。东风波所经过的地方一般伴有降水和坏天气。东风波的发展, 往往可促使飓风或台风的发生, 它是热带地区研究得较早和较多的天气系统之一。

0982. When a hurricane passes into high latitudes over colder water and the source of heat is disrupted, the storm assumes the characteristics of \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [1435]

当飓风进入高纬度较低冷的水面上而推动热源, 此时风暴呈现 ( ) 的特征

A. a high pressure area 高压区 B. an extratropical cyclone 温带气旋

C. a tropical storm 热带风暴 D. an easterly wave 东风波

0983. When a hurricane passes over colder water or land and loses its tropical characteristics, the storm becomes a(n) \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

当飓风进入较冷的水面上空时, 失去了其热带气旋的特征, 这时叫做 ( )

A. a high pressure area 高压区 B. an extratropical cyclone 温带气旋

C. a tropical storm 热带风暴 D. an easterly wave 东风波

0984. When a tornado moves over the water from land it is called a \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

当龙卷风从陆地上经过水面时, 叫做 ( )

A. Tornado 龙卷风 B. Waterspout 水龙卷 C. Hurricane 飓风 D. Cyclone 气旋

0985. When a wind blows round clockwise, it is \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

当风向呈现顺时针变化时, 叫 ( )

A. Variable 不定 B. Changing 变化 C. Backing 逆时针变化 D. Veering 顺时针变化

0986. When experiencing heavy winds, you should reef (缩帆, 叠卷帆) sails to \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

当遇到大风时, 你应把帆收缩到 ( )

A. bring the sails parallel to the wind 使帆与风向平行

B. reduce sail area exposed to the wind 减少帆的受风面积

C. allow the sails to catch more wind 增加帆面受风

D. remove all tension on the main and jib sheets 收起主、副桅上所有的帆布

0987. When your vessel is on or near the path of an approaching tropical storm the \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1535]

当你船处于或接近热带风暴的进路上时, ( )

A. wind direction remains steady 风向保持不变 B. wind speed increases 风速增大

C. barometer falls 气压下降 D. All of the above 全是

0988. Which condition indicates that you are in a hurricane's dangerous semicircle in the Northern hemisphere \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [1561]

在北半球时,下列哪一种情况表明你船处于飓风的危险半圆( )  
A. A backing wind 风向呈逆时针方向变化 B. A veering wind 风向呈顺时针方向变化  
C. A norther 强烈北风 D. A strong, gusty wind 强劲的阵风

0989. Which condition suggests that your present position lies in the navigable semicircle of a tropical storm \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [1562]

下列哪种情况表明你船处于热带风暴的可航半圆( )  
A. A backing wind 风向呈逆时针方向变化 B. A veering wind 风向呈顺时针方向变化 C. Sustained gale force winds 持续的8级风  
D. A strong wind that maintains a constant speed and direction 强风, 风向及风力保持不变

0990. Which of the following is not a frontal term \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

下列哪个词组不是有关锋面的词组( )  
A. ridge 脊 B. col 气压谷 C. trough 低压槽 D. bora 布拉风  
布拉风的直接原因是气压差。当冷空气被山脉或高地阻挡聚集起来,形成了很高的气压,而温暖的海面上空却处于暖空气低气压控制,这时,在气压梯度力的作用下,山上或高地的冷空气会从高压区流向低压区,冷而重的空气像瀑布一样直泻山麓,冷空气的势能转化成动能,犹如从山坡上滚下来的石头越滚越快一样,使到达海岸的风速骤然增大。由于冷空气来源于高寒地带,温度很低,它过山下降时虽有绝热增温效应(即焚风效应,当空气和外界不发生热量交换,气压增高时,空气因压缩而增温),但因落差不大,而两地温差明显,比背风坡原来的气温还是低得多,因此,布拉风所经之处,气温会迅速降低。

凡地处高寒山区,又面临温暖海面的地形,都有发生布拉风的可能。

0991. Which of the following is not a wind \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

下列哪一项不是有关风的单词( )  
A. Growler 咆哮的人物、鲈鱼 B. Norther 强烈北风  
C. Levanter 黎凡特风(地中海吹的强烈的东风)  
D. Mistral 密史脱拉风(吹向法国地中海沿岸干寒的西北风)  
黎凡特(Levant)是一个不精确的历史上的地理名称,它指的是中东托罗斯山脉以南、地中海东岸、阿拉伯沙漠以北和上美索不达米亚以东的一大片地区。

0992. Which type of precipitation is a product of the violent convection found in thunderstorms \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

下列哪一种降水形式是暴风雨区域内强烈对流的产物( )  
A. Snow 雪 B. Freezing Rain 冻雨 C. Hail 冰雹 D. Sleet 雨夹雪

0993. You have determined that you are in the right semicircle of a tropical cyclone in the Northern Hemisphere. What action should you take to avoid the storm \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

在北半球,你已经确认你船处于热带气旋的右半圆,为避开风暴,你应采取什么行动( )  
A. Place the wind on the starboard quarter and hold that course 使风向对着右舷,保向  
B. Place the wind on the port quarter and hold that course 使风向对着左舷,保向  
C. Place the wind on the port bow and hold that course 左舷顶风,保向  
D. Place the wind on the starboard bow and hold that course

右舷顶风,保向

0994. Your facsimile prognostic chart indicates that you will cross the cold front of a low pressure system in about 24 hours. You should \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

根据气象传真的预报,你船将于24小时内通过低压系统的冷锋,你应( )  
A. Expect to see cirrus clouds followed by altostratus and nimbostratus clouds  
估计将按顺序看到卷云、高层云和雨层云  
B. Alter course to remain in the navigable semicircle 改向,保持在可航半圆  
C. Prepare for gusty winds, thunderstorms, and a sudden wind shift 做好准备,将遇到强劲的阵风、雷暴雨、风向突变  
D. Expect clear weather, with steady winds and pressure, until the front passes  
估计天气晴朗、风向风力及气压不变,直到锋面过去

## 第二节 船体结构

0287. The upward slope of a vessel's bottom from the keel to the bilge is called \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

船底从龙骨到舳部向上的斜坡叫( )  
A. Camber 梁拱 B. Sheer 舷弧 C. Rake 倾角 D. Rise of bottom 底部升高

0995. \_\_\_\_D\_\_ is not a longitudinal structural member.

下列哪一项不是纵向强度结构( )  
A. sideshell 船壳边板 B. bottom shell plating 船壳底板  
C. inner bottom plating 内底板

D. transverse bulkhead 横舱壁

0996. \_\_\_D\_\_\_ is not a static load.

下列哪种情况不是稳定装载状态 ( )

A. Actual weight of the ship's structure, outfitting, equipment and machinery

船舶结构、舾装、设备及机械等的实际重量

B. Ballast load (weight) 压载 C. Cargo load 载货

D. Slamming (猛撞) and sloshing load (泼溅) 自由液面

0998. A carling is used aboard ship \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [49]

在船上纵梁有什么用途 ( )

A. As a connecting strap between the butted (使接合) ends of plating

用于连接壳板的铁条

B. To stiffen areas under points of great stress between beams

用来加强受力的横梁之间的区域

C. To prevent the anchor from fouling when the brake is released

当松开刹车后, 用来防止锚链绞缠

D. To provide an extra heavy fitting in a heavy lift cargo rig

在重吊吊吊杆中增加承重构件

0999. A continuous watertight bulkhead is normally also a (n) \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [71]

连续的水密舱壁一般同时也是 ( )

A. Structural bulkhead 结构舱壁 B. Exterior bulkhead 外壳舱壁

C. Centerline bulkhead 船中央舱壁 D. Joiner bulkhead 连接舱壁

1000. A deck fitting, used to secure line or wire rope, consisting of a single body with two protruding horns is called a \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [77]

甲板上由两个突出的角状结构组成的, 用来挽、系绳索或缆绳的设备叫 ( )

A. Bitt 单柱系缆桩 B. Bollard 系缆桩 C. Capstan 绞盘 D. Cleat 羊角

1002. A set of interior steps on a ship leading up to a deck from below is known as \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [182]

在船体内部, 从下层甲板到上层甲板之间的台阶叫做 ( )

A. A companion way 升降口通道 B. Tween-decks 双层甲板

C. Stairs 楼梯

D. Any of the above are acceptable 以上均可

1003. A term applied to the bottom shell plating in a double-bottom ship is \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [182]

在双层底船舶中, 用来表示外部船壳底板的单词是 ( )

A. bottom floor 底层 B. outer bottom 外底板 C. shea(E)r plating 舷顶列板

D. tank top 内底板

1005. Bilge keels are fitted on ships to \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [426]

船上舭龙骨起什么作用 ( )

A. Assist in drydock alignment 上坞时便于排墩

B. Improve the vessel's stability 提高船舶稳性

C. Protect the vessel from slamming against piers 靠泊时防止船体与码头碰撞

D. Reduce the rolling of the vessel 减少船舶横摇

1007. Compared to internal structural plating, the exterior hull plating on a vessel is usually \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [467]

与船舶内部结构相比, 外部船壳板一般 ( )

A. stronger 强度更大 B. thinner 更薄 C. more corrosion resistant 更耐腐蚀

D. a lower grade steel 所用钢材的等级较低

1008. Compared to internal structural plating, the exterior hull plating on a ship is usually \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [467]

A. stronger B. thinner C. more corrosion resistant D. a lower grade steel

1009. Deck beams on a vessel are generally spaced at equal intervals and run \_\_\_C\_\_\_. [467]

船上甲板横梁一般等间距 ( ) 排列

A. longitudinally 纵向 B. vertically 垂向 C. transversely 横向 D. intermittently 间歇地

1010. Deck beams perform \_\_\_C\_\_\_ of the following functions in the hull structure of a vessel. ① They transfer deck loads to the frames; ② They help to maintain the shape of the hull.

在船舶结构中, 甲板起下列哪些作用①把甲板承重转移到肋骨上②有助于保持船体形状

A. ① only. B. ② only. C. Both ① and ② D. Neither ① nor ②

1011. Floors aboard ship are \_\_\_B\_\_\_. 船上肋板是 ( )

A. also called decks 又叫甲板

B. vertical transverse plates connecting the vertical keel with the margin plates

垂直横向排列，用来联接垂向龙骨与边板的钢板

C. large beams fitted in various parts of the vessel for additional strength

安装在船体各个部位起加强作用的横梁

D. found in passenger and berthing spaces only 只在客船及泊位上可见到

1012. Floors aboard ship are \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [528]

船上肋板是 ( )

A. frames to which the tank top and bottom shell are fastened on a double bottomed ship

在双层底船上，用来连接船壳外板与内底板的骨架

B. transverse members of the ships frame which support the decks 支撑甲板的横向船舶构件

C. longitudinal beams in the extreme bottom of a ship from which the ship's ribs start

在船壳最外面的纵向构件，用于铺设船体肋骨

D. longitudinal angle bars fastened to a surface for strength 附着在 (钢板) 表面起加强作用的角钢

1013. For existing ships, \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_ is not an improvement to safety.

对现有船舶来说，( ) 不是安全提高的表现

A. the reinforcement of the aft transverse watertight bulkhead 加强船舶尾部横向舱壁

B. the double bottom structure in way of the foremost cargo hold

有接近艏部的货舱下增加双层底结构

C. the introduction of a more rigorous survey regime and greater attention to operating procedures

引入更为严厉的船舶检验机制，更加小心操作

D. introduction of new and improved designs 采用新的、先进的设计

1014. Forecastle deck is located in the ship's \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

首楼在船上的什么位置 ( )

A. Bow stem 船头 B. Stern 船尾 C. Portside 左舷

D. Starboard side 右舷

1015. Frames to which the tank top and bottom shell are fastened are called \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. [553]

用来连接内底板与外板的船体骨架叫 ( )

A. floors 肋板 B. intercostals 断续材、肋间部 C. stringers 纵梁;纵桁

D. tank top supports 内底板支架

1016. Holes in the bulwark, which allow deck water to drain into the sea, are \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [586]

在舷墙上，为方便甲板水排入海中而开的孔叫 ( )

A. Doggers 荷兰双桅渔船 B. Fidleys 锅炉舱顶棚 C. Freeing ports 排水孔

D. Swash ports 止荡孔

1017. If the weights are moved away from the midship section, \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_ will happen on board.

如果从船舶中部移走重量，会发生 ( )

A. hogging 中拱 B. sagging 中垂 C. stiff 稳性过大 D. tender 稳性太小

1018. In a transversely framed ship, the transverse frames are supported by all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [682]

在一艘横骨架式的船上，下列哪一项不起支撑船舶横向构件的

作用 ( )

A. Girders 纵梁 B. Longitudinals 纵骨 C. Side stringers 边纵桁 D. Web plates 宽板肋骨

1019. In heavy weather you notice buckling (弯曲;鼓起;褶皱) in the midships deck plating of your vessel. To relieve the strain you could \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

恶劣天气中，你发现船体中部向上鼓起，为减少甲板拉力，你应 ( )

A. pump fuel oil from midships to the ends of the vessel 把燃油从中部驳到船体首尾

B. reduce speed 减速航行

C. take a course which most eases the vessel 采用最适合船舶的航向航行

D. All of the above 全是

1020. In vessel construction, a greater number of watertight bulkheads results in \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [747]

船体结构中，如果船舶水密舱壁的数量增加，会产生什么后果 ( )

A. increased capacity to set flooding boundaries 增加船舶抗沉性

B. decreased capacity to set flooding boundaries 减少船舶抗沉性

C. reduced compartmentation 减少船舶舱容

D. greater deck load capacity 增加甲板载荷

1021. In vessel construction, beams are transverse girders which provide support to \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [749]

船体结构中，横梁是用来支撑 ( ) 的横向构件

A. Bulkheads 舱壁 B. Deckhouse structures 甲板桅房



- C. Decks 甲板  
D. Vertical frames 垂向骨架

1022. In vessel construction, the garboard strake is \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [750]

船舶结构中, 龙骨翼板列 ( )

A. Located next to and parallel to the keel

安放在龙骨旁边并与龙骨平行

B. Located next to and parallel to the gunwale 安放在甲板边缘附近并与之平行

C. Another term for the bilge keel 又叫舢龙骨

D. Another term for the rub rail 又叫扶手栏杆

龙骨翼板: 方龙骨两边的左、右各一系列纵向外板。

1023. It is possible, and sometimes necessary, to strengthen the deck of a vessel for carriage of deck cargo by \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [769]

有时, 为了在甲板装货, 有可能或必须通过 ( ) 来加强甲板承载能力

A. placing bunker on the deck 在甲板上堆放燃煤

B. building a stage on which to place the cargo 在甲板上搭个台, 用来装甲板货

C. welding steel feet to the deck, on which the cargo is placed

在甲板上焊一些支架, 用来装甲板货

D. erecting vertical pillars under the deck to support the cargo 在甲板下立一些垂直的柱子撑住甲板货

1024. Limber (污水道) is a term associated with \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [796]

污水道是与 ( ) 有关的单词

- A. Emergency gear 应急设备 B. Drainage 排水 C. Deck cargo storage 甲板货储藏  
D. Securing gear 绑扎设备

1025. On a vessel, the keel is the primary strength member of the lower hull form in which direction \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

船舶上, 龙骨是主要的 ( ) 强度结构

A. Transverse 横向 B. Diagonal 斜向 C. Longitudinal 纵向

D. Vertical 垂向

1026. On board a bulk carrier, \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

散货船上 ( )

A. harbour SWSF > seagoing SWSF, harbour SWBM > seagoing SWBM

B. harbour SWSF < seagoing SWSF, harbour SWBM < seagoing SWBM

C. harbour SWSF > seagoing SWSF, harbour SWBM < seagoing SWBM

D. harbour SWSF < seagoing SWSF, harbour SWBM > seagoing SWBM

SWSF: safe working sheer force (许用) 安全剪力矩

SWBM: safe working bending moment (许用) 安全弯矩

1027. One function of a bulwark is to \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [875]

舷墙的作用之一是 ( )

A. Help keep the deck dry 保持甲板干燥

B. Prevent stress concentrations on the stringer plate 减少纵桁的应力集中

C. Protect against twisting forces exerted on the frame of the vessel

保护船体免因受到扭矩而受损

D. Reinforce the side stringers 用于加强边纵桁

1028. Pollution regulations require that each scupper in an enclosed deck area have a \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

根据防污规则要求, 封闭甲板区域内的每个排水口必须有 ( )

A. Wooden plug 木头塞子 B. Soft rubber plug 软橡胶塞子

C. Two-piece soft patch 两件一套的软贴片

D. Mechanical means of closing 机械关闭装置

1030. Regulations define the bulkhead deck as \_\_\_B\_\_\_. (subdivision and stability regulations)

分舱及稳性规则把舱壁甲板定义为 ( )

A. any deck extending from stem to stern 任何从船头延伸至船尾的甲板

B. the uppermost deck to which transverse watertight bulkheads extend

横向水密舱壁达到的最上一层甲板

C. the lowermost deck to which transverse watertight bulkheads extend

横向水密舱壁到达的最下一层甲板

D. the uppermost complete deck 最上一层连续甲板

1031. Reinforcing frames attached to a bulkhead on a vessel are called \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

船舶上焊在舱壁上用来加强舱壁强度的加强构件叫 ( )

A. side longitudinals 边纵骨 B. intercostals 断续材

C. stiffeners 加强筋 D. brackets 撑架

1035. The Captain's accommodation comprising rooms certified for his exclusive use may be \_\_\_A\_\_\_ in the measurement of vessel's tonnage.

在进行船舶吨位丈量时，船舶房间（包括所有指定由他单独使用的各个房间）可以（）

- A. Deducted 扣除 B. Added 增加 C. Forfeited 没收、失去  
D. Used 使用

1037. The extension of the after part of the keel in a single-screw vessel upon which the stern post rests is called the \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

船舶上，龙骨后部延伸出的用来安放尾柱的构件叫做（）

- A. boss 圆形突出物 B. knuckle 转向节 C. skeg 龙骨的支柱  
D. strut 支柱

1038. The hull is divided up into a number of watertight compartments by \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

船体被（）分隔成一定数量的水密舱室

- A. inner bottom plating and longitudinals 内底板及纵骨  
B. decks and bulkheads 甲板及舱壁 C. double bottom girders 双层底桁架  
D. topside and hopper tank sloping plating and longitudinals 内底板、低边柜斜坡及纵骨

1039. The locker will \_\_\_A\_\_\_ as long as your ship is here.

只要你船还在这里，储藏室就应（）

- A. Be kept sealed 保持关闭 B. Be released from being sealed 把关闭的都打开  
C. Be kept signed 保持可见 D. Be released from being signed 把可见到的都打开

1043. The piping that routes an oil cargo from the manifold to underdeck pipelines is known as a \_\_\_B\_\_\_ . [1136]

从管路集成器那把货油接到甲板下的管路里去的支管叫（）

- A. Cargo fill 装货管 B. Line drop 下舱管 C. Transfer 转驳管  
D. Branch line 分支管

1044. The primary barrier of a bulk carrier is formed by \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

散装船的第一道防水构造是由（）组成的

- A. the single skin side shell and the inner bottom 单壳船壳板及内底板  
B. deck strips, hatch covers and coamings 甲板带、舱盖及舱口围  
C. the vertically corrugated transverse watertight bulkheads 垂向折弯的水密横舱壁  
D. the single skin side shell between topside and hopper tanks, and the cross deck strips, hatch covers and coamings 高边柜及低边柜之间的单壳船壳板、横向甲板带、舱盖及舱口围

1046. The section of each end of a barge which is heavily reinforced to take the pressure of pushing is called the \_\_\_A\_\_\_ . [1186]

驳船首尾两端特别加强的，用来承受顶推时所受的压力的构件叫做（）

- A. Headlog 碰垫 B. Towhead 沙洲 C. Collision bulkhead 防撞舱壁  
D. Bullnose 球鼻首

1047. The strake on each side of the keel is called a \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

在龙骨两侧的列板叫（）

- A. Sheer strake 舷侧厚板列 B. Gatewood strake C. Insulation (隔离) strake  
D. Garboard strake 龙骨翼板列

1048. The term strake is used in reference to \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

列板这一词组用来表示（）

- A. rudder mountings 舵的托架 B. anchor gear 锚设备 C. hull plating 船壳板  
D. vessel framing 船体骨架

1050. The Vessel's cargo holds are properly fitted with \_\_\_A\_\_\_ in way of hatches.

船舶的货舱沿舱口安装了适当的（）

- A. Floor-ceiling 舱顶板 B. Battens 压条板 C. Covers 覆盖物  
D. Hard-wood boards 硬木板

1051. To determine the weight capacity of a deck in a cargo hold, you would refer to the \_\_\_B\_\_\_ . [1268]

为了确定甲板最大载货能力，你应查阅（）

- A. Deadweight scale 总载重量表尺 B. Deck capacity plan 甲板装载能力平面图  
C. Cubic capacity tables 体积容量表 D. General arrangement plan 总布置图

1052. Tonnage openings must be closed by means of \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

吨位开口应由什么封闭（）

- A. Press board (绝缘) 压榨纸板 B. Steel hatch boards 钢制舱口板  
C. Steel plates 钢板 D. Wooden hatch boards 木制舱口板

1053. What can cause a lack of oxygen in a chain locker \_\_\_D\_\_\_.

什么会导致锚链舱缺氧 ( )

- A. Absorption 吸收作用 B. Osmosis 渗透作用 C. Evaporation 蒸发作用  
D. Oxidation 氧化作用

1054. What is a cofferdam \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [1348]

干隔舱是 ( )

- A. Tube fitted to an ullage hole 安装在容器内液面以上的空间内的管子  
B. Area the product is loaded into 用来装入货物的区域  
C. Void or empty space separating two tanks 用来分隔两个液货舱的空舱  
D. Opening in the deck used for cleaning a tank 甲板上的开口, 便于冲洗甲板的水流出

1055. What type of stern tube bearing has the least friction \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

哪一种尾部管形轴承摩擦力最小 ( )

- A. Oil-lubricated bearings 用油润滑的轴承 B. Lignum vitae (热带产)愈疮树  
C. Hard rubber 硬橡胶 D. Bronze bushings 青铜轴衬

1056. When lowering manropes alongside a stage rigged over the side of a vessel, they should be allowed to trail in the water \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_.

当在舷外安装架板, 应沿船舷放下一根救生绳, 该救生绳应松到水面上让绳头顺流而漂, 目的是 ( )

- A. to easily remove the kinks that form in the lines 如果绳子打结了, 可轻易解开  
B. to allow the seamen on the stage to know the direction and strength of the current

可以使架板上的船员知道流的方向及强度

C. to provide the seaman something to hold onto if he or she falls from the stage into the water

如果船员从架板上落水, 他可以抓住绳子

D. only for short periods of time since they will become waterlogged and be very heavy to pull up

只能放一小段时间, 因为绳子很快会泡水变重, 无法拉上来

1057. When using the term limber system one is referring to a \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. [1528]

当提到“排污系统”这一词组时, 一般指的是 ( )

- A. Cleaning system 清洗系统 B. Drainage system 排水系统  
C. Strengthening system 加固系统 D. Weight reduction system 减重系统

1058. Which arrangement of shell plating is used most in modern shipbuilding \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

现代造船业中, 最经常用到的船壳板的成型方式是 ( )

- A. Clinker 熔铸 B. Flush 冲压 C. In-and-Out 进进出出  
D. Joggled 啮合

1059. Which of the following is a characteristic of a Ro-Ro vessel \_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_. [1612]

下列哪一项是滚装船的特点 ( )

- A. Passenger tours available upon docking 靠泊后为乘客提供旅游服务  
B. Long port stays necessary to secure vehicles 用绑扎汽车, 靠岸时间长  
C. Short in port turnaround times 在港周转时间短  
D. Heavy vehicles only require lightweight securing

equipment

重件货也只需轻型绑扎设备即可

1061. Which space cannot be deducted from gross tonnage when calculating net tonnage \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

在计算净吨位时, 哪一部分的容积不能从总吨位中扣除 ( )

- A. Crew messroom 船员餐厅 B. Forepeak ballast tank 首尖舱压载舱  
C. Master's cabin 船长房间 D. Chain locker 锚链舱

1062. Which space (s) is (are) deducted from gross tonnage to derive net tonnage \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.

下列哪一部分容积可从总吨位中扣除以得到净吨位 ( )

- A. Boatswain's stores 水手长的水手长的储物间储物间  
B. Companions and booby hatches 升降舱口  
C. Passenger spaces 载客舱室  
D. All of the above 以上全是

1063. Which space (s) is (are) deducted from gross tonnage to derive net tonnage \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_. [1634]

下列哪一部分容积可以从总吨位中扣除以得到净吨位 ( )

- A. Galley fitted with range or oven 配有煤气灶及铁锅的厨房  
B. Open structures 开口结构  
C. Passenger spaces 载客舱室 D. Boatswain's stores 水手长的个人储物间

1064. Which statement about the hospital space on a cargo ship is TRUE \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.

下列有关货船上医院的描述哪一句正确 ( )

- A. The hospital may be used for disciplinary confinement if it is not being used for treatment

如果没有病人正接受治疗，医院可作为禁闭室

B. The hospital space must have both a bathtub and shower  
医院内应有浴缸和喷淋设备

C. A hospital is required on all vessels with a crew of 12 or more if it makes overnight voyages  
如果船上船员人数超过 12 人，且航程超过一个晚上，必须配有医院

D. If a ship has a crew of forty-five who do not have their own room, the hospital must have four berths  
如果船上有 45 个船员没有个人房间，医院应有 4 个铺位

D. If a ship has a crew of forty-five who do not have their own room, the hospital must have four berths  
如果船上有 45 个船员没有个人房间，医院应有 4 个铺位

1065. Which term refers to a transverse curvature of the deck  
\_\_\_B\_\_\_.

下列哪一个词组用来表示甲板的横向弯曲 ( )

A. Deadrise 端部上翘 B. Camber 梁拱 C. Freeboard 干舷  
D. Flare (船舷)外倾

1066. While cranking (用曲柄启动或旋转) out a quadrantal davit, slippage of the quadrant due to excessive wear or failure of the teeth in the quadrant will cause the \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

当旋转曲柄把直角弯曲的吊艇架放下来时，如果齿轮间的轮齿因过分磨损而打滑，将会导致 ( )

A. Davit arm to pivot on the traveling nut and the head to fall outboard  
吊艇架会顺着移动螺母转动，吊艇架头部将落向舷外

B. Traveling nut to lock up in place on the worm gear  
吊艇架移动螺母会卡在磨损的轮齿的位置上

C. Limit switch to engage and hold the traveling nut in position  
限位开关开始工作并把移动螺母固定住

D. Winch brake to lock in position and prevent lowering the boat  
绞车的刹车会刹住，使艇不会滑下

1067. Why is it necessary to extend ventilators of gasoline powered vessels to the bilges \_\_\_B\_\_\_ . [1727]

为什么汽油机船的通风管应伸到污水井里 ( )

A. To keep them dry, and thus easier to clean  
为了保持干燥，因而更易清洁

B. To remove fuel vapors which are heavier than air  
为了清除比空气重的油气

C. To provide adequate air to the engines  
为主机提供适量的空气

D. To cool the machinery areas  
冷却机器处所

1071. A deck beam does NOT \_\_\_B\_\_\_ . [76]

甲板横梁不起下列哪一项作用 ( )

A. act as a beam to support vertical deck loads  
作为支持垂向甲板货的横梁

B. lessen the longitudinal stiffness of the vessel  
减轻船舶纵向的刚性

C. act as a tie to keep the sides of the ship in place  
连接船舶边板，使之不变形

D. act as a web to prevent plate wrinkling due to twisting action on the vessel  
作为一种框架，防止因船舶扭转而造成的船壳板扭曲变形

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1089. Any hatch beam or pontoon left in place next to an open hatch section being worked shall be \_\_\_C\_\_\_ or otherwise secured, so that it cannot be accidentally displaced.  
所有放置于起正在进行作业的开着的货舱口边的舱盖横梁或箱形舱口盖应 ( ) 或绑扎固定，以免意外移动。

A. tommed down B. braced 支撑; 加固 C. locked 锁定, 固定 D. chopped 砍, 劈, 刹

1090. Because of \_\_\_D\_\_\_, air ducts used aboard ships are often very small and have sharp curves and bends. 由于 ( ), 船上的空气管经常很小，而且曲度很大

A. high level 液位高 B. overflow spaces 防溢空档 C. cargo tank 液货舱

D. space constraints 受空间限制

1101. In nautical terminology a dog is a \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

航海词汇中，“dog”是什么意思

A. Crow bar 撬棍 B. Device to force a water tight door against the frame  
用来顶住水密门使之紧贴在架构上的器具 (压盖螺栓，顶门杠，水密门板门把手)

C. Heavy steel beam 厚钢梁 D. Wedge 楔子

1106. On a ship, a door that is required to be marked KEEP CLOSED is designed to \_\_\_D\_\_\_ . [858]船舶上，标有“保持关闭”字样的门是被设计用来 ( )

A. prevent the passage of flammable gases  
防止可燃气体通过

B. prevent the passage of poisonous vapors  
防止有毒气体通过

C. delay the spread of heat and flames  
延缓热量及火焰通过

D. maintain watertight integrity  
保持水密性

1109. Strongbacks (强力背材,装货舷门闩,活动舱盖梁) unshipped in an intermediate deck shall be secured so that they cannot be \_\_\_B\_\_\_ into a lower compartment.

在中层甲板上已经卸下的活动舱盖梁，应绑扎固定好，以免 ( ) 进入下层舱室中去

A. moved 移动 B. tipped or dragged 倾倒或被拉动



C. removed 移除 D. put 放

1110. Strongbacks unshipped in an intermediate deck shall not be placed closer than 15.24 cm from \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

在中层甲板上已经卸下的活动舱盖梁，应放置在靠近（ ）附近不超过 15.24 cm 处

A. the coaming 舱口围 B. hatch way 仓口位 C. fore bulkhead 前舱壁

D. aft bulkhead 后舱壁

1127. The permanent dunnage attached to the frames of the ship that aids in ventilation is (are) the \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1134]

船舶上永久性地固定在骨架上以利通风的垫舱板叫做（ ）

A. hatch boards 舱口板 B. tank top 内底板、舱底 C. hatch beams 舱口横梁

D. sweat battens 防汗湿压条

1129. The purpose of a bilge well is to \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1149]

污水井的作用是（ ）

A. Afford access to the shell through the double bottoms 在双层底与船壳板之间提供通道

B. Collect water to be pumped out 收集污水，以便抽出

C. Provide access for the pneumercator

D. Provide a base line for sounding measurements 作为测量舱内水深基线

1130. The roller hatch beam at the edge of the open section of the hatch shall be \_\_\_C\_\_\_ so that it cannot be moved toward the open section.

应把位于货口边上的舱口滚动梁（ ）以免它们移动到货舱口处

A. braced 支撑；加固 B. chopped 砍，劈，刹 C. lashed or

pinned back 绑扎住或用插销固定 D. locked 锁定，固定

1136. Ultrasonic testing is used to determine the thickness of a vessel's shell plating and to \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [1293]

超声波检测用来检验船壳板厚度及（ ）

A. Provide tailshaft clearances 提供尾轴间隙

B. Test welds for subsurface defects 检查焊缝内部缺陷

C. Check the wear of the rudder carrier bearing 检查舵承磨损情况

D. Test the links of the anchor cables while being ranged 检查锚链链环

1143. What is the purpose of limber holes \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1398]

艀部流水孔的作用是（ ）

A. To allow for air circulation 使空气流通

B. To allow for stress and strain in rough waters 在波浪大时，减轻船体压力与拉力

C. To allow water in the boat to drain overboard 便于艇中的水排出艇外

D. To allow water in the bilge to get to the boat drain 便于艀部的水流到污水井

1149. When stowed on steel decks, the strongbacks and pontoons shall be secured with \_\_\_A\_\_\_.

A. Dunnage or other suitable material B. other strongbacks

C. hatch covers D. other pontoons

1367. A partial deck in a hold is called a (n) \_\_\_B\_\_\_. [150]

在船舱中的半全通甲板叫做（ ）

A. Weather deck 露天甲板 B. Orlop deck 最下层甲板

C. Shelter deck 遮蔽甲板 D. Main deck 主甲板

1517. A well in the uppermost deck of a shelter deck vessel which has only a temporary means of closing for the purpose of gaining an exemption from tonnage measurement is called a (n) \_\_\_D\_\_\_. [1517]

在遮蔽甲板的最高处的开口（该开口只是临时关闭，目的是为了在吨位丈量时得到减免空间）叫做（ ）

A. Exemption space 减免空间 B. Tonnage deck 吨位甲板

C. Cofferdam 隔离空舱

D. Tonnage opening 吨位开口

1526. Kort nozzles are installed around the propellers of some vessels to \_\_\_A\_\_\_. [783]

在一些船舶的螺旋桨上装有导流管，其目的是（ ）

A. Increase the thrust of the propeller 增加螺旋桨推力

B. Protect the propeller from striking sawyers 防止螺旋桨撞到

C. Prevent the propeller from striking barges towed on the ship 防止螺旋桨撞到拖带的驳船

D. Prevent the propeller from touching bottom in low water 防止螺旋桨在浅水中触底