

Survival questions

Question 1 (1 Mark)

Small commercial vessel emergency drills should be conducted at periods not less than:

- a. monthly for fire and three monthly for musters
- b. sufficiently to ensure the crew's preparedness for emergencies
- c. two monthly
- d. bi-annually

Question 2 (1 Mark)

The person who is responsible for ensuring that the required drills are carried out is the:

- a. maritime authority.
- b. master.
- c. owner.
- d. fire officer.

Question 3 (1 Mark)

The person responsible for ensuring that drills are carried out is the:

- a. master.
- b. surveyor.
- c. mate.
- d. engineer.

Question 4 (1 Mark)

Emergency drills are conducted to ensure that:

- a. damage control measures are practiced
- b. survey obligations are met
- c. emergency equipment is maintained
- d. the crew do not become complacent about safety

Question 5 (1 Mark)

The emergency pack inside a liferaft will contain:

- a. warm clothing, hats and pots and pans for cooking.
- b. tents and other materials for when you get ashore.
- c. water, first aid kit, tinned food and rescue equipment.
- d. water, first aid kit, rations and survival equipment.

Question 6 (1 Mark)

The liferaft's hydrostatic release activates at a pre-determined depth to:

- a. deploy the gas cylinder.
- b. pull off the painter.
- c. break out a weak link.
- d. release the tie down strap.

Question 7 (1 Mark)

A liferaft should inflate in:

- a. less than 2 minutes
- b. less than 60 seconds
- c. less than 4 minutes
- d. less than 30 seconds

Question 8 (1 Mark)

If you hear air escaping from the liferaft just after it has finished inflating, you should

- a. search the raft for the leak.
- b. disconnect the cylinder and the deflation valves.
- c. find another liferaft.
- d. ignore it, this is the over pressure relief valve working.

Question 9 (1 Mark)

For the situation of rough weather, a liferaft is fitted with:

- a. seat belts.
- b. nets.
- c. sprung seats.
- d. safety straps.

Question 10 (1 Mark)

Before launching an inflatable liferaft you should:

- a. open the gas cylinder's inflation gate valve.
- b. jump well clear of the vessel into the water.
- c. tie the painter to a strong point.
- d. untie the painter.

Question 11 (1 Mark)

The hydrostatic release of a liferaft must be inspected:

- a. every 5 years.
- b. bi-annually.
- c. occasionally.
- d. annually.

Question 12 (1 Mark)

The first action on boarding a liferaft should be to:

- a. pushed it upwind
- b. share out the rations
- c. take a head count
- d. firmly secured it to the vessel

Question 13 (1 Mark)

A liferaft is stabilised by:

- a. being circular.
- b. having sizable draught.
- c. the water filled pockets underneath it.
- d. all of the above.

Question 14 (1 Mark)

Liferafts are required to be inspected and repacked:

- a. only when opened.
- b. every five years.
- c. every two years.
- d. annually.

Question 15 (1 Mark)

A liferaft must be fitted with:

- a. an approved light.
- b. a flashing red light.
- c. navigation lights.
- d. a flashing white light.

Question 16 (1 Mark)

A 406 MHz EPIRB signal is heard by the closest:

- a. rescue co-ordination centre
- b. aircraft
- c. the maritime authority
- d. commercial shipping

Question 17 (1 Mark)

Minimal lifejackets requirements for inshore vessels in survey are:

- a. coastal lifejackets.
- b. personal flotation device type a.
- c. pdf 50N.
- d. personal flotation device type 3.

Question 18 (1 Mark)

Coastal lifejackets are required to:

- a. be as buoyant as a P.F.D. 1
- b. meet the NSCV P.F.D. 1 specification
- c. not be reversible like a P.F.D. 1
- d. have more buoyancy than a P.F.D. 1

Question 19 (1 Mark)

Vessels operating more than 30 nautical miles to sea are required to carry:

- a. SOLAS lifejackets.
- b. PFDs Type 2.
- c. LIFE boats.
- d. COASTAL lifejackets.

Question 20 (1 Mark)

Vessels operating more than 30 nautical miles to sea are required to carry:

- a. SOLAS lifejackets.
- b. PFDs Type 2.
- c. LIFE boats.
- d. COASTAL lifejackets.

Question 21 (1 Mark)

Checks on lifejackets for their serviceability should include their:

- a. condition, straps, retro-reflective tapes, whistles and lights.
- b. expiry date
- c. size, weight, retro-reflective tapes, torch and gas cylinder.
- d. survey approval certificate.

Question 22 (1 Mark)

Coastal lifejackets must have retro-reflective tape of at least:

- a. six patches of on both sides
- b. twelve patches on one side
- c. six patches on one side
- d. twelve patches on both sides

Question 23 (1 Mark)

A life jacket must have:

- a. an EPIRB and torch
- b. the name of the mother vessel
- c. a waterproof hood
- d. buoyancy for the chest and neck

Question 24 (1 Mark)

A SOLAS lifejacket is designed to allow the wearer to safely jump from a height of:

- a. 6 metres
- b. 12 metres
- c. 10 metres
- d. 9 metres

Question 25 (1 Mark)

SOLAS survival equipment meets the specifications of:

- a. RMS
- b. IMO
- c. IALA
- d. MCA

Question 26 (1 Mark)

COASTAL lifejackets must be reversible so that:

- a. they can be worn upside down
- b. they can be worn inside out
- c. left handed people can use them
- d. if damaged on the outside they can be reversed

Question 27 (1 Mark)

Lifebuoy self-igniting light must have a minimum battery life of:

- a. 1/2 hours.
- b. 3/4 hours.
- c. 2 hours.
- d. 24 hours.

Question 28 (1 Mark)

Self igniting light must be attached to:

- a. the lifebuoy nearest the helm.
- b. 50% of all lifebuoys carried.
- c. all lifebuoys.
- d. no lifebuoys.

Question 29 (1 Mark)

A lifebuoy self-igniting light must have a minimum battery life of:

- a. 2 hours.
- b. 1/2 hour.
- c. 3/4 hour.
- d. 4 hours.

Question 30 (1 Mark)

By day, the visible range of a red hand flare is approximately

- a. 3 nautical miles.
- b. 10 nautical miles.
- c. 8 nautical miles.
- d. 5 nautical miles.

Question 31 (1 Mark)

At night a parachute flare can be seen from as far as:

- a. 25 nautical miles.
- b. 15 nautical miles.
- c. 8 nautical miles.
- d. 2 nautical miles.

Question 32 (1 Mark)

A red hand flare is most useful in attracting:

- a. search aircraft by night.
- b. rescue co-ordination centres at night.
- c. rescue vessels during the day.
- d. search aircraft by day.

Question 33 (1 Mark)

Your best action if an aircraft is heard when in a liferaft at night is to:

- a. operate the dye marker.
- b. use the heliograph.
- c. operate the orange smoke signal.
- d. fire a parachute flare .

Question 34 (1 Mark)

Red hand flares burn for a minimum period of:

- a. 30 seconds
- b. 5 minutes
- c. 3 minutes
- d. 60 seconds

Question 35 (1 Mark)

After using a heliograph a ship changed course towards you. You should now deploy a:

- a. red parachute flare.
- b. white flare.
- c. red hand flare.
- d. orange smoke flare.

Question 36 (1 Mark)

You have attracted the attention of an aircraft by use of a heliograph, and it has changed course. Your next action should be to:

- a. fire a red parachute flare.
- b. turn on the liferaft lights.
- c. use a red hand flare.
- d. operate an orange smoke canister.

Question 37 (1 Mark)

A Class 1E vessel is required to:

- a. launch a liferaft at regular intervals
- b. carry out survival drills at three monthly intervals
- c. repack a liferaft at regular intervals
- d. carry out survival drills at regular intervals

Question 38 (1 Mark)

Emergency drills on passenger vessels must be carried out:

- a. before a survey
- b. when an emergency occurs
- c. at regular intervals
- d. when a breakdown occurs

Question 39 (1 Mark)

A Class 1C vessel is required to:

- a. launch its liferaft at regular intervals
- b. carry out survival drills at three monthly intervals
- c. repack a liferaft occasionally
- d. carry out survival drills at regular intervals

Question 40 (1 Mark)

Marker dye is used to attract the attention of:

- a. survivors by day
- b. aircraft by night
- c. surface vessels by day
- d. aircraft by day

Question 41 (1 Mark)

The purpose of a 'grab bag' is to:

- a. provide additional hand held floatation
- b. supplement the standard survival kit
- c. save the vessel's official papers
- d. keep the flares dry

Question 42 (1 Mark)

To treat a survivor recovered from the sea and suffering from severe hypothermia:

- a. they should be warmed slowly with another person's body heat
- b. they should be rubbed and slapped
- c. they should be left in the sea water
- d. they should be insulated with a foil blanket

Question 43 (1 Mark)

The least important item to place in a 'grab bag' is:

- a. additional water
- b. warm clothing
- c. tinned food
- d. personal medication

Question 44 (1 Mark)

Marker dye is used to attract the attention of:

- a. submarines
- b. surface vessels
- c. aircraft
- d. satellites

Question 45 (1 Mark)

To protect survivors from hypothermia:

- a. the liferaft floor should be inflated in hot weather
- b. the canopy should be inflated in hot weather
- c. the liferaft canopy should be deflated in cold weather
- d. the liferaft floor should be deflated in cold weather

Question 46 (1 Mark)

When practice emergency drills are being carried out:

- a. the crew must wear lifejackets
- b. the crew should not be told that it is a practice drill
- c. only the current watch must attend
- d. it must be done alongside the wharf

Question 47 (1 Mark)

If time permits before a vessel sinks the master should ensure that all aboard:

- a. have a glass of rum to keep them warm
- b. go to the toilet before abandoning
- c. drink some water and collect grab bags
- d. choose their preferred liferaft

Question 48 (1 Mark)

If a vessel appears to be slowly sinking then your best course of action is to:

- a. abandon the vessel as soon as possible.
- b. stay on the vessel as long as possible.
- c. jump into the water with your lifejackets on.
- d. swim well clear with your lifejackets off.

Question 49 (1 Mark)

To enter the water from a sinking vessel, a survivor should:

- a. step out, feet together, elbows down, holding down the front of the lifejacket
- b. jump, arms apart, legs stretched open, head down
- c. jump into the water as if a ball with the arms pulling the legs tight to the body
- d. dive into the water head first

Question 50 (1 Mark)

On launching the liferaft and pulling the painter line nothing happens. You should first:

- a. pull harder on the painter
- b. get in the water to open the gas valve by hand
- c. immediately launch another liferaft
- d. open the canister and inflate it manually

Question 51 (1 Mark)

The signal to abandon ship:

- a. can be given by any crew member
- b. must be given by the master or senior survivor
- c. must be given after the crew have mustered
- d. must be signaled by seven short blasts and one prolonged

Question 52 (1 Mark)

To enter the water from a sinking vessel, a survivor should:

- a. step out, feet together, elbows down, holding down the front of the lifejacket
- b. jump, arms apart, legs stretched open, head down
- c. jump into the water as a ball with arms pulling the legs tight to the body
- d. dive into the water head first

Question 53 (1 Mark)

After the "Abandon Ship Signal" you must:

- a. proceed to the bridge without delay
- b. collect your personal gear and lifejacket before reporting to your muster station
- c. ask other crew members about the problem and what you should do
- d. without delay, find the nearest lifejacket and proceed on deck

Question 54 (1 Mark)

After abandoning your vessel you are in the water wearing a lifejacket. Your priority is to swim:

- a. toward other survivors
- b. away from the shoreline
- c. toward the liferaft
- d. away from the sinking vessel

Question 55 (1 Mark)

The rescue helicopter signal to lift is:

- a. body arched backwards, arms pointing up
- b. arms up, wrists performing circling motion
- c. both arms clasped at the wrists
- d. arms held out in front, fingers clenched, thumbs up

Question 56 (1 Mark)

Having abandoned your vessel four miles offshore, you are alone in the water wearing a lifejacket. Your best survival option is to:

- a. start swimming for the shore
- b. get rid of the lifejacket and swim faster
- c. swim about looking for other survivors
- d. adopt the HELP position and await rescue

Question 57 (1 Mark)

If a group of survivors find themselves in the water without a liferaft, they should:

- a. disperse, to increase the chance of being seen
- b. swim towards land
- c. form a 'Huddle'
- d. disperse, so as not to attract sharks

Question 58 (1 Mark)

An upturned liferaft is righted by:

- a. standing on the gas bottle and hauling on the righting line
- b. turning it away from the wind
- c. deflating the leeward floatation tube
- d. standing on the windward floatation tube and releasing the righting line

Question 59 (1 Mark)

After entering the liferaft the food rations are first issued:

- a. after the first 24 hours
- b. after the first 48 hours
- c. in small portions after the first 12 hours
- d. immediately

Question 60 (1 Mark)

Which of the following is not true

- a. tinned food may be eaten at any time as a ration supplement
- b. carbohydrates in the food ration helps keep up morale
- c. fish must only be eaten if there is additional water
- d. the sugar in the food ration boosts energy

Question 61 (1 Mark)

In the liferaft water rations should be issued:

- a. after 6 hours
- b. immediately
- c. after 24 hours
- d. after 12 hours

Question 62 (1 Mark)

To maintain morale in a liferaft, survivors should be encouraged to:

- a. sleep as much as possible
- b. engage in strenuous exercise
- c. tell jokes and sing along
- d. smoke and drink

Question 63 (1 Mark)

In a liferaft, some survivors are over clothed while others have very little. You should:

- a. discard all surplus clothing
- b. share the clothing with those who say they are coldest
- c. share the clothing around all the survivors
- d. respect the ownership of those who took proper precautions

Question 64 (1 Mark)

A liferaft's rations provide:

- a. protein
- b. carbohydrates
- c. fats
- d. vitamins

Question 65 (1 Mark)

Some of the survivors in a liferaft have some bottles of water. You would:

- a. do nothing to disadvantage those who have taken proper precautions
- b. do nothing until the situation becomes desperate
- c. throw it away to improve moral
- d. pool all the water and rations to share out evenly

Question 66 (1 Mark)

If in hot conditions when in a liferaft you should:

- a. deflate the side chambers.
- b. close the entrance and vents.
- c. deflate the floor chamber to cool the survivors.
- d. deflate the canopy to allow breeze.

Question 67 (1 Mark)

After abandoning ship there are several spare liferafts in the water, you should:

- a. isolate all your injured in one of the rafts
- b. transfer all the supplies to the raft containing the master
- c. secure the rafts together via the painter lines
- d. separate the liferafts to increase the chances of detection

Question 68 (1 Mark)

Those parts of the body with the highest rate of heat loss are the:

- a. head, neck, sides of the chest and the groin
- b. neck, legs, feet and the groin
- c. head, feet, sides of the chest and the groin
- d. neck, feet and the groin

Question 69 (1 Mark)

The greatest danger to survival of a person in the water in a lifejacket is

- a. boredom
- b. shark attack
- c. drowning
- d. hypothermia

Question 70 (1 Mark)

In a liferaft, all survivors must take sea sickness tablets to:

- a. avoid dehydration.
- b. avoid depression.
- c. share all supplies are equally.
- d. promote morale.

Question 71 (1 Mark)

The symptoms of hypothermia include:

- a. slurred speech, lack of reason and pale complexion
- b. shouting and sweating, incoherent speech
- c. hyperactivity and wheezing
- d. frenzied activity, ruddy complexion, lack of reason

Question 72 (1 Mark)

The HELP posture requires the:

- a. a group of survivors to join hands in a circle
- b. arms to be kept raised, and the legs extended
- c. the arms held closet to the chest and pulling the legs up tightly to the body
- d. arms to be kept extended, the legs raised while floating on you front

Question 73 (1 Mark)

To treat a survivor suffering from hypothermia, you should

- a. give rum to warm them
- b. rub their arms and legs to promote blood flow
- c. remove their wet clothes and wrap them in a space blanket
- d. transfer body heat by huddling with other survivors

Question 74 (1 Mark)

Shivering is the body's way of:

- a. conserving energy
- b. generating body heat
- c. expressing fear
- d. eliminating body heat

Question 75 (1 Mark)

The group huddle in the water lessens body heat loss from the:

- a. back
- b. head and toes
- c. front and shoulders
- d. feet

Question 76 (1 Mark)

A continuous ringing of the bell is the signal for:

- a. collision
- b. abandon ship
- c. sinking
- d. fire on board

Question 77 (1 Mark)

A "V" sheet is used:

- a. to indicate a distress
- b. to celebrate a victory
- c. to indicate the direction of a casualty
- d. to cover the liferaft

Question 78 (1 Mark)

A 'V' sheet is:

- a. a signal that medical assistance is needed.
- b. the international distress signal.
- c. an Australian distress signal.
- d. coloured yellow.

Question 79 (1 Mark)

Emergency signals may be given on board a by:

- a. bell.
- b. horn
- c. whistle
- d. any of the above

Question 80 (1 Mark)

The meaning of the N over C signal flags is to indicate:

- a. distress
- b. fire
- c. sickness aboard
- d. not under command

Question 81 (1 Mark)

A signal of seven short blasts followed by one prolonged blast indicates that:

- a. the crew must abandon ship.
- b. the safe water is to the southwards.
- c. an emergency is occurring on board.
- d. another vessel is approaching dangerously close.

Question 82 (1 Mark)

If a signal of seven short blasts and one long blast is heard, you must:

- a. abandon ship.
- b. launch the liferafts.
- c. report to your emergency station.
- d. assist the master.

Question 83 (1 Mark)

A liferaft should inflate in:

- a. 1 to 2 minutes
- b. 30 to 60 seconds
- c. 2 to 4 minutes
- d. 20 to 30 seconds

Question 84 (1 Mark)

As a vessel sinks to a predetermined depth, the liferaft's hydrostatic release activates by:

- a. breaking a weak link.
- b. releasing the CO2 bottle.
- c. pulling on the painter.
- d. releasing the tie down strap.

Question 85 (1 Mark)

A liferaft is stabilised by:

- a. being circular in shape.
- b. streaming a rope astern.
- c. the water filled pockets underneath it.
- d. the shape of the canopy.

Question 86 (1 Mark)

Vessels under survey carry flotation devices for the passengers and crew. They are usually:

- a. coastal lifejackets.
- b. personal flotation device type 2.
- c. personal flotation device type 1.
- d. personal flotation device type 3.

Question 87 (1 Mark)

Vessels operating more than 30 nautical miles to sea are required to carry:

- a. SOLAS lifejackets.
- b. coastal lifejackets.
- c. personal flotation devices Type 1.
- d. life rings for every person.

Question 88 (1 Mark)

Personal Flotation Devices (P.F.D.'s) can be supplied for use on:

- a. recreational vessels
- b. commercial fishing vessels
- c. large commercial vessels
- d. small commercial vessels

Question 89 (1 Mark)

A SOLAS lifejacket shall be designed so that it will allow the wearer to jump from a vertical distance of:

- a. 6 metres without injury or dislodgement
- b. 12 metres without injury or dislodgement
- c. 10 metres without injury or dislodgement
- d. 9 metres without injury or dislodgement

Question 90 (1 Mark)

Lifebuoy self igniting lights shall be capable of burning for not less than:

- a. 1 hour
- b. 45 minutes
- c. 2 hours
- d. 1 hour 30 minutes

Question 91 (1 Mark)

A red hand flare is most useful in attracting:

- a. search aircraft by night.
- b. other vessels at night.
- c. other vessels during the day.
- d. search aircraft by day.

Question 92 (1 Mark)

You have attracted the attention of an aircraft by use of a heliograph, and it has changed course. Your next action should be to:

- a. fire a red parachute flare.
- b. turn on the liferaft lights.
- c. use a red hand flare.
- d. operate an orange smoke canister.

Question 93 (1 Mark)

A Class 1E vessel, which carries a liferaft, is required to:

- a. launch the liferaft at regular intervals
- b. carry out a survival craft float test at regular intervals
- c. open up the liferaft at regular intervals
- d. carry out survival craft drills at regular intervals

Question 94 (1 Mark)

To help protect survivors from hypothermia:

- a. clothes should be dried out before sunset each day
- b. the liferaft floor should be deflated in cold weather
- c. the liferaft floor should be inflated in hot weather
- d. clothes should be wetted down before sun set

Question 95 (1 Mark)

Marker dye is used to attract the attention of:

- a. aircraft by night or day
- b. surface vessels by day
- c. aircraft by day
- d. other survivors by day

Question 96 (1 Mark)

In the case of a sinking vessel, and after having mustered passengers and crew at their survival craft stations, the best course of action is to:

- a. abandon the vessel as soon as possible.
- b. stay on the vessel as long as possible.
- c. have everyone get in the water with their lifejackets on.
- d. launch the liferafts as soon as possible.

Question 97 (1 Mark)

When having to enter the water from a sinking vessel, the survivor should

- a. curl the body into the foetal position before hitting the water
- b. arms wide apart, legs open, head well back, jump
- c. hold the front of the lifejacket down, feet together, elbows down, jump
- d. dive so as to enter the water head first

Question 98 (1 Mark)

The signal to abandon ship immediately:

- a. can be given by any competent crew member
- b. must be given by the master or senior surviving hand
- c. can only be given after the crew have mustered
- d. can only be given after the distress message has been sent

Question 99 (1 Mark)

You have abandoned your vessel, and are in the water wearing a lifejacket. Your first priority would be to

- a. swim toward other survivors
- b. look around for other survivors
- c. swim toward the liferaft
- d. swim away from the sinking vessel

Question 100 (1 Mark)

An upturned liferaft should be righted by:

- a. standing on the gas bottle and hauling on the righting line
- b. having all the survivors sit on one side
- c. having all survivors heave on the windward life lines
- d. standing on the boarding ladder and hauling on the righting line

Question 101 (1 Mark)

Once the stores in the liferaft are sorted

- a. food is only given to the injured in the first 24 hours
- b. no food should be issued in the first 24 hours
- c. food can be issued a few cubes at a time after 12 hours
- d. the food ration can be issued immediately

Question 102 (1 Mark)

When in a liferaft, the only rations provided are to give

- a. electrolyte replacement
- b. carbohydrates
- c. calcium replacement
- d. protein

Question 103 (1 Mark)

All survivors have gathered in a liferaft, some who were on watch have plenty of clothing, while others have none or very little. You should:

- a. do nothing to jeopardise those who have taken proper precautions
- b. pool all the warm clothing for the lookouts
- c. discard all surplus clothing as it may float and attract rescuers
- d. arrange to share the clothing around all survivors

Question 104 (1 Mark)

The symptoms of hypothermia are easy to recognise and include

- a. slurred speech, lack of reason and poor sense of touch
- b. shouting and sweating, incoherent speech
- c. hyperactivity and sweating
- d. frenzied activity, sweating, lack of reason

Question 105 (1 Mark)

The HELP posture requires the:

- a. inner side of the arms to be held close to the sides of the chest, and the legs extended
- b. arms to be kept raised, and the legs extended
- c. inner side of the arms to be held close to the sides of the chest, and the thighs kept raised
- d. arms to be kept raised, and the thighs to be kept raised

Question 106 (1 Mark)

Emergency signals may be given on board by:

- a. a bell, whistle or horn signal.
- b. only a bell.
- c. only a horn.
- d. only a whistle.

Question 107 (1 Mark)

The purpose of a "V" Distress Signal Sheet is:

- a. to indicate distress
- b. to cover the engine for repairs
- c. to show a vessel is trawling
- d. to protect the vessel's occupants

Question 108 (1 Mark)

The person who is responsible for ensuring that the required drills are carried out is the:

- a. the local waterways inspector.
- b. the owner.
- c. the fire control officer on board.
- d. the master or skipper.

Question 109 (1 Mark)

A liferaft is stabilised by:

- a. the shape of the canopy.
- b. streaming a rope astern.
- c. being circular in shape.
- d. the water filled pockets underneath it.

Question 110 (1 Mark)

Once a liferaft has inflated, it should be:

- a. pushed away from the vessel for boarding
- b. pulled alongside the vessel for boarding
- c. pushed upwind before being boarded
- d. firmly secured to the vessel for boarding

Question 111 (1 Mark)

Liferafts on a vessel are required to be inspected and repacked:

- a. only when opened.
- b. every five years.
- c. every two years.
- d. annually.

Question 112 (1 Mark)

Vessels under survey carry flotation devices for the passengers and crew. They are usually:

- a. personal flotation device type 3.
- b. coastal lifejackets.
- c. personal flotation device type 2.
- d. personal flotation device type 1.

Question 113 (1 Mark)

A liferaft:

- a. must be fitted with an approved light.
- b. must be fitted with a flashing red light.
- c. may sometimes be fitted with a light.
- d. must be fitted with a flashing white light.

Question 114 (1 Mark)

Coastal lifejackets must have at least:

- a. six patches of retro-reflective tape on both sides
- b. twelve patches of retro-reflective tape on one side
- c. six patches of retro-reflective tape on one side
- d. twelve patches of retro-reflective tape on both sides

Question 115 (1 Mark)

Coastal lifejackets are required to:

- a. provide the same standard of buoyancy as a P.F.D. 1
- b. meet the specifications detailed in the USL Code for a P.F.D. 1
- c. provide at least 75% of the buoyancy provide by a P.F.D. 1
- d. provide a higher standard of buoyancy than a P.F.D. 1

Question 116 (1 Mark)

Self igniting light must be attached to:

- a. the life buoy carried nearest the helmsman.
- b. 50% of all life buoys carried.
- c. the life buoy nearest the stern.
- d. all life buoys carried.

Question 117 (1 Mark)

The visible range of a parachute flare at night is approximately:

- a. 25 nautical miles.
- b. 10 nautical miles.
- c. 15 nautical miles.
- d. 8 nautical miles.

Question 118 (1 Mark)

You are adrift in a liferaft at night, and hear an aircraft. Your best course of action is to:

- a. operate the dye marker.
- b. use the heliograph.
- c. operate the orange smoke signal.
- d. fire a parachute flare .

Question 119 (1 Mark)

A Class 1E vessel that carries a liferaft is required to:

- a. launch the liferaft at regular intervals
- b. carry out a survival craft float test at regular intervals
- c. carry out survival craft drills at regular intervals
- d. open up the liferaft at regular intervals

Question 120 (1 Mark)

Marker dye is used to attract the attention of:

- a. other survivors by day
- b. aircraft by night or day
- c. surface vessels by day
- d. aircraft by day

Question 121 (1 Mark)

If a 'grab bag' is prepared, the least important item is

- a. additional water
- b. warm clothing
- c. passport
- d. personal medication

Question 122 (1 Mark)

After being called to muster stations, it is apparent that some time will elapse before abandonment is necessary, the master should ensure that all passengers and crew

- a. are issued with a glass of whisky to keep them warm
- b. are able to go to the toilet before abandoning
- c. have a good drink of water and collect their grab bags and extra clothing
- d. are allowed to choose the liferaft they want to go into

Question 123 (1 Mark)

A vessel can only be abandoned:

- a. after the crew have been mustered and checked off
- b. on the orders of the master or senior surviving hand
- c. on the orders of any competent crew member
- d. after the distress message has been sent and acknowledged

Question 124 (1 Mark)

You have heard the "Abandon Ship Signal". You should:

- a. proceed direct to the bridge without delay
- b. collect your personal gear and lifejacket then report directly to your muster station
- c. immediately enquire through other crew members about the nature of the problem
- d. collect the nearest available lifejacket and proceed on deck as fast as possible

Question 125 (1 Mark)

If being lifted by a rescue helicopter, the signal to lift is

- a. body arched backwards, arms crossed
- b. arms held in front, hands clasping wrists
- c. arms extended horizontally, fingers clenched, thumbs up
- d. arms extended, hands performing circling motion

Question 126 (1 Mark)

If being lifted by a rescue helicopter, the signal that you are not ready to lift is

- a. arms extended horizontally, fingers clenched, thumbs down
- b. arms extended, hands performing sideways motion
- c. crossed arms held in front of you
- d. body arched backwards, arms crossed

Question 127 (1 Mark)

Which of the following is not true

- a. fish or tinned food may be eaten at any time as a ration supplement
- b. carbohydrates in the food ration helps keep up morale
- c. fish or tinned food must only be eaten if there is additional water
- d. the sugar in the food ration boosts energy

Question 128 (1 Mark)

Once the stores in the liferaft are sorted

- a. the food ration can be issued immediately
- b. food can be issued a few cubes at a time after 12 hours
- c. food is only given to the injured in the first 24 hours
- d. no food should be issued in the first 24 hours

Question 129 (1 Mark)

You are in a liferaft in hot conditions. You should:

- a. periodically open the pressure valves to allow the chambers to deflate.
- b. keep the entrances and vents closed to keep out spray.
- c. deflate the floor chamber to cool the survivors.
- d. deflate the canopy to allow cooling breezes.

Question 130 (1 Mark)

In a liferaft, all survivors are to take sea sickness tablets to

- a. avoid dehydration
- b. make life more pleasant
- c. ensure all supplies are shared equally
- d. ensure more people are fit for duties

Question 131(1 Mark)

The group huddle in the water lessens body heat loss:

- a. on both sides of the body
- b. from the top of the head
- c. on one side of the body
- d. from the upper back

Question 132 (1 Mark)

A 'V' sheet is:

- a. a signal that medical assistance is needed.
- b. an international distress signal.
- c. an Australian distress signal.
- d. not a distress signal.

Question 134 (1 Mark)

If a signal of seven short blasts and one long blast is heard, you would:

- a. don your lifejacket and prepare to abandon ship.
- b. prepare to launch the liferafts.
- c. report to your emergency station.
- d. run to the bridge to assist the master.