

**MARITIME RADIO COURSE  
ANSWERS TO SAMPLE EXAM QUESTIONS**

1. The radio operator of any Canadian ship station voluntarily fitted with a radiotelephone must carry on board:
  - a) a Ship Station Licence
  - b) a Radio Operator's Certificate
  - c) a current edition of Canadian Radio Aids to Marine Navigation
  - d) an Instruction Manual for the radio equipment in use  
(Reference 1.1.1)
  
2. When not in communication with another station, the recommended procedure is to:
  - a) listen to the Coast Guard on Channel 22
  - b) make a call to ALL STATIONS advising that you are standing by on Channel 16
  - c) turn off your radio to conserve the batteries
  - d) maintain a listening watch on Channel 16  
(Reference 1.1.4)
  
3. The contents of any transmission received or intercepted by a radio station should not be divulged unless:
  - a) the call was a ship to ship call
  - b) the call was addressed to ALL STATIONS
  - c) the call was from a land-based station
  - d) the call was made on Channel 68  
(Reference 1.1.6)
  
4. Except for Distress, Urgency and Safety transmissions, the controlling station in radio communications between two ship stations is:
  - a) the largest vessel
  - b) the calling station
  - c) the station being called
  - d) the station which has the information  
(Reference 2.11)
  
5. Which type of transmission has priority over all others?
  - a) Safety
  - b) Urgency
  - c) Distress
  - d) Radio signal check  
(Reference 2.12 and 3.1)
  
6. The phonetic alphabet word for the letter "U" is:
  - a) Uncle
  - b) Unicorn
  - c) Ulcer
  - d) Uniform  
(Reference 2.2.2)
  
7. The correct format for transmitting \$287.35 is:
  - a) two hundred eighty-seven dollars thirty-five cents
  - b) dollars two eight seven decimal three five

- c) two eight seven decimal three five dollars
  - d) dollars two eight seven and thirty-five cents  
(Reference 2.2.3)
8. The word OVER means:
- a) this communication is over, I expect no reply
  - b) proceed with your message on a working channel
  - c) before you respond, switch to another channel
  - d) my transmission is ended, I expect a response from you  
(Reference 2.3)
9. The command SEELONCE DISTRESS:
- a. is issued by the vessel in distress to impose silence on other stations
  - b. is issued by a station other than the station in distress to impose silence
  - c. is not recognized internationally
  - d. means please maintain radio silence for five minutes  
(Reference 2.3)
10. Under the Criminal Code of Canada the following carries a penalty of up to \$5000 and/or a prison term of up to one year:
- a) using CB language on VHF radio
  - b) transmitting coded messages
  - c) using language other than English
  - d) transmitting false or fraudulent distress messages  
(Reference 2.1.1)
11. A signal check:
- a) should be requested from the Coast Guard on Channel 16
  - b) has priority over all other transmissions
  - c) should be made every time you switch on your radio
  - d) should be made on a working channel  
(Reference 2.9)
12. The proper way to transmit noon EST on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of the month is:
- a) 161200E
  - b) 16NoonE
  - c) 1200E16
  - d) NoonE16  
(Reference 2.4.2)
13. Before making a radio transmission to another station, you should:
- a) ask if the frequency is occupied
  - b) listen to ensure that the frequency is not occupied
  - c) make a call to ALL STATIONS informing them you will be occupying the channel for a while
  - d) depress the transmit button on the microphone for two minutes to check it is working  
(Reference 2.6)
14. The proper procedure for a vessel calling another vessel, using Channel 16 to establish contact is:
- a) SNOWGOOSE *calling* EAGLE, OVER
  - b) EAGLE. This is SNOWGOOSE, OVER
  - c) *Breaker, Breaker*, EAGLE. This is SNOWGOOSE, OVER

- d) *This is SNOWGOOSE, calling EAGLE. Come in EAGLE*  
(Reference 2.6.2)
15. If the reply to your signal check is Readability 3, the signal is:  
a) poor (readable now and then)  
b) fair (readable but with difficulty)  
c) good (readable)  
d) excellent (perfectly readable)  
(Reference 2.9.1)
16. The Distress call indicates that the station sending the call is:  
a) out of gas and adrift in open water  
b) threatened by grave and imminent danger  
c) adrift due to total engine failure  
d) aground and needs to be towed off  
(Reference 3.3)
17. When making a Distress call, the most important information to give following the Distress signal and vessel name is:  
a) your name  
b) your charted position  
c) number of people on board  
d) a description of your vessel  
(Reference 3.5)
18. You are the radio operator on board a 20 foot motor vessel *Wavemaker*, which has struck a log and is taking on water rapidly. You are 10 miles south of Calamity Island and require immediate assistance. The following call should be transmitted:  
a) SECURITE, SECURITE, ALL STATIONS. *This is WAVEMAKER. I have a 20-foot motor vessel which is sinking 10 miles south of Calamity Island. Any vessel able to assist please respond. OVER*  
b) MAYDAY. *This is WAVEMAKER. My 20-foot boat is sinking. Help me! MAYDAY*  
c) PAN PAN, PAN PAN. *This is WAVEMAKER, WAVEMAKER. I have struck a log 10 miles south of Calamity Island. OVER*  
d) MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY. This is WAVEMAKER, WAVEMAKER, WAVEMAKER. MAYDAY, Located 10 miles south of Calamity Island. Have struck a log and taking on water rapidly. I have a 20-foot motor vessel. Require immediate assistance. OVER  
(Reference 3.5.1)
19. If you run out of fuel in calm waters and are not in immediate danger, you should:  
a) take down your CPS flag and wait for a passing boater to assist  
b) make the Urgency call, PAN PAN  
c) make the Distress call, MAYDAY  
d) make the Safety call, SECURITE  
(Reference 4.3)
20. The Safety signal word, which is spoken three times, is:  
a) PAN PAN  
b) SAFETY  
c) SECURITE  
d) EMERGENCY

(Reference 5.2 and Glossary – G3)

21. The most suitable working channel used for safety messages is:
- a) Channel 71
  - b) Channel 68
  - c) Channel 21
  - d) Channel 06
- (Reference 5.3 and Appendix 1)
22. The International Radiotelephone Alarm signal consists of:
- a) the Morse code for SOS repeated three times
  - b) the rising and falling of a siren sound
  - c) two audio tones that produce a warbling sound
  - d) a sound like the rapid sounding of a ship's bell
- (Reference 7.1.1)
23. The Marine EPIRB is:
- a) a make of VHF radio
  - b) the international radiotelephone alarm signal
  - c) the warning signal transmitted before a vital navigational message
  - d) a radio beacon used to indicate the position of a vessel in an emergency
- (Reference 7.1.3)
24. To ensure the maximum life from a lead storage battery the battery should:
- a) be stored in a dry, well ventilated area
  - b) "topped up" with an acid
  - c) left with the top uncovered
  - d) "topped up" with tap water
- (Reference 7.2.1)
25. GMDSS stands for:
- a) General Management Device for Ship Searches
  - b) Geographic Mapping and Display System for Safety
  - c) Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
  - d) Global Maritime Digital Satellite System
- (Reference 8.0)