

**MARITIME RADIO MODULE 2**  
**SAMPLE EXAM QUESTIONS**

1. The Restricted Operator's Certificate (M) is valid:
  - a) for the VHF band for five years
  - b) for both VHF and MF marine band radios
  - c) only for MF Marine band radios
  - d) for all Marine and amateur band radios
  
2. The letters GMDSS stand for:
  - a) Global Marine Distress and Safety System
  - b) General Marine Digital Safety System
  - c) Global Marine Digital Security System
  - d) General Maritime Digital Safety System
  
3. Once GMDSS becomes available in an area, the Coast Guard will:
  - a) monitor Channel 16 and MF 2182 kHz for the foreseeable future
  - b) cease to monitor Channel 16
  - c) listen only for digital data on Channel 16 and Channel 70
  - d) monitor Channel 16 for one year, then cease monitoring that channel
  
4. An MMSI #:
  - a) is already programmed into the radio at the factory
  - b) must be programmed into the radio
  - c) must be obtained within 10 days of first use of the radio
  - d) must be quoted verbally on each call
  
5. Installing a DSC/VHF to replace a non-DSC radio, you should:
  - a) make routine calls on Channel 16 and only make Distress calls on Channel 70
  - b) be sure you have a station licence if operating in Canadian waters
  - c) apply for a MMSI #
  - d) make sure you have a ROC(M) and change your antenna to a high gain type
  
6. A non-pleasure craft vessel *must* be fitted with DSC/GMDSS equipment if it is:
  - a) on an international voyage
  - b) carrying more than 12 passengers
  - c) on an international voyage carrying more than 12 passengers
  - d) on the open sea

7. An MMSI # is:
- a) a nine-digit number you must verbally state when transmitting DSC calls
  - b) a number issued by the Coast Guard
  - c) a number that can be added to any VHF radio to enable you to receive Distress calls on Channel 70
  - d) sometimes supplied and entered by the dealer. If not, you must obtain one and install it
8. Channel 70 is used for:
- a) Digital Selective Calling
  - b) contacting a marina
  - c) voice communication between vessels
  - d) receiving weather updates
9. When you receive a Distress call on Channel 70 you should:
- a) respond using DSC on Channel 70
  - b) immediately relay for the vessel in Distress on Channel 16
  - c) relay the Distress on Channel 70
  - d) not respond on Channel 70 unless directed to do so by a shore-based station
10. You may use your DSC marine radio for:
- a) establishing a land-based station
  - b) locating your position if you do not have a GPS
  - c) transmitting Mayday calls on Channel 70
  - d) superfluous transmissions
11. A class SC101 DSC radio meets the minimum requirements for use on:
- a) all vessels including those over 300 gross registered tonnage
  - b) voluntarily equipped pleasure craft only
  - c) compulsory and voluntarily fitted vessels if not over 50 tons
  - d) all vessels carrying less than 12 passengers
12. When positional information is needed for a digital call, your position:
- a) must be automatically obtained from a LORAN
  - b) can only be obtained from a GPS
  - c) must be manually entered
  - d) must have been manually entered or be available from an interfaced GPS and LORAN

13. To transmit a DSC Urgency call, you:
  - a) specify the working channel (e.g., Channel 16), select Call, All Ships, Enter, then switch to your working channel
  - b) hold the red button for five seconds broadcasting the Urgency signal, then broadcast your message
  - c) press the All Ships and Distress buttons simultaneously
  - d) press the Distress button
  
14. To transmit a DSC Safety call, you:
  - a) specify the working channel (probably Channel 06), select Call, All Ships, Enter (to send call), then switch to your working channel
  - b) specify Channel 16, select All Ships, transmit call on Channel 70, then switch to Channel 16 to send the message
  - c) select the All Ships function and send the call and message on Channel 70
  - d) send the call on Channel 16 and the message on Channel 06
  
15. The Directory is used to:
  - a) indicate the time, position and other information about DSC Distress calls received
  - b) store names and MMSI #s of friends and others such as Coast Guard Stations
  - c) store GPS waypoint information for safe travel
  - d) keep a record of all received priority calls
  
16. The proper procedure to make a DSC Routine call to another DSC radio is:
  - a) select Routine, Call, the MMSI #, Enter
  - b) press Enter, Routine, the MMSI #, Call
  - c) select working channel, press Call, Routine, the MMSI #, verify, Enter, change to working channel
  - d) press Call, Enter, Routine, the MMSI #, verify, press Enter
  
17. Which of the following is true?
  - a) The COSPAS-SARSAT system was established by Canada and France.
  - b) COSPAS-SARSAT was designed to provide cell phone communications.
  - c) COSPAS is maintained by Russia and SARSAT by the USA.
  - d) The COSPAS-SARSAT system belongs to England.
  
18. The response time for an EPIRB is usually:
  - a) not more than five minutes
  - b) not more than 20 minutes
  - c) anywhere from 30 minutes to two hours
  - d) not more than half an hour

19. An activated EPIRB transmits:
- a) signals to COSPAS/SARSAT satellites in digital format
  - b) digital signals to any DSC receiver in the area
  - c) analog signals to any available satellite
  - d) voice signals to any VHF radio on Channel 1C .
20. EPIRBs operate on:
- a) 156.8 MHz
  - b) 121.5 MHz
  - c) 406 MHz
  - d) Channel 16
21. A SART transponder:
- a) sends out a constant locating signal
  - b) sends out a signal in response to a RADAR signal from a search vessel's radar
  - c) emits a flashing yellow light until manually turned off
  - d) sends out a Morse code SOS
22. The WWNWS system is used to provide:
- a) satellite phone communications while at sea
  - b) two-way phone communications with DSC equipped radios
  - c) navigational directional information
  - d) maritime safety information to vessels at sea