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SOUTH AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY
EXAMINATION FOR THE RESTRICTED RADIOTELEPHONE OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE
(MARINE).

NB. DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. USE THE ANSWER SHEET THAT IS PROVIDED. THIS QUESTIONNAIRE MUST BE HANDED IN.

N.B. PASS MARKS FOR THE EXAMINATION

SECTION 1 PHONETIC ALPHABET	80%
SECTION 2 PRIORITY SIGNALS	80%
SECTION 3 WORKING PROCEDURE	60%
SECTION 4 FAULT FINDING	60%
SECTION 5 BATTERY CARE	60%
SECTION 6 LOGBOOK	60%
TOTAL PASS MARK	70%

1. All questions must be attempted.
2. The point value of each question is indicated after each question.
3. Where no answer is given, no marks will be awarded.
4. If more than one answer is given wrongly to the incorrect questions, no marks will be awarded.
5. Read each question and all the given answers carefully, before deciding.
6. When an answer has been decided upon, place an X in the corresponding space provided, e.g.

a)	b)	c)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. If you wish to change your answer, scratch out the originally marked square and place an X in the new position, e.g.

a)	b)	c)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. The time allowed for the examination is 90 minutes (one hour and 30 minutes)

SECTION II. PRIORITY SIGNALS. REQUIRED MARK - 80%.

1. What is the VHF Calling frequency? (1)
a) 2191 kHz; b) 156,8 MHz; c) 2182 kHz
2. What is the radiotelephone distress channel on VHF? (1)
a) channel 70; b) channel 06; c) channel 16.
3. What is the Digital Selective Calling distress channel? (1)
a) channel 70; b) channel 06; c) channel 16.
4. What is the Radiotelephony Distress signal? (1)
a) SOS 3 TIMES; b) PAN PAN SPOKEN 3 TIMES; c) MAYDAY SPOKEN 3 TIMES.
5. What action shall be taken by any station receiving a distress signal? (1)
a) No action is necessary as the Coast Station will do the necessary;
b) Immediately cease all operations on the distress channel;
c) Take control of the distress situation.
6. On whose authority is a Distress message transmitted? (1)
a) The skipper or master; b) The radio operator; c) The vessel's owner
7. What qualification is needed to operate a marine radio? (1)
a) None;
b) Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate (Aeronautical);
c) Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate (Marine).
8. What station is in control of Distress communications? (1)
a) The Coast Station; b) The station in Distress; c) The nearest rescue craft.
9. Which one of the following stations would use the words SEELONCE MAYDAY to call for silence on the Distress frequency? (1)
a) The station in control of Distress communications;
b) Any other station, not in control of Distress communications but believing silence to be necessary;
c) The nearest rescue vessel.
10. Which one of the following stations would use the words SEELONCE DISTRESS to call for silence on the Distress frequency? (1)
a) The station in control of Distress communications;
b) Any other station, not in control of Distress communications when silence is necessary;
c) The nearest rescue vessel.
11. Which of the following examples is the correct one to indicate that NORMAL WORKING may continue? (1)
a) MAYDAY ALL SHIPS ALL SHIPS ALL SHIPS THIS IS PORT ELIZABETH RADIO PORT ELIZABETH RADIO PORT ELIZABETH RADIO 10TH AUGUST 1993, 1200 UTC, NONESUCH, SEELONCE FENEE;
b) MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY THIS IS PORT ELIZABETH RADIO PORT ELIZABETH RADIO SEELONCE FENEE OF THE DISTRESS FOR NONESUCH 10TH AUGUST 1200 UTC;
c) MAYDAY THIS IS PORT ELIZABETH RADIO THE DISTRESS CONCERNING NONESUCH IS OVER

12. For what duration should the Radiotelephone Alarm be transmitted before a distress call? (1)
 a) 15 - 30 seconds; b) 1 - 2 minutes; c) 30 - 60 seconds.
13. Which of the following is the correct description of the radiotelephone alarm signal? (1)
 a) A warbling one tone transmission;
 b) 2 tones of 1300 Hz and 900 Hz with a warbling sound;
 c) 2 tones of 1300 Hz and 2200 Hz giving a warbling sound.
14. What is the purpose of the alarm signal? (1)
 a) to wake up sleeping operators;
 b) to activate automatic special watchkeeping bridge watch receivers and to attract attention;
 c) to switch the normal radio on automatically.
15. Which one of the following examples of a Distress message is correct? (1)
 a) MAYDAY MAYDAY THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA I AM 5 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CAPE RECIFE, HAVE HIT A SUBMERGED OBJECT AND AM SINKING FAST, OVER;
 b) ALARM SIGNAL FOR RECOMMENDED DURATION, FOLLOWED BY MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA, MAYDAY ALPHA ZR3044, MY POSITION IS 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CAPE ST. FRANCIS AND I HAVE HIT A SUBMERGED OBJECT. MY HULL IS HOLED AND I AM TAKING WATER FAST. I WILL FIRE RED FLARES WHEN REQUESTED. I NEED IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE. OVER;
 c) ALARM SIGNAL FOR RECOMMENDED DURATION, FOLLOWED BY MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA, MAYDAY, HAVE HIT SUBMERGED OBJECT AND AM SINKING FAST. MY POSITION IS 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CAPE RECIFE, I HAVE 5 CREW ON BOARD. OVER.
16. A vessel ALPHA has received a Distress message from the vessel OCEANIC and wishes to acknowledge receipt. Show which one of the following examples is correct: (1)
 a) OCEANIC THIS IS ALPHA, I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR MAYDAY OVER;
 b) MAYDAY OCEANIC OCEANIC OCEANIC THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA, RECEIVED MAYDAY, OVER;
 c) MAYDAY OCEANIC OCEANIC THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA, I AM 25 MILES FROM YOUR POSITION. MY ETA IS 1530, OVER.
17. When would a station, receiving a distress call, decide to acknowledge receipt? (1)
 a) Immediately regardless of position;
 b) Give stations that are closer an opportunity to answer first;
 c) Do not say anything until you are requested to.
18. You have received and acknowledged a Distress message. Under which of the following circumstances would you decide to broadcast MAYDAY RELAY? (1)
 a) If the vessel in Distress is out of range of the nearest Coast Station;
 b) If you are unable to aid the vessel in Distress and nobody else has acknowledged the Distress message;
 c) If the vessel in Distress is going to sink before any rescue vessels can reach it.

19. Why is it essential to use the words MAYDAY RELAY when re-transmitting a Distress message? (1)
- To prevent Radio Direction Finder bearings being taken on the wrong station;
 - To indicate that the vessel in Distress cannot use its radio;
 - To indicate to the Coast Station that the vessel sending the Mayday Relay is going to assist the vessel in Distress.
20. Which one of the following examples of a MAYDAY RELAY message is correct? (1)
- MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA, MAYDAY RELAY FOR OCEANIC, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAPE POINT, ON FIRE AND SINKING, REQUESTS IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE, OVER;
 - MAYDAY RELAY MAYDAY RELAY MAYDAY RELAY THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA, MAYDAY OCEANIC POSITION 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAPE POINT, MY VESSEL IS ON FIRE AND SINKING, REQUEST IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE, OVER;
 - MAYDAY RELAY MAYDAY RELAY MAYDAY RELAY PORT ELIZABETH RADIO THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA, OCEANIC IS ON FIRE AND SINKING 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAPE POINT AND NEEDS IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE, MAYDAY RELAY, OVER.
21. Apart from Distress, the Radiotelephone Alarm may also be used in one of the following instances. Which one is correct? (1)
- Before an important Navigation warning;
 - Before a scheduled Weather broadcast containing a Gale Warning;
 - Before an urgent Cyclone Warning to be broadcast by a Coast Station.
22. What signal is used to indicate that "Restricted Working" may be resumed on the Distress frequency, although full silence may be re-imposed at any time if necessary? (1)
- SEELONCE PARTEE
 - SEELONCE FENEE
 - PRUDONCE
 - MAYDAY FENEE
23. Under which of the following circumstances would you broadcast a restricted working message? (1)
- When you think the situation is back to normal;
 - When rescue operations are over;
 - When the initial distress phase has been completed and the rescue operations are well underway.
24. What is the Urgency signal? (1)
- PAN; b) PRUDONCE c) PAN-PAN.
25. When would the Urgency signal be used? (1)
- Before any message concerning the safety of a vessel, or person aboard a vessel, but not in imminent danger;
 - Only before messages concerning fire, or a medical emergency, aboard a vessel;
 - In all cases where the use of the Safety signal has produced no response
26. What is the Safety signal? (1)
- SECURITE; b) NAVIGATION WARNING; c) PAN-PAN MEDICO.

27. Which of the following examples of URGENCY MESSAGES is the correct one? (1)
- PAN-PAN PAN-PAN PAN-PAN ALL STATIONS ALL STATIONS ALL STATIONS THIS IS THE ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA I HAVE A COMPLETE ENGINE FAILURE BUT IS NOT IN IMMEDIATE DANGER. 10 CREW ONBOARD. I NEED A TOW, OVER;
 - PAN PAN PAN ALL SHIPS THIS IS ALPHA MY ENGINES HAVE FAILED AND I NEED A TOW URGENTLY. HAVE 10 CREW ONBOARD I AM NOT IN IMMEDIATE DANGER, OVER;
 - PAN-PAN PAN-PAN PAN-PAN ALL SHIPS ALL SHIPS ALL SHIPS THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA PRUDONCE ALPHA, MY ENGINES HAVE FAILED AND I NEED A TOW. I AM IN POSITION 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MOSSEL BAY, OVER;
PRUDONCE ALL SHIPS ALL SHIPS THIS IS ALPHA MY ENGINES HAVE FAILED AND I NEED A TOW. MY POSITION IS 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PORT ALFRED.
28. How would you obtain medical advice at sea? (1)
- Broadcast a Mayday;
 - Broadcast an urgency signal and once contact is made with the coastal radio station transmit a radio telegram to Porthealth;
 - use the radiotelephone alarm signal and broadcast a radio telegram to Porthealth on the emergency channel.
29. If an Urgency message has been transmitted to "all stations" what action should be taken once the emergency is over? (1)
- No further action is necessary;
 - The nearest Coast Station should be advised that the situation has returned to normal;
 - The Urgency message should be cancelled by a suitable message to "all stations" preceded by the Urgency signal, advising that the emergency is over.
30. If you wanted to request assistance in searching for a man overboard, what signal would you use to attract attention? (1)
- PAN-PAN; b) MAYDAY; c) SECURITE.
31. Which station will transmit the vital navigation warning signal? (1)
- Any ship; b) Anybody; c) Only Coast Stations.
32. If you were in Distress but were unsure of your position, how could this be established by using radio? (1)
- By 2 or more stations taking Radio Direction Finder bearings on your transmission;
 - By other stations homing on your transmission until maximum signal strength is shown on the receiver's "S" meter;
 - By using a Satellite Navigation System to obtain another vessel's position, from which you could get a fix on your own position.
33. What do the letters E.P.I.R.B. stand for? (1)
- Emergency Position Identification Range Beacon;
 - Extra Peril Insurance Radio Broadcast;
 - Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon;
 - Emergency Position Indicating Relay Beacon.
34. What frequencies are used by a COSPAS-SARSAT EPIRB? (1)
- 12,15 ; 24,30 ; 40,60 MHz; b) 121,5 ; 243 ; 406 MHz; c) 143 ; 221,5 ; 161,8 MHz.

35. What is the essential purpose of an EPIRB? (1)
- To facilitate the determining of the position of survivors in Search and Rescue operations;
 - To facilitate the determining of the position of a vessel in the event of failure of normal navigational systems;
 - To obtain satellite weather information;
 - To transmit a mayday.
36. What is the purpose of the Silence Periods? (1)
- To allow vessels with low power transmitters to establish normal communications without interference;
 - To enable Coast Stations to announce important broadcasts without interference on their working frequencies;
 - To ensure that weak signals from any vessel in Distress may be heard without interference;
 - None of these.
37. At what times are the Silence Periods observed in Radiotelephony service and on which frequencies? (1)
- Every hour on the quarter hour and three-quarter hour for 3 Minutes on VHF Channel 26, e.g., 0715-0718 and 0745-0748;
 - Every hour on the hour and the half-hour for 3 minutes on channel 16, e.g., 0800-0803 and 0830-0833;
 - Every hour on the hour and the half-hour for 3 minutes on 2182 kHz, e.g., 0700-0703 and 0730-0733;
 - None of these.
38. What is the purpose of the card of instructions? (1)
- To help unqualified personnel in a distress situation;
 - No purpose whatsoever;
 - Only needed on the Larger Vessels;
 - At any time when normal communications are needed.
39. What channel should be used by a ship station for the transmission of a Safety Message likely to exceed 1 minute in duration? (1)
- 156.8 MHz;
 - Channel 26;
 - A suitable working frequency;
 - None of these.
40. Which one of the following announcements of safety messages is correct? (1)
- Saycuretay Saycuretay Saycuretay All Ships All Ships All Ships This Is The M/V Alpha Alpha Alpha Navigation Warning number one will follow on 2045 kHz, please go up and standby;
 - Navigation Warning Navigation Warning All Ships This Is Alpha Alpha Alpha I am going to transmit a Saycuretay on 2045 kHz;
 - All Ships All Ships All Ships This Is The Alpha Alpha Alpha I have a saycuretay message to transmit, please go up to 2045 kHz, over;
 - None of these.
41. What is the M. F. Distress frequency? (1)
- 2191 kHz;
 - 2182 kHz;
 - 2762 kHz.
42. What frequency should be used by a ship station for the transmission of a Safety Message likely to exceed 1 minute in duration? (1)
- 2182 kHz;
 - 1764 kHz;
 - A suitable working frequency;
 - None of these.

SECTION III. WORKING PROCEDURE. REQUIRED MARK - 60%

1. What radio station would you call if you wanted permission to enter or leave East London Harbor limits? (1)
a) East London Radio; b) Port Elizabeth Radio; c) East London Port Control;
d) Rescue Base; e) SAP Coast Patrol.
2. Which one of the following calls would be most appropriate when establishing communication with Port Elizabeth Radio in order to transmit a Radiotelegram? (1)
a) PORT ELIZABETH RADIO PORT ELIZABETH RADIO PORT ELIZABETH RADIO
THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA, I HAVE A RADIOTELEGRAM TO TRANSMIT, DO YOU COPY ME? OVER;
b) PORT ELIZABETH RADIO PORT ELIZABETH RADIO PORT ELIZABETH RADIO
THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA, I HAVE ONE RADIOTELEGRAM FOR YOU, MY WORKING FREQUENCY IS 2057 KHZ, OVER;
c) PORT ELIZABETH RADIO THIS IS ALPHA ALPHA I HAVE ONE RADIOTELEGRAM FOR YOU, MY WORKING FREQUENCY IS 2057 KHZ, GOING UP AND STANDING BY OVER.

3. The following is a list of the 10 component parts of a radiotelegram which are NOT in the correct sequence. ()

1. NAME OF VESSEL AND CALLSIGN;
2. DATE;
3. ACCOUNT CODE;
4. SIGNATURE;
5. MESSAGE NUMBER;
6. TEXT;
7. TIME FILED;
8. SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS;
9. NUMBER OF WORDS;
10. ADDRESS.

Study the list carefully, then indicate which one of the following sequences represents the correct order

- a) 1, 3, 2, 7, 8, 9, 5, 6, 10, 4; b) 1, 5, 9, 2, 7, 3, 8, 10, 6, 4; c) 1, 5, 9, 2, 3, 7, 10, 8, 4, 6.

4. What does the Coast Station operator want to know if he asks for your "Controlling Company" or "QRC" or "AAIC" ? (1)
a) The name and address of the person or company responsible for paying the radio account;
b) The name and address of the person making the call, or sending the telegram;
c) The name and address of the skipper or master;
d) The name and address of the person to whom the call is made.

Below is a list of marine terminology abbreviations.

- a) DSC; b) SART; c) MFDC; d) GPS.

5. Indicate which is the correct one for Digital Selective Calling. (1)
6. Indicate which is the correct terminology for Search And Rescue Radar Transponder. (1)
7. Indicate which is the correct terminology for Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre. (1)

8. When a vessel is in port, the radio may only be used in certain circumstances. Indicate which 2 of the following examples are correct. (2)
- a) To exchange traffic with the nearest Coast Station on VHF; ✓
 - b) To communicate with another vessel on Channel 16, provided the power is limited to 1 watt; ✓
 - c) To communicate with the Port Authorities on VHF; ✓
 - d) To exchange messages with a vessel on the outer anchorage on channel 10 using low power; ✓
 - e) To communicate with the nearest Coast Station on other bands; ✓
 - f) To communicate with a private base station; ✓
 - g) Use the radio as a private coast station to discuss business matters for your private firm without the necessary licence. ✓
9. The use of a radio installation is subject to certain restrictions as required by the Radio Regulations. Indicate which 3 of the following are correct. (3)
- a) It is forbidden to install, or be in possession of unlicensed radio apparatus; ✓
 - b) It is forbidden to use the radio installation for radio telephone calls; ✓
 - c) It is forbidden to exchange traffic, other than Distress, Urgency or safety traffic, on Channel 16.; ✓
 - d) It is forbidden to test the radio with the antenna connected; ✓
 - e) Transmissions without identification are forbidden. ✓
 - f) You may interfere with the operations of Coast Stations. ✓
10. Which 3 of the following documents must be carried by all vessels equipped with a radio telephone installation? (3)
- a) The Radio Operator's Certificate; ✓
 - b) The ITU List of Radiotermination and Special Service Stations; ✓
 - c) The ship station radio licence; ✓
 - d) The ITU List of Call Signs used by the Maritime Mobile Service; ✓
 - e) Summary of the Radio Regulations and Coast Station services; ✓
 - f) Card of instructions; ✓
 - g) None of the above. ✓
11. If a called station does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes, how long should you normally wait before renewing the call? (1)
- a) 3 minutes; b) 10 minutes; c) 20 minutes; d) Stop calling. ✓
12. Which mode of emission must be used on Channel 25? (1)
- a) H3E; b) R3E; c) G3E; d) MORSE; e) F1B. ✓
13. What is the maximum power output allowed for a VHF radio installation? (1)
- a) 250 Watts; b) 25 Watts; c) 1.5 Watts; d) 400 Watts. ✓
14. Which 2 of the following channels are used for Port Operations? (2)
- a) CH 12; b) CH 25; c) CH 11; d) CH 83. ✓
15. Which 3 of the following VHF channels are used for intership working? (3)
- a) CH 12; b) CH 06; c) CH 25; d) CH 08; e) CH 09. ✓
16. What is the purpose of channel 13 on the VHF maritime band? (1)
- a) Digital Selective Calling distress; ✓
 - b) Radiotelephone distress frequency; ✓
 - c) Intership navigational communications. ✓

17. Which mode of emission must be used on 2182 kHz?(1)
 a) G3E; b) R3E; c) H3E; d) N3E; e) None of these.
18. What are the 2 maximum power outputs allowed for a Marine SSB transmitter? (2)
 a) 400 Watts PEP on the band 1.6 to 2.8 MHz;
 b) 1,5 Kilowatt for 2 MHz;
 c) 1500 Watts PEP the band 4 to 27 MHz on;
 d) None of these.

RADIOTELEPHONE CALL.

General information. 8 MHz is the optimum frequency at 1310UTC to contact Port Elizabeth Radio when you are approximately 500 nautical miles away. The frequencies are as follows: calling- 8255 and 8779; working 8201 and 8725.

19. Which are your transmit frequencies? (1)
 a) 8255 and 8201; b) 8779 and 8725.
20. Which are your receive frequencies? (1)
 a) 8255 and 8201; b) 8779 and 8725.
21. On which frequencies would you make first contact with the Coast Station? (1)
 a) 8255 and 8779; b) 8201 and 8725.
22. What information is obligatory to pass to the Coast Station to make your radiotelephone call? (1)
 a) Callsign; b) Qrc; c) Call sign and caller; d) destination, area code and number; e) All of these.
23. On which frequencies would you pass the information mentioned in 22, to the Coast Station? (1)
 a) 8255; b) 8779; c) 8201 and 8725.
24. To which frequency in the MF bands would you return after completion of this call? (1)
 a) 8201 and 8725; b) 8255 and 8201; c) 2182.
25. Indicate which one of the following frequencies is the supplementary call and reply frequency on 2 MHz when 2182 kHz is in use for DISTRESS PURPOSES? (1)
 a) 2182 kHz; b) 2049 kHz; c) 2191 kHz; d) 4125 kHz.
26. What is the purpose of 4146 kHz? (1)
 a) calling frequency; b) compulsory intership frequency; c) none of these.
27. What is the purpose of 3023 kHz? (1)
 a) calling frequency; b) answering frequency; c) None of these.

SECTION IV. FAULT FINDING. REQUIRED MARK - 60%

1. Which 5 factors which could cause a reduction in the output power of a SSB transmitter? (5)
a) incorrect mode selection; b) short on the antenna; c) low power selection; d) blown fuse in the power supply lead; e) microphone is faulty; f) the PTT button is not depressed; g) antenna connection is corroded and loose; h) poorly tuned transmitter; i) the radio is switched off; j) None of these.
2. Which 5 things would you check when trying to find the fault on a radio which is not working? (5)
a) spare fuses; b) batteries; c) radio clock; d) all physical connections to the radio; e) handset or microphone; f) if the handset is securely mounted in its bracket; g) if the radio logbook is present; h) in-line fuses; i) is it switched on; j) the technical handbook.

SECTION V. BATTERY CARE. REQUIRED MARK - 60%

1. A fully charged battery should have a specific gravity reading of: (1)
a) 1150 - 1200; b) 1270 - 1280; c) 1200 - 1250; d) None of these
2. A discharged battery would have a S. G. reading of: (1)
a) 1270 - 1280; b) 1050 - 1100; c) 1150 - 1200; d) None of these.
3. If the battery electrolyte level was too low, which one of the following fluids should you use to "top-up"? (1)
a) Tap water; b) Diluted Sulphuric Acid; c) Sea water; d) None of these.
4. What instrument is used to measure the S. G. of a battery? (1)
a) Multimeter; b) Voltmeter; c) Hydrometer; d) None of these.
5. The connections to the poles of a battery should be maintained as follows: (1)
a) be kept ungreased; b) be kept tight and clean; c) be covered in sulphate.
6. The ventilation holes in the caps of the battery cells should be maintained as follows: (1)
a) Never be open; b) Always be clean and open; c) Must be unscrewed and removed.
7. When the voltmeter of a 12 Volt lead acid battery indicates 8 Volts, it means the following: (1)
a) The battery is faulty and should be replaced; b) The battery should be charged at the highest possible rate; c) The battery should be charged normally until the meter indicates the proper voltage.
8. The battery room or box should never have loose metal objects inside it for the following reason: (1)
a) It could knock a hole in the battery box; b) it could damage the Hydrometer that is kept inside it; c) it could touch the terminals of the battery causing a severe short.
9. A battery should be replaced when: (1)
a) when the casing is cracked; b) the poles are disconnected from the wire terminals; c) the ventilation holes in the caps are blocked.
10. The voltage of each cell of a lead acid battery should be: (1)
a) 2.2 volts; b) 10 Volts; c) 12 Volts.

SECTION VI. LOGBOOK KEEPING. REQUIRED MARK - 60%

1. Whom is responsible for the signing of the Radio Logbook? (1)
a) Anyone; b) The Master or Captain of the vessel; c) The radio operator.
2. Certain important documentation should be noted in a Radio Logbook. Please indicate which of the following must be recorded: (2)
a) The Radio Operator's name and Qualification; b) Detailed contents of all radio messages; c) The ship station licence details; d) Photograph of the Radio Operator; e) The radio operator's signature; f) The Captain's signature; g) The Captains name and passport number.
3. Where can a radio logbook be obtained from? (1)
a) At any local bookshop; b) At any radio dealer; c) At the offices of the South African Maritime Safety Authority, previously at the Department of Transport.
4. What weekly check must be entered in the radio logbook? (1)
a) Battery checks; b) Silence periods; c) Distress messages.
5. What procedure must be followed when Distress, Urgency and Safety messages are received or sent? (1)
a) File the messages away; b) Enter only the number of the messages in the logbook; c) Enter all details thereof in the logbook.
6. Choose the statements that are true? (5)
a) The radio logbook is not an official document;
b) The operator's signature must be entered when taking watch and relinquishing watch; ✓
c) This logbook is thrown away after each voyage;
d) The Captain must see the logbook only at completion of each voyage;
e) Breakdowns in the radio equipment must be logged; ✓
f) Summary of all radio communications must be logged; ✓
g) Time of each communication must be logged; ✓
h) Frequencies that have been used must be logged; ✓
i) Radio Surveyors are not entitled to check the logbook;
j) None of the above-mentioned.