



Review Test Submission: 12 week exam review

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Course	NAVIGATION AND PILOTING:NN220/1244_3245_5353(FALL-2024-1)
Test	12 week exam review
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Status	Needs Grading
Attempt Score	Grade not available.
Time Elapsed	18 hours, 55 minutes
Results Displayed Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Incorrectly Answered Questions	

Question 1


10 out of 10 points



[Electronic Navigation] is the harmonized collection, integration, exchange, presentation and analysis of marine information on board and ashore by electronic means to enhance berth to berth navigation and related services for safety and security at sea and protection of the marine environment.

Selected Answer:  Electronic Navigation

Correct Answer:











Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
 Pattern Match	Electronic Navigation	

Question 2

7.5 out of 10 points



Match the navigation information system with their characteristics:

















Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
It has a basic level of capability and does not meet IMO standards for navigation	 A. Electronic Charting Systems	 A. Electronic Charting Systems
It has an advanced level of capability and meets the IMO standards for navigation, specifically hardware, software and electronic charting requirements.	 B. Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS)	 B. Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS)
For the US Navy, this system can only be used for situational awareness and not navigation.	 A. Electronic Charting Systems	 B. Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS)
You will typically find this system on Pleasure Crafts, Sailing Vessels, and Small FVs.	 A. Electronic Charting Systems	 A. Electronic Charting Systems
Mandated equipment in vessels of certain types/sizes.	 B. Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS)	 A. Electronic Charting Systems

Question 3

10 out of 10 points



Mark all ECDIS Functional Requirements

- Selected Answers:  a. Display
-  b. Customize Display
 -  c. Customizable Scale
 -  d. Fused Information
 -  e. Adequate redundancy and Back Up
 -  f. Route Planning
 -  g. Route Monitoring
 -  h. Automatic Grounding Avoidance
 -  i. Recording: BLACK BOX
 -  j. Tests, Alarms and Indications
- Correct Answers:  a. Display
-  b. Customize Display
 -  c. Customizable Scale
 -  d. Fused Information
 -  e. Adequate redundancy and Back Up
 -  f. Route Planning

- ✓ f. Route Planning
- ✓ g. Route Monitoring
- ✓ h. Automatic Grounding Avoidance
- ✓ i. Recording: BLACK BOX
- ✓ j. Tests, Alarms and Indications

Question 4

0 out of 10 points



MARK all ECDIS Sensor Inputs

- Selected Answers: ✓ 1. GPS
 ✓ 3. Gyrocompass
 ✓ 4. Fathometer
 ✓ 5. Radar
 ✓ 8. Speed Log (Pit sword)
 ✓ 9. Current info
 ✓ 10. Tides info
- Correct Answers: ✓ 1. GPS
 ✓ 2. INS
 ✓ 3. Gyrocompass
 ✓ 4. Fathometer
 ✓ 5. Radar
 ✓ 6. AIS
 ✓ 7. Anemometer
 ✓ 8. Speed Log (Pit sword)
 ✓ 9. Current info
 ✓ 10. Tides info

Question 5

10 out of 10 points



Voyage Management System (VMS) is the name of the Electronic Navigation system certified for use on U.S. Navy ships.

- Selected Answer: ✓ True
 Correct Answer: ✓ True

Question 6

0 out of 10 points



Mark all the additional features that ECDIS-N has:

- Selected Answers: ✓ Display RADAR, visual and celestial navigation fix information.
 ✓ System-to-system interoperability including integration with Ship Command Systems.
 ✓ Read and display Digital Nautical Charts (DNC), which are produced for the DoD by NGA.
- Correct Answers: ✓ Display RADAR, visual and celestial navigation fix information.
 ✓ System-to-system interoperability including integration with Ship Command Systems.
 ✓ Read and display Digital Nautical Charts (DNC), which are produced for the DoD by NGA.
 ✓ Future Position Estimate
 ✓ Collision Avoidance

Question 7

10 out of 10 points



Electronic charts are representations of navigational data encoded in a computer-usable format.

- Selected Answer: ✓ True
 Correct Answer: ✓ True

Question 8

10 out of 10 points



Requirements for carriage of charts is found in SOLAS Chapter 5, and states that: "All ships shall carry adequate and up-to-date charts necessary for the intended voyage."

- Selected Answer: ✓ True
 Correct Answer: ✓ True

Question 9

10 out of 10 points



ECDIS is approved to use two types of electronic charts: Raster Charts (RNC) and Vector Charts (ENC and DNC)

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 10

Needs Grading



List TWO Advantages of ECDIS:

Selected Answer: real time position
presents visually to users

Correct Answer:

- Real time position positioning presented visually to User.
- Automated plotting (DR / EP) including when GPS not available.
- Reduced Manning
- Improved Safety
- Enhanced Command and Control
- Increased awareness in Reduced Visibility

Question 11

Needs Grading



List TWO Disadvantages of ECDIS

Selected Answer: over reliance
spoofing/jamming can affect accuracy

Correct Answer:

- OVER RELIANCE** on the information provided, without properly vetting it.
- Poor GPS performance including Spoofing / Jamming
- ECDIS/ECDIS-N malfunction
- Installation/setup errors

**Question 12**

10 out of 10 points



Match the type of Electronic Chart with their characteristics:

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
Digitized image of chart	A. Raster Charts (RNC)	A. Raster Charts (RNC)
When used in ECDIS, your system is technically regarded as an ECS and is for situational awareness only.	A. Raster Charts (RNC)	A. Raster Charts (RNC)
Electronic charts whose data is organized into many separate files and layers.	B. Vector Charts (ENC/DNC)	B. Vector Charts (ENC/DNC)
Highly interactive	B. Vector Charts (ENC/DNC)	B. Vector Charts (ENC/DNC)

Question 13

8.33333 out of 10 points



Match Vector Charts with their characteristics:

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
Vector charts that conform to the S-57 data standard.	A. Electronic Nautical Charts (ENC)	A. Electronic Nautical Charts (ENC)
Developed by governmental agencies such as NOAA and the UKHO, following the IMO/IHO produce specifications	A. Electronic Nautical Charts (ENC)	A. Electronic Nautical Charts (ENC)
Used by merchant fleet and the vast majority of the world's navies	A. Electronic Nautical Charts (ENC)	B. Digital Nautical Charts (DNC)
Vector charts that conform to the DOD Vector Product Format (VPF) standard.	B. Digital Nautical Charts (DNC)	B. Digital Nautical Charts (DNC)
Developed by NGA for DOD use.	B. Digital Nautical Charts (DNC)	B. Digital Nautical Charts (DNC)
Used by the US Navy.	B. Digital Nautical Charts (DNC)	B. Digital Nautical Charts (DNC)

Question 14

Needs Grading



List the four DNC categories based on chart scale, from the smallest to the largest scale:

Selected Answer: General - small scale/ largest area
coastal - small scale
approach - large scale
harbor - largest scale/ smallest area

Correct Answer: General, Coastal, Approach and Harbor

Question 15

10 out of 10 points



Small scale charts cover a large area, but do not contain a great amount of detail.

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 16

10 out of 10 points



Large scale charts cover a small area, but have the most amount of details.

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 17

10 out of 10 points



DNCs have global coverage and are divided in [29] regions.

Selected Answer: 29

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

Pattern Match

Correct Answer

29

Case Sensitivity

Question 18

0 out of 10 points



A combination of equipment and software that use interconnected controls and displays to present a comprehensive suite of navigational information to the mariner is called an [Integrated Bridge System (IBS)].

Selected Answer: Integrated Bridge System

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

Contains

Correct Answer

Integrated Bridge System (IBS)

Case Sensitivity

Question 19

10 out of 10 points



Navigation Sensor System Interface (NAVSSI) is the US Navy's version of IBS and provides more navigation sensor integration to all of the ship's command systems.

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 20

10 out of 10 points



ENC updates are provided through the distributing agency (NOAA, UKHO, etc).

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 21

10 out of 10 points



NOAA ENC updates can be downloaded from the website and applied directly to the ECDIS node.

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 22

10 out of 10 points



DNC updates are provided through NGA.

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 23

10 out of 10 points



Per the NAVDORM, Global Positioning System (GPS) fixes remain the primary position source for all phases of navigation.

Selected Answer: True
Correct Answer: True

Question 24

10 out of 10 points



When we are using GPS, to obtain a 3D navigation solution of position (latitude, longitude, and altitude) and time, [4] satellites must be used. If we only use THREE satellites, it will result in a 2D fix and will omit altitude information.

Selected Answer: 4
Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Exact Match	4	

Question 25

10 out of 10 points



[Trilateration] is the process of calculating your fix measuring distances from satellites.

Selected Answer: Trilateration
Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Exact Match	Trilateration	

Question 26

10 out of 10 points



What are the two levels of navigational accuracy that GPS provides?

Selected Answers: a. Precise Positioning Service (PPS) and Standard Positioning Service (SPS).
Correct Answers: a. Precise Positioning Service (PPS) and Standard Positioning Service (SPS).

Question 27

8 out of 10 points



Match the GPS levels of navigational accuracy with their features:

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
Only available to authorized users, specifically the U.S and Allied militaries.	B. PPS	A. SPS
Receivers must be crypto-key loaded	B. PPS	B. PPS
Can use two GPS codes: Y code (anti-spoofing equipped) or the C/A code (not equipped with anti-spoofing).	B. PPS	B. PPS
Available worldwide to anyone with a receiver.	A. SPS	A. SPS
Can only use the C/A code	A. SPS	A. SPS

Question 28

Needs Grading



List the three segments that comprise the GPS system:

Selected Answer: space
control
user
Correct Answer: Space, Control, and User.

Question 29

10 out of 10 points



Match the GPS segments with their tasks:

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
Maintains (flown and operate) a constellation of 27 satellites.	C. Space	C. Space

Maintains and updates the space segment, using Monitor Stations, Ground Stations/Antennas, and a Master Control Station (MCS).

✓ B. Control

✓ B. Control

Any device capable of receiving GPS information.

✓ A. User

✓ A. User

Question 30

10 out of 10 points



GPS is an ACTIVE system.

Selected Answer: ✓ False

Correct Answer: ✓ False

Question 31

0 out of 10 points



GPS accuracy is characterized by [Figure of Merit (FOM)]. It is a value between 1-9 of which 1 is the MOST accurate GPS position and 9 is the LEAST accurate.

Selected Answer: ✗ Figure

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
✓ Pattern Match	Figure of Merit (FOM)	

Question 32

10 out of 10 points



Match the sensor's color with its meaning on VMS

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
Valid sensors	✓ C. Green	✓ C. Green
Degraded sensors	✓ A. Yellow	✓ A. Yellow
Invalid sensors	✓ B. Red	✓ B. Red

Question 33

Needs Grading



List the 3 types of VMS Alarm Announcements:

Selected Answer: alarms
warnings
cautions

Correct Answer: ✓ Alarm, Warnings, and Cautions.

Question 34

10 out of 10 points



The "Man Overboard" function will provide the necessary information for recovery and can be manually adjusted.

Selected Answer: ✓ True

Correct Answer: ✓ True

Question 35

Needs Grading



List the three primary components of a VMS Navigation Plan:

Selected Answer: charts
layer
route

Correct Answer: ✓ Charts, layers and Route.

Question 36

10 out of 10 points



Our default unit on VMS for "Depth" and "Height" is "Foot".

Selected Answer: ✓ True

Correct Answer: ✓ True

Question 37

10 out of 10 points



In order to avoid groundings and collisions, we developed a 3-D Box that moves with the ship called "Own Ship Safety Region." The Box extends ahead of the Ship to a distance. Match the safety parameters with their references.

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
2x Fix Interval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Look-ahead time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Look-ahead time
Ship's beam width	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Added Breadth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Added Breadth
Navigational Draft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Safety Depth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Safety Depth
Height of Mast + (as per common practice) 25 feet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Safety Height	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Safety Height

Question 38

0 out of 10 points



Own-ship safety zone configuration minimums to be set are prescribed on NAVDORM.

Selected Answer: ☒ [None Given]

Correct Answer: ☒ True

Question 39

0 out of 10 points



Safety region values are entered in two areas: "Dangers" and "Chart Depths/ Heights"

Selected Answer: ☒ [None Given]

Correct Answer: ☒ True

Question 40

Needs Grading



What are the MAIN and SUBMENU that we use on VMS to enter the Safety region values?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: MENU: CHART
SUBMENU: "Dangers" and "Chart Depths/ Heights".

Question 41

Needs Grading



What is the button we use to go to a desired latitude and longitude?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: ☒ Goto

Question 42

Needs Grading



What button do we use to find information about individual objects on a chart display?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: ☒ Query

Question 43

Needs Grading



List the four categories of DNCs based on the chart scale:

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: ☒ General, Coastal, Approach, and Harbor.

Question 44

Needs Grading



How many DNC regions we have around the globe?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: ☒ 29

Question 45

Needs Grading



What MENU and SUBMENU do we have to look to create a new layer?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: SHOW MENU
MENU: CHARTS,
SUBMENU: MANUAL CHARTS UPDATE

**Question 46**

Needs Grading



What MENU and SUBMENU do we have to look to create a new route?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: Show Menu
MENU: ROUTES
SUBMENU: EDIT ROUTE.

**Question 47**

10 out of 10 points



When we break up a Great Circle track into smaller legs using Rhumb Lines, we form a [Composite] Track.

Selected Answer: Composite Track

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Contains	Composite	

Question 48

Needs Grading



What MENU and SUBMENU do we have to look to Monitor the Route?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: Show Menu
MENU: ROUTES
SUBMENU: MONITOR ROUTE

**Question 49**

Needs Grading



What MENU and SUBMENU do we have to look to input an Anchorage?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: Show Menu
MENU: NAV TOOLS
SUBMENU: ANCHORING

**Question 50**

Needs Grading



List the informations you have to input in VMS for anchoring:

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: Anchorage Position (LAT/LONG)
Head Bearing
Range Rings
Drop Objects (Drop Bearing/ Drop Range)
Anchor Scope (Amount of Chain)

**Question 51**

10 out of 10 points



Critical Points (CP) are special events along a route that requires those on watch to take action. The navigator creates CPs based on proximity (time or distance) and will generate an alarm or warning at the proximity

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 52

10 out of 10 points



We are using on VMS the DNC: H1708280. What is the DNC chart scale?

Selected Answers: Harbor

Correct Answers: Harbor

Question 53

10 out of 10 points



We are using on VMS the DNC: H1708280. What is the DNC region?

Selected Answers: 17
Correct Answers: 17

10 out of 10 points

Question 54



We are using on VMS the DNC: H1708280. What is the DNC World Port Index (WPI) number?

Selected Answers: 08280
Correct Answers: 08280

Question 55

Needs Grading



What MENU and SUBMENU do we have to look to create a Navigation PLAN?

Selected Answer: [None Given]
Correct Answer: Show MENU
MENU: NAV PLANS
SUBMENU: VIEWS/EDIT NAV PLAN

Question 56

Needs Grading



What MENU and SUBMENU do we have to look to use Lines of Position and create a FIX?

Selected Answer: [None Given]
Correct Answer: Show Menu
MENU: NAV TOOLS
SUBMENU: LINE OF POSITION

Question 57

10 out of 10 points



Drag/Swing circles on VMS are smaller than what is normally plotted on paper chart due to scope or catenary on the chain.

Selected Answer: True
Correct Answer: True

Question 58

Needs Grading



List the five components of the RADAR:

Selected Answer: Antenna
Duplexer
Transmitter
Receiver
Display
Correct Answer: Antenna, Duplexer, Transmitter, Receiver, and Display.

Question 59

10 out of 10 points



The duration or length of a single pulse is called pulse length, pulse duration, or pulse width.

Selected Answer: True
Correct Answer: True

Question 60

10 out of 10 points



The antenna can only receive or transmit, it cannot do both at the same time.

Selected Answer: True
Correct Answer: True

Question 61

10 out of 10 points



The [shorter] the pulse length, the more accurate your short range picture will be, but your range is limited as there is less time to listen.

Selected Answer: shorter
Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

Correct Answer

Case Sensitivity

 Pattern Match

shorter

Question 62

10 out of 10 points



The [longer] the pulse length, the farther you can see but your short range picture will not be as accurate, as the returns from objects close to you will not be received by the antenna

Selected Answer: longer

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

Pattern Match

Correct Answer

longer

Case Sensitivity

Question 63

10 out of 10 points



A long pulse length increases the minimum detection range based on time and distance.

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 64

10 out of 10 points



Minimum range is a factor of Pulse length. A RADAR can't receive while transmitting.

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 65

10 out of 10 points



[Maximum] range is a factor of Power, Frequency, and PRF. The further a contact is from the RADAR, the more the Radio waves are scattered and attenuated, reducing the power to gain an echo

Selected Answer: Maximum

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

Pattern Match

Correct Answer

Maximum

Case Sensitivity

Question 66

10 out of 10 points



Curvature of the Earth also affects maximum range. This is why RADARs are placed on the mast (HIGH LOCATION)

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 67

Needs Grading



List the THREE main control settings that we use to minimize clutter and tune our RADAR:

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: Sea, Rain, and Gain.

Question 68

10 out of 10 points



Atmospheric conditions, such as Rain, Fog, Snow, and Sleet, affect the performance of RADAR detection.

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 69

0 out of 10 points



[Automated RADAR Plotting Aid (ARPA)] is the software used to track contacts. It integrates information from ship's sensors (GPS, Gyrocompasses, and Speed Logs) to calculate a contact's course, speed, and Closest Point of Approach information such as bearing, time, and range. It can also integrate to ECDIS.

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

Pattern Match

Correct Answer

Automated RADAR Plotting Aid (ARPA)

Case Sensitivity

Question 70

0 out of 10 points



There are two types of aids to radar navigation: Radar **[reflectors]**, and Radar **[beacons]**.

Specified Answer for: reflectors [None Given]

Specified Answer for: beacons [None Given]

Correct Answers for: reflectors

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
<i>Pattern Match</i>	reflectors	

Correct Answers for: beacons

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
<i>Pattern Match</i>	beacons	

Question 71

0 out of 10 points



We can breakdown the Radar Beacons in two categories:

Selected Answers: [None Given]

Correct Answers: RAMARK and RACON

Question 72

0 out of 10 points



[RACON] is a RADAR beacon that provides both bearing and range information to the target. It will show a Morse Code signal on the RADAR display.

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
<i>Pattern Match</i>	RACON	

Question 73

0 out of 10 points



[RAMARK] is a RADAR beacon that provides bearing information only. It is not widely used anymore.

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
<i>Pattern Match</i>	RAMARK	

Question 74

0 out of 10 points



An [Electronic Bearing Line (EBL)] is a line we can plot from the center of the RADAR (own ship) and can immediately find the bearing to another object on the screen.

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
<i>Pattern Match</i>	Electronic Bearing Line (EBL)	

Question 75

0 out of 10 points



The [Variable Range Marker (VRM)] can be adjusted to measure the range from our Ship. This can be from the point of detection or to calculate CPA.

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
<i>Exact Match</i>	Variable Range Marker (VRM)	

Question 76

0 out of 10 points



Match the RADAR function with their use.

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match

Used to determine CBDR and risk of collision on a contact.	✓ C. EBL	[None Given]
Used as a Head Bearing to Monitor the Track	✓ C. EBL	[None Given]
Used as a Turn Bearing to monitor Turns.	✓ C. EBL	[None Given]
Used as a Turn Range to monitor Turns.	✓ B. VRM	[None Given]
Used as a Head Bearing and Drop Bearing to anchor.	✓ C. EBL	[None Given]
Used as a Drop Range to anchor	✓ B. VRM	[None Given]
Used to calculate CPA.	✓ A. EBL and VRM	[None Given]

Question 77

10 out of 10 points



[Parallel Indices (PI)] are lines that are plotted on a chart or a RADAR that are parallel to the prescribed track line at a fixed distance. We use this function as an effective way to MONITOR a vessel's progress along a preselected TRACK using a RADAR.

Selected Answer: ✓ Parallel Indices (PI)

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
✓ <i>Exact Match</i>	Parallel Indices (PI)	

Question 78

10 out of 10 points



We use Parallel Indices (PI) as an effective way to monitor a vessel's progress along a preselected track using a RADAR.

Selected Answer: ✓ True

Correct Answer: ✓ True

Question 79

10 out of 10 points



The Earth completes a full rotation (360°) over the course of a day or approximately 24 hours. So every hour, the Sun will cover 15° of the Longitude Arc.

Selected Answer: ✓ True

Correct Answer: ✓ True

Question 80

10 out of 10 points



[Apparent Solar Time] is the time we would have if a perfectly constructed and calibrated sun dial would read at a given location, based on the position of the Sun in the sky.

Selected Answer: ✓ Apparent Solar Time

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
✓ <i>Pattern Match</i>	Apparent Solar Time	

Question 81

10 out of 10 points



To create a uniform scale, we use mathematics to find the place where the sun should be if it moves at a constant rate throughout the sky, regardless of the time of year. This is what we call [Mean Solar Time], and is also called "Fictitious" Mean Sun.

Selected Answer: ✓ Mean Solar Time

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
✓ <i>Contains</i>	Mean Solar Time	

Question 82

10 out of 10 points



What is widely used as the mean solar time at zero longitude, or the Prime Meridian?

Selected Answers: ✓ Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

Correct Answers: ✓ Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

Question 83

10 out of 10 points



International Date Line separates two consecutive calendar days, so provides a reference to measure if you will lose or gain a day crossing this area.

Selected Answer: True
Correct Answer: True

10 out of 10 points

Question 84



You lose a day traveling east across the International Date Line (IDL).

Selected Answer: True
Correct Answer: True

10 out of 10 points

Question 85



You gain a day traveling west across the International Date Line (IDL).

Selected Answer: True
Correct Answer: True

0 out of 10 points

Question 86



How many time zones do we have across the globe?

Selected Answers: 12
Correct Answers: 25

10 out of 10 points

Question 87



Since forces are dispersed around the world, it's easier to use the base reference time. The U.S. Military makes standard use of [Z] time.

Selected Answer: Z
Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Exact Match	Z	
Exact Match	ZULU	

10 out of 10 points

Question 88



Each time zone is [15] degrees of longitude wide, except the most eastern and western time zones which are only 7.5 degrees.

Selected Answer: 15
Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Exact Match	15	

0 out of 10 points

Question 89



Each time zone is based on a reference longitude. These reference longitudes are divisible by [15] (since 360/24=15). These reference longitudes are called your Zone Time (ZT). Each ZT extends [007.5]° East and West of its reference longitude

Specified Answer for: 15 15
Specified Answer for: 007.5 15

Correct Answers for: 15		
Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Exact Match	15	
Correct Answers for: 007.5		
Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Contains	007.5	

10 out of 10 points

Question 90



What letter of the alphabet is not a Time Zone?

Selected Answers: J
Correct Answers: J

Question 91

0 out of 10 points



[Zone Description (ZD)] is the grouping of the letters and numbers we use in timezones (+5R, for example).

Selected Answer: Zone Description
Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Contains	Zone Description (ZD)	

Question 92

10 out of 10 points



What are the time zones that lie on each side of the International Date Line (IDL)?

Selected Answers: Y and M
Correct Answers: Y and M

Question 93

10 out of 10 points



Y" and "M" are the only time zones which are only 007.5° wide.

Selected Answer: True
Correct Answer: True

Question 94

Needs Grading



Transform: 0943 (R) on 10/23/2023, in Date Time Group Format (DTG)

Selected Answer: [None Given]
Correct Answer: 230943ROCT23

Question 95

Needs Grading



You are the Navigator onboard USS MOMSEN. You are planning a voyage from Norfolk, Virginia to Vigo, Spain. You plan to depart at 1000 local time on 15 January 23 from Norfolk, Virginia (+5R). You are bound for Vigo, Spain, 42°14'00" N, 008°43'00" W and you estimate your speed of advance to be 15 knots. The distance between ports is 3099 NM (When rounding, round to the nearest hundredth). What is the local time of departure in Date Time Group (DTG) Format?

Selected Answer: [None Given]
Correct Answer: 151000RJAN23

Question 96

Needs Grading



You are the Navigator onboard USS MOMSEN. You are planning a voyage from Norfolk, Virginia to Vigo, Spain. You plan to depart at 1000 local time on 15 January 23 from Norfolk, Virginia (+5R). You are bound for Vigo, Spain, 42°14'00" N, 008°43'00" W and you estimate your speed of advance to be 15 knots. The distance between ports is 3099 NM (When rounding, round to the nearest hundredth). What is the Zulu time of departure?

Selected Answer: [None Given]
Correct Answer: 151500ZJAN23.

Question 97

Needs Grading



You are the Navigator onboard USS MOMSEN. You are planning a voyage from Norfolk, Virginia to Vigo, Spain. You plan to depart at 1000 local time on 15 January 23 from Norfolk, Virginia (+5R). You are bound for Vigo, Spain, 42°14'00" N, 008°43'00" W and you estimate your speed of advance to be 15 knots. The distance between ports is 3099 NM (When rounding, round to the nearest hundredth). What is the time zone in Vigo?

Selected Answer: [None Given]
Correct Answer: +1N


Question 98

Needs Grading



You are the Navigator onboard USS MOMSEN. You are planning a voyage from Norfolk, Virginia to Vigo, Spain. You plan to depart at 1000 local time on 15 January 23 from Norfolk, Virginia (+5R). You are bound for Vigo, Spain, 42°14'00" N, 008°43'00" W and you estimate your speed of advance to be 15 knots. The distance between ports is 3099 NM (When rounding, round to the nearest hundredth). How long is going to take to travel from Norfolk to Vigo?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:  8 days, 14 hours, 36 minutes.

Question 99

Needs Grading



You are the Navigator onboard USS MOMSEN. You are planning a voyage from Norfolk, Virginia to Vigo, Spain. You plan to depart at 1000 local time on 15 January 23 from Norfolk, Virginia (+5R). You are bound for Vigo, Spain, 42°14'00" N, 008°43'00" W and you estimate your speed of advance to be 15 knots. The distance between ports is 3099 NM (When rounding, round to the nearest hundredth). What is the ETA in Vigo in Zulu Time?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:  240536ZJAN23

Question 100

Needs Grading



You are the Navigator onboard USS MOMSEN. You are planning a voyage from Norfolk, Virginia to Vigo, Spain. You plan to depart at 1000 local time on 15 January 23 from Norfolk, Virginia (+5R). You are bound for Vigo, Spain, 42°14'00" N, 008°43'00" W and you estimate your speed of advance to be 15 knots. The distance between ports is 3099 NM (When rounding, round to the nearest hundredth). What is the ETA in Vigo in Local Time?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:  240436NJAN23


Question 101

Needs Grading



What is the time zone for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (22° 54' 30" S and 43° 11' W)

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:  +3P


Question 102

Needs Grading



Convert Rio de Janeiro's longitude to time (43° 11' W)

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:  2 hours, 52 minutes, and 44 seconds.

Question 103

Needs Grading




With the information given below, calculate de SOA for this planning:

ETD: 021100UMAR23; (San Francisco)

ETA: 111937RMAR23; (Callao, Peru)

Distance between San Francisco and Callao, Peru: 3989 NM.


Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:  18 knots

Question 104

Needs Grading



1.2	\$ 50	16 03	16 42	17 23	01 33	03 33	04 34	
1.2	52	15 54	16 34	17 18			04 39	
1.2	54	15 42	16 26	17 17			04 45	
1.2	56	15 30	16 17	17 16			04 52	
1.2	58	15 15	16 07	17 15			04 59	
1.2	\$ 60	14 58	15 55	16 14			05 07	
1.2	SUN							
1.3	Day	Eqn. of Time		Mer.	Mer. Pass.		Age	Phase
1.3		00 ^h	12 ^h	Pass.	Upper	Lower		
1.3	d	m s	m s	h m	h m	h m	d %	
1.3	14	00 16	00 22	12 00	19 49	07 28	09 70	
1.3	15	00 28	00 35	12 01	20 32	08 11	10 78	
1.8	16	00 41	00 47	12 01	21 16	08 54	11 86	

From the Nautical Almanac, June 16, 2016

Calculate the local mean time of the Sun's meridian passage (Local Apparent Noon) on June 14, 2016.

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: 12h 00m 22s

Question 105

Needs Grading



Messages are sent continuously to advise higher commands about the whereabouts and operational capacity of the ships at sea. What are the most common Operational Messages in the U.S. Navy?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: Logistics Request (LOGREQ) and the Movement Report (MOVREP).

Question 106

10 out of 10 points



The [LOGREQ] is a message that indicates what services you will require when you arrive or depart from a port.

Selected Answer: LOGREQ

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

Pattern Match

Correct Answer

LOGREQ

Case Sensitivity

Question 107

10 out of 10 points



The [MOVREP] is a formatted message that tells where the ship is going, what the SOA is, where the waypoints are and what times they anticipate being at each waypoint.

Selected Answer: MOVREP

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

Pattern Match

Correct Answer

MOVREP

Case Sensitivity

Question 108

0 out of 10 points



Mark all the situations you have to submit a MOVREP message:

Selected Answers: [None Given]

Correct Answers: 24-48 hours prior to sailing.

Upon arrival alongside in port.

When the ship has failed to sail

+/- 4 hours of PIM

Question 109

0 out of 10 points



Mark all the informations you can have or request on MOVREP:

Selected Answers: [None Given]

Correct Answers: PIM (Plan of Intended Movement)

Weather Report (WEAX)

Optimum Track Ship Routing (OTSR)

Question 110

0 out of 10 points



Match

Question

Will show all of your planned waypoints and the intended time at each one.

Will contain daily forecast support for your location up to 72 hours out.

Can be based on the ship's operational limits. If severe weather is predicted to be encountered along your PIM which will exceed the ship's limits, FLEWEACEN will propose a potentially safer alternate route that will remain outside the ship's operational limits.

Correct Match

Selected Match

B. PIM (Plan of Intended Movement)

[None Given]

A. Weather Report (WEAX)

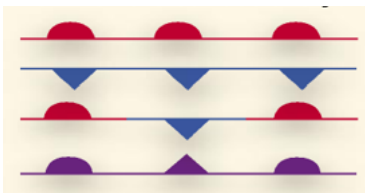
[None Given]

C. Optimum Track Ship Routing (OTSR)

[None Given]

Question 111

Needs Grading



List the four types of fronts in the sequence of the Image above:

Selected Answer: warm
cold
occluded front
stationary front

Correct Answer: Warm, Cold, Stationary and Occluded.

Question 112

10 out of 10 points



Match the fronts with their characteristics:

Question

Slides over and pushes the cold air. Brings lighter but longer lasting rain.

Moves faster. Pushes the warm air up. Brings heavy rain and storms.

When a cold front meets a warm front and none has the strength to push the other. No movement between the fronts. Rain may fall for many days.

When a cold front catches a warm, and the warm air is lifted off the ground. Has both cold and warm front characteristics (heavy rain on cold side / light rain on warm side).

Correct Match

Selected Match

D. Warm Front

D. Warm Front

C. Cold Front

C. Cold Front

B. Stationary Front.

B. Stationary Front.

A. Occluded Front

A. Occluded Front

Question 113

8 out of 10 points



Match the Pressure System (Northern Hemisphere) with their characteristics:

Question

Typically associated with Good weather.

Generally areas of dry, descending air. Air is moving clockwise.

Typically associated with Bad weather.

Air flows into a low pressure area to replace rising air (unstable air). Air is moving counter-clockwise.

Correct Match

Selected Match

A. High Pressure.

A. High Pressure.

A. High Pressure.

A. High Pressure.

B. Low Pressure

A. High Pressure.

B. Low Pressure

B. Low Pressure

Usually brings increasing cloudiness and precipitation.

B. Low Pressure

B. Low Pressure

Question 114

10 out of 10 points

Current is the vertical rise and fall of ocean levels (bodies of water) caused by gravitational and centrifugal forces of the Moon and to a lesser extent the Sun.

Selected Answer: False

Correct Answer: False

Question 115

0 out of 10 points

Tide is the horizontal movement of bodies of water resulting from the daily changes in tidal levels.

Selected Answer: False

Correct Answer: True

Question 116

10 out of 10 points



Tides are caused by gravitational and centrifugal forces of the Moon and to a lesser extent the Sun.

Selected Answer: True

Correct Answer: True

Question 117

10 out of 10 points



[Spring] Tide is when the Moon and Sun are in line with Earth the two influences act together, resulting in higher than average high tides and lower than average low tides

Selected Answer: Spring

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Pattern Match	Spring	

Question 118

10 out of 10 points



[Neap] Tide is when the direction from the Moon and Sun are 90 degrees apart the effect of the Sun partially counteracts the Moon's influence, resulting in lower than average high tides and higher than average low tides

Selected Answer: Neap

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Contains	Neap	

Question 119

10 out of 10 points



Match the category of the tide with their description:

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
Two high and two low waters each tidal day with relatively small inequality in consecutive high and low heights	B. <u>Semidiurnal Tide</u>	<u>Semidiurnal Tide</u>
One high and one low water each tidal day	A. <u>Diurnal Tide</u>	A. <u>Diurnal Tide</u>
Both semidiurnal and diurnal oscillations occur where the tide is typically characterized by a large inequality in the high-water heights, low-water heights or both.	C. <u>Mixed Semidiurnal Tide</u>	C. <u>Mixed Semidiurnal Tide</u>

Question 120

Needs Grading



We can have either Ocean or Tidal currents. Tidal currents are produced by rise and fall of water (tides). What are the two types of tidal currents:

Selected Answer: Reversal Currents
Rotary Currents

Correct Answer: Reversing (Ebb and Flood) and Rotary.

Question 121

0 out of 10 points



Match the watch condition with their characteristics:

Question

General Quarters, all hands to Battle Stations.

Correct Match

✓ D. CONDITION I

Selected Match

[None Given]

Modified General Quarters, also called Condition II Damage Control to support DC efforts.

✓ B. CONDITION II

[None Given]

Wartime Cruising, generally 1/3 of the crew is on watch and strategic stations are manned or partly manned.

✓ A. CONDITION III

[None Given]

Peacetime Cruising, provides adequate watch manning and provides personnel economy.

✓ C. CONDITION IV

[None Given]

Question 122

10 out of 10 points

The Navigation Brief is prepared to provide a plan for safe and prudent passage, including piloting in Restricted Waters.

Selected Answer: ✓ Navigation Brief

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

✓ *Pattern Match*

Correct Answer

Navigation Brief

Case Sensitivity

Question 123

10 out of 10 points

The Navigation Brief provides Commanders Intent, which means the Commanding Officer is able to directly state their intention for how the evolution will be conducted.

Selected Answer: ✓ True

Correct Answer: ✓ True

Question 124

10 out of 10 points

The Navigation Brief is signed by the Commanding Officer and retained onboard for one year.

Selected Answer: ✓ True

Correct Answer: ✓ True

Question 125

10 out of 10 points

The Navigation Brief IS REQUIRED WITHIN [24] HOURS OF A SEA AND ANCHOR DETAIL!

Selected Answer: ✓ 24

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method

✓ *Exact Match*

Correct Answer

24

Case Sensitivity

Question 126

Needs Grading



List 5 watchstations that are required in a Sea and anchor Detail?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer:

- Foc'sle Safety Officer
- Midship Safety Officer
- Fantail Safety Officer
- Bearing Taker
- Aft Helm Safety Officer
- ✓ Helm Safety Officer... etc

Question 127

Needs Grading



List 5 people who are required to attend the Navigation Brief?

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: ☒ CO
☐ XO
☐ OPERATIONS OFFICER
☐ NAVIGATOR
☐ ENGINEERING OFFICER
☐ FIRST LT
☐ CIC OFFICER
☐ CICWO
☐ PILOTING OFFICER
☐ SHIPPING OFFICER
☐ AFT STEERING SAFETY OFFICER
☐ HELMSMAN
☐ LEE HELSMAN
☐ SENIOR QM
☐ SENIOR OS
☒ SAFETY OBSERVERS

Question 128

Needs Grading



LIST 3 COMPONENTS OF A NAVIGATION BRIEF:

Selected Answer: [None Given]

Correct Answer: ☒ TIDES
☐ CURRENTS
☐ SPEED RESTRICTIONS
☐ OPERATIONAL IMPERATIVES
☐ CONDITION OF READINESS
☐ TACTICAL SITUATION
☐ WEATHER
☐ INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMS
☐ ANCHORAGE INFORMATION
☐ ASTRONOMICAL INFORMATION
☐ TUGS AND PILOTS INFORMATION
☐ MOORING INFORMATION
☐ STATUS OF EQUIPMENT.....ETC

Wednesday, November 1, 2023 4:08:38 PM EDT

← OK