



ASSESSMENT COVERSHEET

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

ASSESSMENT			
UNIT OF COMPETENCY:	MARF046 Survive at sea in the event of vessel abandonment and personal survival techniques (PST)		
ASSESSMENT EVENT:	Theory Assessment		
TOTAL MARKS:	52	TIME ALLOWED:	45 MINUTES
MARKS REQUIRED FOR SATISFACTORY RESULT:	37 (70%)	MARKS OBTAINED:	

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- This assessment will be completed during the time allocated and prior to the completion of the practical assessment
- Ask assessor/invigilator for clarification if you have difficulty in reading or understanding the assessment/questions
- Your assessor will explain assessment requirements and conditions to you
- All questions are compulsory and should be answered
- All answers should be noted on answer sheets
- Working calculations should be shown on the answer sheet
- For multiple choice questions circle the letter/number of the correct answer
- Mobile phones should not be used during the assessment
- The assessor will provide feedback on your incorrect answers after the assessment

STUDENT DECLARATION



Please tick the boxes indicating your agreement to the following:

- € I have understood the instructions provided and have received all relevant documentation/learning material to complete the assessment/s
- € I have been advised of the assessment requirements, have been made aware of my rights and responsibilities as a Student, have the knowledge and skills; and agree to be assessed at this time.
- € I have been made aware of the 'Appeals Procedure'.
- € That in case my responses to questions do not meet the criteria or are not clear, the assessor will set up another meeting with me or ask to follow up questions.
- € I have been advised that a resit opportunity will be provided, if I am unsuccessful in the first attempt. The decision to provide a resit is at the discretion of the assessor dependent upon this assessment & my overall performance in this course.
- € I confirm having read and understood the Instructions to Students, Student Declaration and assessment process.

STUDENT SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

ASSESSOR to complete with feedback for student and further instruction if resubmit is required

ASSESSOR'S NAME: _____

DATE MARKED: _____

ASSESSMENT RESULT: * S / NYS

ASSESSOR SIGNATURE: _____

* S= Satisfactory NYS = Not Yet Satisfactory

ASSESSOR FEEDBACK TO STUDENT:

I have received the results and feedback for this assessment:

STUDENT'S SIGNATURE: _____

1. a **b** c d
2. a b c **d**
3. a **b** c d
4. **a** b c d
5. a **b** c d
6. a b c **d**
7. a b **c** d
8. a **b** c d
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16. a **b** c d
17. **a** b c d
18. a b **c** d
19. **a** b c d
20. **a** b c d
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22. **a** b c d
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27. **a** b c d
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32. a b **c** d
33. a **b** c d
34. a **b** c d
35. a b **c** d
36. a **b** c d
37. a **b** c d
38. a **b** c d
39. a b c **d**
40. a b c **d**
41. a **b** c d
42. a b **c** d
43. **a** b c d
44. **a** b c d
45. a **b** c d
46. a **b** c d
47. **a** b c d
48. a **b** c d
49. a **b** c d
50. **a** b c d
51. a **b** c d
52. a b **c** d



SECTION 1: Maritime Security Awareness

Time allowed: Theory Assessment 30 minutes

- **Multiple Choice**
- **Read each question carefully, then indicate your answer on this sheet by circling your corresponding response**
- **Indicate one response for each question**



Question	SECTION 1: MARITIME SECURITY - Multiple Choice	Marks
1.	What is the first action crew members should take when an emergency situation occurs on a vessel? KE1 A) Immediately abandon ship B) Activate the general alarm and notify the bridge or officer in charge C) Try to extinguish the fire without alerting others D) Jump into the nearest survival craft	1
2.	Which of the following is NOT considered a survival craft? KE2 A) Lifeboat B) Rescue boat C) Raft D) Cargo container	1
3.	What is the most effective way to prevent dehydration while in a survival situation at sea? KE3.1 A) Drink seawater in small amounts B) Ration fresh water and avoid sweating C) Drink all available fresh water immediately D) Wait for rain and avoid drinking anything until then	1
4.	Why should survivors never drink seawater in a life-threatening situation? KE3.2 A) It dehydrates the body faster and can cause kidney failure B) It is contaminated with bacteria and viruses C) It contains harmful fish toxins D) It will cause an immediate allergic reaction	1
5.	Which of the following is a major risk to survivors in an open lifeboat during cold weather conditions? KE3.3 A) Overhydration B) Hypothermia C) Sunburn D) Food poisoning	1
6.	What should survivors do if there is oil or fire on the water near their survival craft? KE3.5, KE3.4 A) Swim toward the flames to keep warm B) Jump overboard and swim underwater C) Use a sea anchor to remain stationary D) Move upwind to escape the danger	1
7.	Which method is most effective in reducing the effects of sea sickness in a survival craft? KE3.6 A) Drink as much fresh water as possible B) Lie flat in the survival craft and close your eyes C) Keep the head low, breathe fresh air, and focus on the horizon D) Eat large portions of food to counteract nausea	1



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|-----|--|---|
| 8. | What is the General Emergency Alarm Signal used for muster drills and emergencies? KE4
A) Five short blasts followed by one long blast
B) Seven or more short blasts followed by one long blast
C) Three long blasts followed by two short blasts
D) One continuous siren lasting 30 seconds | 1 |
| 9. | Which of the following is NOT typically found in a standard SOLAS-approved liferaft? KE5
A) Emergency drinking water
B) Handheld distress flares
C) Compass and navigation maps
D) Cooking equipment | 1 |
| 10. | What is the standard hand signal to indicate to a rescue helicopter that you are not ready to be hoisted? KE7.1
A) Arms raised above head, forming a "Y" shape
B) One arm extended upwards, waving side to side
C) Arms pointing downward, fists clenched, with thumbs down
D) Both arms stretched horizontally, thumbs up | 1 |
| 11. | Before a helicopter hoists survivors from a liferaft or lifeboat, what must they do? KE7.2
A) Jump into the water immediately
B) Wait for instructions from the rescue swimmer
C) Secure loose objects and activate an EPIRB
D) Inflate additional liferafts for safety | |
| 12. | Which of the following is NOT a standard method for helicopter pick-up? KE7.3
A) Harness or strop lift
B) Rescue net
C) Parachute drop retrieval
D) Stretcher lift | 1 |
| 13. | Where are lifejackets typically stored onboard a vessel? KE8
A) Only in crew cabins
B) In designated compartments near muster stations, cabins, and common areas
C) Hidden inside survival craft
D) Only on the vessel's bridge | 1 |
| 14. | Which piece of survival equipment is NOT typically stored inside a survival craft? KE5
A) Thermal Protection Sheet
B) Fire extinguisher
C) Survival rations
D) First aid kit | 1 |



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15. **What is the first action to take once aboard a survival craft? KE10.1**
A) Consume emergency rations immediately
B) Move away a safe distance from the sinking vessel
C) Signal for rescue with a handheld flare
D) Jump into the water to retrieve floating supplies
16. **When an emergency occurs and crew are called to survival craft stations, what should they do? KE10.2** 1
A) Run immediately to the nearest available liferaft
B) Gather at the muster station and wait for further instructions
C) Jump into the water and swim towards a lifeboat
D) Collect personal belongings before reporting
17. **What should survivors do if they are in the water waiting for rescue? KE10.3** 1
A) Stay as still as possible to conserve energy and heat
B) Swim rapidly to generate warmth
C) Remove their lifejacket to allow better movement
D) Dive underwater frequently to stay cool
18. **Which of the following is NOT considered Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for survival at sea? KE10.7** 1
A) Fire-resistant clothing
B) Gloves
C) Liferaft canopy
D) Helmet
19. **Why are regular survival drills and training important? KE10.8** 1
A) To ensure crew members know their emergency roles and can react quickly in a real life emergency.
B) To test the quality of the survival equipment
C) To practice operating the vessel's engine
D) To prepare passengers for casual safety exercises
20. **According to the muster list, what are crew members responsible for when assisting passengers during an emergency? KE4** 1
A) Ensuring passengers have donned lifejackets correctly and assembling them at muster stations
B) Directing passengers to the nearest exit without checking lifejackets
C) Encouraging passengers to remain in their cabins until further notice
D) Allowing passengers to collect personal belongings before heading to muster stations
21. **Which of the following is NOT considered one of the main dangers to survivors at sea? KE3.7, KE3.6, KE3.3** 1
A) Sharks
B) Sea sickness
C) Exposure to extreme temperatures
D) Lack of entertainment



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22. **Which of the following poses the greatest immediate threats to survivors after abandoning ship? KE10.5** 1
A) Dehydration, hypothermia, and heatstroke
B) Hunger and malnutrition
C) Lack of entertainment and psychological stress
D) Injury from slipping on a liferaft floor
23. **Who is responsible for giving the order to abandon ship? KE10.4** 1
A) The ship's engineer
B) The vessel's master or officer in charge
C) Any crew member who first sees the danger
D) The radio operator
24. **Which international convention governs the minimum safety standards for survival equipment on ships? KE12**
A) MARPOL Convention
B) International Safety Management (ISM) Code
C) Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention
D) STCW Convention
25. **What is the main purpose of Work Health and Safety (WHS) and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) regulations in maritime operations? KE13** 1
A) To ensure seafarers are provided with a safe working environment
B) To increase vessel fuel efficiency
C) To improve the speed of rescue operations
D) To reduce paperwork for shipowners
26. **Which of the following standard safety symbols is used to indicate the location of a life jacket? KE14** 1
A) A green square with a white cross
B) A red square with a white life jacket
C) A blue circle with a white life jacket
D) A green square with a white life jacket
27. **After a vessel collides or runs aground, or begins foundering, what is the first step that should be taken? KE20.5** 1
A) Sound the general alarm and notify the bridge
B) Launch lifeboats immediately
C) Abandon ship without further assessment
D) Wait for water ingress before taking action
28. **Which of the following techniques is most effective for surviving in the water while waiting for rescue? KE16** 1
A) Remove your lifejacket for easier movement
B) Swim constantly to stay warm
C) Use the HELP position to conserve body heat
D) Dive underwater periodically to stay cool



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29. **Which of the following is the best way to maintain morale among survivors in a survival craft? KE17** 1
A) Encouraging cooperation, group discussions, and engaging activities to keep minds occupied
B) Allowing survivors to isolate themselves to avoid conflicts
C) Minimising communication to conserve energy and prevent unnecessary interactions
D) Focusing only on survival tasks and avoiding any non-essential conversations
30. **Which of the following is the correct way to use a life raft after abandoning a vessel? KE18** 1
A) Remain inside the raft and stay as still as possible to conserve energy
B) Ensure the raft is cleared from the sinking vessel and deploy the sea anchor
C) Keep the entrance of the raft open at all times for ventilation
D) Only use the survival kit if the rescue does not arrive within 24 hours
31. **Which of the following statements correctly describes the difference between an EPIRB and a SART? KE22.7** 1
A) An EPIRB provides an instantaneous global distress signal via satellite, whereas a SART only activates when detected by a ship's radar.
B) A SART transmits a distress signal globally via satellite, while an EPIRB is limited to a 5-mile range.
C) Both EPIRBs and SARTs automatically activate when immersed in water.
D) EPIRBs and SARTs function identically, with the only difference being their battery life.
32. **Which of the following is not classified as an emergency situation requiring immediate action? KE20.3, KE20.2, KE20.7** 1
A) Shifting of cargo
B) Collision
C) Routine vessel maintenance
D) Engine-room explosion
33. **What is one primary risk when transporting hazardous bulk materials? KE20.1** 1
A) They are always stable and do not require special handling
B) They may react with other substances, leading to fires, toxic gas release, or explosions
C) They are only dangerous if they are dropped from a height
D) They pose no risk once stored in sealed containers
34. **What is one of the most effective ways to prevent a vessel collision? KE20.2** 1
A) Increase vessel speed when near other ships
B) Keep a proper lookout and follow collision avoidance regulations
C) Turn off all navigation lights to avoid confusing other ships
D) Ignore radio communications from other vessels



35. **Which of the following is NOT a common cause of an engine room fire?** 1
KE20.3
A) Fuel leaks and overheating
B) Electrical faults and poor ventilation
C) Excessive use of water in the engine compartment
D) Failure to follow safe working practices
36. **What is a key cause of hull failure on a vessel?** *KE20.6* 1
A) Sudden loss of power in calm waters
B) Structural cracks, plating separation, or major flooding
C) Excessive painting of the ship's hull
D) Crew failing to maintain proper uniforms
37. **What is the main risk associated with shifting cargo in rough sea conditions?** 1
KE20.7
A) Slight inconvenience when retrieving items
B) Risk of vessel listing, capsizing, or structural failure
C) Increased food supply for crew members
D) Improved vessel speed due to weight redistribution
38. **What is the primary cause of vessel stranding or grounding?** *KE20.8* 1
A) Intentional navigation into shallow waters
B) Running aground due to poor navigation or lack of passage planning
C) Anchoring in deep waters
D) Crew choosing to stop the ship for maintenance
39. **Which of the following is not a standard lifesaving appliance found on vessels?** *KE21* 1
A) EPIRB (Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon)
B) Life raft
C) Fire extinguisher
D) Cargo crane
40. **Which of the following is the correct use of distress signals?** *KE23* 1
A) Test expired flares by firing them before disposal
B) Fire flares whenever a ship is nearby, even if not in distress
C) Use as fireworks or for celebrations when at sea
D) Use only in life-threatening emergencies to alert rescuers
41. **What is the penalty for improper use of distress signals under Australian maritime law?** *KE23* 1
A) A warning with no legal consequence
B) 50 penalty units, potential criminal charges, and possible imprisonment if misuse interferes with a real rescue operation
C) A small fine of \$50 per offence
D) No penalty if the flare is fired in international waters



42. **What describes free-fall launching of a survival craft? KE22.2** 1
A) It is manually lowered into the water using davits
B) It is automatically released from a sinking ship
C) It falls into the sea with all occupants onboard without restraining apparatus
D) It requires a separate launching appliance to operate
43. **What is the primary function of an Immersion Suit or Anti-Exposure Suit (AES)? KE22.3** 1
A) To reduce body heat loss and provide thermal insulation in cold water, helping prevent hypothermia
B) To increase mobility in the water for swimming long distances
C) To replace a lifejacket in all emergency situations
D) To provide flotation without any need for additional safety equipment
44. **When should an Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) be activated in a distress situation? KE19** 1
A) Immediately upon abandoning ship to ensure a rapid rescue response
B) Only if no other vessels are visible in the area
C) After 30 minutes to confirm that rescue is needed
D) Only when survival craft are fully provisioned and organized
45. **What is the primary function of a radar reflector on a survival craft? KE18** 1
A) To transmit a distress signal to rescue teams
B) To enhance visibility of the survival craft on radar screens
C) To provide flotation in case of liferaft deflation
D) To act as an additional anchor to reduce drift
46. **How should emergency drinking water be issued in a survival craft? KE10.5** 1
A) Survivors should drink as much as possible in the first 24 hours
B) No water should be issued in the first 24 hours except to the sick and injured
C) Survivors should drink seawater in small amounts to supplement rations
D) Water should only be given once per day to prevent waste
47. **What is the main purpose of a sea anchor (drogue) in a survival craft? KE16** 1
A) To keep the survival craft steady and reduce drift
B) To act as a fishing device for catching food
C) To act as an additional flotation device in case of water ingress
D) To collect rainwater for drinking
48. **What precaution should be taken when handling survival rations? KE10.5** 1
A) Rations should be consumed all at once to boost morale
B) Survivors should ration food to extend its availability
C) Food should be eaten only if it contains high amounts of protein and fat
D) Survivors should avoid eating survival rations if they are seasick



49. **Which of the following is the best way to minimize heat loss and prevent hypothermia when abandoning a vessel? KE16** 1
A) Jump into the water as quickly as possible to avoid staying on the sinking ship.
B) **Wear as much warm clothing as possible and enter the survival craft dry.**
C) Swim vigorously in the water to keep your body warm.
D) Remove wet clothing immediately and stay exposed to the air to dry faster.
50. **A survivor on a liferaft is showing signs of dehydration, including dizziness and dry mouth. What is the correct first aid response? KE6** 1
A) **Provide small sips of fresh water at regular intervals and keep them shaded.**
B) Allow the person to drink as much water as they want to recover quickly.
C) Give the person seawater in small amounts to restore lost minerals.
D) Encourage the person to move around and exercise to increase circulation.
51. **Which of the following best describes float-free launching of a life raft or EPIRB? KE22.1** 1
A) A manual method of launching the survival craft using davits
B) **Automatic release and activation when submerged in water**
C) A method of launching where crew free-fall into the sea with the raft
D) A launch initiated by the vessel's master before abandoning ship
52. **Which of the following best describes the difference between an inflatable appliance and a launching appliance? KE22.4** 1
A) An inflatable appliance is used for catching fish, while a launching appliance is for food supplies
B) An inflatable appliance must always be inflated before stowage
C) **An inflatable appliance provides buoyancy, and a launching appliance is the system that safely deploys it into the water**
D) Both terms refer to different kinds of protective clothing for cold weather

**Record of Continuous Improvement
Validation of Assessment**

Date	Mode of Request	Name of Assessor/s	Discussions and Recommendations	Date changes made	Assessment ID before revision	Assessment ID after revision