

## Safety duties

### 1. The master of a recreational vessel must take reasonable care:

- A For his or her own safety.
- B For the safety of people who may be affected by his or her acts or omissions.
- C Both of the above.

### 2. Must the master of a vessel ensure that the safety equipment on board is in good working order?

- A Yes.
- B No, that is the vessel owner's responsibility.
- C Yes, but only if the master is the owner of the vessel.

### 3. Who is the master of a vessel?

- A The owner of the vessel, regardless of whether they are on board the vessel or not.
- B The person who has command of or charge over the vessel.
- C The person on board the vessel who has the most experience.

### 4. If the identity of the master of a vessel cannot be established at the time of a particular offence:

- A The owner cannot be held responsible.
- B The owner of the vessel is generally liable for the offence unless they can establish that they were not responsible for the vessel at the time of the offence.
- C The owner can delegate responsibility to anyone else who was on the vessel at the time of the offence.

### 5. What is required of the master of a vessel involved in a collision with another vessel causing injury to a person on board the other vessel?

- A The master must stop and render such assistance as they can, provide name and address details of the master and owner of their vessel to the injured party, and report the incident as soon as possible at the police station most accessible from the scene.
- B No action is required if police are not present.
- C The incident need only be reported to the insurers of both vessels within a week of the incident.

## Licensing and registration

### 1. When operating a powered recreational vessel on Victorian waters, you are required to carry your marine licence:

- A Only when operating a vessel offshore.
- B Only when operating during daylight hours.
- C At all times when operating a powered vessel.

### 2. Holders of a restricted marine licence may:

- A Tow a person, another vessel or object.
- B Operate at speeds of less than 10 knots when travelling alone in daylight hours.
- C Operate at speeds in excess of 20 knots with the permission of an adult.

**3. At what minimum age can a person be licensed to operate a powered vessel at any safe speed without supervision?**

- A 12 years.
- B 18 years.
- C 16 years.

**4. Who may supervise an unlicensed person operating a powered vessel?**

- A Any adult not under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- B A licensed master over the age of 18 who is in a position to be able to take immediate control of the vessel and, if the vessel is a PWC, holds a PWC endorsement.
- C A licensed master who can observe the person operating the vessel as long as the vessel does not travel out of sight.

**5. When may a marine licence holder act as master of a personal watercraft (PWC)?**

- A When operating at speeds below 15 knots during daylight hours.
- B When the marine licence holder also holds a PWC endorsement.
- C At any time.

## Vessel preparation

**1. How often is it advisable to check your vessel's equipment and fittings, such as fuel and oil levels, fresh water, safety equipment, etc.?**

- A Before every journey longer than two hours duration.
- B Before every journey, as part of the pre-start check list, regardless of duration.
- C Before every journey out of sight of land.

**2. Under which of these circumstances would a vessel be unfit for purpose?**

- A Fuel is leaking from the engine's fuel supply line.
- B Paint is peeling from the hull.
- C Navigation lights are not fitted for a trip during daylight hours in fine weather.

**3. When preparing for your voyage, how much fuel should you take?**

- A The same amount you used last voyage.
- B Twice what you think you will use.
- C Enough to allow 1/3 on the voyage out, 1/3 on the return voyage and 1/3 in reserve.

**4. What attribute of a vessel will give its occupants the best chance of survival if swamped?**

- A Warm blankets stored in a locker for each person on board.
- B A brightly coloured hull.
- C Correctly fitted buoyancy enabling the boat to float upright and level.

**5. When must a vessel display navigation lights?**

- A At all times.
- B If operating at night or in restricted visibility.
- C Only between dusk and dawn.

**6. What colour is a port side light?**

- A Red.
- B White.
- C Green.

**7. What colour light or lights would you expect to see on a small vessel travelling directly away from you?**

- A Red, white and green.
- B Green, white and red.
- C White.

**8. When should you replace old fuel stored in the fuel tank of the vessel you operate?**

- A Every time you take the vessel out on the water.
- B After periods of inactivity.
- C Yearly.

## **Safety equipment**

**1. The minimum number of approved lifejackets that must be carried in a powerboat is?**

- A One for each person on board over 12 years, including persons over 12 years being towed.
- B One for each person on board, including persons being towed.
- C None, provided sufficient numbers of lifejacket type 2s (buoyancy vest) and lifejacket type 3s (buoyancy garment) are carried for each person on board and persons being towed.

**2. Under what age must all children wear a lifejacket in an open area of a recreational vessel that is underway?**

- A Six years.
- B 10 years.
- C 13 years.

**3. What is the minimum number of hand-held flares of an approved type that must be carried in a powerboat operating on Victorian coastal waters within 2 nm from the coast?**

- A One red flare and one orange smoke flare.
- B Two red flares or two orange smoke flares.
- C Two red flares and two orange smoke flares.

**4. What additional safety equipment must be carried in a powerboat when operating on Victorian coastal waters more than 2 nm from the coast?**

- A One red star parachute distress rocket, a compass, a marine radio and registered EPIRB.
- B One red flare and one orange smoke flare, fresh water, a red flag and GPS unit.
- C Two red flares, two orange smoke flares, an extra bucket, food supplies and first aid kit.

**5. Is it compulsory for every powerboat operating on Victorian coastal and inland waters to carry a waterproof buoyant torch that is in working order?**

- A Yes.
- B No.
- C Only if the vessel will be used at night.

**6. All powerboats carrying fuel (including cooking appliances) must carry an approved fire extinguisher:**

- A On inland waters only.
- B On coastal waters only.
- C At all times.

**7. When are you required to wear a lifejacket on a 4m powered vessel when underway in an open area?**

- A Only at times of heightened risk.
- B Only on coastal waters at night.
- C At all times.

**8. How many, and what size of fire extinguisher is required on a 6m powered vessel with a 200 litre fuel capacity?**

- A Two 0.9kg.
- B One 2.0kg.
- C One 4.5kg.

**9. Which marine radio requires a licence to operate?**

- A 27 MHz only.
- B VHF and HF.
- C A licence is not required to operate any marine radios.

**10. Where should safety equipment be stowed in a vessel?**

- A Placed or located in a conspicuous and readily accessible position at all times.
- B In compartments or lockers which are rarely used.
- C As far away as possible from passengers who might accidentally damage them.

## **Trip preparation**

**1. Where could you find information on any local dangers and any special rules or regulations for a boating area with which you are unfamiliar?**

- A Charts, either local or official.
- B Signs at boat ramps.
- C All of the above.

**2. Which of the following wind warnings indicates that the average wind speed is expected to be 25 to 33 knots (45 to 60 kph)?**

- A Strong wind warning.
- B Gale warning.
- C Storm warning.

**3. Always let someone know before you go boating. What information should you provide?**

- A Where you are going, your point of departure and when you plan to return.
- B A description or photo of your vessel, the vessel registration number and how many people are on board.
- C All of the above.

**4. Where can you get a weather forecast?**

- A The Bureau of Meteorology website: [www.bom.gov.au](http://www.bom.gov.au)
- B Newspapers, television and radio.
- C All of the above.

**5. While planning a trip the master of a vessel should gather information on:**

- A** The waterway to be used, local rules and conditions, forecast weather, wind, sea conditions and warnings.
- B** Trip fuel requirements, safety equipment requirements, and appropriate clothing, food and water supplies.
- C** All of the above.

**6. Bureau of Meteorology forecast wind speeds are based on the average wind speed over a 10-minute period. How much stronger than the forecast wind may gusts be?**

- A** 30-40% stronger.
- B** 20-30% stronger.
- C** Gusts have no effect of wind speed.

**7. Squalls are:**

- A** A type of electrical storm.
- B** A long-lasting change in wind speed and direction.
- C** A sudden large increase in wind speed, usually accompanied by a change in wind direction, that lasts several minutes then stops.

**8. The Bureau of Meteorology forecasts significant wave heights based on the average height of the highest one third of waves. How much higher than the forecast wave heights may the biggest waves be?**

- A** Five times the forecast significant wave height.
- B** Twice the forecast significant wave height.
- C** Three times the forecast significant wave height.

## **Safe operations**

**1. When taking passengers on a recreational boating trip, should you brief them on the location and use of key safety equipment, such as fire-extinguishers, flares and lifejackets, before you start the journey?**

- A** No, because you can operate the equipment if an emergency occurs.
- B** No, because you can always brief them later if an emergency occurs.
- C** Yes, it is highly advisable to brief passengers before the start of the journey.

**2. When fuelling at a wharf, jetty or pier...**

- A** The master must not permit the vessel to be fuelled if there are passengers on board.
- B** The master must not permit the vessel to be restarted after being fuelled if there are passengers on board.
- C** Both of the above.

**3. Overloading your vessel is dangerous and seriously reduces the stability and safety of your vessel. When loading your vessel in accordance with the capacity plate or Australian Builders Plate (ABP), what must you take into consideration?**

- A** Capacity of a person is assessed at 75kg per person with an additional allowance of 15kg per person for personal gear. A reduction in the number of persons must be made when equipment and supplies exceed total weight allocated.
- B** A reduction in the number of persons must be made in adverse weather conditions or when on the open sea.
- C** Both of the above.

**4. Anchoring is not only a normal part of boating; it is also an important safety measure in an emergency. What is a good rule to use to decide how much anchor line is paid out?**

- A 100m.
- B At least three times the depth of water and five times the depth in rougher seas.
- C As much line as you have on board.

**5. Can you anchor inside a shipping channel, or tie your vessel to a navigation aid, to undertake recreational fishing?**

- A Yes
- B Yes, but only during daylight hours when there is good visibility.
- C No, it is illegal and dangerous to anchor inside a shipping channel.

**6. Can you tie your vessel to a navigation aid to undertake recreational fishing?**

- A No, it is illegal and dangerous to tie up vessels to navigational marks.
- B Yes, but only if the navigation mark remains visible.
- C Yes.

## Towed water sports

**1. When must a water skier being towed by a powerboat wear an approved lifejacket?**

- A At all times.
- B Only if other water skiers are in the vicinity.
- C Only at night.

**2. When engaging in towed water sports, in addition to the master there must also be an observer on board. What must the observer be positioned to do?**

- A To observe the person being towed.
- B To communicate with the master of the vessel
- C Both of the above.

**3. What is the maximum number of persons that can be towed at any one time?**

- A Four.
- B Three.
- C Five.

**4. Where would you generally find information on the local waterway rules?**

- A Displayed on noticeboards at each waterway and in the notices published in the Victorian Government Gazette and the Vessel Operating and Zoning Rules (VOZR).
- B From the relevant waterway manager and from Transport Safety Victoria
- C All of the above.

**5. What does this hand signal indicate?**

- A Slow down.
- B It's hot.
- C Head back to shore.



**6. At what time of the day can you tow a water skier?**

- A Only between sunset and sunrise.
- B Only between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset.
- C This does not apply during the period of daylight saving.

**7. Is a person being towed required to wear a lifejacket?**

- A No.
- B Only if they are aged less than 10 years.
- C Yes, a person being towed is required to wear a type 1, 2 or 3 lifejacket at all times, regardless of their age.

**8. You are towing an eight year old water skier on a Victorian enclosed waterway who is wearing an approved lifejacket type 3. When the person gets back in the boat what type of lifejacket should be worn?**

- A lifejacket type 1.
- B lifejacket type 3.
- C Any type of lifejacket as long as it is approved and fits properly.

## **Personal watercraft (PWC)**

**1. When operating a PWC at a speed of 5 knots or more on all Victorian waters, how far must you keep from a person in the water or from another vessel, including other PWCs?**

- A 100m.
- B 50m.
- C 30m.

**2. When operating a PWC at a speed of 5 knots or more on Victorian inland waters, how far must you keep from the water's edge?**

- A 30 m.
- B 50 m.
- C 200 m.

**3. When operating a PWC at a speed of 5 knots or more on Victorian coastal and enclosed waters, how far must you keep from the water's edge?**

- A 50 m.
- B 100 m.
- C 200 m.

**4. When operating a PWC at a speed of 5 knots or more on Victorian coastal and inland waters, how far must you keep from a diver's flag displayed from a buoy or vessel?**

- A 30m.
- B 50m.
- C 100m.

**5. As a PWC operator, you have a legal duty to take reasonable care for the safety of yourself and those who may be affected by your actions. Which of these should you do?**

- A Familiarise yourself with the local waterway rules and help to promote a safety culture by reminding your friends and fellow riders of the rules.
- B Understand your limitations to perform in varying conditions, and be aware that you may need to adjust your riding techniques so as not to alarm other boaters.
- C All of the above.

**6. When using a PWC for water skiing:**

- A The PWC is exempt from the rules applying to other powerboats towing a water skier.
- B The PWC is exempt from the rules applying to other powerboats towing a water skier, except that an appropriate observer must be over 10 years old.
- C The PWC must comply with the rules applying to other powerboats towing a water skier, including carrying an appropriate observer on the PWC.

**7. The registration numbers of a PWC must be a minimum size of 100 mm and be:**

- A Displayed on both sides of the bow.
- B Displayed on the central arm or stern of the vessel.
- C Displayed on one side of the vessel only.

**8. What safety equipment is required on board a PWC within 2 nm of the coast?**

- A A lifejacket for persons under the age of 16 being towed.
- B A lifejacket worn by everyone on board and being towed, and a waterproof buoyant torch.
- C A lifejacket for children on board and an anchor.

**9. A PWC must give way to:**

- A Larger vessels, in confined channels where the vessels' manoeuvrability might be limited, and sailing vessels.
- B Other vessels crossing from the right.
- C All of the above.

**10. What should be your immediate reaction if your vision is suddenly affected by sun or spray when manoeuvring at high speed?**

- A Slow down or stop.
- B Continue manoeuvring at speed in anticipation that you will regain your vision.
- C Continue manoeuvring at speed to quickly find the right direction to minimise spray and effect of the sun.

**11. If you are proceeding up a narrow channel, river or harbour entrance where it is not possible to maintain the minimum distance off other vessels or swimmers:**

- A You can travel at whatever speed you like.
- B You must slow down to 5 knots or less.
- C You need only slow down if there is danger of collision with another vessel or swimmer.

**12. You are operating a PWC at 35 knots when another PWC stops 50 m ahead. To avoid a collision you should:**

- A Decelerate and turn the steering to alter course.
- B Take all necessary evasive action to avoid a collision.
- C Jump off.

## **Operating rules**

**1. Who is responsible for keeping a proper lookout when operating a vessel?**

- A The master of the vessel.
- B The passengers.
- C The master and operator.

**2. Can you anchor inside a transit only zone to undertake recreational fishing?**

- A No. You must not anchor, moor, drift or engage in fishing activities within a transit only zone.
- B Yes.
- C Only during daylight hours when there is good visibility.

**3. What is the speed limit for all vessels when operating within a distance of 50m from a swimmer or bather on all Victorian waters?**

- A 10 knots.
- B 5 knots.
- C Any speed which you consider safe.

**4. On Victorian coastal waters or ports, within what distance from the water's edge must you observe a speed limit of 5 knots unless otherwise zoned?**

- A 200m.
- B 100m.
- C 50m.

**5. On Victorian inland waters, within what distance from the water's edge must you normally observe a speed limit of 5 knots?**

- A No distance if no bathers or other vessels are present.
- B 20m.
- C 50m.

**6. Other than special rules for narrow channels, traffic separation schemes and overtaking, power-driven vessels must keep clear of:**

- A Sailing vessels under sail and not using power.
- B Commercial fishing vessels conducting fishing operations and vessels with restricted manoeuvrability.
- C All of the above.

**7. Where should you operate a vessel in a narrow channel or river?**

- A On the left-hand (port) side of the channel as far as practicable.
- B In the middle of the channel.
- C On the right-hand (starboard) side of the channel as far as practicable.

**8. In a situation where there is a risk of collision from a vessel approaching your vessel from ahead and to your starboard side, that vessel should:**

- A Keep its course and speed. It should take avoiding action only if the action taken by the giving-way vessel is insufficient.
- B Reduce its speed or stop until it is apparent that the giving way vessel is taking avoiding action.
- C Alter its course.

**9. In what circumstances are you allowed to discharge untreated chemicals on Victorian waters?**

- A It is permissible to discharge rubbish as long as it is packaged so that it will sink.
- B It is permissible to discharge oil and untreated chemicals in areas where there is already pollution in the water.
- C None. It is prohibited to discharge oil, chemicals, sewage, garbage, litter or any other waste in any waters in Victoria.

## Aids to navigation

### 1. Who can use an access lane?

- A Any vessel transferring passengers to or from the shore.
- B Vessels conducting water skiing.
- C Any vessel wishing to anchor close inshore.

### 2. Access lanes, in which vessels towing water skiers may approach or depart from the shore at skiing speed, on Victorian inland waters are marked by:

- A Two green buoys showing the words 'Access Lane'.
- B Two sets of black and yellow triangle shore beacons, each aligned with orange disc beacons at the rear.
- C Either one of the above or a combination of the two above.

### 3. You see a mark with a black band over a yellow band which has a top mark consisting of two black cones pointing upwards. This means that safe navigable water lies to:

- A The north.
- B The east.
- C The south.

### 4. When travelling upstream (in from the sea) at night, on which side should you keep a flashing red light to stay within the channel?

- A Your left-hand (port) side.
- B Your right-hand (starboard) side.
- C Either side (it does not matter).

### 5. When travelling downstream (towards the sea), on which side should you keep a flashing green light to stay in the channel?

- A Your right-hand (starboard) side.
- B Your left-hand (port) side.
- C Either side (it does not matter).

### 6. Boating at night you see a white light ahead flashing in groups of six. What action should you take?

- A Pass to the south side of the light.
- B Stop and await instructions.
- C Pass to the east side of the light.

### 7. On an inland waterway, a red mark is used to indicate:

- A Pass to the west.
- B A no boating zone.
- C A restricted speed area.

### 8. When leaving a port or harbour on Victorian coastal waters, port-hand (red) lateral marks should be passed:

- A To the right hand side of the mark.
- B To the north of the mark.
- C To the left-hand side of the mark.

**9. You see a mark ahead with red and black horizontal stripes. What does it mean, and what action should you take?**

- A Isolated danger mark - pass to either side of the mark, keeping well clear.
- B Port lateral mark - pass to the left-hand side of the mark if travelling to the sea.
- C East cardinal mark - pass to the east of the mark.

**10. On inland waterways a yellow mark indicates:**

- A An access lane.
- B A swimming zone where no boating is allowed.
- C A speed restriction zone.

## **Vessel lights, shapes and sound signals**

**1. When should you switch on and display navigation lights on a vessel under way?**

- A Only when it is dark.
- B From sunset to sunrise and in restricted visibility.
- C At night in port areas only.

**2. An approaching vessel sounds five short blasts on its horn. It is indicating that it is:**

- A Altering its course to starboard (to its right).
- B Operating its engines astern.
- C Unsure of your intentions, or doubts that you are taking enough action to avoid a collision.

**3. You want to anchor your vessel at night. Which of the following must be displayed?**

- A An all-round white light.
- B Sidelights and an all-round white light.
- C No lights.

**4. You are operating your vessel at 10 knots and see the International Code Flag A (coloured blue and white) ahead. What should you do?**

- A Change course to avoid the flag by 10 metres.
- B This is a 'diver below' flag. You must slow down to 5 knots until you have safely passed the flag by a distance of 100 metres.
- C Speed up to see what it is.

**5. You see the outline of a vessel with a green light on the left, a white light on the top of the vessel and a red light on the right, what kind of vessel is this, and in which direction is it headed in relation to you?**

- A A powered vessel less than 12m under way and moving toward the observer.
- B A sailing vessel at anchor.
- C A powered vessel less than 12m under way and moving away from the observer.

**6. You see the outline of a vessel with a green light to the left side, a white light at the top, three red masthead lights and to the right side of the outline a red light. What kind of vessel is this, and in which direction is it headed in relation to you?**

- A A pilot vessel on duty moving toward the observer.
- B A powered vessel less than 12 m under way and moving away from the observer.
- C A powered vessel constrained by her draught moving toward the observer.

**7. You see a large vessel approaching and hear two short blasts of its horn. What does this mean?**

- A Nothing, it is simply a greeting.
- B The vessel is altering its course to port.
- C The vessel is operating astern propulsion.

**8. In thick fog, a long blast on the horn every two minutes means:**

- A A vessel altering course to starboard.
- B A vessel at anchor.
- C A powered vessel under way, and making way.

**9. In thick fog what action should you take?**

- A Display navigation lights, make way at a slow speed and be prepared for instant course or speed alterations.
- B Listen for horns, bells and other sound signals.
- C All of the above.

**10. Boating at night you see a vessel with a red/white/red vertical line of masthead lights. What do they signify and what action must you take?**

- A Vessel aground; navigate with caution.
- B Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, possibly a dive boat; pass 100m abeam of the vessel or slow to 5 knots if passing closer.
- C Commercial fishing vessel under way - give way if collision hazard exists.

## **Emergency procedures**

**1. When should the word 'mayday' be used three times at the start of a radio message?**

- A When a vessel has broken down and requires assistance.
- B When a vessel is in grave and immediate danger.
- C To introduce a navigational warning.

**2. What does the phrase 'pan pan' indicate when said three times at the start of a radio message?**

- A A very urgent message follows concerning the safety of a vessel or person.
- B A vessel is in grave and immediate danger.
- C A navigational warning is about to be announced.

**3. You call a distress message on your radio because your vessel is in grave and immediate danger. After using the word 'mayday' three times, what two important pieces of information should you next provide in your call?**

- A Your personal name and vessel name.
- B The name (or other identification) of your vessel and your position.
- C Weather conditions and your position.

**4. Which of the following is not a distress signal?**

- A A red flare.
- B A green flare.
- C Slowly and repeatedly raising and lowering outstretched arms.

**5. A person falls overboard from your vessel while it is under way. What should you do?**

- A** Swing the propeller away from them, throw a lifesaving device to them and keep them in sight at all times.
- B** You or another passenger immediately jump overboard with lifesaving devices.
- C** Put the motor into reverse and back up to the person.

**6. When a fire occurs on board your vessel you should immediately do what?**

- A** Raise the alarm then manoeuvre your vessel to minimise the wind from fanning the flames and fight the fire.
- B** Open all the hatches.
- C** Motor over to another vessel to get help.

**7. Your vessel's motor cuts out unexpectedly and you are unable to restart it. Your first reaction should be:**

- A** Fire flares.
- B** Make sure everyone on board is wearing a lifejacket, then assess your options for raising the alarm.
- C** Swim for shore.

**8. Your vessel is in immediate and grave danger of sinking and you are about to fire a distress signal to attract the attention of nearby vessels. As it is night, you should use the following type of flare:**

- A** Red flare.
- B** White flare.
- C** Orange smoke flare.

**9. When treating a person who has been immersed in cold water for a lengthy period and they are clearly suffering from hypothermia (reduced deep-body or core temperature), you should first:**

- A** Give them alcohol and seek medical aid.
- B** Give them warm liquids and seek medical aid.
- C** Remove the person from the cold-inducing environment and protect them from cold wind.

**10. You have an emergency on your vessel and you assess that you need to signal for assistance. Would you fire flares:**

- A** As soon as you realise you need assistance.
- B** Every hour.
- C** When you see an aircraft, or when people on shore or in other boats are in visual range.

**11. Your PWC has been disabled. Which of the following is an internationally recognised distress signal?**

- A** Swim to shore for assistance.
- B** Slowly and repeatedly raising and lowering arms outstretched to each side.
- C** Wave your lifejacket above your head.

## Revision answers

### Safety duties

Q1. C Q2. A Q3. B Q4. B Q5. A

### Licensing and registration

Q1. C Q2. B Q3. C Q4. B Q5. B

### Vessel preparation

Q1. B Q2. A Q3. C Q4. C Q5. B Q6. A Q7. C Q8. B

### Safety equipment

Q1. B Q2. B Q3. C Q4. A Q5. A Q6. C Q7. C Q8. B Q9. B Q10. A

### Trip preparation

Q1. C Q2. A Q3. C Q4. C Q5. C Q6. A Q7. C Q8. B

### Safe operations

Q1. C Q2. C Q3. C Q4. B Q5. C Q6. A

### Towed water sports

Q1. A Q2. C Q3. B Q4. C Q5. C Q6. B Q7. C Q8. A

### Personal watercraft (PWC)

Q1. B Q2. B Q3. C Q4. C Q5. C Q6. C Q7. A Q8. B Q9. C Q10. A Q11. B Q12. B

### Operating rules

Q1. C Q2. A Q3. B Q4. A Q5. C Q6. C Q7. C Q8. A Q9. C

### Aids to navigation

Q1. B Q2. C Q3. A Q4. A Q5. B Q6. A Q7. B Q8. C Q9. A Q10. C

### Vessel lights, shapes and sound signals

Q1. B Q2. C Q3. A Q4. B Q5. A Q6. C Q7. B Q8. C Q9. C Q10. B

### Emergency procedures

Q1. B Q2. A Q3. B Q4. B Q5. A Q6. A Q7. B Q8. A Q9. C Q10. C Q11. B