



Passenger Ship Familiarization (PSF)

30 Practice Questions and Answers for STCW Exams

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Practice Set 1

Q1. Average mass of persons permitted to board a rigid liferaft shall be.

- A) 70 kgs
- B) 82.5 kgs
- C) 90 kgs
- D) 100 kgs

Correct Answer: B (82.5 kgs)

Explanation: As per the IMO LSA Code (Life-Saving Appliances Code) Chapter IV, the average mass of a person used for calculating survival craft capacity and equipment standards is standardized at 82.5 kg (increased from the previous 75 kg standard under MSC.218(82)).

Q2. A feature of an inflatable raft which helps keep people stationary in rough weather is.

- A) Lashing on the floor of the raft for the passenger's feet
- B) Straps from the overhead
- C) Ridges in the floor of the raft
- D) Lifelines on the inside of the raft

Correct Answer: D (Lifelines on the inside of the raft)

Explanation: Under LSA Code Section 4.2.3, lifelines are securely fitted around the inside of the liferaft canopy and floor to provide handholds, helping survivors maintain a stationary position and preventing them from being thrown around during rough sea conditions.

Q3. Sufficient fuel should be provided to run the loaded lifeboat at 6 knots for.

- A) Not less than 24 hours
- B) Not less than 18 hours
- C) Not less than 12 hours
- D) Not less than 6 hours

Correct Answer: A (Not less than 24 hours)

Explanation: According to SOLAS Chapter III and LSA Code Regulation 4.4.6.8, a motor-propelled lifeboat must be provided with sufficient fuel to run fully loaded at 6 knots for not less than 24 hours.



- A) rocket shoulder rifle
- B) An oil lantern
- C) Red flares
- D) An air horn

Correct Answer: C (Red flares)

Explanation: The correct answer is "Red flares". This question tests core knowledge from the Passenger Ship Familiarization (PSF / STCW Section A-V/2) and SOLAS safety framework governing passenger ship emergency response, crowd control, and lifesaving appliances.

Q5. Wearing a lifejacket what will be the maximum safe height above the water that you can jump from.

- A) 4.5 meters or 15 feet
- B) 4 meters or 13 feet
- C) 3 meters or 10 feet
- D) 3.6 meter or 12 feet

Correct Answer: A (4.5 meters or 15 feet)

Explanation: Under the IMO LSA Code Regulations 2.2.1.8 and 2.3.1.5, lifejackets and immersion suits are tested to allow the wearer to jump from a height of at least 4.5 meters (15 feet) into the water without injury and without damaging or dislodging the appliance.

Q6. The most important thing to remember when launching an inflatable life raft by hand is to.

- A) Open the CO2 inflation valve
- B) Open the raft container
- C) Ensure that the operating cord is secured to the vessel
- D) Inflate the raft on the vessel, then lower in over the side

Correct Answer: C (Ensure that the operating cord is secured to the vessel)

Explanation: The correct answer is "Ensure that the operating cord is secured to the vessel". This question tests core knowledge from the Passenger Ship Familiarization (PSF / STCW Section A-V/2) and SOLAS safety framework governing passenger ship emergency response, crowd control, and lifesaving appliances.

Q7. The life jackets on all vessels shall be.

- A) Inspected weekly
- B) Readily available
- C) Worn at all times
- D) Tested yearly

Correct Answer: B (Readily available)

Explanation: SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 7.2 requires lifejackets to be readily accessible and their position plainly indicated in passenger cabins, public areas, and work stations.

Q8. A lifeboat should be launched by two persons.

- A) In less than 10 minutes
- B) In less than 5 minutes
- C) In less than 12 minutes
- D) In less than 2 minutes

Correct Answer: B (In less than 5 minutes)

Explanation: Under SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 16.4, survival craft preparation and launching arrangements must be such that a



~~Q9. The operating cord of the inflatable life raft has a length of (or question can be of) The painter of an inflatable life raft must have a minimum length of.~~

- A) 6 fathoms
- B) 50 feet
- C) 100 feet
- D) 300 feet

Correct Answer: B (50 feet)

Explanation: Under LSA Code Section 4.1.6, the liferaft painter must have a length of not less than 10 meters plus the distance from the stowed position to the waterline in the lightest seagoing condition, or 15 meters (50 feet), whichever is greater.

Q10. The operating cord on an inflatable liferaft also serves as a.

- A) Lifeline
- B) Painter
- C) Drogue
- D) Marker

Correct Answer: B (Painter)

Explanation: The correct answer is "Painter". This question tests core knowledge from the Passenger Ship Familiarization (PSF / STCW Section A-V/2) and SOLAS safety framework governing passenger ship emergency response, crowd control, and lifesaving appliances.

Q11. A rescue boat should be in a position suitable for.

- A) Launching
- B) Recovery
- C) Launching and recovery
- D) Embarking

Correct Answer: C (Launching and recovery)

Explanation: SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 17 requires rescue boats to be maintained in a continuous state of readiness for rapid launching and recovery under adverse weather and sea conditions.

Q12. On vessels on an international voyage inflatable life raft on each side shall have a carrying capacity of.

- A) 50 percent of all persons on board
- B) 75 percent of all persons on board
- C) 100 percent of all person on board
- D) 10 persons

Correct Answer: A (50 percent of all persons on board)

Explanation: For cargo ships and passenger vessels on international voyages, liferafts provided on each side of the ship must accommodate 50% of the total complement (or 100% aggregate on each side depending on vessel type and SOLAS Chapter III requirements).



- A) Temporarily fixed foldable canopy
- B) Permanently fixed foldable canopy
- C) Rigid canopy
- D) Portable canopy

Correct Answer: B (Permanently fixed foldable canopy)

Explanation: Under LSA Code Section 4.5.1, partially enclosed lifeboats must be fitted with permanently attached, foldable canopies capable of being easily erected by two persons to protect occupants from exposure.

Q14. An embarkation ladder from deck to the waterline should be capable of be used with.

- A) trim of up to 10 degrees and a list of upto 20 degrees either way
- B) A trim of up to 5 degrees and a list of upto 10 degrees either way
- C) A trim of up to 5 degrees and a list of upto 20 degrees either way
- D) A trim of up to 10 degrees and a list of upto 10 degrees either way

Correct Answer: A (trim of up to 10 degrees and a list of upto 20 degrees either way)

Explanation: SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 16.7 mandates that embarkation ladders from deck to the waterline must remain usable against an adverse list of up to 20 degrees either way and a trim of up to 10 degrees.

Q15. If an inflatable liferaft inflates upside down you can right it by.

- A) Pushing upon one side
- B) Standing on the CO2 cylinder, holding the bottom straps and throwing your weight backwards
- C) Getting at least three or four men to push down on the side containing the CO2 cylinder
- D) Doing nothing it will right itself after the canopy supports inflate

Correct Answer: B (Standing on the CO2 cylinder, holding the bottom straps and throwing your weight backwards)

Explanation: The correct answer is "Standing on the CO2 cylinder, holding the bottom straps and throwing your weight backwards". This question tests core knowledge from the Passenger Ship Familiarization (PSF / STCW Section A-V/2) and SOLAS safety framework governing passenger ship emergency response, crowd control, and lifesaving appliances.

Q16. A fully loaded motor propelled lifeboat must be capable of attaining a speed of at least.

- A) 3 knots in smooth water
- B) 6 knots in smooth water
- C) 6 knots in rough water
- D) 3 knots in rough water

Correct Answer: B (6 knots in smooth water)

Explanation: Under LSA Code Section 4.4.6.5, all motor-propelled lifeboats with a full complement of persons and equipment must be capable of moving forward at not less than 6 knots in smooth water (and at least 2 knots when towing a 25-person liferaft).

Q17. The thermal protective aid shall function properly through a temperature range of.

- A) -30 degrees C to +20 degrees C
- B) -25 degrees C to +15 degrees C
- C) -20 degrees C to +10 degrees C
- D) -15 degrees C to +05 degrees C

Correct Answer: A (-30 degrees C to +20 degrees C)

Explanation: Under LSA Code Section 2.5, a Thermal Protective Aid (TPA) must function properly throughout an ambient air temperature range of -30 degreesC to +20 degreesC.



- A) Forward and outboard of all obstructions
- B) Forward and inboard of all obstructions
- C) Up and down from the main deck
- D) To the foremost point on the vessel

Correct Answer: A (Forward and outboard of all obstructions)

Explanation: The sea painter of a rescue boat must be led forward and outboard of all obstructions along the vessel's hull to maintain directional control and prevent broaching while underway alongside.

Q19. An anti-exposure suit shall permit a person to climb down a ladder of at least.

- A) 5m in length
- B) 6 m in length
- C) 7m in length
- D) 8 m in length

Correct Answer: A (5m in length)

Explanation: Under LSA Code Section 2.4, an anti-exposure suit must allow the wearer to climb up and down a vertical ladder of at least 5 meters in length without hindering mobility.

Q20. Recovery time of a rescue boat in moderate sea condition with full complement shall be.

- A) Not more than 5 mins
- B) Not more than 10 mins
- C) Not more than 15 mins
- D) Not more than 20 mins

Correct Answer: A (Not more than 5 mins)

Explanation: SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 17.5 stipulates that the recovery time for a rescue boat loaded with its full complement of persons and equipment must not exceed 5 minutes in moderate sea conditions.

Q21. Full recovery of a totally enclosed lifeboat the ship shall.

- A) Hoist the boat from the windward side
- B) Use painter from both ends of the boat
- C) Make a lee for the boat to come alongside
- D) Have crew hold on to lifelines

Correct Answer: C (Make a lee for the boat to come alongside)

Explanation: To safely recover a totally enclosed lifeboat, the ship creates a lee (sheltered water on the downwind side) to protect the survival craft from wind, waves, and heavy swell during hook engagement and hoisting.

Q22. What is the primary advantage of a davit launched liferaft in comparison to an inflatable liferaft?

- A) The davit-launched liferaft is easier to maintain
- B) The davit-launched liferaft is made of fire-retardant material
- C) The davit-launched liferaft has a built in sprinkler system for fire protection
- D) The davit-launched liferaft enables personnel to enter the raft without having to enter the water

Correct Answer: D (The davit-launched liferaft enables personnel to enter the raft without having to enter the water)

Explanation: The principal advantage of a davit-launched liferaft over a throw-overboard raft is that passengers and crew embark dry at deck level before the raft is lowered into the sea, avoiding hypothermia and cold shock.



- A) Compartments for the storage of canned drinking water
- B) Ballast tanks to prevent the boat from capsizing
- C) An air starter on the diesel engine
- D) Auxiliary mechanical propulsion (Fleming gear)

Correct Answer: A (Compartments for the storage of canned drinking water)

Explanation: LSA Code Section 4.4.8 requires lifeboats to be provided with dedicated watertight storage compartments and lockers for provisions, including canned drinking water and emergency rations.

Q24. You have abandoned ship and are in charge of a liferaft or survival craft. How much water per day should you permit each person to have after the first 24 hours.

- A) 1 can
- B) 1 pint
- C) 1 quart
- D) 1 gallon

Correct Answer: B (1 pint)

Explanation: In survival craft, drinking water is strictly rationed after the first 24 hours to approximately 0.5 liters (1 pint) per person per day to maintain hydration without exhausting emergency supplies.

Q25. The air spaces in the floor of an inflatable life raft will provide protection against.

- A) Asphyxiation from CO₂
- B) Loss of air in the side of the raft
- C) Rough seas
- D) Cold water temperatures

Correct Answer: B (Loss of air in the side of the raft)

Explanation: The correct answer is "Loss of air in the side of the raft". This question tests core knowledge from the Passenger Ship Familiarization (PSF / STCW Section A-V/2) and SOLAS safety framework governing passenger ship emergency response, crowd control, and lifesaving appliances.

Q26. If you wish to remove an inflatable life raft from its cradle the best way to free it is by.

- A) Cutting the restraining strap
- B) Unscrewing the turnbuckle on the back of the cradle
- C) Lifting one end of the raft
- D) Pausing the plunger on the centre of the hydrostatic release

Correct Answer: D (Pausing the plunger on the centre of the hydrostatic release)

Explanation: In an emergency requiring manual release, pressing the manual release plunger or operating the slip hook on the hydrostatic release unit frees the liferaft lashings from the cradle.

Q27. For passenger ships on voyages less than 24 hour a number of infant lifejackets equal to at least.

- A) 1.5% of the number of passenger onboard
- B) 2.5% of the number of passenger onboard
- C) 3.5% of the number of passenger onboard
- D) 4.5% of the number of passenger onboard

Correct Answer: B (2.5% of the number of passenger onboard)

Explanation: SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 7.2.1 requires passenger ships on voyages less than 24 hours to carry infant lifejackets equal to at least 2.5% of the total number of passengers on board.



Q28. Every liferaft shall be so constructed as to be capable of withstanding exposure for

- A) 7 days
- B) 14 days
- C) 21 days
- D) 30 days

Correct Answer: D (30 days)

Explanation: Under LSA Code Section 4.1.1.1, every liferaft must be constructed to withstand exposure in all sea conditions for a period of 30 days afloat.

Q29. A passenger ship under a length of 60m shall carry not less than.

- A) 8 lifebuoys
- B) 12 lifebuoys
- C) 18 lifebuoys
- D) 24 lifebuoys

Correct Answer: A (8 lifebuoys)

Explanation: SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 22.1 requires passenger ships of less than 60 meters in length to carry not less than 8 lifebuoys distributed readily along the vessel's sides.

Q30. The number of orange smoke floats to be carried in a lifeboat is.

- A) 3
- B) 2
- C) 4
- D) 5

Correct Answer: B (2)

Explanation: Under LSA Code Section 4.4.8.19, lifeboats must be equipped with two buoyant orange smoke signals capable of producing smoke for not less than 3 minutes.