

1. INLAND ONLY A barge more than 50 meters long, at anchor in a special anchorage area designated by the Secretary, is required to show how many white anchor lights?

- a. None
- c. One

b. Two

Nasty Question. Answer not in our book 33CFR109.10

d. One, on the near approach of another vessel

Rule 30(a)

2. INLAND ONLY If your tug is pushing a barge ahead at night and it is not a composite unit, which light(s) should show aft on your vessel?

a. A white stern light

b. Two red lights

c. Two towing lights

d. A towing light over the sternlight

Rule 24(c)

3. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching another vessel on crossing courses. She is about one mile distant and is on your starboard bow. You believe she will cross ahead of you but she sounds a whistle signal of five short blasts. You should _____.

a. answer the signal and hold course and speed.

b. reduce speed slightly

c. initiate a passing signal that will allow for a half mile clearance

d. make a large course change, and slow down if necessary

Rule 8(a)

4. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in mineclearing shows special identity lights _____.

a. in addition to the lights required for a power-driven vessel

b. which mean that other vessels should not approach within 1000 meters of the mineclearing vessel

c. Which are green and show all-round

d. All of the above

Rule 27(f)

5. INLAND ONLY Which is CORRECT regarding a special flashing light?

a. It must be yellow in color.

b. It must be placed as far forward as possible.

c. It must not show through an arc of more than 225°.

d. All of the above

Rule 21(g)

6. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a vessel ahead sound two prolonged blasts on the whistle. You should _____.

a. sound two blasts and change course to the left

b. sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted

c. sound whistle signals only if you change course

d. not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted

Rule 35?

7. INLAND ONLY Your vessel is meeting another vessel head-on. To comply with the rules, you should exchange _____.

a. one short blast, alter course to the left, and pass starboard to starboard

b. two short blasts, alter course to the left, and pass starboard to starboard

c. one short blast, alter course to the right, and pass port to port

d. two short blasts, alter course to the right, and pass port to port

Rule 14(a)&34(a)

8. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If you hear the firing of a gun at one minute intervals from another vessel, this indicates that _____.

- a. the gun is being used to sound passing signals
- b. the vessel is in distress**
- c. all vessels are to clear the area
- d. all is clear and it is safe to pass

Rule 37

9. INLAND ONLY The stand-on vessel in a crossing situation sounds one short blast of the whistle. This means that the vessel _____.

- a. intends to hold course and speed
- b. is changing course to starboard.
- c. is changing course to port
- d. intends to leave the other on her port side**

Rule 34(a)

10. INLAND ONLY Under the Inland Navigation Rules, what is the meaning of the two short blasts signal used when meeting another vessel?

- a. I am turning to starboard.
- b. I am turning to port.
- c. I intend to leave you on my starboard side.**
- d. I intend to leave you on my port side.

Rule 34(a)

11. INLAND ONLY In a meeting situation which vessel may sound the danger signal?

- a. Stand-on vessel
- b. Give-way vessel
- c. Either vessel**
- d. Neither vessel

Rule 34(a)&(d)

12. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are in charge of a stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. The other vessel is 1.5 miles to port. You believe that risk of collision exists. You should _____.

- a. take avoiding action immediately upon determining that risk of collision exists
- b. immediately sound the danger signal
- c. take avoiding action only after providing the give-way vessel time to take action, and determining that her action is not appropriate**
- d. hold course and speed until the point of extremis, and then sound the danger signal, taking whatever action will best avert collision

Rule 17

13. INLAND ONLY Which signal must a power-driven vessel give, in addition to one prolonged blast, when backing out of a berth with another vessel in sight?

- a. 2 short blasts
- b. 1 blast
- c. 3 short blasts**
- d. 4 blasts

Rule 34(a)(i)

14. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a short blast, a prolonged blast, and then a short blast of a whistle. This signal indicates a _____.

- a. vessel towing in fog
- b. a sailboat underway in fog
- c. vessel being towed in fog
- d. vessel anchored in fog**

Rule 35(f)

15. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Underway at night you see the red sidelight of a vessel well off your port bow. Which statement is true?

- a. You are required to alter course to the right.
- b. You must stop your engines.
- c. You are on a collision course with the other vessel.
- d. You may maintain course and speed.** **????** **Rule ???**

16. INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel constrained by her draft may display _____.

- a. three all-round red lights instead of the lights required for a power-driven vessel of her class
- b. the same lights as a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
- c. three all-round red lights in addition to the lights required for a power-driven vessel of her class**
- d. the lights for a power-driven vessel which is not under command. **Rule 28**

17. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching a vessel dredging during the day and see two balls in a vertical line on the port side of the dredge. These shapes mean that _____.

- a. you should pass on the port side of the dredge
- b. there is an obstruction on the port side of the dredge**
- c. the dredge is not under command
- d. the dredge is moored **Rule 27(d)**

18. INTERNATIONAL ONLY A signal of one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast, in that order is given by a vessel _____.

- a. engaged in pilotage duty
- b. in distress
- c. at anchor
- d. being overtaken in a narrow channel** **Rule 34(c)(ii)**

19. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A short blast on the whistle has a duration of _____.

- a. 1 second**
- b. 4 to 6 seconds
- c. 8 to 12 seconds
- d. 12 to 15 seconds **Rule 32(b)**

20. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used with whistle signals?

- a. Use of such a light is required.
- b. Its purpose is to supplement short blasts of the whistle.**
- c. The light shall have the same characteristics as a masthead light.
- d. All of the above **Rule 34(b)**

21. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A distress signal _____.

- a. consists of 5 or more short blasts of the fog signal apparatus
- b. may be used separately or with other distress signals**
- c. consists of the raising and lowering of a large white flag
- d. is used to indicate doubt about another vessel's intentions **Rule 37**

22. INLAND ONLY For the purposes of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term inland waters includes _____.

- a. the Great Lakes on the United States side of the International Boundary**
- b. the water surrounding any islands of the United States
- c. the coastline of the United States, out to one mile offshore
- d. any lakes within state boundaries **Rule 1(a)**

23. INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel is NOT restricted in her ability to maneuver?

- a. A vessel servicing an aid to navigation
- b. A vessel constrained by her draft**
- c. A towing vessel with tow, unable to deviate from its course
- d. A vessel engaged in dredging

Rule 3(h)

24. INTERNATIONAL ONLY Under what circumstances would an overtaking vessel sound a whistle signal of two prolonged followed by one short blast?

- a. When overtaking in restricted visibility
- b. When overtaking in a narrow channel**
- c. When overtaking on open waters
- d. When no other vessels are in the immediate area

Rule 34(c)

25. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel is not required to keep out of the way of a _____.

- a. power-driven vessel**
- b. vessel not under command
- c. vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
- d. vessel engaged in fishing

Rule 18

26. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When shall the stand-on vessel change course and speed?

- a. The stand-on vessel may change course and speed at any time as it has the right of way
- b. After the give-way vessel sounds one blast in a crossing situation

c. When action by the give-way vessel alone cannot prevent collision

- d. When the two vessels become less than half a mile apart

Rule 17(b)

27. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which day shape would a vessel aground show during daylight?

- a. One black ball
- b. Two black balls
- c. Three black balls**
- d. Four black balls

Rule 30(d)

28. INLAND ONLY Your vessel must stay within a narrow channel to be navigated safely. Another vessel is crossing your course from starboard to port. You do NOT think she will pass safely. You _____.

- a. may sound the danger signal
- b. must sound the danger signal**
- c. should sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed

- d. are required to back down

Rule 34(d)

29. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the minimum length of an anchored vessel which is required to show a white light both forward and aft?

- a. 50 meters**
- b. 100 meters
- c. 150 meters
- d. 200 meters

Rule 30(b)

30. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When towing more than one barge astern at night _____.
- a. only the last barge on the tow must be lighted
 - b. only the first and last barges in the tow must be lighted
 - c. each barge in the tow must be lighted**
 - d. only manned barges must be lighted **not sure about this answer Rule 24(e)**
31. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel towing another vessel astern (tow less than 200 meters) shall show _____.
- a. a small white light abaft the funnel
 - b. three masthead lights in a vertical line instead of either the forward or the after masthead lights
 - c. two masthead lights in a vertical line instead of either the forward or after masthead lights**
 - d. two towing lights in a vertical line at the stern **Rule 24(a)(i)**
32. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel may use any sound or light signals to attract the attention of another vessel as long as _____.
- a. white lights are not used
 - b. red and green lights are not used
 - c. the signal cannot be mistaken for a signal authorized by the Rules**
 - d. the vessel signals such intentions over the radiotelephone **Rule 36**
33. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. If you think the give-way vessel is NOT taking sufficient action to avoid collision, you should sound _____.
- a. one short blast and maintain course
 - b. two short blasts, alter to port, and pass astern
 - c. the danger signal**
 - d. no signal and maneuver at will **Rule 34(d)**
34. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Barges being towed at night must exhibit navigation lights _____.
- a. at all times**
 - b. only if manned
 - c. only if towed astern
 - d. Need not be lighted **Rule 24(e)**
35. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A fog signal of one prolonged blast followed by four short blasts would mean the presence of a _____.
- a. vessel being towed
 - b. fishing vessel trawling
 - c. vessel at anchor warning of her location
 - d. power-driven vessel pilot vessel on station underway** **Rule 35(i)**
36. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You sight another power-driven vessel dead-ahead showing both the red and green sidelights. The required action to take would be to _____.
- a. carefully watch his compass bearing
 - b. start a radar plot in order to ascertain his course
 - c. alter your course to port
 - d. alter your course to starboard** **Rule 14(a)**

37. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 200 meter vessel is aground in restricted visibility. Which signal is optional?

- a. **A whistle signal**
- b. A gong signal
- c. A bell signal
- d. All of the above are optional

Rule 35(g)

38. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A towing light is _____.

- a. shown below the stern light
- b. white in color
- c. displayed at the masthead
- d. **a yellow light having the same characteristics as the stern light**

Rule 21(d)

39. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a crossing situation, a sailing vessel shall keep out of the way of all the following vessels EXCEPT a vessel _____.

- a. not under command
- b. restricted in her ability to maneuver
- c. **engaged in towing**
- d. fishing

Rule 18

40. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel being towed will show _____.

- a. a forward masthead light
- b. **sidelights and a sternlight**
- c. a towing light
- d. All of the above

Rule 24(e)

41. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND By radar alone, you detect a vessel ahead on a collision course, about 3 miles distant. Your radar plot shows this to be a meeting situation. You should _____.

- a. turn to port
- b. turn to starboard
- c. maintain course and speed and sound the danger signal
- d. **maintain course and speed and sound no signal**

Not absolutely sure about this one.

Rule 14

42. INLAND ONLY At night, a barge moored in a slip used primarily for mooring purposes shall _____.

- a. show a flashing yellow light at each corner
- b. show a white light at each corner
- c. show a red light at the bow and stern
- d. **not be required to be lighted**

Annex V §88.13(d)(i)

43. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An anchored vessel is servicing an aid to navigation and is restricted in her ability to maneuver. Which lights will she show?

- a. **Three all-round red-white-red lights in a vertical line and anchor lights.**
- b. Three all-round red-white-red lights in a vertical line ONLY
- c. Anchor lights ONLY
- d. Anchor lights and side lights ONLY

This is correct. Complicated question!!

Rule 27(b)(iv)&(d)

44. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When underway in a channel, you should _____.

- a. stay near the middle of the channel
- b. keep to the starboard side of any vessels you meet
- c. exchange whistle signals with any other vessels in the channel
- d. **keep to the side of the channel which lies to your starboard**

Rule 9(a)

45. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing shall keep out of the way of a vessel _____.

- a. under sail
- b. restricted in her ability to maneuver**
- c. crossing a channel
- d. All of the above

Rule 18

46. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two vessels are meeting head-on. How must the vessels pass?

- a. One vessel must alter course while the other must continue on its course.
- b. The vessels should determine which will alter course by sounding whistle signals.
- c. Both vessels should alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard.
- d. Both vessels should alter course to starboard and pass port to port.**

Rule 14(a)

47. INLAND ONLY A barge more than 50 meters long, at anchor in a special anchorage area designated by the Secretary, is required to show how many white anchor lights?

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 2**

Nasty Question. Answer not in our book 33CFR109.10 Rule 30(a)

48. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your vessel is underway in reduced visibility. You hear the fog signal of another vessel about 30, on your starboard bow. If danger of collision exists, you must _____.

- a. alter course to starboard to pass around the other vessel's stern
- b. slow your engines and let the other vessel pass ahead of you
- c. reduce your speed to bare steerageway**
- d. alter course to port and pass the other vessel on its port side

Rule 8(e)

49. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel making way though the water sounds a fog signal of _____.

- a. one prolonged blast at intervals of not more than two minutes**
- b. two prolonged blasts at intervals of not more than two minutes
- c. one prolonged blast at intervals of not more than one minute
- d. two prolonged blasts at intervals of not more than one minute

Rule 35(a)

50. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel transferring cargo while underway is classified by the Rules as a vessel _____.

- a. not under command
- b. in special circumstances
- c. restricted in her ability to maneuver**
- d. constrained by her draft

Rule 3(g)