

(I received a reply from the testing service that all these answers were correct, ('you scored 100%')

1. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An all-round flashing yellow light may be exhibited by a(n)?
 - a. vessel laying cable
 - b. vessel towing a submerged object
 - c. vessel not under command
 - d. air cushion vessel

2. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel is overtaking when she approaches another from more than how many degrees abaft of the beam?
 - a. 0.0°
 - b. 11.25°
 - c. 22.5°
 - d. 45.0°

3. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel, when towing another vessel astern, shall show the light(s) in Diagram _?
 - a. 75
 - b. 60
 - c. 54
 - d. 46

(Diagram questions are not in the on-line exam)

4. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel, when anchored at night, is not required to show anchor lights?
 - a. A power-driven vessel
 - b. A vessel engaged in survey operations
 - c. A vessel engaged on pilotage duty
 - d. A vessel engaged in fishing

5. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must sound her fog signal at intervals not to exceed one minute?
 - a. A power-driven vessel underway, not making way
 - b. A vessel constrained by her draft
 - c. A vessel engaged in fishing, at anchor
 - d. A vessel aground

6. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is to be regarded as a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver?
 - a. A vessel fishing with trawls
 - b. A vessel which has lost the use of her steering gear
 - c. A vessel with a draft of such depth that she cannot change her course
 - d. A vessel engaged in mine clearing

7. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel showing a rigid replica of the International Code flag A is engaged in _____.
 - a. diving operations
 - b. dredging
 - c. fishing
 - d. mine clearance operations

8. INTERNATIONAL ONLY A power driven vessel leaving a quay or wharf must sound what signal?
 - a. Three short blasts
 - b. A long blast
 - c. A prolonged blast
 - d. No signal is required

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9. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which lights shall a 200-meter vessel exhibit when at anchor?
- a. In the forepart of the vessel, a 225-degree white light.
 - b. In the after part of the vessel, a 112.5-degree white light.
 - c. Working lights to illuminate the decks.
 - d. In the forepart of the vessel, a 112.5-degree white light
10. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Three short blasts of the whistle means _____.
- a. danger
 - b. I am in distress
 - c. my vessel is towing
 - d. I am operating astern propulsion
11. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel underway shall keep out of the way of a vessel _____.
- a. not under command
 - b. restricted in her ability to maneuver
 - c. engaged in fishing
 - d. All of the above
12. 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
13. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a crossing situation, the stand-on vessel should normally _____
- a. take action to cross ahead of the other vessel
 - b. take action to pass astern of the other vessel
 - c. maintain course and speed
 - d. change course and increase speed
14. INLAND ONLY For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term Inland Waters includes _____
- a. the Western Rivers
 - b. the Great Lakes on the United States side of the International Boundary
 - c. harbors and rivers shoreward of the COLREGS demarcation lines
 - d. All of the above
15. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 45-meter vessel is pulling a 210-meter tow. She may exhibit _____
- a. a masthead light forward and two masthead lights in a vertical line aft
 - b. three masthead lights forward and one aft
 - c. two masthead lights forward and no after masthead light
 - d. three masthead lights aft and none forward
16. INLAND ONLY Which signal may be used by a vessel that is in doubt as to whether sufficient action is being taken by another vessel to avoid collision?
- a. A continuous sounding of the fog horn
 - b. Firing a gun every minute
 - c. Five or more short blasts on the whistle
 - d. One prolonged blast on the whistle

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17. INLAND ONLY Your vessel is 75 meters in length and restricted in her ability to maneuver. Visibility is restricted. What signal do you sound if you are carrying out your work at anchor.
- Five seconds ringing of a bell at intervals of not more than one minute
 - One prolonged blast followed by two short blasts on the whistle at intervals of not more than two minutes
 - Five second ringing of a bell and five seconds sounding of a gong at intervals of not more than one minute.
 - Four short blasts on the whistle at intervals of not more than two minutes
18. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An overtaking situation at night would be one in which one vessel sees which light(s) of a vessel ahead?
- Masthead lights and sidelights
 - One sidelight, the masthead lights and sternlight
 - Both sidelights
 - Sternlight
19. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel at anchor shall display, between sunrise and sunset, on the forward part of the vessel where is can best be seen _____.
- one black ball
 - two black balls
 - one red ball
 - two orange and white balls
20. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel towing another vessel astern (two less than 200 meters) shall show ____?
- three masthead lights in a vertical line instead of either the forward or after masthead light
 - two masthead lights in a vertical line instead of either the forward or after masthead light
 - two towing lights in a vertical line at the stern
 - a small white light aft of the funnel
- 21 INTERNATIONAL & INLAND One of the signals, other than a distress signal, that can be used by a vessel to attract attention is a(n) _____.
- red star shell
 - searchlight
 - burning barrel
 - orange smoke signal
22. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND There is a provision to depart from the Rules, if necessary, to avoid _____.
- a close-quarters situation
 - an overtaking situation
 - immediate danger
 - Any of the above
23. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Each prolonged blast on the whistle signals used by a power-driven vessel in fog, whether making way or underway but not making way, is _____.
- about one second
 - two to four seconds
 - four to six seconds
 - eight to ten seconds

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24. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is true concerning a vessel equipped with operational radar?

- a. The Master of the vessel must be on the bridge when the radar is in use.
- b. The radar equipment is only required to be used in restricted visibility.
- c. The use of a radar excuses a vessel from the need of a look-out.
- d. This equipment must be used to obtain early warning of risk of collision.

25. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The sternlight shall be positioned such that it will show from dead astern to how many degrees on each side of the stern of the vessel?

- a. 135.0 °
- b. 112.5°
- c. 67.5°
- d. 22.5°

26. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A pilot vessel may continue to sound an identity signal if she is _____.

- a. underway, but not making way
- b. aground
- c. being towed
- d. not engaged in pilotage duty

27. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND 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

28. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel not under command, underway but not making way, would show _____.

- a. two all-round red lights in a vertical line
- b. sidelights
- c. a sternlight
- d. All of the above

29. INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning the Inland Navigation Rules?

- a. They list requirements for Traffic Separation Schemes
- b. They define moderate speed
- c. They require communication by radiotelephone to reach a passing agreement
- d. All of the above

30. INLAND ONLY A vessel engaged in public safety activities may display an alternately flashing red and yellow light. This special light may be used by a vessel engaged in _____.

- a. law enforcement
- b. patrolling a regatta
- c. hauling in pairs
- d. river bank protection

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31. INLAND ONLY You are approaching a sharp bend in a river. You have sounded a prolonged blast and it has been answered by a vessel on the other side of the bend. Which statement is TRUE?
- a. Both vessels must exchange passing signals when in sight and passing within one-half mile of each other.
 - b. No further whistle signals are necessary.
 - c. The vessel downriver must stop her engines and navigate with caution.
 - d. Both vessels must immediately sound passing signals whether or not they are in sight of each other.
32. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel may exhibit identifying lights when not actually engaged in her occupation?
- a. A trawler
 - b. A fishing vessel
 - c. A tug
 - d. None of the above
33. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A single towing light will be carried above a vessel's sternlight _____.
- a. only if she is towing astern
 - b. only if the tow exceeds 200 meters
 - c. at any time when she is towing
 - d. if the towing vessel is part of a composite unit
34. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement concerning an overtaking situation is correct?
- a. The overtaking vessel is the stand-on vessel.
 - b. Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.
 - c. The overtaking vessel must maintain course and speed.
 - d. The overtaking vessel must keep out of the way of the other.
35. INLAND ONLY Under the Inland Navigation Rules, what is the meaning of one short blast 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.
36. INLAND ONLY You are overtaking another power-driven vessel in a narrow channel. The other vessel will have to move to allow you to pass. You wish to overtake the other vessel and leave her on your starboard side. Your first whistle signal should be _____.
- a. two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast
 - b. two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
 - c. one short blast
 - d. two short blasts
37. 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. a vessel engaged in fishing

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38. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND On open water, a vessel fishing is in a crossing situation with a vessel sailing located on the fishing vessel's starboard side. Which vessel is the stand-on vessel?

- a. The fishing vessel because it is to port of the sailing vessel.
- b. The fishing vessel because it is fishing.
- c. The sailing vessel because it is to starboard of the fishing vessel
- d. The sailing vessel because it is sailing

39. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel making way though the water sounds which fog signal?

- a. Two short blasts every one minute
- b. One short blast every one minute
- c. Two prolonged blasts every two minutes
- d. One prolonged blast every two minutes

40. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If you are the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation, you may take action to avoid collision by your maneuver alone. When may this action be taken?

- a. As soon as you determine that risk of collision exists
- b. Only when you have reached extremis
- c. When it becomes apparent to you that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action
- d. When you determine that your present course will cross ahead of the other vessel

41. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You hear the fog signal of another vessel forward of your beam. Risk of collision may exist.

You MUST _____.

- a. begin a radar plot
- b. stop your engines
- c. take all way off, if necessary
- d. All of the above

42. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What describes a head-on collision?

- a. Seeing a vessel displaying both sidelights ONLY dead ahead
- b. Seeing two forward white towing identification lights in a vertical line on a towing vessel directly ahead
- c. Seeing both sidelights of a vessel directly off your starboard beam
- d. Seeing both sidelights and masthead light(s) of a vessel dead head

43. INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast on the whistle is a signal which could be sounded by a _____.

- a. fishing vessel
- b. vessel anchored
- c. mineclearing vessel
- d. vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel

44. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The white masthead light required for a power-driven vessel under the Rules is visible over how many degrees of the horizon?

- a. 022.5°
- b. 112.5°
- c. 225.0°
- d. 360.0°

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45. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If you do NOT understand the course or intention of an approaching vessel you should sound _____.

- a. one short blast
- b. one prolonged blast
- c. not less than five short blasts
- d. not less than five prolonged blasts

46. INTERNATIONAL ONLY The International Rules of the Road apply _____.

- a. to all waters
- b. to any waters inside the territorial waters of the United States
- c. only to waters where foreign vessels travel
- d. upon the high seas and connecting waters navigable by seagoing vessels

47. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night you sight a vessel displaying one green light. This light could indicate a _____.

- a. vessel drifting
- b. vessel at anchor
- c. small motorboat underway
- d. sailboat underway

48. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway and in sight of another vessel, less than one half mile away, you put your engines on astern propulsion. Which statement concerning whistle signals is TRUE?

- a. You need not sound any whistle signals.
- b. You must sound one blast if backing to starboard
- c. You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.
- d. You should sound three short blasts on the whistle

49. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel may exhibit lights other than those prescribed by the Rules as long as the additional lights _____.

- a. are not the same color as either side light
- b. have a lesser range of visibility than the prescribed lights
- c. do not impair the visibility or distinctive character of the prescribed lights
- d. All of the above

50. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must exhibit forward and aft white masthead lights when making way?

- a. A 75-meter vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
- b. A 100-meter sailing vessel
- c. A 150-meter vessel engaged in fishing
- d. A 45-meter vessel engaged in towing