

MANEUVERING: GENERAL & RIGHT-OF-WAY

19. INLAND ONLY A vessel proceeding downstream in a narrow channel on the Western Rivers sights another vessel moving upstream. Which vessel has the right of way?

- a. The vessel moving upstream against the current
- b. The vessel moving downstream with a following current
- c. The vessel located more towards the channel centerline
- d. The vessel sounding the first whistle signal

24. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your 15-meter tug is underway and crossing a deep and narrow channel. A large container vessel is off your port bow on a steady bearing. Which statement is TRUE concerning the situation?

- a. You should maintain course and speed.
- b. The container vessel is the stand-on as it is the larger vessel.
- c. You are not to impede the safe passage of the container vessel in the channel.
- d. None of the above.

26. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Every vessel that is to keep out of the way of another vessel must take positive early action to comply with this obligation and must _____

- a. avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel
- b. avoid passing astern of the other vessel
- c. sound one prolonged blast to indicate compliance
- d. alter course to port for a vessel on her port side

27. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A fishing vessel is approaching a vessel not under command. Which statement is TRUE?

- a. The fishing vessel must keep out of the way of the vessel not under command.
- b. If the vessel not under command is a power-driven vessel, she must keep clear of the fishing vessel.
- c. They must exchange whistle signals.
- d. Both vessels are required to take action to stay clear of each other.

29. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?

- a. A vessel engaged in fishing shall keep out of the way of a sailing vessel.
- b. A vessel engaged in fishing while underway shall, so far as possible, keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- c. A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- d. A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing.

36. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel is proceeding along a narrow channel and can safely navigate ONLY inside the channel. The sailing vessel approaches a vessel engaged in fishing in the narrow channel. Which statement is TRUE?

- a. Each vessel should move to the edge of the channel on her port side.
- b. The vessels are required to exchange signals.
- c. The fishing vessel is directed not to impede the passage of the sailing vessel.
- d. Each vessel should be displaying signals for a vessel constrained by her draft.

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49. INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel operating in a narrow channel with a following current on the Great Lakes or Western Rivers is meeting an upbound vessel. Which statement is TRUE?

- a. The downbound vessel has the right of way.
- b. The upbound vessel must initiate the required maneuvering signals.
- c. The downbound vessel must propose the manner of passing.
- d. All of the above.

52. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The Rules state that a vessel overtaking another vessel is relieved of her duty to keep clear when _____

- a. she is forward of the other vessel's beam
- b. the overtaking situation becomes a crossing situation
- c. she is past and clear of the other vessel
- d. the other vessel is no longer in sight

55. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Every vessel which is directed by these Rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid _____

- a. crossing ahead of the other
- b. crossing astern of the other
- c. passing port to port
- d. passing starboard to starboard

62. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When two power-driven vessels are crossing, the vessel which has the other to starboard must keep out of the way if _____

- a. she is the faster vessel
- b. the situation involves risk of collision
- c. the vessels will pass within half a mile of each other
- d. whistle signals have been sounded

66. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power driven vessel has on her port side a sailing vessel which is on a collision course. The power driven vessel is to _____

- a. maintain course and speed
- b. keep clear, passing at a safe distance
- c. sound one blast and turn to starboard
- d. stop her engines

71. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Risk of collision is considered to exist if _____

- a. four vessels are nearby
- b. a vessel has a steady bearing at a constant range
- c. there is any doubt that a risk of collision exists
- d. a special circumstance situation is apparent

73. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A stand-on vessel is _____

- a. required to give way in a crossing situation
- b. required to sound the first passing signal in a meeting situation
- c. free to maneuver in any crossing or meeting situation as it has the right-of-way
- d. required to maintain course and speed in a crossing situation but may take action to avoid collision

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77. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Rule 14 describes the action to be taken by vessels meeting head-on. Which of the following conditions must exist in order for this rule to apply?

- a. Both vessels must be power-driven.
- b. They must be meeting on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses.
- c. The situation must involve risk of collision.
- d. All of the above

79. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND According to the Navigation Rules, you may depart from the Rules when _____

- a. no vessels are in sight visually
- b. no vessels are visible on radar
- c. you are in immediate danger
- d. out of sight of land

80. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The rules require that a stand-on vessel SHALL take action to avoid collision when she determines that _____

- a. risk of collision exists
- b. the other vessel will cross ahead of her
- c. the other vessel is not taking appropriate action
- d. collision cannot be avoided by the give-way vessel's maneuver alone

86. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your 15-meter vessel is crossing a narrow channel and a large cargo vessel to port is within the channel and crossing your course. You must _____

- a. hold course and speed
- b. sound the danger signal
- c. initiate an exchange of passing signals
- d. do not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel

87. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which craft would be considered a power-driven vessel under the Rules of the Road?

- a. An auxiliary sail vessel, using her engine
- b. A canoe being propelled by a small outboard motor
- c. A tug powered by a diesel engine
- d. All of the above

88. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two vessels are approaching each other near head on. What action should be taken to avoid collision?

- a. The first vessel to sight the other should give way
- b. The vessel making the slower speed should give away
- c. Both vessels should alter course to starboard
- d. Both vessels should alter course to port

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90. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel shall slacken her speed, stop, or reverse her engines, if necessary, to _____
- a. avoid collision
 - b. allow more time to assess the situation
 - c. be stopped in an appropriate distance
 - d. All of the above
92. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is directed not to impede the passage of a vessel which can only navigate inside a narrow channel?
- a. A vessel of less than 20 meters in length
 - b. A vessel not under command
 - c. A vessel engaged in surveying
 - d. All of the above
93. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND According to the Rules, which vessel is NOT restricted in her ability to maneuver?
- a. A vessel servicing a navigation marker
 - b. A sailing vessel
 - c. A vessel mine clearing
 - d. A vessel dredging

MANEUVERING: IN LIMITED VISIBILITY

3. 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.
9. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on watch in the fog. Your vessel is proceeding at a safe speed when you hear a fog signal ahead of you. The Rules require you to navigate with caution and, if danger of collision exists, _____
- a. slow to less than 2 knots
 - b. stop your engines
 - c. reduce to bare steerageway
 - d. begin a radar plot

LIGHTS: GENERAL & IDENTIFICATION

2. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A pilot vessel on pilotage duty shall show identity lights
- a. at any time while underway
 - b. while at anchor
 - c. while alongside a vessel
 - d. All of the above

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5. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, which lights would you see on a vessel engaged in fishing, other than trawling?

- a. Two red lights, one over the other
- b. A green light over a red light
- c. A red light over a white light
- d. A white light over a red light

7. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel showing a green light over a white light in a vertical line above the level of the sidelights is _____

- a. engaged in underwater construction
- b. under sail and power
- c. a pilot vessel
- d. trawling

13. INLAND ONLY A vessel which is fishing must show sidelights and a sternlight only when _____

- a. anchored
- b. underway
- c. dead in the water
- d. underway and making way

21. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a vessel displaying three lights in a vertical line. The highest and lowest lights are red and the middle light is white. She is also showing a white light at the stern, which is lower than the forward light. It could be a _____

- a. survey vessel
- b. vessel not under command
- c. vessel aground
- d. pilot vessel with port side to you

23. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would have no white lights visible when meeting her head-on?

- a. a vessel trawling
- b. A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
- c. A vessel mine clearing
- d. A vessel not under command

38. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, which lights are required to be shown by a dredge on the side of the dredge which another vessel may pass?

- a. One red light
- b. Two red lights
- c. One white light
- d. Two green lights

42. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Lighting requirements in inland waters are different from those for international waters for _____

- a. barges being towed astern
- b. vessels not under command -
- c. vessels pushing ahead
- d. All of the above

NavRule Practice Exam, 70 Series SORTED BY TYPE OF QUESTION

46. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing, and at anchor, shall show
a. an anchor light
b. sidelights and a sternlight
c. three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest being red, and the middle being white
d. None of the above

51. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must exhibit forward and after 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

56. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would exhibit sidelights when underway and not making way?
a. A vessel engaged in fishing
b. A vessel not under command
c. A vessel engaged in dredging
d. A power-driven vessel

57. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What characteristic must a light have if used to signal passing intentions?
a. It must be an all-round white light
b. It must be an alternating blue and white light
c. It must be an all-round white or yellow light
d. It must be an alternating red and yellow light

63. INLAND ONLY Which is a characteristic of a special flashing light?
a. It is required for all vessels being pushed ahead as part of a composite unit
b. It must show through an arc of not less than 180° nor more than 225°
c. It must be of the same character and construction as the masthead light
d. All of the above

70. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, a power-driven vessel underway of less than 7 meters in length where its maximum speed does not exceed 7 knots, may show, as a minimum, _____
a. sidelights and a sternlight
b. the lights required for a vessel more than 7 meters in length
c. sidelights only
d. one all-round white light

75. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel underway at night MAY show _____
a. a green light over a red light
b. a red light over a white light
c. two white lights at the stern
d. None of the above

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76. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must exhibit three white masthead lights in a vertical line?
a. Any vessel towing astern
b. A vessel whose two exceeds 200 meters astern
c. A vessel not under command, at anchor
d. A being towed
82. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The arc of visibility for sidelights is from right ahead to _____
a. 22.5° abaft the beam
b. abeam
c. 22.5° forward of the beam
d. 135° abaft the beam
83. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND By night, you sight the lights of a vessel engaged in underwater operations. If an obstruction exists on the port side of the vessel, it will be marked by _____
a. a floodlight
b. two red lights in a vertical line
c. a single red light
d. any visible lights
96. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 30-meter tug is underway and NOT towing. At night, this vessel must show sidelights and ____
a. one masthead light and a stern light
b. two masthead lights and a sternlight
c. three masthead lights and a sternlight
d. a sternlight only
97. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Additional light signals are provided in the Annexes to the Rules for vessels _____
a. engaged in fishing
b. not under command
c. engaged in towing
d. under sail

LIGHTS: TOWING

1. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel towing a barge astern would show, at the stern _____
a. only a sternlight
b. a towing light above the sternlight
c. two towing lights in a vertical line
d. two white lights in a vertical line
18. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The towing light is a(n) _____
a. flashing amber light
b. yellow light with the same characteristics as the stern light
c. all-round yellow light
d. yellow light with the same characteristics as the masthead light

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20. INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside on the Mississippi River, below the Huey P. Long bridge, shall carry _____
- a. two masthead lights, sidelights and sternlight
 - b. two masthead lights, sidelights and two towing lights
 - c. sidelights and two towing lights
 - d. one masthead light, sidelights and sternlight
32. INLAND ONLY If your tug is pushing a barge ahead at night and it is not a composite unit, which light(s) should you show aft on your vessel?
- a. A white sternlight
 - b. Two red lights
 - c. Two towing lights
 - d. All of the above
37. INLAND ONLY What lights are required for a barge being pushed ahead, not being part of a composite unit?
- a. Sidelights and a sternlight
 - b. Sidelights and a special flashing light
 - c. Sidelights, a towing light and a sternlight
 - d. Sidelights, a special flashing light and a sternlight
39. INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside on the Mississippi River, above the Huey P. Long Bridge, shall carry _____
- a. two masthead lights, side lights, and sternlight
 - b. two masthead lights, side lights, and two towing lights
 - c. sidelights and two towing lights
 - d. one masthead light, sidelights, and stern light
45. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel or object being towed astern shall display a(n) _____
- a. forward masthead light
 - b. after masthead light
 - c. sternlight
 - d. All of the above
48. INLAND ONLY What shall be used to indicate the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?
- a. A black cone, apex downward
 - b. An all-round white light at each end of the tow
 - c. A flare-up light
 - d. All of the above
58. 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 the last barge in the tow must be lighted
 - c. each barge in the tow must be lighted
 - d. only manned barges must be lighted

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40. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel, when anchored at night, would NOT be required to show anchor lights?
a. A power driven vessel
b. A vessel on pilotage duty
c. A vessel dredging
d. A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver

54. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the minimum length of vessels required to show two anchor lights?
a. 40 meters
b. 50 meters
c. 50 meters
d. 60 meters

67. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel of 150 meters in length at anchor?
a. She may show an all-round white light where it can best be seen.
b. She must show an all-round white light forward and a second such light aft.
c. The showing of working lights is optional
d. None of the above

84. 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. One
b. None (Annex V 88. J 3 d 3 exempts < 20 meters)
c. One, on the near approach of another vessel
d. Two (> 50 meters, 2 lights)Rule 30 (a)

94. INLAND ONLY A barge more than 50 meters long would be required to show how many white anchor lights when anchored in a Secretary of Transportation approved special anchorage area?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

SOUNDS: MANEUVERING

8. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching a bend in a river where, due to the bank, you cannot see around the other side. A vessel on the other side of the bend sounds one prolonged blast. You should _____
a. sound passing signals
b. not sound any signal until you sight the other vessel
c. sound a prolonged blast
d. sound the danger signal

11. INLAND ONLY You are aboard the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. You sound a one blast whistle signal. The give-way vessel answers with a two blast whistle signal. You sound the danger signal and _____
a. maintain course and speed as you are the stand-on vessel
b. come around sharply to port
c. take precautionary action until a safe passing agreement is made
d. maneuver around the stern of the other vessel

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15. 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
17. INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which signal is sounded ONLY when vessels are NOT in sight of each other?
- a. A signal of at least five short and rapid blasts
 - b. Four short blasts on the whistle
 - c. One prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blast on the whistle, in that order
 - d. Two short blasts on the whistle
50. INLAND ONLY You are meeting another vessel in inland waters and she sounds one short blast on the whistle. This means that she _____
- a. is changing course to starboard
 - b. is changing course to port
 - c. intends to leave you on her port side
 - d. desires to depart from the Rules
53. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel nearing a bend or area of a channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction shall sound _____
- a. one long blast
 - b. one prolonged blast
 - c. the danger signal
 - d. two short blasts
89. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Passing signals shall be sounded on inland waters by _____
- a. all vessels upon sighting another vessel rounding a bend in the channel
 - b. towing vessel when meeting another towing vessel on a clear day with a 0.6 mile CPA (closest Point of Approach)
 - c. a power-driven vessel when crossing less than half a mile ahead of another power-driven vessel
 - d. All of the above
91. INLAND ONLY When two power-driven vessels are meeting on the Great Lakes, Western Rivers or waters specified by the Secretary, where there is a current, which vessel shall sound the first passing signal?
- a. The vessel going upstream stemming the current
 - b. The vessel downbound with a following current
 - c. The vessel that is towing regardless of current
 - d. Either vessel Rule 9 (a) (ii)

SOUNDS: IN LIMITED VISIBILITY

4. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the required fog signal for a manned vessel being towed at night?
a. One prolonged followed by one short blast b. One prolonged followed by three short blast
c. One prolonged followed by two short blast d. Two prolonged blasts
6. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When underway in restricted visibility, you might hear, at intervals of two minutes, any of the following fog signals EXCEPT _____
a. one prolonged blast b. two prolonged blasts
c. one prolonged and two short blasts d. ringing of a bell for five seconds
14. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing while at anchor shall sound a fog signal of _____
a. one prolonged and three short blasts at one minute intervals
b. a rapid ringing of the bell for five seconds at one minute intervals
c. one prolonged and two short blasts at two minute intervals
d. a sounding of the bell and gong at one minute intervals
28. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are at anchor in fog on a 120 - meter power-driven vessel. You hear a fog signal of a vessel approaching off your port bow. You may sound _____
a. one prolonged, one short and one prolonged b. two short blasts
c. one short, one prolonged and one short d. one prolonged blast
33. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are in charge of a power-driven vessel making way in dense fog. You observe what appears to be another vessel on radar half a mile distant on your port bow and closing. You must _____
a. sound the danger signal b. exchange passing signals
c. sound one prolonged blast d. sound one short, one prolonged, and one short blast
43. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel towing in fog shall sound a fog signal of _____
a. one prolonged blast every one minute b. two prolonged blasts every two minutes
c. one prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes d. one prolonged blast every two minutes
44. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is to sound a fog signal of one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts?
a. A vessel not under command b. A sailing vessel, underway
c. A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver when carrying out her work at anchor d. All of the above

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47. INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel would NOT sound a fog signal of one prolonged and two short blasts?
a. A vessel not under command b. A vessel constrained by her draft
c. A vessel being towed d. A vessel sailing
60. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a prolonged blast from another vessel. This signal indicates a _____
a. sailboat underway b. power-driven vessel underway, towing
c. power-driven vessel underway d. vessel being towed
65. 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
68. 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 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
72. INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel underway and making way in a fog shall sound every two minutes _____
a. one prolonged blast b. two prolonged blasts
c. one prolonged blast and three short blasts d. three distinct blasts ?? Seems to be same for INLAND ??
85. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If your vessel is underway in fog and you hear one prolonged and three short blasts, this is a ____
a. vessel not under command b. sailing vessel
c. vessel being towed (manned) d. vessel being towed (unmanned)

DAYSHAPES

25. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel transferring provisions or cargo at sea shall display during the day _____
a. two black balls in a vertical line b. three black balls in a vertical line
c. three shapes in a vertical line; the highest and lowest shall be red balls and the middle a white ball
d. three black shapes in a vertical line; the highest and lowest shall be balls and the middle one a diamond
30. INTERNATIONAL ONLY What dayshape is prescribed for a vessel constrained by her draft?
a. A black cone, apex upward b. A black cone, apex downward
c. Two vertical black balls d. A cylinder
34. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel 30 meters in length and aground would display a dayshape consisting of _____
a. a cylinder b. one black ball
c. two black balls in a vertical line d. three black balls in a vertical line
41. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would display a cone, apex downward?
a. A fishing vessel with outlying gear b. A vessel proceeding under sail and machinery
c. A vessel engaged in diving operations d. A vessel being towed
59. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What 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

DISTRESS

22. INTERNATIONAL ONLY 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
95. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a vessel displaying the code flag LIMA below which is a red ball. The vessel is _____
a. trolling b. getting ready to receive aircraft
c. aground d. in distress

RADAR

74. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When navigating in thick fog with the radar on, you should _____
- a. station the look-out in the wheelhouse to keep a continuous watch on the radar
 - b. secure the sounding of fog signals until a vessel closes within five miles
 - c. station a look-out as low down and far forward as possible
 - d. keep the radar on the shortest available range for early detection of approaching vessels

LOOKOUT

16. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The rule regarding look-outs applies _____
- a. in restricted visibility
 - b. between dusk and dawn
 - c. in heavy traffic
 - d. All of the above

LIMITED VISIBILITY: DEFINITION

35. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The term restricted visibility, when used in the Rules, refers to _____
- a. situations when you can see vessels on radar that you can not see visually
 - b. visibility of less than half a mile
 - c. any condition where visibility is restricted
 - d. visibility where you cannot see shore

BREADTH

12. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which breadth shown in DIAGRAM 87 represents the breadth as defined in the Rules?
- a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D

SAFE SPEED

31. INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The Rules state that certain factors are to be taken into account when determining safe speed. One of the factors is the _____
- a. radio communications that are available
 - b. maximum speed of your vessel
 - c. temperature
 - d. current