

# NAVRUL QUESTIONS

1. INLAND ONLY: You are navigating in a narrow channel and must remain in the channel for safe operation. Another vessel is crossing the channel ahead of you from your starboard and you doubt whether your vessel will pass safely. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: You must stop your vessel, since the other vessel is the stand-on.  
 B: You must sound one short blast of the whistle and turn to starboard.  
 C: You must sound the danger signal.  
 D: You must stop your engines and you may sound the danger signal.
2. INLAND ONLY: What is the required whistle signal for a power-driven vessel leaving a dock or berth?
- A: One short blast  
 B: One prolonged blast  
 C: Two short blasts  
 D: Two prolonged blasts
3. INLAND ONLY: In a narrow channel, you are underway on vessel "A" and desire to overtake vessel "B". After you sound two short blasts on your whistle, vessel "B" sounds five short and rapid blasts on the whistle. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pass with caution on the port side of vessel "B"  
 B: hold your relative position, and then sound another signal after the situation has stabilized  
 C: answer the five short blast signal then stop your vessel until the other vessel initiates a Signal  
 D: slow or stop and expect radical maneuvers from "B"
4. 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
5. INLAND ONLY: You are overtaking a vessel in a narrow channel and wish to leave her on your starboard side. You may \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: attempt to contact her on the radiotelephone to arrange for the passage  
 B: proceed to overtake her without sounding whistle signals  
 C: sound five short blasts  
 D: All of the above
6. INLAND ONLY: A vessel displaying a flashing blue light is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: transferring dangerous cargo  
 B: a law enforcement vessel  
 C: a work boat  
 D: engaged in a race

7. INLAND ONLY: When power-driven vessels are crossing, a signal of one short blast by either vessel means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: "I intend to leave you on my port side"
  - B: "I intend to hold course and speed"
  - C: "I intend to change course to starboard"
  - D: "I request a departure from the Rules"
8. INLAND ONLY: If you were coming up on another vessel from dead astern and desired to overtake on the other vessel's starboard side, which whistle signal would you sound?
- A: One short blast
  - B: One prolonged blast
  - C: Two short blasts
  - D: Two prolonged blasts
9. INLAND ONLY: Which statement is TRUE concerning narrow channels?
- A: You should keep to that side of the channel, which is on your port side.
  - B: You should avoid anchoring in a narrow channel.
  - C: A vessel having a following current will propose the manner of passage in any case where two vessels are meeting.
  - D: All of the above
10. INLAND ONLY: Which term is NOT defined in the Inland Navigation Rules?
- A: Seaplane
  - B: Restricted visibility
  - C: Underway
  - D: Vessel constrained by her draft
11. INLAND ONLY: When you are overtaking another vessel and desire to pass on her left or port hand, you should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one short blast
  - B: one long blast
  - C: two short blasts
  - D: two prolonged blasts
12. INLAND ONLY: Your vessel is meeting another vessel head-on. To comply with the steering and sailing rules, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound the danger signal
  - B: sound one prolonged and two short blasts
  - C: exchange two short blasts
  - D: exchange one short blast
13. INLAND ONLY: Yellow lights are NOT used to identify \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: U.S. submarines
  - B: vessels pushing ahead
  - C: law enforcement vessels
  - D: dredge pipelines on trestles

14. INLAND ONLY: You have made your vessel up to a tow and are moving from a pier out into the main channel. Your engines are turning ahead. What whistle signal should you sound?
- A: One prolonged and two short blasts
  - B: Three long blasts
  - C: One prolonged blast
  - D: Five or more short rapid blasts
15. 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."
16. 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
17. INLAND ONLY: A vessel crossing a river on the Western Rivers has the right of way over \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessels ascending the river
  - B: vessels descending the river
  - C: all vessels ascending and descending the river
  - D: None of the above
18. INLAND ONLY: Which lights are required for a barge, not part of a composite unit, being pushed ahead?
- A: Sidelights and a sternlight
  - B: Sidelights, a special flashing light, and a sternlight
  - C: Sidelights and a special flashing light
  - D: Sidelights, a towing light, and a sternlight
19. 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 downbound vessel must initiate the required maneuvering signals.
  - C: The downbound vessel must propose the manner and place of passage.
  - D: All of the above

20. INLAND ONLY: Your vessel is proceeding down a channel, and can safely navigate only within the channel. Another vessel is crossing your bow from port to starboard, and you are in doubt as to her intentions. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: The sounding of the danger signal is optional.  
 B: The sounding of the danger signal is mandatory.  
 C: You should sound two short blasts.  
 D: You should sound one prolonged and two short blasts.
21. 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
22. INLAND ONLY: You are crossing the course of another vessel, which is to your starboard. You have reached an agreement by radiotelephone to pass astern of the other vessel. You MUST \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound one short blast  
 B: sound two short blasts  
 C: change course to starboard  
 D: None of the above
23. INLAND ONLY: 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  
 C: a power-driven vessel when crossing less than half a mile ahead of another power-driven vessel  
 D: All of the above
24. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND – DIAGRAM 16: Which of the dayshapes shown would you show on the after end of an inconspicuous partially submerged vessel or object being towed less than 200 meters in length?
- A: A  
 B: B  
 C: C  
 D: No dayshape would be shown.
25. INLAND ONLY: In a narrow channel, a vessel desiring to overtake another power-driven vessel on the other vessel's starboard side will sound a whistle signal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one short blast  
 B: two short blasts  
 C: two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast  
 D: two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts

26. INLAND ONLY: A law enforcement boat may display a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: blue flag
  - B: flashing blue light
  - C: flashing red light
  - D: flashing amber light
27. 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 port, and pass starboard to starboard
  - B: one short blast, alter course to starboard, and pass port to port
  - C: two short blasts, alter course to port, and pass starboard to starboard
  - D: two short blasts, alter course to starboard, and pass port to port
28. INLAND ONLY: A vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel, and wishing to pass on the other vessel's port side, would sound a whistle signal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one short blast
  - B: two short blasts
  - C: two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast
  - D: two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
29. INLAND ONLY: A fleet of moored barges extends into a navigable channel. What is the color of the lights on the barges?
- A: Red
  - B: Amber
  - C: White
  - D: None of the above
30. 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
31. INLAND ONLY: At night, a light signal consisting of two flashes by a vessel indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: an intention to communicate over radiotelephone
  - B: that the vessel is in distress
  - C: an intention to leave another vessel to port
  - D: an intention to leave another vessel to starboard
32. INLAND ONLY: You are overtaking a vessel in a narrow channel and wish to leave her on your starboard side. You may \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: proceed to overtake her without sounding whistle signals
  - B: attempt to contact her on the radiotelephone to arrange for the passage
  - C: sound four short blasts
  - D: Any of the above

33. INLAND ONLY: For the purpose 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
34. INLAND ONLY: A barge more than 50 meters long is required to show how many white anchor lights when anchored in a Secretary of Transportation approved "special anchorage area"?
- A: 2  
 B: 1  
 C: 3  
 D: 4
35. INLAND ONLY: You are on vessel "B" and vessel "A" desires to overtake you on your starboard side as shown in DIAGRAM 9. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: alter course to the left  
 B: slow your vessel until vessel "A" has passed  
 C: hold course and speed  
 D: alter course to the left or right to give vessel "A" more sea room
36. INLAND ONLY: Which type of vessel is NOT mentioned in the Inland Navigation Rules?
- A: An inconspicuous, partly submerged vessel  
 B: A seaplane  
 C: An air-cushion vessel  
 D: A vessel constrained by her draft
37. INLAND ONLY: You are operating a vessel through a narrow channel and your vessel must stay within the channel to be navigated safely. Another vessel is crossing your course from starboard to port, and you are in doubt as to her intentions. You \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: must sound the danger signal  
 B: are required to back down  
 C: may sound the danger signal  
 D: should sound one short blast to show that you are holding course and speed
38. 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
39. INLAND ONLY: Which indicates the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?
- A: A diamond shape on the towed object  
 B: An all-round light at each end of the towed object  
 C: A searchlight beamed from the towing vessel in the direction of the tow  
 D: All of the above

40. INLAND ONLY: The light used to signal passing intentions is a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: all-round white light ONLY  
B: all-round yellow light ONLY  
C: all-round white or yellow light  
D: light of any color
41. INLAND ONLY: Two vessels in a crossing situation have reached agreement by radiotelephone as to the intentions of the other. In this situation, whistle signals are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: required  
B: not required, but may be sounded  
C: required if crossing within half a mile  
D: required when crossing within one mile
42. INLAND ONLY: You are underway in a narrow channel, and are being overtaken by another vessel. The overtaking vessel sounds the signal indicating his intention to pass you on your starboard side. You signal your agreement by sounding \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: one short blast  
B: two prolonged blasts  
C: two prolonged followed by two short blasts  
D: one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order
43. INLAND ONLY: You are meeting another vessel head-on and sound one short blast as a passing signal. The other vessel answers with two short blasts. What should be your next action?  
A: Pass on the other vessel's starboard side.  
B: Sound the danger signal.  
C: Pass astern of the other vessel.  
D: Hold your course and speed.
44. 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
45. INLAND ONLY: You are overtaking another power-driven vessel in a narrow channel, and you wish to overtake on the other vessel's port side. You will sound a whistle signal of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: one short blast  
B: two short blasts  
C: two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast  
D: two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts



46. INLAND ONLY: At night, a barge moored in a slip used primarily for mooring purposes shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not be required to be lighted
  - B: show a white light at each corner
  - C: show a red light at the bow and stern
  - D: show a flashing yellow light at each corner
47. INLAND ONLY: A flashing blue light is used to identify \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: law enforcement vessels
  - B: U.S. submarines
  - C: air-cushion vessels in the nondisplacement mode
  - D: dredge pipelines on trestles
48. INLAND ONLY: Which statement is TRUE concerning the fog signal of a vessel 15 meters in length anchored in a "special anchorage area" approved by the Secretary of Transportation?
- A: The vessel is not required to sound a fog signal.
  - B: The vessel shall ring a bell for 5 seconds every minute.
  - C: The vessel shall sound one blast of the foghorn every 2 minutes.
  - D: The vessel shall sound three blasts on the whistle every 2 minutes.
49. INLAND ONLY: A power-driven vessel, when leaving a dock or berth, is required to sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: four short blasts
  - B: one long blast
  - C: one prolonged blast
  - D: No signal is required.
50. INLAND ONLY: Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown in DIAGRAM 29, and will pass about 1/4 mile apart. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: Both vessels should continue on course and pass without sounding any whistle signals.
  - B: The vessels should exchange two blast whistle signals and pass port to port.
  - C: The vessels should exchange two blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard.
  - D: The vessels should pass port to port and must sound whistle signals only if either vessel changes course.
51. 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
52. INLAND ONLY: Whistle signals shall be exchanged by vessels in sight of one another when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: they are passing within half a mile of each other
  - B: passing agreements have been made by radio
  - C: course changes are necessary to pass
  - D: doubt exists as to which side the vessels will pass on

53. INLAND ONLY: You are on vessel "A" and vessel "B" desires to overtake you on the starboard side as shown in DIAGRAM 38. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: alter course to the left
  - B: slow your vessel until vessel "B" has passed
  - C: hold course and speed
  - D: alter course to the left or right to give vessel "B" more sea room
54. 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
55. INLAND ONLY: The lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 75 are those of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pipeline
  - B: vessel towing by pushing ahead
  - C: vessel being towed astern
  - D: vessel underway and dredging
56. INLAND ONLY: Your vessel must remain in a narrow channel for safe operation. Another vessel is crossing the channel from your starboard. You do not think she will pass safely. You MUST \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop your vessel, since the other vessel has the right of way
  - B: sound one short blast of the whistle, and turn to starboard
  - C: sound the danger signal
  - D: stop your engines, and you may sound the danger signal
57. INLAND ONLY: While underway during the day you sight a small motorboat showing a flashing blue light. The blue light indicates a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: law enforcement boat
  - B: boat involved in a race
  - C: Coast Guard Auxiliary Vessel on regatta patrol
  - D: rescue boat
58. INLAND ONLY: While underway, you sight the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 81, with the yellow lights flashing. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: wait until the vessel ahead crosses your bow
  - B: stop until the red lights turn green
  - C: proceed leaving all the lights on your starboard side
  - D: pass between the two sets of vertical red lights

59. INLAND ONLY: When power-driven vessels are in a crossing situation, one short blast by either vessel would mean \_\_\_\_.
- A: "I intend to leave you on my port side"  
 B: "I intend to hold course and speed"  
 C: "I intend to change course to starboard"  
 D: "I request a departure from the rules"
60. INLAND ONLY: Two vessels are meeting on a clear day and will pass less than half a mile apart. In this situation whistle signals \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: must be exchanged  
 B: may be exchanged  
 C: must be exchanged if passing agreements have not been made by radio  
 D: must be exchanged only if course changes are necessary by either vessel
61. INLAND ONLY: Your power-driven vessel is overtaking another vessel in a narrow channel. You wish to overtake her on her starboard side. You should sound a whistle signal of \_\_\_\_.
- A: one short blast  
 B: two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast  
 C: one prolonged and one short blast  
 D: at least five short blasts
62. INLAND ONLY: Which is TRUE of a vessel downbound with a following current when meeting an upbound vessel on the Western Rivers?
- A: She has the right-of-way only if she is a power-driven vessel.  
 B: She has the right-of-way only if she has a tow.  
 C: She does not have the right-of-way, since the other vessel is not crossing the river.  
 D: She must wait for a whistle signal from the upbound vessel.
63. INLAND ONLY: A vessel of less than 20 meters in length at anchor at night in a "special anchorage area designated by the Secretary" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: must show one white light  
 B: need not show any lights  
 C: must show two white lights  
 D: need show a light only on the approach of another vessel
64. INLAND ONLY: At night, which lights are required on barges moored in group formation at a bank of a river?
- A: A white light placed at the corners farthest from the bank on each of the upstream and downstream ends of the group.  
 B: A white light placed at the corners farthest from the bank of each barge in the group.  
 C: A flashing yellow light placed at each of the upstream and downstream ends of the group.  
 D: Two red lights in a vertical line placed at the corners farthest from the bank on each of the upstream and downstream ends of the group.

65. INLAND ONLY: A vessel intends to overtake another vessel on the overtaken vessel's port side. Which whistle signal should be sounded in order to state this intention?
- A: 1 short blast  
 B: 2 short blasts  
 C: 2 prolonged and 1 short blasts  
 D: 2 prolonged and 2 short blasts
66. INLAND ONLY: A towing vessel pushing ahead on the Western Rivers above the Huey P. Long Bridge must show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sidelights only  
 B: sidelights and towing lights  
 C: sidelights, towing lights, and two masthead lights  
 D: sidelights, towing lights, and three masthead lights
67. INLAND ONLY: A power-driven vessel, when leaving a dock or berth, is required to sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two short blasts  
 B: one long blast  
 C: one prolonged blast  
 D: the danger signal
68. 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
69. INLAND ONLY: For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term "Inland Waters" includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the Western Rivers, extending to the COLREGS demarcation line  
 B: harbors and rivers to the outermost aids to navigation  
 C: waters along the coast of the United States to a distance of two miles offshore  
 D: None of the above
70. INLAND ONLY: Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting in a narrow channel as shown in DIAGRAM 29. Which statement is TRUE concerning whistle signals between the vessels?
- A: Both vessels should sound two short blasts.  
 B: Both vessels should sound one short blast.  
 C: Vessel "A" should sound one short blast and vessel "B" should sound two short blasts.  
 D: Neither vessel should sound any signal, as no course change is necessary.
71. INLAND ONLY: Which is TRUE of a power-driven vessel, bound downstream, when meeting an upbound vessel on the Western Rivers?
- A: She has the right-of-way.  
 B: She shall propose the manner of passage.  
 C: She shall initiate maneuvering signals.  
 D: All of the above

72. INLAND ONLY: You are approaching a vessel showing the lights shown in DIAGRAM 75. This is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: meeting head-on situation
  - B: crossing situation
  - C: overtaking situation
  - D: special circumstance situation
73. INLAND ONLY: You are overtaking a vessel in a narrow channel and wish to leave her on your starboard side. You may \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound one short blast
  - B: sound four short blasts
  - C: overtake her without sounding whistle signals
  - D: attempt to contact her on the radiotelephone to arrange for
74. INLAND ONLY: Which term is NOT used in the Inland Navigation Rules?
- A: A vessel engaged in mineclearing operations
  - B: A vessel constrained by her draft
  - C: A vessel towing
  - D: A vessel engaged in fishing
75. INLAND ONLY: You are on vessel "A", and vessel "B" desires to overtake you on your starboard side as shown in DIAGRAM 31. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: alter course to the left
  - B: slow your vessel until vessel "B" has passed
  - C: hold course and speed
  - D: alter course to the left to give vessel "B" more sea room
76. INLAND ONLY: A special flashing light is used on a vessel(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: being pushed ahead
  - B: at anchor in a fairway
  - C: towed astern
  - D: All of the above
77. INLAND ONLY: Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown in DIAGRAM 41, and will pass about 1/4 mile apart. What action should the vessels take?
- A: Both vessels should continue on course and pass without sounding any whistle signals.
  - B: The vessels should exchange two blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard.
  - C: The vessels should exchange one blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard.
  - D: The vessels should pass starboard to starboard and must sound whistle signals only if either vessel changes course.
78. INLAND ONLY: Under the Inland Navigation Rules, what is the meaning of a 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."

79. INLAND ONLY: On the Western Rivers, a vessel crossing a river must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: only keep out of the way of a power-driven vessel descending the river
  - B: keep out of the way of any vessel descending the river
  - C: keep out of the way of a power-driven vessel ascending or descending the river
  - D: keep out of the way of any vessel ascending or descending the river
80. INLAND ONLY: While underway at night, you see two yellow lights displayed in a vertical line. This should indicate to you a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: opening in a pipeline
  - B: vessel broken down
  - C: vessel pushing ahead
  - D: vessel fishing
81. 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 the current
  - D: Either vessel
82. INLAND ONLY: A vessel leaving a dock or berth must sound a prolonged blast of the whistle only if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: other vessels can be seen approaching
  - B: she is a power-driven vessel
  - C: visibility is restricted
  - D: her engines are going astern
83. INLAND ONLY: If your tug is pushing a barge ahead at night, which light(s) should show aft on your vessel?
- A: A white sternlight
  - B: Two red lights
  - C: Two towing lights
  - D: A towing light over the sternlight
84. INLAND ONLY: You are in charge of a power-driven vessel crossing a river on the Western Rivers. You must keep out of the way of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sail vessel descending the river
  - B: power-driven vessel ascending the river
  - C: vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver crossing the river
  - D: All of the above
85. INLAND ONLY: A vessel crossing a river on the Great Lakes or Western Rivers, must keep out of the way of a power-driven vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: descending the river with a tow
  - B: ascending the river with a tow
  - C: ascending the river without a tow
  - D: All of the above

86. INLAND ONLY: What is the whistle signal used to indicate a power-driven vessel leaving a dock?
- A: One short blast
  - B: Three short blasts
  - C: One prolonged blast
  - D: Three prolonged blasts
87. INLAND ONLY: Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used for maneuvering signals?
- A: It must be synchronized with the whistle.
  - B: It may be white or yellow.
  - C: It must be an all-round light.
  - D: All of the above
88. INLAND ONLY: Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation shown in DIAGRAM 37. One short blast by vessel "A" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: "I am altering my course to starboard"
  - B: "I intend to leave you on my port side"
  - C: "My intention is to hold course and speed"
  - D: "I intend to pass on your starboard side"
89. 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
90. INLAND ONLY: Two vessels are in a starboard to starboard meeting situation and will pass well clear approximately 1/4 mile apart. Which action should each vessel take?
- A: Sound a one blast whistle signal and turn to starboard.
  - B: Maintain course and sound no signal.
  - C: Sound a two blast whistle signal and maintain course.
  - D: Sound a three blast whistle signal and turn to port.
91. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 16: Which of the dayshapes shown would you show on the after end of an inconspicuous partially submerged vessel or object being towed over 200 meters in length?
- A: A
  - B: B
  - C: C
  - D: No dayshape would be shown.

92. 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
93. INLAND ONLY: While underway in a harbor you hear a vessel sound a prolonged blast. This signal indicates that this vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: desires to overtake your vessel
  - B: is at anchor
  - C: is backing her engines
  - D: is moving from a dock
94. INLAND ONLY: You are overtaking another vessel and sound a whistle signal indicating that you intend to pass the vessel along her starboard side. If the other vessel answers your signal with five short and rapid blasts, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not overtake the other vessel until both vessels exchange the same passing signal
  - B: not overtake the other vessel until she sounds another five short and rapid blast signal
  - C: pass the other vessel along her starboard side
  - D: sound five short and rapid blasts and pass along her starboard side
95. 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
96. 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.
97. INLAND ONLY: Which statement is TRUE concerning a passing agreement made by radiotelephone?
- A: Such an agreement is prohibited by the Rules.
  - B: A vessel, which has made such an agreement, must also sound whistle signals.
  - C: Whistle signals must still be exchanged when passing within half a mile of each other.
  - D: If agreement is reached by radiotelephone, whistle signals are optional.



98. 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 should 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
99. INLAND ONLY: A power-driven vessel when pushing ahead or towing alongside on the Western Rivers (above the Huey P. Long Bridge on the Mississippi River) shall exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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
100. INLAND ONLY: Only law enforcement vessels are permitted to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two red lights in a vertical line  
 B: a flashing yellow light  
 C: an alternately flashing red and yellow light  
 D: a flashing blue light
101. INLAND ONLY: You are overtaking another vessel in a narrow channel. The other vessel will have to move to allow you to pass. You wish to overtake the other vessel on her starboard side. Your first whistle signal should be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one short blast  
 B: two short blasts  
 C: two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast  
 D: two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
102. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 16: Which of the dayshapes shown must you show when at anchor?
- A: A  
 B: B  
 C: C  
 D: D
103. INLAND ONLY: Which light display would mark the opening in a pipeline where vessels could pass through?
- A: Three red lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening  
 B: Two red lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening  
 C: Three white lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening  
 D: Two white lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening

104. INLAND ONLY: Which light(s) shall be shown at night on a moored barge, which reduces the navigable width of any channel to less than 80 meters?
- A: A white light placed on the two corners farthest from the bank  
 B: Two yellow lights in a vertical line at the stern  
 C: A red light placed on all four corners  
 D: A red light placed on the two corners farthest from the bank
105. INLAND ONLY: You are overtaking another 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: one short blast  
 B: two short blasts  
 C: two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast  
 D: two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
106. INLAND ONLY: You are overtaking another vessel and sound a whistle signal indicating that you intend to pass the vessel along her starboard side. If the other vessel answers your signal with five short and rapid blasts, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pass the other vessel along her starboard side  
 B: sound five short and rapid blasts and pass along her starboard side  
 C: not overtake the other vessel until both vessels exchange the same passing signal  
 D: not overtake the other vessel until she sounds another five short and rapid blast signal
107. INLAND ONLY: A power-driven vessel intends to overtake another power-driven vessel on the overtaken vessel's port side. What whistle signal should be sounded in order to state this intention?
- A: 1 prolonged and 1 short blast  
 B: 1 short blast  
 C: 2 prolonged and 2 short blasts  
 D: 2 short blasts
108. INLAND ONLY: You are overtaking another 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
109. INLAND ONLY: You are underway on vessel "A" and desire to overtake vessel "B" as shown in DIAGRAM 17. After you sound two short blasts on your whistle, vessel "B" sounds five short rapid blasts on the whistle. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: alter course to starboard and pass on the starboard side of "B"  
 B: keep sounding passing signals until the same signal is received from vessel "B"  
 C: answer the five short blast signal then pass on the port side  
 D: pass with caution on the port side of vessel "B"

110. INLAND ONLY: Which statement is TRUE concerning the fog signal of a vessel 25 meters in length anchored in a "special anchorage area" approved by the Secretary of Transportation?
- A: The vessel is not required to sound a fog signal.
  - B: The vessel shall ring a bell for 5 seconds every minute.
  - C: The vessel shall sound one blast of the whistle every 2 minutes.
  - D: The vessel shall sound three blasts on the whistle every 2 minutes.
111. INLAND ONLY: Which light display marks the opening in a pipeline where vessels could pass through?
- A: Two red lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
  - B: Three red lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
  - C: Two yellow lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
  - D: Three white lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
112. INLAND ONLY: While underway, you sight the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 81, with the yellow lights flashing. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: wait until the vessel ahead crosses your bow
  - B: stop until the red lights turn green
  - C: pass between the two sets of vertical red lights
  - D: proceed, leaving all the lights on your starboard side
113. 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
114. INLAND ONLY: At night, what lights are required on barges moored in a group formation at a riverbank?
- A: A flashing yellow light placed at each of the upstream and downstream ends of the group
  - B: A white light placed at the corners farthest from the bank of each barge in the group
  - C: A white light placed at the corners farthest from the bank on each of the upstream and downstream ends of the group
  - D: Two red lights in a vertical line placed at the corners farthest from the bank on each of the upstream and downstream ends of the group
115. INLAND ONLY: What is true of a "special flashing light"?
- A: It may show through an arc of 180°.
  - B: It flashes at the rate of 120 flashes per minute.
  - C: It is optional below the Baton Rouge Highway Bridge.
  - D: All of the above

116. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 16: You are on a 30-meter fishing vessel. Which day shape must you show while engaged in fishing?
- A: A
  - B: B
  - C: C
  - D: D
117. 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
118. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 16: You are on a vessel engaged in fishing, other than trawling, and have gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally from the vessel. Which dayshape must you show in the direction of the outlying gear?
- A: A
  - B: B
  - C: C
  - D: D
119. INLAND ONLY: What MAY be used to indicate the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?
- A: A black cone, apex upward
  - B: Two all-round yellow lights at each end of the tow
  - C: The beam of a search light from the towing vessel shown in the direction of the tow
  - D: All of the above
120. 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
121. INLAND ONLY: A barge more than 50 meters long is required to show how many white anchor lights when anchored in a Secretary of Transportation approved "special anchorage area?"
- A: None
  - B: One
  - C: Two
  - D: One, on the near approach of another vessel
122. INLAND ONLY: What is not contained in the Inland Navigation Rules?
- A: An inconspicuous, partly submerged object
  - B: Lights on pipelines
  - C: A vessel constrained by her draft
  - D: An air-cushion vessel

123. INLAND ONLY: Which term is NOT defined in the Inland Navigation Rules?
- A: Towing light
  - B: Vessel constrained by her draft
  - C: In sight
  - D: Restricted visibility
124. INLAND ONLY: Under the Inland Navigation Rules, the term "Inland Waters" includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: any waters marked by U.S. aids to navigation
  - B: harbors and rivers to the outermost aids to navigation
  - C: waters along the coast of the United States to a distance of two miles offshore
  - D: the Western Rivers, extending to the COLREGS demarcation line
125. INLAND ONLY: For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term "Inland Waters" includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the waters surrounding any islands of the U.S.
  - B: the Great Lakes on the United States side of the boundary
  - C: the coastline of the United States, out to one mile offshore
  - D: any lakes within state boundaries
126. INLAND ONLY: You are on board the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. You sound a one blast whistle signal, and the give-way vessel answers with a two-blast signal. You should then sound the danger signal and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: maintain course and speed
  - B: come around sharply to port
  - C: maneuver around the stern of the other vessel
  - D: stop and back your vessel if necessary until signals are agreed upon
127. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 16: You are on a sailing vessel. While under sail you decide to use your engine to assist in propulsion. Which day signal would you show?
- A: D
  - B: C
  - C: B
  - D: None of these day signals are correct.
128. INLAND ONLY: You are proceeding in a channel in inland waters and are meeting an outbound vessel. Your responsibilities include \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: keeping to that side of the channel which is on your vessel's port side
  - B: exchanging whistle signals if passing within half a mile
  - C: stopping your vessel and letting the outbound vessel initiate signals for passing
  - D: giving the outbound vessel the right of way

129. 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 are required to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: slow to bare steerageway
  - B: back down
  - C: sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed
  - D: sound the danger signal
130. INLAND ONLY: You are navigating in a narrow channel and must remain in the channel for safe operation. Another vessel is crossing the channel ahead of you from your starboard. You are doubtful of intention of the crossing vessel. You MUST \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop your vessel, since the other vessel has the right of way
  - B: sound the danger signal
  - C: contact him on the radiotelephone to make a passing agreement
  - D: stop your engines until you have slowed to bare steerageway
131. INLAND ONLY: Which statement is TRUE of a power-driven vessel proceeding downbound with the current, when meeting an upbound vessel on the Western Rivers?
- A: She shall not impede the upbound vessel.
  - B: She shall pass on the port side of the other.
  - C: She shall propose the manner of passage.
  - D: All of the above
132. 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 upbound vessel must propose the manner of passing.
  - D: All of the above
133. INLAND ONLY: Which is TRUE of a vessel downbound with a following current when meeting an upbound vessel on the Western Rivers?
- A: Neither vessel has the right-of-way.
  - B: She has the right-of-way only if she is power-driven.
  - C: She does not have the right-of-way, since the other vessel is not crossing the river.
  - D: She must wait for a whistle signal from the upbound vessel.
134. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND – DIAGRAM 16: You are on a 30-meter trawler. Which day signal must you show while trawling?
- A: A
  - B: B
  - C: C
  - D: None of these day signals are correct.

135. INLAND ONLY: Yellow lights are NOT used to identify \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a dredge pipeline on a trestle
  - B: the heads of tows being pushed ahead by towboats
  - C: purse seiners
  - D: a seaplane on the water
136. INLAND ONLY: A vessel displaying an alternating red and yellow light is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: in distress
  - B: enforcing the law
  - C: engaged in public safety activities
  - D: restricted in its ability to maneuver
137. INLAND ONLY: A law enforcement vessel patrolling a marine regatta may show either a flashing blue light or \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two amber lights in a horizontal line
  - B: an alternately flashing red and yellow light
  - C: a high intensity flashing white light (strobe)
  - D: a fixed green light over a red flashing light
138. INTERNATIONAL ONLY – DIAGRAM 16: Which dayshape must you show on the forward end of an inconspicuous partially submerged vessel or object more than 200 meters in length?
- A: A
  - B: B
  - C: D
  - D: No dayshape must be shown.
139. INLAND ONLY: You are the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. The other vessel is showing an alternating red and yellow light. Which action should you take?
- A: Stand on.
  - B: Heave to.
  - C: Alter course to assist.
  - D: Yield the right-of-way.
140. INLAND ONLY: You are the stand-on vessel in an overtaking situation. The other vessel is showing an alternately flashing red-and-yellow light. What action should you take?
- A: Alter course to assist
  - B: Give-way
  - C: Stand on
  - D: Heave to
141. INLAND ONLY: The special light for a vessel engaged in public safety activities must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: be on top of the mast or highest structure of the vessel
  - B: not interfere with the visibility of the navigation lights
  - C: be as far forward as possible
  - D: not be visible more than 22 1/2 degrees abaft the beam

142. INLAND ONLY: A light used to signal passing intentions must be an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: alternating red and yellow light
  - B: alternating white and yellow light
  - C: all-round white or yellow light
  - D: all-round white light only
143. INLAND ONLY: A light used to signal passing intentions must be an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: all-round yellow light only
  - B: all-round white light only
  - C: alternating red and yellow light
  - D: all-round white or yellow light
144. INLAND ONLY: A light used to signal passing intentions must be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: all-round white or yellow light
  - B: all-round yellow light only
  - C: all-round white light only
  - D: 225° white light only
145. INLAND ONLY: 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 either an all-round white or an all-round yellow light.
  - D: It must be an alternating red and yellow light.
146. INLAND ONLY: What characteristic must a light used to indicate passing intentions have?
- A: It must be an alternating red and yellow light.
  - B: It must be an all-round white light.
  - C: It must be an all-round yellow light.
  - D: It must be either an all-round white or an all-round yellow light.
147. INLAND ONLY: In a narrow channel, you are underway on vessel "A" and desire to overtake vessel "B". After you sound two short blasts on your whistle, vessel "B" sounds five short and rapid blasts on the whistle. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pass with caution on the port side of vessel "B"
  - B: wait for the other vessel to initiate a signal
  - C: initiate another signal after the situation has stabilized
  - D: immediately answer with the danger signal, and then sound one short blast
148. 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, 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



149. INLAND ONLY: A power-driven vessel, when leaving a dock or berth, must sound what signal?
- A: Three short blasts
  - B: A long blast
  - C: A prolonged blast
  - D: No signal is required.
150. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND – DIAGRAM 22: Which vessel is indicated by the day signal shown?
- A: A dredge indicating the side with the obstruction
  - B: A fishing vessel with gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally
  - C: A tug with a tow exceeding 200 meters, which limits her ability to maneuver
  - D: A vessel engaged in underwater operations with a diver down
151. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND – DIAGRAM 22: The vessel showing the day signal is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations
  - B: A fishing vessel with gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally
  - C: A trawler shooting nets in the direction indicated
  - D: A tug with a tow exceeding 200 meters unable to deviate from course
152. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 47: You are underway at night and you sight the lights shown. You know these lights indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: fishing vessel engaged in fishing
  - B: trawler dragging nets
  - C: sailing vessel
  - D: dredge at work
153. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 47: You are underway at night and you sight the lights shown. You know these lights indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sailing vessel
  - B: trawler dragging nets
  - C: vessel engaged in mine clearance
  - D: dredge at work
154. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 47: You are underway at night and you sight the lights shown. You know these lights indicate a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sailing vessel
  - B: air cushion vessel operating in the non-displacement mode
  - C: submarine operating on the surface
  - D: vessel pushing a barge ahead
155. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 47: You are underway at night and you sight the lights shown. You know these lights indicate a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel towing astern
  - B: sailing vessel
  - C: submarine operating on the surface
  - D: vessel pushing a barge ahead

156. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 49: The lights shown are exhibited by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - B: engaged in fishing
  - C: not under command
  - D: on pilotage duty
157. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 49: The lights shown are exhibited by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: dredging while underway
  - B: not under command
  - C: engaged in trawling
  - D: engaged in mineclearance
158. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 49: The lights shown are exhibited by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: submarine on the surface
  - B: air-cushion vessel in the non-displacement mode
  - C: vessel engaged in trawling
  - D: vessel not under command
159. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 49: The lights shown are exhibited by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel not under command
  - B: air-cushion vessel in the non-displacement mode
  - C: vessel engaged in fishing
  - D: vessel engaged in underwater operations
160. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 51: You are on a vessel heading due south and see the lights shown one point on the port bow. This vessel could be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: NW
  - B: SW
  - C: NE
  - D: SE
161. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 51: You are on a vessel heading due south and see the lights shown one point on the port bow. This vessel could be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: SW
  - B: NW
  - C: NE
  - D: SE

162. INLAND ONLY: A commercial vessel engaged in public safety activities may display a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: flashing yellow light
  - B: flashing blue light
  - C: alternately flashing blue and red light
  - D: alternately flashing red and yellow light
163. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 51: You are on a vessel heading due south and see the lights shown one point on your port bow. This vessel could be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: SE
  - B: NE
  - C: NW
  - D: SW
164. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 51: You are on a vessel heading due south and see the lights shown one point on your port bow. This vessel could be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: SE
  - B: NE
  - C: SW
  - D: NW
165. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 51: You are on a vessel heading due north and see the lights shown one point on your port bow. This vessel could be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: SE
  - B: NE
  - C: SW
  - D: NW
166. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 51: You are on a vessel heading due north and see the lights shown one point on your port bow. This vessel could be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: NE
  - B: SE
  - C: SW
  - D: NW
167. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 51: You are on a vessel heading due north and see the lights shown one point on your port bow. This vessel could be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: NW
  - B: SW
  - C: NE
  - D: SE

168. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 51: You are on a vessel heading due north and see the lights shown one point on your port bow. This vessel could be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: NW
  - B: SW
  - C: SE
  - D: NE
169. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 59: You are on a vessel and see ahead the lights shown. They indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel crossing from your starboard
  - B: vessel crossing from your port
  - C: vessel being overtaken
  - D: vessel meeting head-on
170. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 59: You are on a vessel and see ahead the lights shown. They indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel being overtaken
  - B: vessel meeting head-on
  - C: vessel crossing from your starboard
  - D: vessel crossing from your port
171. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 59: You are on watch and sight a vessel showing only these lights. They indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sailing vessel
  - B: vessel engaged in trawling
  - C: power-driven vessel
  - D: mineclearance vessel
172. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 59: You are on watch and sight a vessel showing only these lights. They indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: submarine on the surface
  - B: power-driven vessel
  - C: sailing vessel
  - D: vessel engaged in trawling
173. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 71: You see the display of lights shown. They could indicate a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: under sail and power
  - B: dredging while underway
  - C: fishing with nets extending more than 150 meters
  - D: power-driven and approaching head-on
174. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 71: You see the display of lights shown. They indicate a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: trawling
  - B: approaching head-on
  - C: fishing with nets extending more than 150 meters
  - D: dredging

175. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 64: You see the display of lights shown. This could indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 40-meter tug with tow exceeding 200 meters
  - B: tug unable to maneuver as required by the Rules
  - C: range marking a channel beneath a drawbridge
  - D: 60-meter tug pushing a barge ahead
176. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 64: You see the display of lights shown. This could indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 35-meter tug towing more than one barge astern
  - B: dredge restricted in its ability to maneuver
  - C: 55-meter tug towing astern, length of tow exceeds 200 meters
  - D: 65-meter tug towing astern, length of tow 150 meters
177. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 72: Which display of lights shown indicates a 65-meter tug towing a barge astern, length of tow 120 meters?
- A: A
  - B: B
  - C: C
  - D: D
178. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 72: Which display of lights shown indicates a dredge underway and not dredging?
- A: A
  - B: B
  - C: C
  - D: D
179. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 74: At night, you see the display of lights shown. They indicate a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sailing vessel
  - B: 8-meter power-driven vessel
  - C: vessel not under command
  - D: 12-meter fishing vessel
180. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 74: At night, you see the display of lights shown. They indicate a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel under oars
  - B: sailing vessel
  - C: law enforcement vessel
  - D: air-cushion vessel
181. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must show an after masthead light, if over 50 meters in length?
- A: A vessel engaged in fishing
  - B: A vessel at anchor
  - C: A vessel not under command
  - D: A vessel trawling

182. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 54: You see the display of lights shown. This indicates a vessel engaged \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: in fishing at anchor
  - B: in fishing underway but not making way
  - C: in fishing making way
  - D: on pilotage duty making way
183. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 54: You see the display of lights shown. It could be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pilot vessel with a motor launch alongside
  - B: fishing vessel adrift and fishing with handlines
  - C: fishing vessel at anchor
  - D: fishing vessel with outlying gear more than 150 meters
184. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - DIAGRAM 54: You see the display of lights shown. It could be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pilot vessel with a motor launch alongside
  - B: fishing vessel adrift and fishing with handlines
  - C: fishing vessel making way
  - D: dredge making way
184. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Yellow lights are NOT shown by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing vessels pushing ahead
  - B: air cushion vessels in a nondisplacement mode
  - C: purse seiners
  - D: U.S. submarines
186. INLAND ONLY: Signals shall be sounded by a power-driven vessel intending to overtake \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: any vessel when within half a mile of that vessel
  - B: another power-driven vessel when both power-driven vessels are in sight of one another
  - C: any vessel when both are in sight of one another
  - D: another power-driven vessel only when within half a mile of that power-driven vessel
187. INLAND ONLY: You see the lights in DIAGRAM 66. There is a flashing yellow light just above the left-hand set of sidelights. This is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: air cushion vessel operating in the nondisplacement mode
  - B: vessel towing astern and her tow
  - C: vessel engaged in public safety activities
  - D: vessel pushing ahead and her tow
188. INLAND ONLY: Your tug is pushing a barge ahead at night. What light(s) should show aft on your vessel?
- A: The light(s) in Diagram 60.
  - B: The light(s) in Diagram 75.
  - C: The light(s) in Diagram 46.
  - D: The light(s) in Diagram 70.

189. INLAND ONLY: You are proceeding up a channel in Chesapeake Bay and are meeting an outbound vessel. There is no current. You MUST \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: keep to that side of the channel which is on your vessel's port side
  - B: stop your vessel, letting the outbound vessel sound the signals for meeting and passing
  - C: propose or answer one- or two-blast whistle signals given by the other vessel when passing within 1/2 mile
  - D: give the outbound vessel the right-of-way
190. 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
191. 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: 4
  - B: 3
  - C: 2
  - D: 1
192. 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
193. 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: Two
  - B: One
  - C: One, on the near approach of another vessel
  - D: None
194. 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
  - B: Two
  - C: One
  - D: One, on the near approach of another vessel

195. 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: One  
 B: None  
 C: One, on the near approach of another vessel  
 D: Two
196. INLAND ONLY: While underway and in sight of another vessel a mile ahead you put your engines on astern propulsion. Which statement concerning whistle signals is TRUE?
- A: You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.  
 B: You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.  
 C: You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.  
 D: You need not sound any whistle signals.
197. INLAND ONLY: A commercial vessel engaged in public safety activities may display a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: alternately flashing red and yellow light  
 B: flashing blue light  
 C: flashing yellow light  
 D: alternately flashing blue and red light
198. 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
199. BOTH 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
200. 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: search and rescue  
 B: restricted in ability to maneuver  
 C: not under command  
 D: river bank protection
201. INLAND ONLY: While underway and in sight of another vessel more than .5 mile away, you put your engines full speed astern. Which statement concerning whistle signals is TRUE?
- A: You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.  
 B: You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.  
 C: You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.  
 D: You need not sound any whistle signals.



202. INLAND ONLY: When power-driven vessels are in sight of one another, passing signals shall be sounded when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: meeting or crossing within half a mile of each other
  - B: meeting within one mile of each other
  - C: meeting or crossing at any distance
  - D: crossing within one mile of each other
203. INLAND ONLY: A commercial vessel engaged in public safety activities may display a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: flashing blue light
  - B: alternately flashing red and yellow light
  - C: flashing yellow light
  - D: alternately flashing blue and red light
204. INLAND ONLY: Maneuvering signals shall be sounded on inland waters by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: all vessels when meeting, crossing, or overtaking and in sight of one another
  - B: all vessels meeting or crossing at a distance within half a mile of each other and not in sight of one another
  - C: power-driven vessels overtaking and in sight of one another
  - D: power-driven vessels crossing at a distance within half a mile of each other and NOT in sight of one another
205. 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: river bank protection
  - B: conducting submarine operations
  - C: firefighting
  - D: law enforcement
206. INLAND ONLY: One and two short blast signals must be sounded on inland waters when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two sailing vessels are in sight of one another and meeting at a distance of one quarter mile
  - B: two power-driven vessels are in sight of one another and will cross at a distance of one mile
  - C: two power-driven vessels are crossing within half a mile of each other and NOT in sight of each other
  - D: Two power-driven vessel are in sight of one another and are meeting at a distance of one half mile
207. BOTH 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

208. BOTH 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
209. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: 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?
- A: Five seconds ringing of a bell at intervals of not more than one minute
  - B: One prolonged blast followed by two short blasts on the whistle at intervals of not more than two minutes
  - C: Five seconds ringing of a bell and five second sounding of a gong at intervals of not more than one minute
  - D: Four short blasts on the whistle at intervals of not more than two minutes
210. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear a prolonged blast from another vessel. This signal indicates a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sailboat underway
  - B: vessel underway, towing
  - C: power-driven vessel underway, making way
  - D: vessel being towed
211. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is used to show the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?
- A: A diamond shape on the towed object
  - B: An all-round light at each end of the towed object
  - C: A searchlight from the towing vessel in the direction of the tow
  - D: All of the above
212. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a barge being towed astern must display \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: red and green sidelights only
  - B: a white sternlight only
  - C: sidelights and a sternlight
  - D: one all-round white light
213. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which signal is recognized as a distress signal?
- A: Directing the beam of a searchlight at another vessel
  - B: A smoke signal giving off orange colored smoke
  - C: A whistle signal of one prolonged and three short blasts
  - D: International Code Signal "PAN" spoken over the radiotelephone

214. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your vessel is approaching a bend. You hear a prolonged blast from around the bend. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: back your engines
  - B: stop your engines and drift
  - C: answer with one prolonged blast
  - D: sound the danger signal
215. BOTH 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
216. BOTH 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: At any time you feel it is appropriate
  - B: Only when you have reached extremis
  - C: When you determine that your present course will cross ahead of the other vessel
  - D: When it becomes apparent to you that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action
217. BOTH 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 this 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
218. BOTH 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)
219. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A pilot vessel on pilotage duty at night will show sidelights and a sternlight \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: when at anchor
  - B: only when making way
  - C: at any time when underway
  - D: only when the identifying lights are not being shown

220. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel, which displays the day signal as shown in DIAGRAM 6, is engaged in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: submarine cable laying
  - B: pilotage duty
  - C: fishing
  - D: mineclearance
221. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the dayshapes shown in DIAGRAM 11 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing
  - B: conducting underwater operations
  - C: drifting
  - D: aground
222. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel underway in fog making NO way must sound what signal?
- A: One long blast
  - B: Two prolonged blasts
  - C: One prolonged blast
  - D: One prolonged and two short blasts
223. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 95-meter vessel aground sounds which fog signal?
- A: A rapid ringing of a bell for 5 seconds every two minutes
  - B: A whistle signal of one short, one prolonged, and one short blast
  - C: A prolonged blast of the whistle at intervals not to exceed one minute
  - D: A rapid ringing of a bell for 5 seconds, preceded and followed by three separate and distinct strokes on the bell
224. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel equipped with operational radar?
- A: She must use this equipment to obtain early warning of risk of collision.
  - 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: The safe speed of such a vessel will likely be greater than that of vessels without radar.
225. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 200-meter vessel is aground in fog. Which signal is optional?
- A: A bell signal
  - B: A gong signal
  - C: A whistle signal
  - D: All of the above
226. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which is a distress signal?
- A: A triangular flag above or below a ball
  - B: The International Code Signal of distress indicated by "JV"
  - C: A green smoke signal
  - D: Flames on the vessel as from a burning tar barrel

227. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel must proceed at a safe speed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: in restricted visibility  
B: in congested waters  
C: during darkness  
D: at all times
228. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A light signal of three flashes means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: "I am in doubt as to your actions"  
B: "My engines are full speed astern"  
C: "I desire to overtake you"  
D: "I am operating astern propulsion"
229. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A sailing vessel underway may exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: a red light over a green light at the masthead  
B: a green light over a red light at the masthead  
C: two white lights in a vertical line at the stern  
D: an all-round white light at the bow
230. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A sailing vessel is overtaking a tug and tow as shown in DIAGRAM 43. Which statement is CORRECT?  
A: The sailing vessel is the stand-on vessel because it is overtaking.  
B: The sailing vessel is the stand-on vessel because it is under sail.  
C: The tug is the stand-on vessel because it is being overtaken.  
D: The tug is the stand-on vessel because it is towing.
231. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The word "vessel", in the Rules, includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: sailing ships  
B: nondisplacement craft  
C: seaplanes  
D: All of the above
232. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A sailing vessel with the wind abaft the beam is navigating in fog. She should sound \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: three short blasts  
B: one prolonged blast  
C: one prolonged and two short blasts  
D: two prolonged blasts
233. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which is a distress signal?  
A: Firing of green star shells  
B: Sounding 5 short blasts on the whistle  
C: Answering a one blast whistle signal with two blasts  
D: A flaming barrel of oil on deck

234. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If a towing vessel and her tow are severely restricted in their ability to change course, they may show lights in addition to their towing identification lights. These additional lights may be shown if the tow is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pushed ahead
  - B: towed alongside
  - C: towed astern
  - D: Any of the above
235. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If two sailing vessels are running free with the wind on the same side, which one must keep clear of the other?
- A: The one with the wind closest abeam
  - B: The one with the wind closest astern
  - C: The one to leeward
  - D: The one to windward
236. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The masthead light may be located at other than the fore and aft centerline of a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: less than 20 meters in length
  - B: less than 12 meters in length
  - C: which has separate sidelights carried on the outboard extremes of the vessel's breadth
  - D: engaged in fishing
237. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The NAVIGATION RULES define a "vessel not under command" as a vessel which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: from the nature of her work is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel
  - B: through some exceptional circumstance is unable to maneuver as required by the rules
  - C: by taking action contrary to the rules has created a special circumstance situation
  - D: is moored, aground or anchored in a fairway
238. BOTH 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
239. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel may combine her sidelights and sternlight in one lantern on the fore and aft centerline of the vessel?
- A: A 16-meter sailing vessel
  - B: A 25-meter power-driven vessel
  - C: A 28-meter sailing vessel
  - D: Any non-self-propelled vessel
240. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The duration of a prolonged blast of the whistle is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 2 to 4 seconds
  - B: 4 to 6 seconds
  - C: 6 to 8 seconds
  - D: 8 to 10 seconds

241. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel "restricted in her ability to maneuver" is one which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: from the nature of her work is unable to maneuver as required by the rules
  - B: through some exceptional circumstance is unable to maneuver as required by the rules
  - C: due to adverse weather conditions is unable to maneuver as required by the rules
  - D: has lost steering and is unable to maneuver
242. BOTH 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
243. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are preparing to cross a narrow channel. You see a vessel that can only be navigated safely within the channel. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel
  - B: initiate an exchange of passing signals
  - C: sound the danger signal
  - D: hold your course and speed
244. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A bell is used to sound a fog signal for a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: power-driven vessel underway
  - B: sailing vessel at anchor
  - C: vessel engaged in fishing
  - D: vessel not under command
245. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You see another vessel approaching, and its compass bearing does not significantly change. This would indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: you are the stand-on vessel
  - B: risk of collision exists
  - C: a special circumstances situation exists
  - D: the other vessel is dead in the water
246. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which of the dayshapes in DIAGRAM 16 indicates a vessel with a tow exceeding 200 meters in length?
- A: A
  - B: B
  - C: C
  - D: D
247. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What lights are required for a single barge being towed alongside?
- A: Sidelights and a sternlight
  - B: Sidelights, a special flashing light, and a sternlight
  - C: Sidelights and a special flashing light
  - D: Sidelights, a towing light, and a sternlight

248. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A towing vessel pushing a barge ahead and rigidly connected in a composite unit shall show the lights of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a vessel towing by pushing ahead
  - B: a power-driven vessel, not towing
  - C: a barge being pushed ahead
  - D: either answer A or answer B
249. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are the watch officer on a power-driven vessel and notice a large sailing vessel approaching from astern. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: slow down
  - B: sound one short blast and change course to starboard
  - C: sound two short blasts and change course to port
  - D: hold your course and speed
250. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You see a vessel's green sidelight bearing due east from you. The vessel might be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: east (090°)
  - B: northeast (045°)
  - C: northwest (315°)
  - D: southwest (225°)
251. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel shall be deemed to be overtaking when she can see at night \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: only the sternlight of the vessel
  - B: a sidelight and one masthead light of the vessel
  - C: only a sidelight of the vessel
  - D: any lights except the masthead lights of the vessel
252. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway on vessel "A" and sight vessel "B" which is a vessel underway and fishing. Which statement is true? (see DIAGRAM 14)
- A: Vessel "A" must keep out of the way of vessel "B" because "B" is to port.
  - B: Vessel "A" must keep out of the way of vessel "B" because "B" is fishing.
  - C: Vessel "B" must keep out of the way of vessel "A" because "A" is to starboard.
  - D: In this case, both vessels are required by the Rules to keep clear of each other.
253. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel trawling will display a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: red light over a white light
  - B: green light over a white light
  - C: yellow light over a red light
  - D: white light over a green light
254. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If it becomes necessary for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision, she shall NOT, if possible, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: decrease speed
  - B: increase speed
  - C: turn to port for a vessel on her own port side
  - D: turn to starboard for a vessel on her own port side



255. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your vessel is NOT making way, but is not in any way disabled. Another vessel is approaching you on your starboard beam. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: The other vessel must give way since your vessel is stopped.
  - B: Your vessel is the give-way vessel in a crossing situation.
  - C: You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel not under command.
  - D: You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
256. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel under sail when also being propelled by machinery shall show during daylight hours a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: black diamond
  - B: black cone
  - C: black ball
  - D: basket
257. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise. The lights \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: shall be displayed in restricted visibility during daylight hours
  - B: need not be displayed when no other vessels are in the area
  - C: shall be set at low power when used during daylight hours
  - D: need not be displayed by unmanned vessels
258. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The lights shown in DIAGRAM 44, would be shown by a vessel, which is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: aground
  - B: not under command and is dead in the water
  - C: not under command and is making way
  - D: laying or picking up navigation marks
259. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Two vessels meeting in a "head-on" situation are directed by the Rules to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: alter course to starboard and pass port to port
  - B: alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard
  - C: decide on which side the passage will occur by matching whistle signals
  - D: slow to bare steerageway
260. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel is "engaged in fishing" when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: her gear extends more than 100 meters from the vessel
  - B: she is using any type of gear, other than lines
  - C: she is using fishing apparatus, which restricts her maneuverability
  - D: she has any fishing gear on board

261. BOTH 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
262. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A sailing vessel with the wind abaft the beam is navigating in restricted visibility. She should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three short blasts
  - B: one prolonged blast
  - C: one prolonged and two short blasts
  - D: two prolonged blasts
263. BOTH 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
264. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which factor is listed in the Rules as one, which must be taken into account when determining safe speed?
- A: The construction of the vessel
  - B: The maneuverability of the vessel
  - C: The experience of vessel personnel
  - D: All of the above must be taken into account.
265. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning seaplanes on the water?
- A: A seaplane must show appropriate lights but need not exhibit shapes.
  - B: A seaplane should exhibit the lights for a vessel constrained by her draft.
  - C: In situations where a risk of collision exists, a seaplane should always give way.
  - D: A seaplane on the water shall, in general, keep well clear of all vessels.
266. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel approaching your vessel from 235° relative is in what type of situation?
- A: Meeting
  - B: Overtaking
  - C: Crossing
  - D: Passing
267. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessels "A" and "B" are crossing as shown in DIAGRAM 26. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: The vessels should pass starboard to starboard.
  - B: Vessel "B" should pass under the stern of vessel "A".
  - C: Vessel "B" should alter course to the right.
  - D: Vessel "A" must keep clear of vessel "B".

268. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are in charge of a power-driven vessel navigating at night. You sight the red sidelight of another vessel on your port bow. The other vessel's after masthead light is to the right of her forward masthead light. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: hold course and speed
  - B: alter course to port
  - C: stop engines
  - D: sound the danger signal
269. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: There are two classes of vessels, which, to the extent necessary to carry out their work, do not have to comply with the rule regarding traffic separation schemes. One of these is a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: engaged in fishing in a traffic lane
  - B: servicing a submarine cable
  - C: towing another
  - D: engaged on pilotage duty
270. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in fog when you hear the rapid ringing of a bell for five seconds followed by the sounding of a gong for five seconds. This signal indicates a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: aground
  - B: more than 100 meters in length, at anchor
  - C: fishing while making no way through the water
  - D: fishing in company with another vessel
271. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The wind is ESE, and a sailing vessel is steering NW. Which fog signal should she sound?
- A: One blast at one-minute intervals
  - B: One blast at two-minute intervals
  - C: Two blasts at one-minute intervals
  - D: One prolonged and two short blasts at two-minute intervals
272. BOTH 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
273. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In the situation illustrated in DIAGRAM 2, Vessel I is a power-driven vessel. Vessel II is a sailing vessel with the wind dead aft. Which statement about this situation is correct?
- A: Vessel I should keep out of the way of Vessel II.
  - B: Vessel II should keep out of the way of Vessel I.
  - C: Vessel II would normally be the stand-on vessel, but should stay out of the way in this particular situation.
  - D: The Rules of Special Circumstances applies, and neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.

274. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which lights are shown by a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver to indicate that the vessel is making way?
- A: Masthead lights, sidelights and sternlight
  - B: Masthead lights and sidelights only
  - C: Sidelights and sternlight only
  - D: Sidelights only
275. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway and hear a vessel continuously sounding her fog whistle. This indicates the other vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: desires to communicate by radio
  - B: desires a pilot
  - C: is in distress
  - D: is aground
276. BOTH 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 sternlight
  - B: two masthead lights and a sternlight
  - C: three masthead lights and a sternlight
  - D: a sternlight
277. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear a signal of one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts. This is the fog signal for a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing
  - B: manned being towed
  - C: unmanned being towed
  - D: at anchor
278. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel of 75 meters in length, at anchor?
- A: She must show an all-round white light forward.
  - B: She must show a second all-round white light aft.
  - C: She may use her working lights to illuminate her decks.
  - D: All of the above
279. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching another vessel. She is about one mile distant and is on your starboard bow. You believe she will cross ahead of you. She then sounds a whistle signal of five short blasts. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: answer the signal and hold course and speed
  - B: reduce speed slightly to make sure she will have room to pass
  - C: make a large course change, and slow down if necessary
  - D: wait for another whistle signal from the other vessel

280. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If a rowboat underway does NOT show the lights specified for a sailing vessel underway, it shall show a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: white light from sunset to sunrise
  - B: combined lantern showing green to starboard and red to port and shown from sunset to sunrise
  - C: combined lantern showing green to starboard and red to port and shown in sufficient time to prevent collision
  - D: white light shown in sufficient time to prevent collision
281. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel at anchor shall display, between sunrise and sunset, on the forward part of the vessel where it can best be seen \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one black ball
  - B: two black balls
  - C: one red ball
  - D: two orange and white balls
282. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in fog and hear a fog signal of two prolonged blasts on your starboard quarter. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop your vessel
  - B: change course to the left
  - C: change course to the right
  - D: hold your course and speed
283. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway, in fog, when you hear a whistle signal of one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. This signal could indicate a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command
  - B: being towed
  - C: aground
  - D: All of the above
284. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are aboard vessel "A" , a power-driven vessel, on open waters and vessel "B", a sailing vessel, is sighted off your port bow as shown in DIAGRAM 27. Which vessel is the stand-on vessel?
- A: Vessel "A" because it is towing
  - B: Vessel "A" because it is to starboard of vessel "B"
  - C: Vessel "B" because it is sailing
  - D: Vessel "B" because it is to port of vessel "A"
285. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must exhibit three white masthead lights in a vertical line?
- A: Any vessel towing astern
  - B: A vessel whose tow exceeds 200 meters astern
  - C: A vessel not under command, at anchor
  - D: A vessel being towed

286. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: All of the following are distress signals EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the continuous sounding of any fog signal apparatus
  - B: giving five or more short and rapid blasts of the whistle
  - C: firing a gun at intervals of about a minute
  - D: a barrel with burning oil in it, on deck
287. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If you are approaching a bend, and hear a whistle signal of one prolonged blast from around the bend, you should answer with a signal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a short blast
  - B: a prolonged blast
  - C: one short, one prolonged, and one short blast
  - D: a long blast
288. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must show an after masthead light, if over 50 meters in length?
- A: A vessel engaged in fishing
  - B: A vessel at anchor
  - C: A vessel not under command
  - D: A vessel trawling
289. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are on vessel "A" and approaching vessel "B" as shown in DIAGRAM 15. You are not sure whether your vessel is crossing or overtaking vessel "B". You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: change course to make the situation definitely either crossing or overtaking
  - B: consider it to be a crossing situation
  - C: consider it to be an overtaking situation
  - D: consider it a crossing situation if you can cross ahead safely
290. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A "flashing light", by the definition given in the rules, is a light that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: is red in color
  - B: is visible over an arc of the horizon of 360°
  - C: flashes at regular intervals at a frequency of 120 flashes or more per minute
  - D: All of the above
291. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The term "restricted visibility" as used in the Rules refers \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: only to fog
  - B: only to visibility of less than one-half of a mile
  - C: to visibility where you cannot see shore
  - D: to any condition where visibility is restricted

292. BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND 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
293. BOTH 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
294. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: An authorized light to assist in the identification of submarines operating on the surface is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A: blue rotating light  
 B: intermittent flashing amber/yellow light  
 C: flashing white light  
 D: flashing sidelight
295. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning two sailing vessels?  
 A: A sailing vessel with the wind forward of the beam on her port side shall keep out of the way of a sailing vessel with the wind forward of the beam on the starboard side.  
 B: When both vessels have the wind on the same side, the vessel to leeward shall keep out of the way.  
 C: A sail vessel with the wind abaft of the beam must keep out of the way of a vessel sailing into the wind.  
 D: None of the above
296. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are aboard vessel "A" which is towing on open waters when vessel "B", a sailing vessel, is sighted off your port bow, as shown in DIAGRAM 20. Which vessel is the stand-on?  
 A: Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is towing.  
 B: Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is to starboard of vessel "B".  
 C: Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is sailing.  
 D: Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of vessel "A".
297. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When underway in a channel, you should keep to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A: middle of the channel  
 B: starboard side of the channel  
 C: port side of the channel  
 D: side of the channel that has the widest turns

298. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway, in fog, you hear a whistle signal of one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. This signal is sounded by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command
  - B: being towed
  - C: on pilotage duty
  - D: aground
299. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When navigating in restricted visibility, a power-driven vessel shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop her engines when hearing a fog signal forward of her beam, even if risk of collision does not exist
  - B: have her engines ready for immediate maneuver
  - C: when making way, sound one prolonged blast at intervals of not more than one minute
  - D: operate at a speed to be able to stop in the distance of her visibility
300. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You can indicate that your vessel is in distress by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: displaying a large red flag
  - B: displaying three black balls in a vertical line
  - C: sounding four or more short rapid blasts on the whistle
  - D: continuously sounding the fog whistle
301. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: During the day, a dredge will indicate the side on which it is safe to pass by displaying \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two balls in a vertical line
  - B: two diamonds in a vertical line
  - C: a single black ball
  - D: no shape is shown during the day
302. BOTH 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 fwd
303. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning the danger signal?
- A: When any vessel fails to understand the intentions of an approaching vessel she must sound the danger signal.
  - B: Only the stand-on vessel can sound the danger signal.
  - C: Distress signals may be used in place of the danger signal.
  - D: The danger signal consists of 4 or more short blasts of the whistle.



304. BOTH 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
305. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which is the danger signal?
- A: A continuous sounding of the fog signal
  - B: Firing a gun every minute
  - C: Five or more short rapid blasts on the whistle
  - D: One prolonged blast on the whistle
306. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel is "in sight" of another vessel when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: she can be observed by radar
  - B: she can be observed visually from the other vessel
  - C: she can be plotted on radar well enough to determine her heading
  - D: her fog signal can be heard
307. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning two sailing vessels approaching each other?
- A: A sailing vessel overtaking another is the give-way vessel.
  - B: When each is on a different tack, the vessel on the starboard tack shall keep out of the way.
  - C: A sailing vessel seeing another to leeward on an undetermined tack shall hold her course.
  - D: All of the above
308. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What type of vessel or operation is indicated by a vessel showing two cones with the apexes together?
- A: Sailing vessel
  - B: Vessel trawling
  - C: Mineclearing
  - D: Dredge
309. BOTH 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
310. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At specified intervals, a vessel towing in fog shall sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one prolonged blast
  - B: two prolonged blasts
  - C: one prolonged and two short blasts in succession
  - D: one prolonged and three short blasts in succession

311. BOTH 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
312. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Continuous sounding of a fog whistle by a vessel is a signal \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: that the vessel is anchored
  - B: to request the draw span of a bridge to be opened
  - C: of distress
  - D: that the vessel is broken down and drifting
313. BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND INLAND: A 50-meter vessel is towing astern and the length of the tow is 100 meters. In addition to sidelights, which lights may she show to fully comply with the Rules?
- A: Two masthead lights forward, a sternlight, and a towing light above the sternlight
  - B: A masthead light forward, two masthead lights aft, a sternlight, and a towing light above the sternlight
  - C: No masthead light forward, two masthead lights aft, a sternlight, and a towing light above the sternlight
  - D: Three masthead lights forward, one masthead light aft, and two towing lights in a vertical line at the stern
314. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel, which is unable to maneuver due to some exceptional circumstance, shall exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: during the day, three balls in a vertical line
  - B: during the day, three shapes, the highest and lowest being balls and the middle being a diamond
  - C: when making way at night, two all-round red lights, sidelights, and a sternlight
  - D: when making way at night, masthead lights, sidelights, and a sternlight
315. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which signal, other than a distress signal, can be used by a vessel to attract attention?
- A: Searchlight beam
  - B: Continuous sounding of a fog signal apparatus
  - C: Burning barrel
  - D: Orange smoke signal
316. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used with whistle signals?
- A: Use of such a light is required.
  - B: The light shall have the same characteristics as a masthead light.
  - C: It is only used to supplement short blasts of the whistle.
  - D: All of the above

317. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 14 meters in length?
- A: A bell only
  - B: A whistle only
  - C: A bell and a whistle
  - D: Any means of making an efficient sound signal
318. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The towing light is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: flashing amber light
  - B: yellow light with the same characteristics as the sternlight
  - C: all-round yellow light
  - D: yellow light with the same characteristics as the masthead light
319. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: An all-round flashing yellow light may be exhibited by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel not under command
  - B: air cushion vessel in the nondisplacement mode
  - C: vessel towing a submerged object
  - D: vessel engaged in diving operations
320. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When should the fog signal of a manned vessel under tow be sounded?
- A: After the towing vessel's fog signal
  - B: Before the towing vessel's fog signal
  - C: Approximately one minute after the towing vessel's fog signal
  - D: If the towing vessel is sounding a fog signal, the manned vessel being towed is not required to sound any fog signal.
321. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A lantern combining a vessel's running lights may be shown on a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 15-meter sailing vessel
  - B: 20-meter vessel engaged in fishing and making way
  - C: 25-meter power-driven vessel trolling
  - D: 25-meter pilot vessel
322. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel engaged in fishing during the day would show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one black ball
  - B: two cones with bases together
  - C: a cone, apex downward
  - D: two cones, apexes together
323. BOTH 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

324. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel may sound the danger signal?
- A: The stand-on vessel in a crossing situation
  - B: The give-way vessel in a crossing situation
  - C: A vessel at anchor
  - D: All of the above
325. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear a vessel sound one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts on the whistle. What does this signal indicate?
- A: A vessel towing
  - B: A vessel engaged in pilotage duty
  - C: A vessel being towed
  - D: A vessel aground
326. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In DIAGRAM 28, vessel "A" is underway and pushing ahead when vessel "B" is sighted off the starboard bow. Which vessel is the stand-on vessel?
- A: Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is to port.
  - B: Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is pushing ahead.
  - C: Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is to starboard of vessel "A".
  - D: Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.
327. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If you saw flames aboard a vessel but could see the vessel was not on fire, you would know that the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: crew was trying to get warm
  - B: vessel required immediate assistance
  - C: vessel was attempting to attract the attention of a pilot boat
  - D: vessel was being illuminated for identification by aircraft
328. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: By day, when it is impracticable for a small vessel engaged in diving operations to display the shapes for a vessel engaged in underwater operations, she shall display \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three black balls in a vertical line
  - B: two red balls in a vertical line
  - C: a black cylinder
  - D: a rigid replica of the International Code flag "A"
329. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel will NOT show sidelights when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: underway but not making way
  - B: making way, not under command
  - C: not under command, not making way
  - D: trolling underway
330. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which display indicates a vessel conducting mineclearance operations?
- A: Three balls in a vertical line
  - B: Two balls in a vertical line
  - C: One ball near the foremast and one ball at each yardarm
  - D: One diamond near the foremast and one ball at each yardarm

331. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel MUST show two masthead lights in a vertical line?
- A: A power-driven vessel less than 50 meters in length with a 20-meter tow
  - B: A sailing vessel towing a small vessel astern
  - C: A vessel not under command
  - D: A vessel engaged in dredging
332. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The duration of each blast of the whistle signals used in meeting and crossing situations is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: about 1 second
  - B: 2 or 4 seconds
  - C: 4 to 6 seconds
  - D: 8 to 10 seconds
333. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What dayshape should a vessel being towed exhibit if the tow EXCEEDS 200 meters?
- A: Two balls
  - B: Two diamonds
  - C: One ball
  - D: One diamond
334. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE when you are towing more than one barge astern at night?
- A: Only the last barge in the tow must be lighted.
  - B: Only the first and last barges in the tow must be lighted.
  - C: All barges in the tow must be lighted.
  - D: All barges, except unmanned barges, must be lighted.
335. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown in DIAGRAM 9. Which vessel is the stand-on vessel?
- A: Vessel "A"
  - B: Vessel "B"
  - C: Neither vessel
  - D: Both vessels must keep clear of the other.
336. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel is being propelled both by sail and by engines. Under the Rules, the vessel is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a "special circumstance" vessel
  - B: not covered under any category
  - C: a sail vessel
  - D: a power-driven vessel
337. BOTH 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°

338. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning lights and shapes for towing vessels?
- A: If a tow exceeds 200 meters in length, the towing vessel will display a black ball during daylight.
  - B: When towing astern, a vessel will carry her identification lights at the masthead in addition to her regular masthead light.
  - C: When towing astern, the towing vessel may show either a sternlight or a towing light, but not both.
  - D: If the towing vessel is over 50 meters in length, she must carry forward and after masthead lights.
339. BOTH 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 vessel signals such intentions over the radiotelephone
  - D: the signal cannot be mistaken for a signal authorized by the Rules
340. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What type of vessel or operation is indicated by a vessel displaying two cones with the apexes together?
- A: Sailing
  - B: Trawling
  - C: Minesweeping
  - D: Dredging
341. BOTH 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
342. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway and towing, your vessel enters fog. Which fog signal should you sound?
- A: One prolonged blast
  - B: Two prolonged blasts
  - C: One prolonged blast and two short blasts
  - D: Three distinct blasts
343. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel engaged in fishing must display a light in the direction of any gear that extends outward more than 150 meters. The color of this light is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: white
  - B: green
  - C: red
  - D: yellow

344. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is true concerning a towing light when a towing vessel is towing astern?
- A: When a towing light is shown, no sternlight is necessary.  
 B: When a sternlight is shown, no towing light is necessary.  
 C: The towing light is shown below the sternlight.  
 D: The towing light is shown above the sternlight.
345. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a vessel which is less than 7 meters in length and anchored in an area where other vessels do not normally navigate is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not required to show any anchor lights  
 B: required to show a flare-up light  
 C: required to show one white light  
 D: required to show sidelights and a sternlight
346. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are in charge of a 120-meter power-driven vessel at anchor in fog, sounding the required anchor signals. You hear the fog signal of a vessel underway off your port bow. You may sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: at least five short and rapid blasts  
 B: two short blasts  
 C: one short, one prolonged, and one short blast  
 D: three short blasts
347. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When taking action to avoid collision, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: make sure the action is taken in enough time  
 B: not make any large course changes  
 C: not make any large speed changes  
 D: All of the above
348. BOTH 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 mineclearing  
 D: A vessel not under command
349. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are in restricted visibility and hear a fog signal forward of the beam. Nothing appears on your radar screen. You must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop your engines  
 B: sound two prolonged blasts of the whistle  
 C: sound the danger signal  
 D: slow to bare steerageway
350. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 84 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command  
 B: showing improper lights  
 C: towing  
 D: dredging

351. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A towing vessel 30 meters in length is pushing barges ahead. How many white masthead lights is the vessel REQUIRED to show at night?
- A: One
  - B: Two
  - C: Three
  - D: Four
352. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog you hear a vessel sound one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. What does this signal indicate?
- A: A vessel towing
  - B: A vessel being towed
  - C: A pilot vessel engaged on pilotage duty
  - D: A vessel aground
353. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel with a 150-meter stern tow shall display \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three masthead lights in a vertical line
  - B: a towing light above the sternlight
  - C: two towing lights in a vertical line
  - D: a red light over a white light at the masthead
354. BOTH 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
355. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel, when anchored at night, is NOT required to show anchor lights?
- A: A power-driven vessel
  - B: A vessel engaged on pilotage duty
  - C: A vessel dredging
  - D: A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
356. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel towing is showing three forward white masthead lights in a vertical line. This means that the length of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing vessel is less than 50 meters
  - B: towing vessel is greater than 50 meters
  - C: tow is less than 200 meters
  - D: tow is greater than 200 meters
357. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is "underway" under the Rules of the Road?
- A: A vessel at anchor with the engine running
  - B: A vessel with a line led to a tree onshore
  - C: A vessel drifting with the engine off
  - D: A vessel aground



358. BOTH 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
359. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 25-meter vessel trawling will show the dayshape(s) consisting of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one ball
  - B: two balls
  - C: two cones, apexes together
  - D: a cone, apex downward
360. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel underway shall keep out of the way of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel not under command
  - B: vessel engaged in fishing
  - C: sailing vessel
  - D: All of the above
361. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A fog signal of one short, one prolonged, and one short blast may be sounded by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel at anchor
  - B: vessel not under command
  - C: vessel towing
  - D: All of the above
362. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A continuous sounding of a fog-signal apparatus indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the vessel is in distress
  - B: the vessel has completed loading dangerous cargo
  - C: it is safe to pass
  - D: the vessel is anchored
363. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel at night, displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 83 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: fishing
  - B: not under command
  - C: towing
  - D: being towed
364. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in restricted visibility. You hear the fog signal of another vessel about 22° on your starboard bow. If danger of collision exists you must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: reduce your speed to bare steerageway
  - B: slow your engines and let the other vessel pass ahead of you
  - C: alter the course to starboard to pass around the other vessel's stern
  - D: alter course to port to pass the other vessel on its port side

365. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog you hear a whistle signal consisting of one prolonged blast followed immediately by two short blasts. This signal is sounded in fog by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessels at anchor, not engaged in fishing
  - B: vessels underway and towing
  - C: vessels in danger
  - D: pilot vessels
366. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE of a 30-meter sailing vessel underway?
- A: She must show sidelights and a sternlight in restricted visibility.
  - B: She may show an all-round white light at the top of the mast.
  - C: She need not show a sternlight if she is showing all-round lights on the mast.
  - D: If she is using propelling machinery, she shall show forward a shape consisting of two cones, apexes together.
367. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel towing another vessel astern (tow less than 200 meters) shall show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three masthead lights in a vertical line instead of either the forward or after masthead light
  - B: two masthead lights in a vertical line instead of either the forward or after masthead lights
  - C: two towing lights in a vertical line at the stern
  - D: a small white light aft of the funnel
368. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel which is "restricted in her ability to maneuver" under the Rules, is a vessel which is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: mineclearing
  - B: engaged in fishing
  - C: at anchor
  - D: not under command
369. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When a vessel signals her distress by means of a gun or other explosive signal, the firing should be at intervals of approximately \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 10 minutes
  - B: 1 minute
  - C: 1 hour
  - D: 3 minutes
370. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A "head on" situation shall be deemed to exist at night when a power-driven vessel sees another power-driven vessel ahead and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one sidelight and the masthead light are visible
  - B: the vessels will pass closer than half a mile
  - C: both vessels sound one prolonged blast
  - D: both sidelights and masthead light(s) are visible

371. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 20-meter vessel is towing another vessel astern. The length of the tow from the stern of the towing vessel to the stern of the tow is 75 meters. How many white towing masthead lights shall the towing vessel show at night?
- A: 1  
 B: 2  
 C: 3  
 D: 4
372. BOTH 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
373. BOTH 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
374. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel sounding a fog signal of one short, one prolonged, and one short blast is indicating that the vessel is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: fishing  
 B: in distress  
 C: at anchor  
 D: not under command
375. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 57 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: restricted in her ability to maneuver and not making way  
 B: engaged in fishing and not making way  
 C: a pilot vessel underway and making way on pilotage duty  
 D: towing and making way
376. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Two all-round red lights displayed in a vertical line are shown by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: being towed  
 B: pushing a barge ahead  
 C: at anchor  
 D: not under command

377. BOTH 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
378. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in fog and you hear one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. This is a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing
  - B: engaged on pilotage duty
  - C: aground in a fairway
  - D: stopped and making no way through the water
379. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A sailing vessel is NOT allowed to show the all-round red over green lights on the mast if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: she is showing sidelights
  - B: her sidelights are combined and shown on the fore and aft centerline of the vessel
  - C: she is showing a sternlight
  - D: her sidelights and sternlight are combined in one lantern and shown on the mast
380. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel, when towing astern, shall show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two towing lights in a vertical line
  - B: a towing light in a vertical line above the sternlight
  - C: two towing lights in addition to the sternlight
  - D: a small white light in lieu of the sternlight
381. BOTH 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 mineclearing
  - D: A vessel dredging
382. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Distress signals may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: red flares
  - B: smoke signals
  - C: sound signals
  - D: Any of the above
383. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When anchoring a 25-meter vessel at night, you must show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one all-round white light
  - B: two all-round white lights
  - C: one all-round white light and the sidelights
  - D: the sidelights and a sternlight

384. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching another vessel at night. You can see both red and green sidelights and, above the level of the sidelights, three white lights in a vertical line. The vessel may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command
  - B: towing a tow more than 200 meters astern
  - C: trawling
  - D: underway and dredging
385. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel engaged in fishing, and at anchor, should exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: an anchor light
  - B: sidelights and sternlight
  - C: three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest being red, and the middle being white
  - D: None of the above
386. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel fishing should display which day signal shown in DIAGRAM 1?
- A: A
  - B: B
  - C: C
  - D: D
387. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a crossing situation on open waters, a sailing vessel shall keep out of the way of all the following vessels EXCEPT a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel not under command
  - B: vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - C: power-driven vessel approaching on her starboard side
  - D: vessel fishing
388. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are at anchor in fog on a 120-meter power-driven vessel. You hear the 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 blast
  - D: one prolonged blast
389. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You see a vessel displaying the day signal shown in DIAGRAM 6. The vessel may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command
  - B: fishing with trawls
  - C: laying cable
  - D: aground

390. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel making way through 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
391. BOTH 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
392. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In restricted visibility, a vessel fishing with nets shall sound at intervals of two minutes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one prolonged blast
  - B: one prolonged followed by two short blasts
  - C: one prolonged followed by three short blasts
  - D: two prolonged blasts in succession
393. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 20-meter sailing vessel underway must exhibit a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sternlight
  - B: combined lantern
  - C: red light over a green light at the masthead
  - D: All of the above
394. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, you are towing a partly submerged vessel, 20 meters in length and 4 meters in breadth. What lights must you display on the towed vessel?
- A: A white light at the stern
  - B: Two white lights side by side at the stern
  - C: A white light at the forward end and a white light at the after end
  - D: Two red lights in a vertical line at the after end
395. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: All of the following vessels are "restricted in their ability to maneuver" EXCEPT a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: laying a pipeline
  - B: dredging
  - C: mineclearing
  - D: not under command

396. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What lights must be shown on a barge being towed astern at night?
- A: A white light at each corner
  - B: A white light fore and aft
  - C: Sidelights and a sternlight
  - D: A sternlight only
397. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel which is unable to maneuver due to some exceptional circumstance, shall show two red lights in a vertical line and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: during the day, three balls in a vertical line
  - B: during the day, three shapes, the highest and lowest being balls and the middle being a diamond
  - C: when making way at night, sidelights and a sternlight
  - D: when making way at night, masthead lights, sidelights, and a sternlight
398. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway and approaching a bend in the channel where vessels approaching from the opposite direction cannot be seen. You should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one blast, 4 to 6 seconds in duration
  - B: three blasts, 4 to 6 seconds in duration
  - C: one continuous blast until you are able to see around the bend
  - D: one blast, 8 to 10 seconds in duration
399. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: 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
400. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel towing astern shall show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two towing lights in a vertical line
  - B: a towing light in a vertical line above the sternlight
  - C: two towing lights in addition to the sternlight
  - D: a small white light in lieu of the sternlight
401. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in fog when you hear the following signal: one short blast, one prolonged blast and one short blast in succession. Which of the following would it be?
- A: A sailing vessel underway with the wind abaft the beam
  - B: A power-driven vessel underway and making way through the water
  - C: A vessel at anchor
  - D: A vessel towing

402. BOTH 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
403. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Fog signals, required under the Rules for vessels underway, shall be sounded \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: only on the approach of another vessel
  - B: only when vessels are in sight of each other
  - C: at intervals of not more than one minute
  - D: at intervals of not more than two minutes
404. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A towing vessel is towing two barges astern. The length of the tow from the stern of the tug to the stern of the last barge is 250 meters. The towing vessel is 45 meters in length. How many white masthead lights should be displayed on the towboat at night?
- A: 1
  - B: 2
  - C: 3
  - D: 4
405. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a vessel shall indicate that she is restricted in her ability to maneuver by showing in a vertical line two \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: red lights
  - B: red lights and two white lights
  - C: red lights with a white light in between
  - D: white lights with a red light in between
406. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your power-driven vessel is underway when you sight a sailing vessel on your port bow. Which vessel is the "stand-on" vessel?
- A: The sailboat, because it is to port of your vessel
  - B: The sailboat, because it is under sail
  - C: Your vessel, because it is a power-driven vessel
  - D: Your vessel, because it is to starboard of the sailboat
407. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Five or more short blasts on a vessel's whistle indicates that she is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: in doubt that another vessel is taking sufficient action to avoid a collision
  - B: altering course to starboard
  - C: altering course to port
  - D: the stand-on vessel and will maintain course and speed



408. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement concerning maneuvering in restricted visibility is FALSE?
- A: A vessel which cannot avoid a close-quarters situation with a vessel forward of her beam shall reduce her speed to bare steerageway.  
 B: A vessel, which hears a fog, signal forward of her beam shall stop her engines.  
 C: A vessel, which hears a fog, signal forward of the beam shall navigate with caution.  
 D: If a vessel determines by radar that a close-quarters situation is developing, she shall take avoiding action in ample time.
409. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel being towed astern shall show at night \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the lights required for a power-driven vessel underway  
 B: only the required masthead lights  
 C: a sternlight only  
 D: sidelights and a sternlight
410. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In order for a stand-on vessel to take action in a situation, she must determine that the other vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: is restricted in her ability to maneuver  
 B: has sounded the danger signal  
 C: is not taking appropriate action  
 D: has not changed course since risk of collision was determined
411. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway your vessel approaches a bend in a river where, due to the bank, you cannot see around the bend. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: keep to the starboard side of the channel and sound one short blast  
 B: sound the danger signal  
 C: sound one prolonged blast  
 D: slow your vessel to bare steerageway
412. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement concerning whistle signals is FALSE?
- A: When a pushing vessel and a vessel pushed are connected in a composite unit, the unit sounds the fog signal of a power-driven vessel.  
 B: A vessel at anchor may sound one short, one prolonged, and one short blast.  
 C: A pilot vessel may sound an identity signal on the whistle.  
 D: A vessel engaged in towing in fog shall sound a fog signal at intervals of one minute.
413. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A sailing vessel of over 20 meters in length underway must show a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: red light over a green light at the masthead  
 B: white masthead light  
 C: combined lantern  
 D: sternlight

414. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: An inconspicuous, partly submerged vessel or object being towed, where the length of tow is 100 meters, shall show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: yellow lights at each end
  - B: two red lights in a vertical line
  - C: a black ball
  - D: a diamond shape
415. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching a narrow channel. You see a vessel that can only be navigated safely within the channel. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: initiate an exchange of passing signals
  - B: not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel
  - C: sound the danger signal
  - D: hold your course and speed
416. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A man aboard a vessel, signaling by raising and lowering his outstretched arms to each side, is indicating \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: danger, stay away
  - B: all is clear, it is safe to pass
  - C: the vessel is anchored
  - D: a distress signal
417. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel showing the day signal shown in DIAGRAM 7 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command
  - B: a dredge underway and dredging
  - C: fishing
  - D: a hydrographic survey vessel underway
418. BOTH 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
419. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel towed astern shall show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: masthead lights
  - B: sidelights
  - C: a special flashing light
  - D: All of the above
420. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel making way through 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

421. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are towing two barges astern. The length of the tow from the stern of the tug to the stern of the last barge is 150 meters. How many white towing identification lights should be displayed on the towboat at night?
- A: 1
  - B: 2
  - C: 3
  - D: 4
422. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel may show three lights in a vertical line, the top and bottom being red and the middle being white?
- A: A vessel engaged in diving operations
  - B: A pilot vessel
  - C: A vessel trawling
  - D: All of the above
423. BOTH 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 required to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: maintain course and speed
  - B: keep clear
  - C: sound one blast and turn to starboard
  - D: stop her engines
424. BOTH 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 towing
  - D: if the towing vessel is part of a composite unit tow
425. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which dayshape must be shown by a vessel 25 meters in length aground during daylight hours?
- A: One black ball
  - B: Two black balls
  - C: Three black balls
  - D: Four black balls
426. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: An orange flag showing a black circle and square is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: signal indicating a course change
  - B: distress signal
  - C: signal of asking to communicate with another vessel
  - D: signal indicating danger
427. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When is a stand-on vessel first allowed by the Rules to take action in order to avoid collision?
- A: When the two vessels are less than half a mile from each other.
  - B: When the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action to avoid collision.
  - C: When collision is imminent.
  - D: The stand-on vessel is never allowed to take action.

428. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are crossing a narrow channel in a 15-meter vessel when you sight a tankship off your port bow coming up the channel. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: Yours is the give-way vessel because it is less than 30 meters long.  
 B: You shall not impede the safe passage of the tankship.  
 C: The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of your vessel.  
 D: The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is the larger of the two vessels.
429. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In restricted visibility, a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver, at anchor, would sound a fog signal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the rapid ringing of a bell for five seconds every minute  
 B: two prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes  
 C: one prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes  
 D: two prolonged and one short blast every two minutes
430. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 15-meter sailing vessel would be required to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sidelights, sternlight, and a red light over a green light on the mast  
 B: sidelights, and sternlight, but they may be in a combined lantern on the mast  
 C: separate sidelights and sternlight  
 D: sidelights only
431. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The use of the signal consisting of five or more short blasts on the ship's whistle \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: replaces directional signals  
 B: makes the other vessel the give-way vessel  
 C: indicates doubt as to the other vessel's action  
 D: makes it necessary to slow or stop
432. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear the fog signal of another vessel ahead. If a risk of collision exists, you must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: slow to bare steerageway and navigate with caution  
 B: sound three short blasts and back your engines  
 C: stop your engines and navigate with caution  
 D: continue on your course and speed until the other vessel is sighted
433. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What lights, if any, would you exhibit at night if your vessel were broken down and being towed by another vessel?
- A: None  
 B: Same lights as for a power-driven vessel underway  
 C: A white light forward and a white light aft  
 D: The colored sidelights and a white sternlight
434. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the dayshapes illustrated in DIAGRAM 7 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: broken down  
 B: fishing  
 C: a minesweeper  
 D: transferring dangerous cargo

435. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If your vessel is underway in fog and you hear one prolonged and three short blasts, this indicates a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel not under command
  - B: sailing vessel
  - C: vessel in distress
  - D: vessel being towed
436. BOTH 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
437. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are on a vessel nearing a bend in the channel where, because of the height of the bank, you cannot see a vessel approaching from the opposite direction. You should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one short blast
  - B: one prolonged blast
  - C: one long blast
  - D: five or more short blasts
438. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Systems of inbound and outbound lanes to promote the safe flow of vessel traffic in certain areas around the world are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: merchant vessel reporting systems
  - B: traffic separation schemes
  - C: collision avoidance fairways
  - D: restricted maneuverability channels
439. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A tug is towing three manned barges in line in fog. The first vessel of the tow should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: no fog signal
  - B: one short blast
  - C: one prolonged and three short blasts
  - D: one prolonged, one short, and one prolonged blast
440. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: All fog signals shall be sounded every two minutes with the exception of a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: underway or making way
  - B: under sail or under tow
  - C: anchored or aground
  - D: not under command or restricted in her ability to maneuver
441. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In reduced visibility, you hear two prolonged blasts of a whistle. This signal is sounded by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: power-driven vessel dead in the water
  - B: sailing vessel on the port tack
  - C: vessel not under command
  - D: vessel fishing with nets

442. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 200-meter vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver, at anchor, will sound a fog signal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a 5 second ringing of a bell forward and a 5 second sounding of a gong aft at intervals of 1 minute  
 B: one prolonged followed by two short blasts every 2 minutes  
 C: one prolonged followed by three short blasts every minute  
 D: one prolonged followed by three short blasts every 2 minutes
443. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Underway at night, a vessel displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 62 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: engaged in fishing  
 B: mine sweeping  
 C: a pilot boat  
 D: under sail
444. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A partially submerged object towed by a vessel must show during the day \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one diamond shape when the length of the tow is 200 meters or less  
 B: one diamond shape ONLY when the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters in length  
 C: one black ball  
 D: one black ball only when the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters in length
445. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What dayshape is to be shown by a vessel aground?
- A: A cylinder  
 B: Two cones with their apexes together  
 C: Two black balls in a vertical line  
 D: Three black balls in a vertical line
446. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is NOT a distress signal?
- A: Red flares or red rockets  
 B: Continuous sounding of fog signalling apparatus  
 C: International Code Flags "November" and "Charlie"  
 D: Basket hanging in the rigging
447. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel equipped with operational radar?
- A: She must use this equipment to obtain early warning of risk of collision.  
 B: The use of a radar excuses a vessel from the need of a look-out.  
 C: The radar equipment is only required to be used in restricted visibility.  
 D: The safe speed of such a vessel will likely be greater than that of vessels without radar.
448. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 60 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing  
 B: being towed  
 C: broken down  
 D: fishing

449. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, if you see a vessel ahead displaying the lights shown in DIAGRAM 70, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: provide assistance as the vessel is in distress
  - B: stay clear as the vessel is transferring dangerous cargo
  - C: stay clear as the vessel is fishing
  - D: change course to the right as the vessel is crossing your bow
450. BOTH 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
451. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in restricted visibility and hear a fog signal forward of the beam. Nothing appears on your radar screen. You must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop your engines
  - B: sound two prolonged blasts of the whistle
  - C: sound the danger signal
  - D: slow to bare steerageway
452. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A stand-on vessel in a crossing situation is allowed to take action when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: on a collision course
  - B: the vessels will pass within one mile
  - C: it becomes apparent to her that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action
  - D: the relative speed of the vessels indicates collision in less than six minutes
453. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Traffic separation schemes established by the International Maritime Organization \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: provide inbound and outbound lanes to promote the safe flow of vessel traffic
  - B: provide vessel reporting systems to assist in search and rescue in the event of a vessel casualty
  - C: provide routing and vessel scheduling procedures to reduce shipping delays
  - D: prohibit vessels carrying hazardous cargos from entering waters that are environmentally sensitive
454. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is required to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?
- A: A vessel not under command
  - B: A sailing vessel, underway
  - C: A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor
  - D: All of the above

455. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a broken down vessel being towed would show the same lights as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a power-driven vessel underway
  - B: the towing vessel
  - C: a barge
  - D: a vessel at anchor
456. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is the optional whistle signal, which may be sounded by a vessel at anchor?
- A: Two prolonged followed by one short blast
  - B: One short followed by two prolonged blasts
  - C: One short, one prolonged, followed by one short blast
  - D: Four short blasts
457. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The minimum length of a power-driven vessel that must show forward and after masthead lights is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 30 meters
  - B: 50 meters
  - C: 75 meters
  - D: 100 meters
458. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What light(s), if any, would you show at night if your vessel was broken down and being towed by another vessel?
- A: None
  - B: Same lights as for a power-driven vessel underway
  - C: A white light forward and a white light aft
  - D: The colored sidelights and a white sternlight
459. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel not under command making way at night would show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two all-round red lights in a vertical line
  - B: anchor lights and running lights
  - C: two all-round white lights in a vertical line, sidelights and a sternlight
  - D: two all-round red lights in a vertical line, sidelights, and a sternlight
460. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a dense fog, you hear a whistle signal of one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts. This signal is sounded by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: manned vessel being towed
  - B: fishing vessel underway trawling
  - C: pilot vessel underway making a special signal
  - D: vessel not under command
461. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway and pushing a barge ahead, your vessel enters a heavy rain storm. You should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a prolonged blast every two minutes
  - B: two prolonged blasts every two minutes
  - C: one prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes
  - D: one prolonged and three short blasts every two minutes



462. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: On open waters, a power-driven vessel shall keep out of the way of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel on her port side that is crossing her course
  - B: vessel that is overtaking her
  - C: seaplane on the water
  - D: sailing vessel
463. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are overtaking a vessel at night and you see a yellow light showing above the sternlight of the overtaken vessel. The overtaken vessel is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: underway and dredging
  - B: pushing ahead or towing alongside
  - C: towing astern
  - D: a pilot vessel
464. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your vessel is at anchor in fog. The fog signal of another vessel, apparently underway, has been growing louder and the danger of collision appears to exist. In addition to your fog signal, what signal may be used to indicate your presence?
- A: No signal other than your fog signal may be used.
  - B: One prolonged, one short, and one prolonged whistle blast
  - C: One prolonged followed by two short whistle blasts
  - D: One short, one prolonged, and one short whistle blast
465. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: All of the following are distress signals under the Rules EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: International Code Signal "AA"
  - B: orange-colored smoke
  - C: red flares
  - D: the repeated raising and lowering of outstretched arms
466. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 70 is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pilot boat
  - B: sailboat
  - C: fishing vessel
  - D: motorboat
467. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A tug is towing three manned barges in line in fog. The third vessel of the tow should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: no fog signal
  - B: one prolonged and two short blasts
  - C: one prolonged and three short blasts
  - D: one prolonged, one short and one prolonged blast

468. BOTH 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
469. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is NOT classified as "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
- A: A vessel picking up a navigation mark  
 B: A vessel transferring cargo while underway  
 C: A vessel whose anchor is fouled  
 D: A vessel in a towing operation that restricts the ability of the vessel and her tow to change their course
470. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: During the day, a vessel picking up a submarine cable shall carry \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three shapes, the highest and lowest shall be red balls, and the middle shall be a white diamond  
 B: two black balls  
 C: three shapes; the highest and lowest shall be black balls, and the middle shall be a red diamond  
 D: three shapes; the highest and lowest shall be black balls and the middle shall be a black diamond
471. BOTH 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
472. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway your vessel enters fog. You stop your engines and the vessel is dead in the water. Which fog signal should you sound?
- A: One prolonged blast every two minutes  
 B: Two prolonged blasts every two minutes  
 C: Three short blasts every two minutes  
 D: One prolonged and three short blasts every two minutes
473. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in a fog when you hear a whistle signal of one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. This signal could indicate all of the following EXCEPT a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: being towed  
 B: not under command  
 C: fishing with trawls  
 D: towing astern

474. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A light signal consisting of three flashes means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: "I am in doubt as to your actions"
  - B: "My engines are full speed astern"
  - C: "I desire to overtake you"
  - D: "I am operating astern propulsion"
475. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are watching another vessel approach and her compass bearing is not changing. This means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: you are the stand-on vessel
  - B: a risk of collision exists
  - C: a special circumstances situation exists
  - D: the other vessel is dead in the water
476. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessels I and II are underway as shown in DIAGRAM 33. Vessel I is a sailing vessel with the wind dead aft. Vessel II is a power-driven vessel trawling. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: Vessel I is to keep clear because the other vessel is fishing.
  - B: Vessel II is to keep clear because she is a power-driven vessel.
  - C: Vessel II is to keep clear because the other vessel is to its starboard.
  - D: Both vessels are to take action to stay clear of each other.
477. BOTH 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
478. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 63 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing astern
  - B: underway and more than 50 meters in length
  - C: broken down
  - D: fishing
479. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is NOT a distress signal?
- A: A continuous sounding of the fog horn
  - B: Firing a gun every minute
  - C: Five or more short rapid blasts on the whistle
  - D: A square flag and ball flown from the mast
480. BOTH 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.

481. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog you hear another vessel sounding two prolonged blasts every two minutes. This signal indicates a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: making way through the water
  - B: towing
  - C: drifting
  - D: anchored
482. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel which is underway at night and displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 69 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: engaged in trawling
  - B: minesweeping
  - C: under sail
  - D: a pilot boat
483. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Fog signals for vessels at anchor or aground shall be sounded at intervals of not more than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 15 minutes
  - B: 5 minutes
  - C: 2 minutes
  - D: 1 minutes
484. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel is carrying three lights in a vertical line. The highest and lowest of these are red and the middle light is white. Which statement is always TRUE?
- A: During the day, she would display three balls in a vertical line.
  - B: If making way, she would show masthead lights at night.
  - C: If at anchor, she need not show anchor lights while displaying identifying lights.
  - D: Her fog signal would consist of a rapid ringing of a bell for five seconds every minute.
485. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are on a power-driven vessel in 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: reduce to bare steerageway
  - C: stop your engines
  - D: initiate a radar plot
486. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in a fog you hear a signal of three strokes of a bell, a rapid ringing of the bell, and three more strokes of the bell. This signal is made by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: at anchor and giving warning
  - B: aground
  - C: at anchor and greater than 100 meters in length
  - D: not under command and at anchor

487. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The maximum length of a power-driven vessel which may show an all-round white light and sidelights instead of a masthead light, sidelights and a sternlight is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 7 meters
  - B: 10 meters
  - C: 11 meters
  - D: 20 meters
488. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear a signal of one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts. This is the fog signal for a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing
  - B: being towed (manned)
  - C: under sail
  - D: at anchor
489. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?
- A: A vessel not under command
  - B: A sailing vessel underway
  - C: A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor
  - D: All of the above
490. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night you observe a vessel ahead show three flashes of a white light. This signal indicates that the vessel ahead is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: in distress
  - B: approaching a bend in the channel
  - C: operating astern propulsion
  - D: intending to overtake another vessel
491. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The use of the danger signal \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: replaces directional signals
  - B: makes the other vessel the stand-on vessel
  - C: indicates doubt as to another vessels actions
  - D: is the same as a "MAYDAY" signal
492. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which power-driven vessel is NOT required to carry a light in the position of the after masthead light?
- A: A pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed, in a composite unit and 100 meters in length
  - B: A vessel of 60 meters in length towing astern
  - C: A vessel of 45 meters in length trolling
  - D: Any vessel constrained by her draft
493. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which requirement must be met in order for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision?
- A: Risk of collision must exist.
  - B: The give-way vessel must have taken action first.
  - C: The vessels must be within half a mile of each other.
  - D: There are no requirements to be met. The stand-on vessel may take action anytime.

494. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A single vessel being towed alongside shall exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one all-round white light
  - B: sidelights and a sternlight
  - C: only the outboard sidelight and a sternlight
  - D: a masthead light, sidelights, and a sternlight
495. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are crossing a narrow channel on your 15-meter vessel. A deeply loaded cargo vessel is proceeding down the channel as shown in DIAGRAM 40. In this situation, which statement is correct?
- A: You are the stand-on vessel because you are less than 65 feet in length.
  - B: You cannot impede the passage of the cargo vessel.
  - C: The cargo vessel is the stand-on vessel because she is running with the current.
  - D: The Rule of Special Circumstances applies in this case.
496. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a vessel displaying the light illustrated in DIAGRAM 46 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sailing
  - B: fishing and making way
  - C: a pilot boat making way
  - D: fishing and anchored
497. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In which situation would risk of collision definitely exist?
- A: A vessel is 22 degrees on your port bow, range increasing, bearing changing slightly to the right.
  - B: A vessel is broad on your starboard beam, range decreasing, bearing changing rapidly to the right.
  - C: A vessel is 22 degrees abaft your port beam, range increasing, bearing is constant.
  - D: A vessel is on your starboard quarter, range decreasing, bearing is constant.
498. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel nearing a bend or an 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
499. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In fog, you hear apparently forward of your beam a fog signal of 2 prolonged blasts in succession every two minutes. This signal indicates a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: power-driven vessel making way through the water
  - B: vessel being pushed ahead
  - C: vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - D: power-driven vessel underway but stopped and making no way through the water

500. BOTH 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
501. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In fog, a vessel being towed, if manned, shall sound a fog signal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two short blasts
  - B: three short blasts
  - C: one prolonged and two short blasts
  - D: one prolonged and three short blasts
502. BOTH 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
503. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While you are underway, navigation lights must be displayed on your vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: during all periods of reduced visibility
  - B: at all times
  - C: at night only when other vessels may be in the area
  - D: at night only when vessels are detected on radar
504. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What dayshape must be shown on a partly submerged vessel, which is being towed?
- A: A diamond
  - B: A cone
  - C: One black ball
  - D: Two black balls in a vertical line
505. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is to be regarded as a vessel "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
- 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 mineclearing
506. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel would show 3 dayshapes in a vertical line, the highest and lowest being balls and the middle shape being a diamond?
- A: Vessel not under command
  - B: Vessel constrained by her draft
  - C: Vessel minesweeping
  - D: Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver

507. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel "not under command" at night must show which lights in a vertical line?
- A: Three red
  - B: Two red
  - C: Two white
  - D: Three white
508. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway at night, you sight a vessel ahead displaying the lights shown in DIAGRAM 71. How should the vessels pass?
- A: Both vessels should alter course to starboard and pass port to port.
  - B: Both vessels should alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard.
  - C: Your vessel should hold course and speed and the other vessel should keep clear.
  - D: You should sound an appropriate overtaking signal.
509. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In order for a vessel to be "engaged in fishing" she must be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: underway
  - B: using gear which extends more than 50 meters outboard
  - C: using a seine of some type
  - D: using gear which restricts her maneuverability
510. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: While underway and in sight of another vessel you put your engines on astern propulsion. Which statement concerning whistle signals is TRUE?
- A: You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.
  - B: You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.
  - C: You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.
  - D: You need not sound any whistle signals.
511. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When shall the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation take action to avoid the other vessel?
- A: When a risk of collision exists
  - B: When action by the give-way vessel alone will not prevent a collision
  - C: When the bearing to give-way vessel becomes steady
  - D: When the vessels become less than 1/2 mile apart
512. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What signal would a vessel aground show during daylight?
- A: One black ball
  - B: Two black balls
  - C: Three black balls
  - D: Four black balls
513. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which is NOT a distress signal?
- A: Flames on a vessel
  - B: Vertical motion of a white lantern at night
  - C: Code flags "November" and "Charlie"
  - D: Dye marker on the water



514. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement about a 25-meter auxiliary sailboat is TRUE?
- A: The sidelights and sternlight may be combined in one lantern.  
 B: When operating under sail, her fog signal would consist of one prolonged blast.  
 C: She may show a green light over a red light at the masthead.  
 D: She must show fixed sidelights.
515. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel shall NOT impede the passage of a vessel, which can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway?
- A: A vessel of less than 20 meters in length  
 B: A vessel sailing  
 C: A vessel fishing  
 D: All of the above
516. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in a fog, you hear a whistle signal of one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. This signal could mean all of the following EXCEPT a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command  
 B: towing astern  
 C: fishing with trawls  
 D: being towed
517. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In which situation do you think a risk of collision exists?
- A: A vessel is 22° on your port bow, range increasing, bearing changing slightly to the right.  
 B: A vessel is broad on your starboard beam, range decreasing, bearing changing rapidly to the right.  
 C: A vessel is 22° abaft your port beam, range increasing, bearing is constant.  
 D: A vessel is on your starboard quarter, range decreasing, bearing is constant.
518. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying ONLY the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 53 is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel engaged on pilotage duty underway  
 B: vessel engaged in fishing  
 C: vessel under sail  
 D: power-driven vessel underway
519. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B". Vessel "B" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: should change course to the right  
 B: should slow down until vessel "A" has passed  
 C: should hold her course and speed  
 D: may steer various courses and vessel "A" must keep clear
520. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel aground in fog shall sound, in addition to the proper anchor signal, which of the following?
- A: Three strokes on the gong before and after sounding the anchor signal  
 B: Three strokes on the bell before and after the anchor signal  
 C: Four short blasts on the whistle  
 D: One prolonged and one short blast on the whistle

521. BOTH 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 way.  
 C: Both vessels should alter course to starboard.  
 D: Both vessels should alter course to port.
522. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the dayshape shown in DIAGRAM 10 \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: is at anchor  
 B: is not under command  
 C: has a tow that exceeds 200 meters in length  
 D: has a tow that is carrying dangerous cargo
523. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your vessel is 25 meters long and anchored in restricted visibility. You are required to sound the proper fog signal at intervals of not more than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 30 seconds  
 B: one minute  
 C: two minutes  
 D: three minutes
524. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear a short blast, a prolonged blast, and a short blast of a whistle. This signal indicates a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel towing in fog  
 B: sailboat underway in fog  
 C: vessel being towed in fog  
 D: vessel anchored in fog
525. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You see the lights shown in DIAGRAM 77. What would it be?
- A: A vessel pushing barges ahead  
 B: A vessel towing barges astern  
 C: A pipeline  
 D: A stationary dredge
526. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. You may hold your course and speed until \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the other vessel takes necessary action  
 B: the other vessel gets to within half a mile of your vessel  
 C: action by the give-way vessel alone will not prevent collision  
 D: the other vessel gets to within a quarter mile of your vessel
527. BOTH 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

528. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In narrow channels, vessels of less than what length shall not impede the safe passage of vessels, which can navigate only inside that channel?
- A: 20 meters
  - B: 50 meters
  - C: 65 meters
  - D: 100 meters
529. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night a vessel displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 82 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sailing
  - B: fishing
  - C: a pilot boat
  - D: anchored
530. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway and in sight of another vessel crossing less than .5 mile away, you put your engines full speed astern. Which statement concerning whistle signals is TRUE?
- A: You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.
  - B: You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.
  - C: You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.
  - D: You need not sound any whistle signals.
531. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel showing a yellow light over a white light at night is a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: engaged in piloting
  - B: towing astern
  - C: engaged in fishing
  - D: in distress
532. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel hearing a fog signal forward of her beam has not determined if risk of collision exists. She shall reduce speed to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: moderate speed
  - B: safe speed
  - C: half speed
  - D: bare steerageway
533. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Two vessels are in an overtaking situation. Which of the lights on the overtaken vessel will the overtaking vessel see?
- A: Two masthead lights
  - B: One masthead light and a sidelight
  - C: Both sidelights
  - D: Sternlight only
534. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway and making way your vessel enters fog. Which fog signal should you sound every two minutes?
- A: One prolonged blast
  - B: Two prolonged blasts
  - C: Three short blasts
  - D: A prolonged blast and three short blasts

535. BOTH 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.
536. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The lights prescribed by the Rules shall be exhibited \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: from sunrise to sunset in restricted visibility  
 B: at all times  
 C: from sunset to sunrise, and at no other time  
 D: whenever a look-out is posted
537. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Risk of collision may exist \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: if the compass bearing of an approaching vessel does NOT appreciably change  
 B: even when an appreciable bearing change is evident, particularly when approaching a vessel at close range  
 C: if you observe both sidelights of a vessel ahead for an extended period of time  
 D: All of the above
538. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: "Safe speed" is defined as that speed where \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: you can stop within your visibility range  
 B: you can take proper and effective action to avoid collision  
 C: you are traveling slower than surrounding vessels  
 D: no wake comes from your vessel
539. BOTH 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
540. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel being towed at night must show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a white all-round light  
 B: sidelights and a sternlight  
 C: a flashing yellow light  
 D: forward and after masthead lights
541. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: To determine if risk of collision exists, a vessel, which is fitted with radar, must use \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: radar scanning  
 B: radar plotting  
 C: compass bearings  
 D: All of the above

542. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are on vessel "A" pushing a barge ahead and meeting vessel "B" as shown in DIAGRAM 12. How should the vessels pass?
- A: Both vessels must alter course to starboard and pass port to port.  
 B: Both vessels must alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard.  
 C: Vessel "A" should maintain course and vessel "B" alter course.  
 D: The vessels should determine which will alter course by sounding whistle signals.
543. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If a vessel is engaged in fishing according to the definitions in the Rules, it will have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: gear extending from the side or stern  
 B: gear that restricts maneuverability  
 C: less than 50 percent trolling lines  
 D: None of the above
544. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog you hear the rapid ringing of a bell. What does this signal indicate?
- A: A vessel backing down  
 B: A sailboat underway  
 C: A vessel at anchor  
 D: A vessel drifting
545. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Two power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of collision. Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?
- A: The vessel, which has the other on, her own port side shall keep out of the way.  
 B: If the stand-on vessel takes action, she shall avoid changing course to port.  
 C: If the give-way vessel takes action, she shall avoid changing course to starboard.  
 D: The give-way vessel should keep the other vessel to her starboard.
546. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is the minimum vessel length which must show two white masthead lights, one forward and one aft, when underway at night?
- A: 7 meters  
 B: 20 meters  
 C: 50 meters  
 D: 100 meters
547. BOTH 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
548. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a power-driven vessel less than 12 meters in length may, instead of the normal running lights, show sidelights and one \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: white light  
 B: yellow light  
 C: flashing white light  
 D: flashing yellow light

549. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are crossing a narrow channel in an 18-meter tug when you sight a loaded tankship off your port bow coming up the channel. Which statement is correct?
- A: Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel because the tankship is crossing.
  - B: You cannot impede the safe passage of the tankship.
  - C: The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is in the channel.
  - D: The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is the larger of the two vessels.
550. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel engaged in fishing underway sounds the same fog signal as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: power-driven vessel stopped and making no way through the water
  - B: vessel being towed
  - C: vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver at anchor
  - D: sailing vessel at anchor
551. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel 15 meters in length which is proceeding under sail as well as being propelled by machinery shall exhibit during the daytime \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one black ball
  - B: a basket
  - C: a cone with its apex downward
  - D: two cones with their apexes together
552. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel should not impede the navigation of a power-driven vessel?
- A: A vessel not under command
  - B: A vessel engaged in fishing
  - C: A sailing vessel
  - D: A seaplane
553. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your vessel is underway but stopped and making no way through the water when fog sets in. Which fog signal should you sound?
- A: One prolonged blast on the whistle
  - B: One prolonged blast and two short blasts on the whistle
  - C: Two prolonged blasts on the whistle
  - D: One short, one prolonged, and one short blast on the whistle
554. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway, you see a vessel displaying the dayshapes shown in DIAGRAM 6. Which action should you take?
- A: Maintain course and speed
  - B: Provide assistance, the other vessel is in distress
  - C: Stay clear, the other vessel is maneuvering with difficulty
  - D: Stop your vessel and sound passing signals

555. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A single vessel being towed alongside shall show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one all-round white light
  - B: sidelights and a sternlight
  - C: only the outboard sidelight and a sternlight
  - D: a masthead light, sidelights, and a sternlight
556. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel underway and fishing shall keep out of the way of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: power-driven vessel underway
  - B: vessel not under command
  - C: vessel sailing
  - D: vessel engaged on pilotage duty
557. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the day shape illustrated in DIAGRAM 10 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: broken down
  - B: anchored
  - C: towing
  - D: fishing
558. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The whistle signal for a vessel operating astern propulsion is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one long blast
  - B: one prolonged blast
  - C: three short blasts
  - D: four or more short blasts
559. BOTH 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 sidelights only
560. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver" under the Rules?
- A: A vessel mineclearing
  - B: A vessel engaged in fishing
  - C: A vessel at anchor
  - D: A vessel not under command
561. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What would NOT be a distress signal?
- A: "MAYDAY" sent by radiotelephone
  - B: Continuous sounding of fog horn
  - C: Green star shells fired from a launcher
  - D: Square flag and ball in a vertical line

562. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a dense fog you hear a whistle signal ahead of one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts. This signal indicates a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: fishing vessel underway trawling
  - B: manned vessel being towed
  - C: pilot vessel underway making a special signal
  - D: vessel not under command
563. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If a towing vessel and her tow are severely restricted in their ability to deviate from their course, they may show lights in addition to their towing identification lights. These additional lights may be shown if the tow is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pushed ahead
  - B: towed alongside
  - C: towed astern
  - D: Any of the above
564. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A head-on situation at night is one in which you see \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one sidelight of a vessel ahead of you
  - B: one sidelight and a masthead light of a vessel ahead of you
  - C: one sidelight, a masthead light, and a range light of a vessel ahead of you
  - D: both sidelights of a vessel dead ahead of you
565. BOTH 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: no signal and maneuver at will
  - D: the danger signal
566. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A lantern combining the two sidelights and sternlight may be shown on a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 10-meter sailing vessel
  - B: 20-meter vessel engaged in fishing and making way
  - C: 25-meter power-driven vessel engaged in trolling
  - D: 25-meter pilot vessel
567. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel aground would show the same dayshape as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel towing a submerged object
  - B: dredge underway and dredging
  - C: hydrographic survey vessel at anchor and surveying
  - D: None of the above



568. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in fog when you hear a signal of three strokes of a bell, a rapid ringing of the bell, and three more strokes of the bell. This signal indicates a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: at anchor, giving warning
  - B: aground
  - C: at anchor, greater than 100 meters
  - D: not under command at anchor
569. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel "not under command" at night must show her sidelights when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: making headway
  - B: making no headway
  - C: moored to a buoy
  - D: at anchor
570. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The term "prolonged blast" means a blast of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two to four seconds duration
  - B: four to six seconds duration
  - C: six to eight seconds duration
  - D: eight to ten seconds duration
571. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While you are underway, navigation lights must be displayed on your vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: during all periods of restricted visibility
  - B: at all times
  - C: at night only when other vessels may be in the area
  - D: at night only when vessels are detected on radar
572. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning risk of collision?
- A: The stand-on vessel must keep out of the way of the other vessel when risk of collision exists.
  - B: Risk of collision always exists when two vessels pass within one mile of each other.
  - C: Risk of collision always exists when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel changes appreciably.
  - D: Risk of collision may exist when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel is changing appreciably.
573. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel nearing a bend where other vessels may be obscured shall sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one short blast
  - B: one long blast
  - C: two short blasts
  - D: one prolonged blast

574. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel that is defined as "restricted in her ability to maneuver" is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: her draft
  - B: the nature of her work
  - C: some exceptional circumstances
  - D: a danger of navigation
575. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear a vessel sound four short blasts in succession. What does this signal indicate?
- A: A pilot vessel
  - B: A vessel being towed
  - C: A vessel fishing
  - D: A sailboat
576. BOTH 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
577. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In DIAGRAM 8, vessel "A" and vessel "B" (which is pushing ahead) are meeting head-on as shown. How must the vessels pass?
- A: Vessel "A" must alter course while vessel "B" continues on its present course.
  - B: The vessels should determine which will alter course by exchanging 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.
578. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: To be considered "engaged in fishing" according to the Rules of the Road, a vessel must be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: using fishing apparatus which restricts maneuverability
  - B: using trolling lines
  - C: power-driven
  - D: showing lights or shapes for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
579. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog you hear a rapid ringing of a bell ahead. This bell indicates a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel at anchor
  - B: vessel in distress
  - C: sailboat underway
  - D: vessel backing out of a berth

580. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: An overtaking situation would be one in which one vessel is approaching another from more than how many degrees abaft the beam?
- A: 0°  
 B: 10°  
 C: 22.5°  
 D: None of the above
581. BOTH 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
582. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: An overtaking situation at night would be one in which one vessel sees which light(s) of a vessel ahead?
- A: Masthead lights and sidelights  
 B: One sidelight, the masthead lights and sternlight  
 C: Both sidelights  
 D: Sternlight
583. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What lights must sailboats show when underway at night?
- A: One all-round white light  
 B: A sternlight  
 C: Red and green sidelights  
 D: Red and green sidelights and a sternlight
584. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are crossing a narrow channel in a small motorboat. You sight a tankship off your port bow coming up the channel. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: You are the stand-on vessel because the tankship is to port.  
 B: You cannot impede the safe passage of the tankship.  
 C: The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of your vessel.  
 D: The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is the larger of the two vessels.
585. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel does NOT sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?
- A: A vessel dredging  
 B: A vessel being towed  
 C: A vessel engaged in fishing  
 D: A sailing vessel
586. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which light(s) is (are) AMONG those shown by a 200-meter vessel at anchor?
- A: In the forepart of the vessel, a 225° white light  
 B: In the after part of the vessel, a 135° white light  
 C: Any available working lights to illuminate the decks  
 D: In the fore part of the vessel, a 135° white light

587. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A partly submerged vessel or object being towed, which is not readily noticeable, shall show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: yellow lights at each end
  - B: two red lights in a vertical line
  - C: a black ball
  - D: a diamond shape
588. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 73 indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: fishing vessel trolling
  - B: vessel laying submarine cable
  - C: vessel towing astern
  - D: vessel dredging
589. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Concerning the identification signal for a pilot vessel, in fog, which statement is TRUE?
- A: When at anchor, the pilot vessel is only required to sound anchor signals.
  - B: The identification signal must be sounded any time the pilot vessel is underway.
  - C: The pilot vessel may only sound the identity signal when making way.
  - D: All of the above
590. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a crossing situation, a vessel fishing must keep out of the way of a vessel, which is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: under sail
  - B: towing
  - C: restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - D: engaged in pilotage duty
591. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A towboat displaying the dayshape illustrated in DIAGRAM 10 \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: is at anchor
  - B: is not under command
  - C: has a tow that exceeds 200 meters in length
  - D: has a tow that is carrying dangerous cargo
592. BOTH 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
593. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When action to avoid a close quarters situation is taken, a course change alone may be the most effective action provided that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: it is done in a succession of small course changes
  - B: it is not done too early
  - C: it is a large course change
  - D: the course change is to starboard

594. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in heavy fog. You hear the fog signal of a vessel which is somewhere ahead of your vessel. You must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: slow to moderate speed and navigate with caution
  - B: maintain speed and sound the danger signal
  - C: stop engines and navigate with caution
  - D: slow to bare steerageway and navigate with caution
595. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel at anchor will show a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: ball
  - B: cone
  - C: cylinder
  - D: double cone, apexes together
596. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What dayshape must be shown by a vessel over 20 meters fishing which has gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally outward from it?
- A: One black ball
  - B: One diamond shape
  - C: One cone with its apex upwards
  - D: Two black balls
597. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel towing astern in an operation which severely restricts the towing vessel and her tow in their ability to change course shall, when making way, exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the masthead lights for a towing vessel
  - B: the lights for a vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver
  - C: sidelights, sternlight and towing light
  - D: All of the above
598. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel underway but not making way and fishing other than trawling will show which lights?
- A: A white light over a red light
  - B: A red light over a white light
  - C: A white light over a red light, sidelights, and a sternlight
  - D: A red light over a white light, sidelights, and a sternlight
599. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Two power-driven vessels are crossing as shown in DIAGRAM 42. Vessel "A" sounds three short blasts on the whistle. This signal means that vessel "A" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: intends to hold course and speed
  - B: is sounding the danger signal
  - C: is backing engines
  - D: proposes to cross ahead of the other vessel

600. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 200-meter vessel is aground in restricted visibility. Which signal is optional?
- A: A bell signal
  - B: A gong signal
  - C: A whistle signal
  - D: All of the above
601. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A fishing vessel displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 67 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: anchored
  - B: underway but not fishing
  - C: tending a small fishing boat
  - D: fishing by trawling
602. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel or object being towed shall display a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: forward masthead light
  - B: after masthead light
  - C: sternlight
  - D: All of the above
603. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The rules state that vessels may depart from the requirements of the Rules when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: there are no other vessels around
  - B: operating in a narrow channel
  - C: the Master enters it in the ship's log
  - D: necessary to avoid immediate danger
604. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: For the purpose of the Rules, except where otherwise required, the term \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: "vessel" includes seaplanes
  - B: "seaplane" includes nondisplacement craft
  - C: "vessel engaged in fishing" includes a vessel fishing with trolling lines
  - D: "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver" includes fishing vessels
605. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 44 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing
  - B: conducting underwater survey operations
  - C: drifting
  - D: aground
606. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a 75-meter power-driven vessel underway at night?
- A: She must exhibit an all-round white light at the stern.
  - B: She must exhibit forward and after masthead lights.
  - C: She must exhibit only a forward masthead light.
  - D: She may exhibit a red light over a green light forward.

607. BOTH 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
608. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which is a danger signal?
- A: A continuous sounding of the fog horn
  - B: Firing a gun every minute
  - C: Five or more short rapid blasts on the whistle
  - D: One prolonged blast on the whistle
609. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Navigation lights must be displayed in all weathers from sunset to sunrise. They also \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: must be displayed when day signals are being used
  - B: must be displayed when moored to a pier
  - C: may be extinguished at night on open waters when no other vessels are in the area
  - D: may be displayed during daylight
610. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What describes a head-on situation?
- 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 ahead
611. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When two vessels are in immediate danger of collision, the stand-on vessel must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: abandon ship
  - B: assist in taking whatever action is necessary to avoid collision
  - C: hold course and speed
  - D: sound a distress signal
612. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel 25 meters in length must have which sound signaling appliance onboard?
- A: None is required
  - B: Whistle only
  - C: Whistle and bell only
  - D: Whistle, bell, and gong

613. BOTH 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 diamond
  - D: three black shapes in a vertical line; the highest and lowest shall be balls and the middle one a diamond
614. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You see a red sidelight bearing NW (315°). That vessel may be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: south (180°)
  - B: east (090°)
  - C: northeast (045°)
  - D: west (270°)
615. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Each prolonged blast on whistle signals used by a power-driven vessel in fog, whether making way or underway but not making way, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: about one second
  - B: two to four seconds
  - C: four to six seconds
  - D: eight to ten seconds
616. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a "vessel engaged in fishing"?
- A: The vessel may be using nets, lines, or trawls.
  - B: The vessel may be trolling.
  - C: The vessel shows 2 lights in a vertical line, white over red.
  - D: The vessel sounds the same fog signal as a vessel underway, making no way.
617. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The Rules state that risk of collision shall be deemed to exist \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: whenever two vessels approach from opposite directions
  - B: if the bearing of an approaching vessel does not appreciably change
  - C: whenever a vessel crosses ahead of the intended track of another vessel
  - D: if one vessel approaches another so as to be overtaking
618. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel exhibits the same lights as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel towing, when not underway
  - B: vessel towing astern
  - C: sailing vessel
  - D: pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed, when they are in a composite unit



619. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel is underway in fog but stopped and making no way through the water. What is the required fog signal?
- A: One prolonged blast at not more than one-minute intervals  
 B: Two prolonged blasts at not more than one-minute intervals  
 C: One prolonged blast at not more than two-minute intervals  
 D: Two prolonged blasts at not more than two-minute intervals
620. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A towing light, according to the Rules, is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: white light  
 B: red light  
 C: yellow light  
 D: blue light
621. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which signal shall a power-driven vessel sound when making way in fog?
- A: One short blast every two minutes  
 B: One prolonged blast every two minutes  
 C: One prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes  
 D: Three short blasts every two minutes
622. BOTH 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.
623. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel does NOT sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?
- A: A vessel engaged in dredging  
 B: A sailing vessel  
 C: A vessel being towed  
 D: A vessel engaged in fishing
624. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel 50 meters in length at anchor must sound which fog signal?
- A: 5-second ringing of a bell every minute  
 B: 5-second ringing of a bell every two minutes  
 C: 5-second sounding of a gong every minute  
 D: 5-second sounding of both a bell and gong every two minutes
625. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying ONLY the lights shown in DIAGRAM 61 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: fishing  
 B: a pilot vessel at anchor  
 C: a fishing vessel aground  
 D: fishing and hauling her nets

626. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is NOT to be regarded as "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
- A: A vessel transferring provisions while underway
  - B: A pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed when connected in a composite unit
  - C: A vessel servicing a navigation mark
  - D: A vessel launching aircraft
627. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement correctly applies to a situation where a sailing vessel is overtaking a power-driven vessel?
- A: The power-driven vessel must keep out of the way of the sailing vessel.
  - B: A "special circumstance" situation exists.
  - C: The sailing vessel must keep out of the way of the power-driven vessel.
  - D: The vessel, which has the other vessel to the right, must keep out of the way.
628. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which procedure(s) shall be used to determine risk of collision?
- A: Watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel
  - B: Systematic observation of objects detected by radar
  - C: Long-range radar scanning
  - D: All of the above
629. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A white masthead light shows through an arc of how many degrees?
- A: 90°
  - B: 112.5°
  - C: 225°
  - D: 360°
630. BOTH 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
631. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are at anchor in fog. The fog signal of a vessel underway has been steadily growing louder and the danger of collision appears to exist. In addition to your fog signal, what signal may be used to indicate the presence of your vessel?
- A: Three blasts on the whistle; one prolonged, one short, and one prolonged.
  - B: Three blasts on the whistle; one short, one prolonged, and one short.
  - C: Three blasts on the whistle; one prolonged followed by two short.
  - D: No signal other than your fog signal may be used.

632. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Signals required for vessels aground include \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: by night, the anchor lights for a vessel of her length, and three red lights in a vertical line
  - B: a short, a prolonged, and a short blast
  - C: by day, three black balls in a vertical line
  - D: All of the above
633. BOTH 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
634. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, power-driven vessel less than 12 meters in length may, instead of the underway lights for vessels under 50 meters, show which lights?
- A: Sidelights and sternlight
  - B: One all-round white light and sidelights
  - C: Masthead light only
  - D: Sternlight only
635. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel shall not 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
636. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE in an overtaking situation?
- A: One vessel is approaching another vessel from more than 20° abaft the beam.
  - B: It is the duty of the vessel being overtaken to get out of the way.
  - C: Any later change of bearing between the two vessels shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel.
  - D: All of the above
637. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must exhibit a conical shape, apex downwards?
- A: A 10-meter vessel engaged in fishing
  - B: A 15-meter vessel proceeding under sail when also being propelled by machinery
  - C: A 20-meter vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - D: All of the above
638. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must show a towing light above the sternlight?
- A: A vessel pushing three barges ahead
  - B: A vessel towing alongside
  - C: A vessel with a 150-meter tow astern
  - D: None of the above

639. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which is NOT a distress signal?
- A: A continuous sounding with any fog signal apparatus
  - B: A signal sent by radiotelephone consisting of the spoken word "Mayday"
  - C: An International Code Signal of N.C.
  - D: The firing of green star rockets or shells
640. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A rigid replica of the International Code flag "A" may be shown by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pulling a submarine cable
  - B: engaged in diving operations
  - C: engaged in underway replenishment
  - D: transferring explosives
641. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessel "A" is underway and pushing ahead when vessel "B" is sighted off the starboard bow as shown in DIAGRAM 5. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is to the port side of vessel "B".
  - B: Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is pushing ahead.
  - C: Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is to starboard of vessel "A".
  - D: Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.
642. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a crossing situation, which vessel may sound the danger signal?
- A: Give-way vessel
  - B: Stand-on vessel
  - C: Either vessel
  - D: Neither vessel
643. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, you sight the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 55. What do the lights indicate?
- A: A tug with a tow astern
  - B: A tug with a tow alongside
  - C: A tug not under command
  - D: A pipeline
644. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Every vessel should at all times proceed at a "safe speed". "Safe speed" is defined as that speed where \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: you can stop within your visibility range
  - B: you can take proper and effective action to avoid collision
  - C: you are traveling slower than surrounding vessels
  - D: no wake comes from your vessel
645. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in fog and you hear three distinct bell strokes followed by five seconds of rapid bell ringing followed by three distinct bell strokes. This signal indicates a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: aground
  - B: engaged in underwater construction
  - C: at anchor
  - D: in distress

646. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessels "A" and "B" are crossing as shown in DIAGRAM 30. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: The vessels should pass starboard to starboard.
  - B: Vessel "B" should pass astern of vessel "A".
  - C: Vessel "B" should alter course to the right.
  - D: Vessel "A" must keep clear of vessel "B".
647. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a crossing situation, a stand-on vessel which is forced to take action in order to avoid collision with a vessel on her own port side shall, if possible, avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: turning to port
  - B: turning to starboard
  - C: decreasing speed
  - D: increasing speed
648. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is "underway" within the meaning of the Rules?
- A: A vessel at anchor with the engine turning
  - B: A vessel tied to an offshore mooring buoy
  - C: A vessel aground with the engine turning
  - D: A vessel drifting with the engine stopped
649. BOTH 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 blasts
  - C: One prolonged followed by two short blasts
  - D: Two prolonged blasts
650. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If you anchor your 25-meter vessel in a harbor, what light(s) must you show?
- A: One all-round white light
  - B: Two all-round white lights
  - C: One all-round red light
  - D: All the deck house lights
651. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You see the lights in Diagram 50 on your port bow. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: hold course and speed
  - B: alter course to port
  - C: stop engines
  - D: sound the danger signal
652. BOTH 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"

653. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Of the vessels listed, which must keep out of the way of all the others?
- A: A sailing vessel
  - B: A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - C: A vessel not under command
  - D: A vessel fishing
654. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: During the day, a vessel with a tow over 200 meters in length will show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a black ball
  - B: a diamond shape
  - C: two cones, apexes together
  - D: one cone, apex upward
655. BOTH 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 pilot vessel on station underway
656. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway on vessel "B" approaching vessel "A," as shown in DIAGRAM 38. You are unable to see any sidelights on vessel "A". This is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: meeting situation
  - B: crossing situation
  - C: overtaking situation
  - D: special circumstances situation
657. BOTH 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
658. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Traffic separation schemes established by the International Maritime Organization \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: provide routing and scheduling procedures to reduce shipping delays
  - B: provide traffic patterns in congested areas, so that vessels can operate without having a separate lookout
  - C: provide inbound and outbound lanes to promote the safe flow of vessel traffic
  - D: prohibit vessels carrying hazardous cargoes from entering waters that are environmentally sensitive

659. BOTH 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
660. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Under the Rules, the term "vessel" includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: non-self-propelled raft
  - B: seaplanes
  - C: hovercrafts
  - D: All of the above
661. BOTH 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
662. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A pilot vessel may continue to sound an identity signal in fog if she is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: aground
  - B: at anchor
  - C: not under command
  - D: no longer on pilotage duty
663. BOTH 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, and change course
  - C: take avoiding action only after giving 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 avoid collision
664. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel towing astern in an operation which severely restricts the towing vessel and her tow in their ability to deviate from their course shall, when making way, show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the masthead lights for a towing vessel
  - B: the lights for a vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver
  - C: sidelights, sternlight and towing light
  - D: All of the above

665. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning seaplanes on the water?
- A: A seaplane must exhibit appropriate lights but need not exhibit shapes.
  - B: A seaplane should show the lights for a vessel constrained by her draft.
  - C: In situations where a risk of collision exists, a seaplane should always give way.
  - D: A seaplane on the water shall, in general, keep well clear of all vessels.
666. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A head-on situation at night is one in which you see \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one sidelight of a vessel ahead of you
  - B: one sidelight and a masthead light of a vessel ahead of you
  - C: one sidelight, a masthead light, and a range light of a vessel ahead of you
  - D: both sidelights of a vessel, and/or her masthead lights in line, dead ahead of you
667. BOTH 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
668. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A dredge not engaged in dredging but proceeding to a dredging location at night would \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not be required to show any lights
  - B: be required to show the lights characteristic of a dredge
  - C: be required to show the lights of a stationary dredge
  - D: be required to show the lights of a power-driven vessel underway
669. BOTH 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
670. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: There is a provision to depart from the Rules, if necessary, to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a close-quarters situation
  - B: an overtaking situation
  - C: immediate danger
  - D: Any of the above
671. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Risk of collision exists when an approaching vessel has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: generally steady bearing and decreasing range
  - B: generally steady range and increasing bearing
  - C: increasing range and bearing
  - D: decreasing bearing only



672. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What signal indicates doubt that sufficient action is being taken by another vessel to avoid collision?
- A: Five short and rapid blasts of the whistle
  - B: Three long blasts of the whistle
  - C: Three short and rapid blasts of the whistle
  - D: One prolonged blast followed by three short blasts of the whistle
673. BOTH 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 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
674. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear the rapid ringing of a bell for about five seconds followed by the sounding of a gong for about five seconds. This signal came from a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel engaged in fishing at anchor
  - B: sailing vessel at anchor
  - C: vessel 150 meters in length at anchor
  - D: vessel aground
675. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in a narrow channel and you are being overtaken by a vessel astern. The overtaking vessel sounds a signal indicating his intention to pass your vessel on your starboard side. If such an action appears dangerous you should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: five short and rapid blasts
  - B: three short and rapid blasts
  - C: one prolonged followed by one short blast
  - D: one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blasting that order
676. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: turn off her sidelights when not making way
  - B: when operating in restricted visibility, sound a whistle signal of two prolonged and one short blast
  - C: show a dayshape of two diamonds in a vertical line
  - D: keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing
677. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel at anchor, not fishing or otherwise restricted in its ability to maneuver, sounds her fog signal at intervals of not \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: more than one minute
  - B: more than two minutes
  - C: more than three minutes
  - D: less than two minutes

678. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in reduced visibility. You hear the fog signal of another vessel about 20° on your starboard bow. Risk of collision may exist. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: alter course to starboard to pass around the other vessel
  - B: reduce your speed to bare steerageway
  - C: slow your engines and let the other vessel pass ahead of you
  - D: alter course to port to pass the other vessel on its portside
679. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What dayshape would a vessel at anchor show during daylight?
- A: One black ball
  - B: Two black balls
  - C: Three black balls
  - D: No signal
680. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the dayshape illustrated in DIAGRAM 34 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing
  - B: fishing
  - C: anchored
  - D: being towed
681. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching a bend in a channel. You cannot see around the bend because of the height of the bank. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop engines and navigate with caution
  - B: stay in the middle of the channel
  - C: sound passing signals to any other vessel that may be on the other side of the bend
  - D: sound a whistle blast of 4 to 6 seconds duration
682. BOTH 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
683. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel would be required to show a white light from a lantern exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision?
- A: A 9-meter sailing vessel
  - B: A rowboat
  - C: A 6-meter motorboat
  - D: A small vessel fishing
684. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Barges being towed at night \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: must be lighted at all times
  - B: must be lighted only if manned
  - C: must be lighted only if towed astern
  - D: need not be lighted

685. BOTH 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
686. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in fog and hear one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in succession. What is the meaning of this signal?
- A: A vessel is in distress and needs assistance.
  - B: A vessel is fishing, hauling nets.
  - C: A vessel is at anchor, warning of her position.
  - D: A vessel is towing.
687. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: An anchored vessel on pilotage duty must show which light(s) at night?
- A: A sternlight only
  - B: Anchor lights only
  - C: A white light over a red light only
  - D: A white light over a red light and anchor lights
688. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel which is fishing is required to show sidelights and a sternlight only when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: anchored
  - B: underway
  - C: dead in the water
  - D: underway and making way
689. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is a requirement for any action taken to avoid collision?
- A: When in sight of another vessel, any action taken must be accompanied by sound signals.
  - B: The action taken must include changing the speed of the vessel.
  - C: The action must be positive and made in ample time.
  - D: All of the above
690. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In the daytime, you see a large sailing vessel on the beam. You know that she is also propelled by machinery if she shows \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a basket
  - B: a black ball
  - C: a black cone
  - D: two black cones
691. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 76 would indicate a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: trawling
  - B: laying submarine cable
  - C: towing astern
  - D: dredging

692. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your vessel is stopped and making no way, but is not in any way disabled. Another vessel is approaching you on your starboard beam. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: The other vessel must give way since your vessel is stopped.
  - B: Your vessel is the give-way vessel in a crossing situation.
  - C: You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel not under command.
  - D: You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
693. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: For identification purposes at night, U.S. Navy submarines on the surface may display an intermittent flashing light of which color?
- A: Amber (yellow)
  - B: White
  - C: Blue
  - D: Red
694. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessels engaged in fishing may show the additional signals described in Annex II to the Rules when they are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: trolling
  - B: fishing in a traffic separation zone
  - C: in a narrow channel
  - D: in close proximity to other vessels engaged in fishing
695. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must show a masthead light abaft of and higher than her identifying lights?
- A: A 55-meter vessel fishing
  - B: A 55-meter vessel trawling
  - C: A 100-meter vessel not under command
  - D: A 20-meter vessel engaged on pilotage duty
696. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in a narrow channel, a vessel should stay \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: in the middle of the channel
  - B: to the starboard side of the channel
  - C: to the port side of the channel
  - D: to the side of the channel that has the widest bends
697. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessels of less than what length may not impede the passage of other vessels in a narrow fairway?
- A: 10 meters
  - B: 20 meters
  - C: 30 meters
  - D: 40 meters

698. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A lantern combining the sidelights and sternlight MAY be shown on a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sailing vessel of 25 meters in length
  - B: 20-meter vessel engaged in fishing and making way
  - C: 25-meter power-driven vessel engaged in trolling
  - D: 6-meter vessel under oars
699. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The lights required by the Rules must be shown \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: from sunrise to sunset in restricted visibility
  - B: at all times
  - C: only from sunset to sunrise
  - D: whenever a look-out is posted
700. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel may carry her sidelights and sternlight in a combined lantern on the mast?
- A: An 18-meter sailing vessel
  - B: A 10-meter sailing vessel also being propelled by machinery
  - C: A 25-meter sailing vessel
  - D: All of the above
701. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel nearing a bend or an area of a channel or fairway where other vessels may be hidden by an obstruction shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound the danger signal
  - B: sound a prolonged blast
  - C: take all way off
  - D: post a look-out
702. BOTH 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
703. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used to accompany whistle signals?
- A: It is mandatory to use such a light.
  - B: The light shall have the same characteristics as a masthead light.
  - C: It is used to supplement short blasts of the whistle.
  - D: All of the above
704. BOTH 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 sailing vessel
  - D: A vessel aground

705. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: By day, you sight a vessel displaying three shapes in a vertical line. The top and bottom shapes are balls, and the middle shape is a diamond. It could be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel trolling
  - B: mineclearing vessel
  - C: trawler
  - D: vessel engaged in replenishment at sea
706. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are heading due east (090°) and observe a vessel's red sidelight on your port beam. The vessel may be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: northwest (315°)
  - B: north (000°)
  - C: southeast (135°)
  - D: southwest (225°)
707. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When two power-driven vessels are crossing, which is the stand-on vessel?
- A: The vessel, which is to starboard of the other vessel
  - B: The vessel, which is to port of the other vessel
  - C: The larger vessel
  - D: The vessel that sounds the first whistle signal
708. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is, by definition, unable to keep out of the way of another vessel?
- A: Vessel engaged in fishing
  - B: Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - C: Sailing vessel
  - D: Vessel towing
709. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must exhibit forward and after masthead lights when underway?
- A: A 200-meter sailing vessel
  - B: A 50-meter power-driven vessel
  - C: A 100-meter vessel engaged in fishing
  - D: All of the above
710. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: As defined in the Rules, a towing light is a yellow light having the same characteristics as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: masthead light
  - B: all-round light
  - C: sidelight
  - D: sternlight
711. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel underway and making way in 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

712. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When anchoring a 20-meter vessel at night, you must show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one all-round white light
  - B: two all-round white lights
  - C: one all-round white light and the sternlight
  - D: one all-round white light and a flare up light
713. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: According to the Navigation Rules, all of the following are engaged in fishing EXCEPT a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: setting nets
  - B: trawling
  - C: using a dredge net
  - D: trolling
714. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When a vessel sounds three short blasts on the whistle, this indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: danger is ahead
  - B: her engines are going astern
  - C: the vessel is not under command (broken down)
  - D: all other vessels should stand clear
715. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel is overtaking when she approaches another from more than how many degrees abaft the beam?
- A: 0.0°
  - B: 11.25°
  - C: 22.5°
  - D: 45.0°
716. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What equipment for fog signals is required for a vessel 20 meters in length?
- A: Whistle only
  - B: Bell only
  - C: Whistle and bell only
  - D: Whistle, bell, and gong
717. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Sailing vessels are stand-on over power-driven vessels except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: in a crossing situation
  - B: in a meeting situation
  - C: when they are the overtaking vessel
  - D: on the INLAND: waters of the U.S.
718. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning risk of collision?
- A: Risk of collision never exists if the compass bearing of the other vessel is changing.
  - B: Proper use shall be made of radar equipment to determine risk of collision.
  - C: Risk of collision must be determined before any action can be taken by a vessel.
  - D: Risk of collision exists if the vessels will pass within half a mile of each other.

719. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are fishing at night, and you sight a vessel showing three lights in a vertical line. The upper and lower lights are red and the middle light is white. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: You must keep out of the way of the other vessel.
  - B: The other vessel is responsible to keep out of your way.
  - C: The other vessel is at anchor.
  - D: The rule of special circumstances applies.
720. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is to sound a fog signal of one prolonged 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
721. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel may exhibit lights other than those prescribed by the Rules as long as the additional lights \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: do not interfere with the keeping of a proper look-out
  - B: are not the color of either sidelight
  - C: have a lesser range than the prescribed lights
  - D: All of the above
722. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a partly submerged vessel being towed?
- A: It must show a yellow light at each end.
  - B: It will show red lights along its length.
  - C: A diamond shape will be carried at the aftermost extremity of the tow.
  - D: All of the above
723. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your vessel enters fog. You stop your engines, and the vessel is dead in the water. Which fog signal should you sound?
- A: One prolonged blast every two minutes
  - B: Two prolonged blasts every two minutes
  - C: Three short blasts every two minutes
  - D: One prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes
724. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The term "power-driven vessel" refers to any vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: with propelling machinery onboard whether in use or not
  - B: making way against the current
  - C: with propelling machinery in use
  - D: travelling at a speed greater than that of the current



725. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In which situation do the Rules require both vessels to change course?
- A: Two power-driven vessels meeting head-on
  - B: Two power-driven vessels crossing when it is apparent to the stand-on vessel that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action
  - C: Two sailing vessels crossing with the wind on the same side
  - D: All of the above
726. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel towing where the tow prevents her from changing course shall carry \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: only the lights for a vessel towing
  - B: only the lights for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - C: the lights for a towing vessel and the lights for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - D: the lights for a towing vessel and the lights for a vessel not under command
727. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning the danger signal?
- A: May be sounded by the stand-on vessel only
  - B: Indicates that the vessel is in distress
  - C: Is used to indicate a course change
  - D: May be supplemented by an appropriate light signal
728. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If a sailing vessel with the wind on the port side sees a sailing vessel to windward and cannot tell whether the other vessel has the wind on the port or starboard side, she shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: hold course and speed
  - B: sound the danger signal
  - C: keep out of the way of the other vessel
  - D: turn to port and come into the wind
729. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessel "A" is on course 000° T. Vessel "B" is on a head-on course and is bearing 355° T, 2 miles away from vessel "A". To ensure a safe passing, vessel "A" should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: maintain course
  - B: alter course to port
  - C: alter course to ensure a starboard to starboard passing
  - D: maneuver to ensure a port to port passing
730. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is a vessel "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
- A: A vessel not under command
  - B: A vessel constrained by her draft
  - C: A vessel underway in fog
  - D: A vessel towing unable to deviate from her course

731. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: All of the following are distress signals under the Rules EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a green star signal
  - B: orange-colored smoke
  - C: red flares
  - D: the repeated raising and lowering of outstretched arms
732. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 58 are those of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel being towed
  - B: power-driven vessel of less than 50 meters in length
  - C: fishing vessel at anchor
  - D: sailboat
733. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The Rules state that vessels may depart from the Rules when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: there are no other vessels around
  - B: operating in a narrow channel
  - C: the Master enters it in the ship's log
  - D: necessary to avoid immediate danger
734. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel is towing and carrying the required lights on the masthead. What is the visibility arc of these lights?
- A: 112.5°
  - B: 135.0°
  - C: 225.0°
  - D: 360.0°
735. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which situation would be a "special circumstance" under the Rules?
- A: Vessel at anchor
  - B: More than two vessels meeting
  - C: Speed in fog
  - D: Two vessels crossing
736. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching another vessel on crossing courses. She is approximately half a mile distant and is presently on your starboard bow. You believe she will cross ahead of you. She then sounds a whistle signal of five short blasts. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: answer the signal and hold course and speed
  - B: reduce speed slightly to make sure she will have room to pass
  - C: make a large course change, accompanied by the appropriate whistle signal, and slow down if necessary
  - D: wait for another whistle signal from the other vessel

737. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching another vessel and are not sure whether danger of collision exists. You must assume \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: there is risk of collision
  - B: you are the give way vessel
  - C: the other vessel is also in doubt
  - D: All of the above are correct.
738. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel may use the danger signal?
- A: The vessel to starboard when two power-driven vessels are crossing
  - B: A vessel engaged in fishing, crossing the course of a sailing vessel
  - C: Either of two power-driven vessels meeting head-on
  - D: All of the above
739. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 10 meters in length?
- A: A bell only
  - B: A whistle only
  - C: A bell and a whistle
  - D: Any means of making an efficient sound signal
740. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE regarding equipment for sound signals?
- A: A vessel of less than 12 meters in length need not have any sound signaling equipment.
  - B: Any vessel over 12 meters in length must be provided with a gong.
  - C: Manual sounding of the signals must always be possible.
  - D: Automatic sounding of the signals is not permitted.
741. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Two sailing vessels are approaching each other as shown in DIAGRAM 3. Which statement is correct?
- A: Vessel "I" should stand on because she has the wind on her port side.
  - B: Vessel "II" should stand on because she has the wind on her starboard side.
  - C: Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel because they are meeting head-on.
  - D: Vessel "I" should stand on because she is close-hauled.
742. BOTH 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.
743. BOTH 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

744. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning fog signals?
- A: All fog signals for sailing vessels are to be given at intervals of not more than one minute.
  - B: A vessel not under command sounds the same fog signal as a vessel towed.
  - C: A pilot vessel underway and making way sounds the pilot identity signal and no other signal.
  - D: A vessel aground may sound a whistle signal.
745. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which dayshape would a vessel aground show during daylight?
- A: One black ball
  - B: Two black balls
  - C: Three black balls
  - D: Four black balls
746. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must have a gong, or other equipment, which will make the sound of a gong?
- A: A sailing vessel
  - B: Any vessel over 50 meters
  - C: Any vessel over 100 meters
  - D: A power-driven vessel over 75 meters
747. BOTH 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. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: The fishing vessel is directed not to impede the passage of the sailing vessel.
  - B: The sailing vessel must keep out of the way of the fishing vessel.
  - C: Each vessel should move to the edge of the channel on her port side.
  - D: Each vessel should be displaying signals for a vessel constrained by her draft.
748. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Dayshapes MUST be shown \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: during daylight hours
  - B: during daylight hours except in restricted visibility
  - C: ONLY between 8 AM and 4 PM daily
  - D: between sunset and sunrise
749. BOTH 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

750. BOTH 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: 22.5°  
 B: 67.5°  
 C: 112.5°  
 D: 135.0°
751. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel aground at night is required to show two red lights in a vertical line as well as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command lights  
 B: restricted in her ability to maneuver lights  
 C: anchor lights  
 D: sidelights and a sternlight
752. BOTH 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 barges in the tow must be lighted  
 C: each barge in the tow must be lighted  
 D: only manned barges must be lighted
753. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your vessel is aground in fog. In addition to the regular anchor signals, you will be sounding \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three strokes of the gong before and after the rapid ringing of the gong  
 B: a blast on the whistle  
 C: three strokes of the bell before and after the rapid ringing of the bell  
 D: no additional signals
754. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a crossing situation, the vessel, which has the other on her own starboard side, shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other  
 B: change course to port to keep out of the way  
 C: reduce her speed  
 D: All of the above
755. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are on vessel "A" in DIAGRAM 32, and hear vessel "B" sound a signal indicating her intention to overtake you. You feel it is not safe for vessel "B" to overtake you at the present time. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound five or more short rapid blasts  
 B: sound two short blasts  
 C: not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"  
 D: sound three blasts of the whistle
756. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel sounds the same fog signal when underway or at anchor?
- A: A sailing vessel  
 B: A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver  
 C: A vessel constrained by her draft  
 D: A vessel not under command

757. BOTH 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
758. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In DIAGRAM 5, vessel "A", which is pushing ahead, and vessel "B" are crossing. Which is the stand-on vessel?
- A: Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because she is to port of vessel "B".
  - B: Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because she is pushing ahead.
  - C: Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because she is to starboard of vessel "A".
  - D: Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel in this situation.
759. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is "underway" according to the Rules?
- A: A vessel made fast to a single point mooring buoy
  - B: A purse seiner hauling her nets
  - C: A pilot vessel at anchor
  - D: A vessel, which has run aground
760. BOTH 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
761. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which signal may at some time be exhibited by a vessel trawling?
- A: Two white lights in a vertical line
  - B: A white light over a red light in a vertical line
  - C: Two red lights in a vertical line
  - D: Any of the above
762. BOTH 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
763. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in low visibility and sounding fog signals. What changes would you make in the fog signal IMMEDIATELY upon losing propulsion?
- A: Begin sounding two prolonged blasts at two-minute intervals.
  - B: Begin sounding one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts at two-minute intervals.
  - C: Begin sounding one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts at two-minute intervals.
  - D: No change should be made in the fog signal.

764. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel shows the same lights as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel engaged in towing, when not underway
  - B: vessel towing astern
  - C: sailing vessel
  - D: pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed, when they are rigidly connected in a composite unit
765. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel shall NOT show her sidelights?
- A: A fishing vessel that is not making way
  - B: A sailing vessel, which is becalmed
  - C: A vessel engaged in underwater operations
  - D: A vessel that is not under command making way
766. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel is overtaking when she can see which light(s) of a vessel ahead?
- A: Only the sternlight of the vessel
  - B: One sidelight and a masthead light of the vessel
  - C: Only a sidelight of the vessel
  - D: The masthead lights of the vessel
767. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night you sight the lights illustrated in DIAGRAM 66. What do the lights indicate?
- A: A tug with a tow astern
  - B: A tug with a tow alongside
  - C: A ship being assisted by a tug
  - D: A vessel engaged in fishing
768. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement about the Navigation Rules is TRUE?
- A: The rules require vessels to comply with Traffic Separation Scheme regulations.
  - B: The rules use the term "safe speed."
  - C: The Rules permit a stand-on vessel to take action prior to being in extremis.
  - D: All of the above are correct.
769. BOTH 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
770. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: As defined in the Rules, the term "vessel" includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: seaplanes
  - B: nondisplacement craft
  - C: barges
  - D: All of the above

771. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You see a vessel displaying ONLY the lights in DIAGRAM 45. This could be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: pilot vessel less than 50 meters, underway and NOT engaged on pilotage duty
  - B: vessel engaged in fishing
  - C: vessel aground less than 50 meters
  - D: vessel engaged in dredging at anchor with an obstruction on one side
772. BOTH 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
773. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a vessel displaying the lights in DIAGRAM 52 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing by pushing ahead
  - B: underway
  - C: towing a submerged object
  - D: engaged in dredging
774. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: An anchor ball need NOT be exhibited by a vessel if she is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: under 50 meters in length, and anchored in an anchorage
  - B: over 150 meters in length
  - C: rigged for sail
  - D: less than 7 meters in length, and not in or near an area where other vessels normally navigate
775. INTERNATIONAL AND INLAND: A vessel that is not equipped with towing lights should show that it has a vessel in tow by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: continuously sounding its horn
  - B: sounding one prolonged followed by two short blasts at intervals of not more than two minutes
  - C: shining a searchlight on the towline of the towed vessel
  - D: None of the above; a vessel shall not engage in towing at night without proper navigation lights
776. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway at night you are coming up on a vessel from astern. What lights would you expect to see?
- A: Red and green sidelights
  - B: Two white lights
  - C: One white light and red and green sidelights
  - D: One white light



777. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What describes a head-on situation?
- A: Seeing one red light of a vessel directly ahead
  - B: Seeing two forward white towing 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 of a vessel directly ahead
778. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel anchored in fog may warn an approaching vessel by sounding \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the whistle continuously
  - B: one short, one prolonged, and one short blast of the whistle
  - C: five or more short and rapid blasts of the whistle
  - D: three distinct strokes on the bell before and after sounding the anchor signal
779. BOTH 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 whistle signals only if you change course
  - C: sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted
  - D: not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted
780. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are operating in restricted visibility and hear a signal of a rapidly ringing bell followed by the rapid sounding of a gong. It could be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 30-meter sail vessel at anchor
  - B: 150-meter power-driven vessel aground
  - C: vessel in distress
  - D: 300-meter power-driven vessel at anchor
781. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel being towed, if manned, shall sound a fog signal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two short blasts
  - B: three short blasts
  - C: one prolonged and two short blasts
  - D: one prolonged and three short blasts
782. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: only anchor in the separation zone
  - B: cross a traffic lane at as small an angle as possible
  - C: avoid anchoring in areas near the termination of the scheme
  - D: utilize the separation zone for navigating through the scheme if she is impeding other traffic due to her slower speed
783. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A proper look-out shall be maintained \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: only at night
  - B: only during restricted visibility
  - C: at night and during restricted visibility
  - D: at all times

784. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Risk of collision may be deemed to exist \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: if the compass bearing of an approaching vessel does NOT appreciably change
  - B: even when an appreciable bearing change is evident, particularly when approaching a vessel at close range
  - C: if you observe both sidelights of a vessel ahead for an extended period of time
  - D: All of the above
785. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The Rules state that certain factors are to be taken into account when determining safe speed. Those factors include \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: state of wind, sea, and current, and the proximity of navigational hazards
  - B: maximum attainable speed of your vessel
  - C: temperature
  - D: aids to navigation that are available
786. BOTH 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
787. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the dayshape in DIAGRAM 13 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: fishing
  - B: towing
  - C: being towed
  - D: anchored
788. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel not under command shall display \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two red lights at night and two black balls during daylight
  - B: two red lights at night and three black balls during daylight
  - C: three red lights at night and two black balls during daylight
  - D: three red lights at night and three black balls during daylight
789. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel engaged in fishing while at anchor shall sound a fog signal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one prolonged and two short blasts at two-minute intervals
  - B: one prolonged and three short blasts at two-minute intervals
  - C: a rapid ringing of the bell for five seconds at one-minute intervals
  - D: a sounding of the bell and gong at one-minute intervals
790. BOTH 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 engines.
  - C: You are on a collision course with the other vessel.
  - D: You may maintain course and speed.

791. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel would sound a fog signal consisting of the ringing of a bell for 5 seconds?
- A: A vessel engaged in fishing, at anchor
  - B: A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor
  - C: A sailing vessel, at anchor
  - D: A sailing vessel becalmed
792. BOTH 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
793. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A fog signal consisting of one prolonged blast followed by four short blasts would indicate the presence of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel being towed
  - B: fishing vessel engaged in trawling
  - C: vessel at anchor warning of her location
  - D: power-driven pilot vessel on station underway
794. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In addition to sidelights what light should a vessel being towed show?
- A: A sternlight
  - B: A masthead light
  - C: Not under command lights
  - D: Range lights
795. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A pilot vessel may continue to sound an identity signal if she is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: aground
  - B: at anchor
  - C: not under command
  - D: being towed
796. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When two power-driven vessels are meeting head-on and there is a risk of collision, each shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop her engines
  - B: alter course to starboard
  - C: sound the danger signal
  - D: back down
797. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power driven vessel when towing and the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters shall exhibit during daylight hours where they can best be seen which of the following shapes?
- A: a diamond shape
  - B: two cones, apexes together
  - C: a black ball
  - D: one cone, apex upward

798. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is the minimum length of vessels required to show two anchor lights?
- A: 40 meters
  - B: 50 meters
  - C: 60 meters
  - D: 70 meters
799. BOTH 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: mineclearance operations
800. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In determining "safe speed", all of the following must be taken into account EXCEPT the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: maximum horsepower of your vessel
  - B: presence of background lights at night
  - C: draft of your vessel
  - D: maneuverability of your vessel
801. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are aboard the give-way vessel in a crossing situation. What should you NOT do in obeying the Rules?
- A: Cross ahead of the stand-on vessel
  - B: Make a large course change to starboard
  - C: Slow your vessel
  - D: Back your vessel
802. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel, which does not normally engage in towing operations, is towing a vessel in distress. She \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: need not show the lights for a vessel engaged in towing, if it is impractical to do so
  - B: may show the lights for a vessel not under command
  - C: must show a yellow light above the sternlight
  - D: must show the lights for a vessel towing
803. BOTH 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
804. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Working lights shall be used to illuminate the decks of a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: over 100 meters at anchor
  - B: not under command
  - C: constrained by her draft
  - D: Any of the above

805. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel may show identifying lights when not actually engaged in her occupation?
- A: A fishing vessel
  - B: A pilot vessel
  - C: A mineclearance vessel
  - D: None of the above
806. BOTH 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
807. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If your vessel is the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: you must keep your course and speed
  - B: you may change course and speed as the other vessel must keep clear
  - C: the other vessel must keep her course and speed
  - D: both vessels must keep their course and speed
808. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel proceeding along a narrow channel shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: avoid crossing the channel at right angles
  - B: not overtake any vessels within the channel
  - C: keep as near as safe and practicable to the limit of the channel on her starboard side
  - D: when nearing a bend in the channel, sound a long blast of the whistle
809. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel would exhibit sidelights when underway and not making way?
- A: A vessel towing astern
  - B: A vessel trawling
  - C: A vessel not under command
  - D: A vessel engaged in dredging operations
810. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is NOT to impede the passage of a vessel, which can only navigate safely within a narrow channel?
- A: Any vessel less than 20 meters in length
  - B: Any sailing vessel
  - C: A vessel engaged in fishing
  - D: All of the above
811. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A tug is towing three manned barges in line in fog. The second vessel of the tow should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: no fog signal
  - B: one short blast
  - C: one prolonged and three short blasts
  - D: one prolonged and two short blasts

812. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The steering and sailing rules for vessels in restricted visibility apply to vessels \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: in sight of one another in fog
  - B: navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility
  - C: only if they are showing special purpose lights
  - D: only if they have operational radar
813. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The Navigation Rules state that a vessel shall be operated at a safe speed at all times so that she can be stopped within \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the distance of visibility
  - B: 1/2 the distance of visibility
  - C: a distance appropriate to the existing circumstances and conditions
  - D: the distance that it would require for the propeller to go from full ahead to full astern
814. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A towing vessel 35 meters in length, with a tow 100 meters astern, must show a minimum of how many masthead lights?
- A: 1
  - B: 2
  - C: 3
  - D: 4
815. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the lights in DIAGRAM 56 could be a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing a barge alongside
  - B: underway and laying cable
  - C: at anchor and dredging
  - D: underway and carrying dangerous cargo
816. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What must be TRUE in order for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision by her maneuver alone?
- A: She must be in sight of the give-way vessel.
  - B: There must be risk of collision.
  - C: She must determine that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action.
  - D: All of the above
817. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel being towed astern, where the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters, will exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two balls in a vertical line
  - B: a diamond shape where it can best be seen
  - C: a ball on each end of the tow
  - D: no dayshape
818. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway you sight a vessel displaying the dayshapes in DIAGRAM 6. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: contact the vessel on VHF radiotelephone
  - B: provide assistance, the other vessel is in distress
  - C: stay clear, the other vessel cannot get out of the way
  - D: stop your vessel and sound passing signals

819. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A sailing vessel displaying the dayshape in DIAGRAM 35 is indicating that she is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: being propelled by power as well as sail
  - B: on a starboard tack
  - C: close-hauled and has difficulty maneuvering
  - D: fishing as well as sailing
820. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: For a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision she shall, if possible, NOT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: decrease speed
  - B: increase speed
  - C: turn to port for a vessel on her port side
  - D: turn to starboard for a vessel on her port side
821. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You hear the fog signal of another vessel forward of your beam. Risk of collision may exist. You MUST \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: reduce speed to bare steerageway
  - B: stop your engines
  - C: begin a radar plot
  - D: All of the above
822. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Two barges are being pushed ahead by a towboat. Which statement is TRUE concerning lights on the barges?
- A: Each vessel should show sidelights.
  - B: Each vessel should show at least one white light.
  - C: The barges should be lighted as separate units.
  - D: The barges should be lighted as one vessel.
823. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The Rules state that a seaplane shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not be regarded as a vessel
  - B: in general, keep well clear of all vessels
  - C: proceed at a slower speed than surrounding vessels
  - D: when making way, show the lights for a vessel not under command
824. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If practical, when shall a manned vessel being towed sound her fog signal?
- A: Immediately before the towing vessel sounds hers
  - B: Immediately after the towing vessel sounds hers
  - C: As close to the mid-cycle of the towing vessel's signals as possible
  - D: At any time as long as the interval is correct
825. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your tug is underway at night and NOT towing. What light(s) should your vessel show aft to other vessels coming up from astern?
- A: One white light
  - B: Two white lights
  - C: One white light and one yellow light
  - D: One white light and two yellow lights

826. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel conducting mineclearing operations will show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three balls in a vertical line
  - B: two balls in a vertical line
  - C: one ball near the foremast and one ball at each fore yard
  - D: one diamond near the foremast head and one ball at each fore yard
827. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel sailing shall keep out of the way of all of the following vessels except a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command
  - B: engaged on pilotage duty
  - C: restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - D: engaged in fishing
828. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel under oars?
- A: She must show a sternlight.
  - B: She is allowed to show the same lights as a sailing vessel.
  - C: She must show a fixed all-round white light.
  - D: She must show a dayshape of a black cone.
829. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A power-driven vessel is underway and fishing with trolling lines. This vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: must keep out of the way of sailing vessels
  - B: must sound a one prolonged, two short blasts signal in restricted visibility
  - C: is the stand-on vessel when overtaking power-driven vessels
  - D: All of the above
830. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night you sight a vessel displaying a single green light. This is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel at anchor
  - B: small motorboat underway
  - C: vessel drifting
  - D: sailing vessel
831. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When two power-driven vessels are crossing, which vessel is the stand-on vessel?
- A: The vessel, which is to starboard of the other vessel
  - B: The vessel, which is to port of the other vessel
  - C: The larger vessel
  - D: The vessel that sounds the first whistle signal
832. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must exhibit forward and after 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



833. BOTH 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
834. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A sailing vessel underway at night may show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a red light over a green light at the masthead
  - B: a green light over a red light at the masthead
  - C: two white lights in a vertical line at the stern
  - D: an all-round white light at the bow
835. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel engaged in trawling will show identification lights of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a red light over a white light
  - B: a white light over a red light
  - C: a green light over a white light
  - D: two red lights in a vertical line
836. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is required of a vessel navigating near an area of restricted visibility?
- A: A power-driven vessel shall have her engines ready for immediate maneuver.
  - B: She must sound appropriate sound signals.
  - C: If she detects another vessel by radar, she shall determine if risk of collision exists.
  - D: All of the above
837. BOTH 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
838. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night a vessel displaying the lights in DIAGRAM 65 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: fishing
  - B: anchored
  - C: being towed
  - D: drifting

839. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel may carry her sidelights and sternlight in one combined lantern?
- A: A 10-meter power-driven vessel
  - B: A 15-meter vessel propelled by sail and machinery
  - C: A 10-meter sailing vessel
  - D: All of the above
840. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which lights would be shown at night by a vessel, which is restricted in her ability to deviate from her course?
- A: Three red lights in a vertical line
  - B: Three white lights in a vertical line
  - C: Three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest white and the middle red
  - D: Three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest red and the middle white
841. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is the stand-on vessel when two vessels crossing in fog are NOT in sight of one another?
- A: The vessel, which has the other on her own starboard side
  - B: The vessel, which has the other on her own port side
  - C: The one, which hears the other's fog signal first
  - D: Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.
842. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the dayshapes in DIAGRAM 18 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing astern with a tow greater than 200 meters in length
  - B: not under command
  - C: dredging
  - D: carrying dangerous cargo
843. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel showing the dayshape in DIAGRAM 34 \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: has a tow which exceeds 200 meters in length
  - B: is engaged in surveying or underwater work
  - C: is not under command
  - D: is fishing
844. BOTH 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
845. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessels shall turn off their sidelights?
- A: All vessels that are not under command
  - B: All fishing vessels that are not making way
  - C: All sailing vessels which are becalmed
  - D: All vessels engaged in underwater operations

846. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel fishing at night, with gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally outwards, will show in the direction of the gear \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one white light
  - B: two vertical white lights
  - C: one yellow light
  - D: two vertical yellow lights
847. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In restricted visibility, a vessel which detects by radar alone the presence of another vessel shall determine if a close quarters situation is developing or risk of collision exists. If so, she shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound the danger signal
  - B: when taking action, make only course changes
  - C: avoid altering course toward a vessel abaft the beam
  - D: All of the above
848. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 60-meter vessel, which is trawling, is required to show how many white masthead lights at night?
- A: 1
  - B: 2
  - C: 3
  - D: 4
849. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel servicing a pipeline during the day shall display \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three black shapes in a vertical line; the highest and lowest are balls, and the middle one is a diamond
  - B: three shapes in a vertical line; the highest and lowest are red balls, and the middle one is a white diamond
  - C: three black balls in a vertical line
  - D: two black balls in a vertical line
850. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In fog you observe your radar and determine that risk of collision exists with a vessel, which is 2 miles off your port bow. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop your engines
  - B: sound the danger signal at two-minute intervals
  - C: hold course and speed until the other vessel is sighted
  - D: take avoiding action as soon as possible
851. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a towing vessel, which is unable to deviate from her course?
- A: By day, she shall carry a black cylinder shape.
  - B: By day, she shall carry two black balls in a vertical line.
  - C: By night, she would show the same lights as a vessel not under command.
  - D: By day, she would show the same shapes as a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.

852. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessel "A" (towing) and vessel "B" are meeting as shown in DIAGRAM 12. In this situation, which statement is TRUE?
- A: Both vessels should alter course to starboard and pass port to port.
  - B: Both vessels should alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard.
  - C: Vessel "A" should hold course while vessel "B" alters course to starboard.
  - D: Vessel "A" is the stand-on in this situation.
853. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE regarding equipment for bell & gong signals?
- A: A vessel of less than 12 meters in length need not have any sound signaling equipment.
  - B: Manual sounding of the signals must always be possible.
  - C: Any vessel over 12 meters in length must be provided with a gong.
  - D: Signals must be able to be sounded manually and automatically.
854. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching a narrow channel. You see a vessel that can only be navigated safely within the channel. You MUST \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: hold your course and speed
  - B: sound the danger signal
  - C: not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel
  - D: initiate an exchange of passing signals
855. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 10 meters in length?
- A: Any means of making an efficient sound signal
  - B: A bell only
  - C: A whistle only
  - D: A bell and a whistle
856. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel must have a gong, or other equipment, which will make the sound of a gong?
- A: A sailing vessel
  - B: Any vessel over 50 meters
  - C: A power driven vessel over 75 meters
  - D: Any vessel over 100 meters
857. BOTH 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 must sound three short blasts on the whistle.

858. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Two power-driven vessels are crossing as shown in DIAGRAM 42. Vessel "A" sounds three short blasts on the whistle. This signal means that vessel "A" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: intends to hold course and speed
  - B: is uncertain about the actions of "B"
  - C: proposes to cross ahead of the other vessel
  - D: is backing engines
859. BOTH 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
860. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What determines if a vessel is "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
- A: Whether or not all of the vessel's control equipment is in working order
  - B: The vessel's draft in relation to the available depth of water
  - C: Whether the nature of the vessel's work limits maneuverability required by the Rules
  - D: Whether or not the vessel is the give-way vessel in a meeting situation
861. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is true concerning the light used to accompany whistle signals?
- A: It is only used to supplement short blasts of the whistle.
  - B: It is mandatory to use such a light.
  - C: The light shall have the same characteristics as a masthead light.
  - D: All of the above
862. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning the danger signal?
- A: Only the stand-on vessel can sound the danger signal.
  - B: Radio transmissions may be used in place of the danger signal.
  - C: A vessel in doubt as to the other vessel's intentions must sound the danger signal.
  - D: The danger signal consists of 5 or more prolonged blasts of the whistle.
863. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel may sound the danger signal?
- A: Either vessel in a meeting situation
  - B: The give-way vessel in a crossing situation
  - C: A vessel at anchor
  - D: All of the above
864. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are on watch in fog. Which vessel is "in sight"?
- A: A vessel that you can see from the bridge
  - B: A radar target of which you have determined the course and speed
  - C: A vessel from which you can hear the fog signal
  - D: All of the above

865. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: 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
866. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in a narrow channel and are being overtaken by a vessel astern. The overtaking vessel sounds a signal indicating her intention to pass you on your starboard side. If such an action appears dangerous, you should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one prolonged followed by one short blast
  - B: one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order
  - C: five short and rapid blasts
  - D: three short and rapid blasts
867. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are on vessel "A", as shown in DIAGRAM 32, and hear vessel "B" sound a signal indicating his intention to overtake you. You feel it is not safe for vessel "B" to overtake you at the present time. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound two short blasts
  - B: sound five or more short and rapid blasts
  - C: not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"
  - D: sound three blasts of the whistle
868. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which is a light signal authorized by the Secretary of the Navy as an additional navigational light for a ship of war?
- A: Flashing amber beacon for submarines
  - B: Green masthead and yardarm lights indicating mine clearance operations
  - C: Red-white-red lights in a vertical line for a carrier, launching aircraft
  - D: Yellow flares indicating torpedo firing exercises
869. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Dayshapes must be displayed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: between sunset and sunrise
  - B: only between 8 AM and 4 PM
  - C: during daylight hours in any visibility
  - D: during daylight hours in unrestricted visibility only
870. BOTH 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

871. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel may exhibit lights other than those prescribed by the Rules as long as the additional lights \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: do not interfere with the keeping of a proper look-out
  - B: do not impair the visibility or distinctive character of the prescribed lights
  - C: cannot be mistaken for the lights specified elsewhere in the Rules
  - D: All of the above
872. BOTH 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°
873. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You see a red sidelight bearing NW (315°). That vessel may be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: northwest (315°)
  - B: east (090°)
  - C: southwest (225°)
  - D: west (270°)
874. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What does the word "breadth" mean?
- A: Greatest breadth
  - B: Molded breadth
  - C: Breadth on the main deck
  - D: Breadth at the load waterline
875. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If underway in low visibility and sounding fog signals, what changes would you make in the fog signal IMMEDIATELY upon losing the power plant?
- A: Begin sounding one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts at two-minute intervals.
  - B: Begin sounding one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts at two-minute intervals.
  - C: Begin sounding two prolonged blasts at two-minute intervals.
  - D: No change should be made in the fog signal.
876. BOTH 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

877. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is the sound signal for a vessel 75 meters in length, restricted in her ability to maneuver, at anchor?
- A: One prolonged blast followed by two short blasts at intervals of not more than two minutes
  - B: Five second ringing of a bell at intervals of not more than one minute
  - C: Four short blasts at intervals of not more than two minutes
  - D: Five second ringing of a bell and five second sounding of a gong at intervals of not more than one minute
878. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel sounds the same fog signal when underway or at anchor?
- A: A sailing vessel
  - B: A vessel constrained by her draft
  - C: A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - D: A vessel not under command
879. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel would sound a fog signal consisting of the ringing of a bell for 5 seconds?
- A: A vessel engaged in fishing, at anchor
  - B: A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor
  - C: A sailing vessel, at anchor
  - D: All of the above
880. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A 200-meter vessel is aground in fog. Which signal is optional?
- A: A bell signal
  - B: A whistle signal
  - C: A gong signal
  - D: All of the above are mandatory.
881. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is NOT a vessel "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
- A: A vessel laying mat revetments for bank protection along a channel
  - B: A vessel towing with limited maneuverability due to a large unwieldy tow
  - C: A deep-draft vessel that can only navigate in a dredged channel
  - D: A towing vessel underway with a fuel barge alongside and taking on fuel
882. BOTH 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.



883. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning fog signals?
- A: All fog signals for sailing vessels are to be given at intervals of not more than one minute.
  - B: A vessel aground may sound a whistle signal.
  - C: A vessel not under command sounds the same fog signal as a vessel towed.
  - D: The identity signal of a pilot vessel is the only fog signal sounded by such a vessel.
884. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear a vessel ahead sound two blasts on the whistle. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted
  - B: sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted
  - C: sound whistle signals only if you change course
  - D: sound two blasts and change course to the left
885. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are underway in fog when you hear the rapid ringing of a bell for five seconds followed by the sounding of a gong for five seconds. This signal indicates a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: engaged in pair trawling
  - B: fishing while making no way through the water
  - C: more than 100 meters in length, at anchor
  - D: engaged on pilotage duty
886. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A tug is towing three barges astern in restricted visibility. The second vessel of the tow should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one prolonged and two short blasts
  - B: one prolonged and three short blasts
  - C: one short blast
  - D: no fog signal
887. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is the identity signal, which may be sounded by a vessel engaged on pilotage duty in fog?
- A: 2 short blasts
  - B: 3 short blasts
  - C: 4 short blasts
  - D: 5 short blasts
888. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What does the word "length" refer to?
- A: Length between the perpendiculars
  - B: Length overall
  - C: Waterline length
  - D: Register length
889. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A fog signal of one prolonged last followed by four short blasts would mean the presence of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel being towed
  - B: power-driven pilot vessel on station underway
  - C: fishing vessel trawling
  - D: vessel at anchor warning of her location

890. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are heading due east (090°) and observe a vessel's red sidelight on your port beam. The vessel may be heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: northwest (315°)
  - B: southeast (135°)
  - C: northeast (045°)
  - D: southwest (225°)
891. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A towing light is a yellow light having the same characteristics as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: special flashing light
  - B: anchor light
  - C: sternlight
  - D: masthead light
892. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The masthead light may be located at other than the fore and aft centerline on a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: less than 50 meters in length
  - B: less than 20 meters in length
  - C: of special construction
  - D: engaged in trolling
893. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In complying with the Rules, of what must the mariner take due regard?
- A: Limited backing power of his vessel
  - B: Radar information about nearby vessels
  - C: The occupation of the other vessel, if known
  - D: All of the above
894. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A "flashing light" is a light that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: flashes at regular intervals at a frequency of 120 flashes or more per minute
  - B: is yellow in color
  - C: is visible over an arc of the horizon of not less than 180° nor more than 225°
  - D: All of the above
895. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway at night you are coming up on a vessel from astern. Which light(s) would you expect to see?
- A: A sternlight only
  - B: Two masthead lights
  - C: Both sidelights and the sternlight
  - D: Sidelights only
896. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a vessel displaying the lights in DIAGRAM 52 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: at anchor
  - B: aground
  - C: underway
  - D: dredging

897. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a vessel displaying the lights in DIAGRAM 52 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: aground
  - B: underway
  - C: at anchor
  - D: transferring dangerous cargo
898. BOTH 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
899. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel would exhibit sidelights when underway and not making way?
- A: A vessel trawling
  - B: A vessel not under command
  - C: A pilot vessel
  - D: A vessel engaged in dredging
900. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are on a vessel that the Secretary has determined cannot comply with the spacing requirement for masthead lights. What is required in this situation?
- A: The vessel must carry only the lights that comply with the rules; the others may be omitted.
  - B: The vessel's lights must comply as closely as possible, as determined by her government.
  - C: The vessel must be altered to permit full compliance with the rules.
  - D: An all-round light should be substituted for the after masthead light and the sternlight.
901. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What equipment for fog signals is required for a vessel 20 meters in length?
- A: Whistle and bell only
  - B: Whistle only
  - C: Bell only
  - D: Whistle, bell, and gong
902. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel would exhibit sidelights when underway and not making way?
- A: A vessel not under command
  - B: A vessel towing by pushing ahead
  - C: A vessel engaged in dredging
  - D: A vessel trawling

903. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
- A: A deep-draft vessel that can only navigate in a dredged channel
  - B: A vessel fishing with a bottom trawl that must remain on course
  - C: A large tanker that is being towed as a dead ship to dry dock
  - D: A vessel laying revetment mats to provide bank protection along a channel
904. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which dayshape should a vessel being towed exhibit if the tow EXCEEDS 200 meters?
- A: A cone, apex downward
  - B: A cone, apex upward
  - C: A diamond
  - D: A ball
905. BOTH 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
906. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the lights in DIAGRAM 56 could be a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: fishing at anchor
  - B: dredging while underway
  - C: transferring dangerous cargo at a berth
  - D: restricted in her ability to maneuver, underway but not making way
907. BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND INLAND: The lights in DIAGRAM 68 mean that another vessel should pass no closer than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: 500 meters
  - B: 1000 meters
  - C: 1500 meters
  - D: 2000 meters
908. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel displaying the light illustrated in DIAGRAM 56 could be a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing a barge alongside
  - B: at anchor and dredging
  - C: underway and engaged in surveying operations
  - D: not under command and making way
909. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel when anchored at night, would not be required to show anchor lights?
- A: A vessel engaged in underwater operations
  - B: A vessel engaged in mine clearance
  - C: A vessel engaged on pilotage duty
  - D: A vessel engaged in survey operations

910. BOTH 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
911. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You see a vessel displaying ONLY the lights in DIAGRAM 45. This could be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel engaged in fishing at anchor
  - B: pilot vessel on pilotage duty
  - C: vessel engaged in launching or recovering aircraft
  - D: power-driven vessel underway
912. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: At night, a vessel displaying the lights in DIAGRAM 65 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: trawling
  - B: not under command
  - C: anchored
  - D: drifting
913. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 14 meters in length?
- A: Any means of making an efficient sound signal
  - B: A bell only
  - C: A whistle only
  - D: A bell and a whistle
914. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A tug is towing three unmanned barges astern in fog. The third vessel of the tow should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: no fog signal
  - B: one short blast
  - C: one prolonged and three short blasts
  - D: one prolonged, one short, and one prolonged blast
915. BOTH 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 not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing.
  - C: 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.
  - D: A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.

916. BOTH 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.
917. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which of the following signals may be exhibited by a vessel trawling in close proximity to other fishing vessels?
- A: Two white lights in a vertical line
  - B: A red light over a white light in a vertical line
  - C: Two fixed yellow lights in a vertical line
  - D: All of the above
918. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Additional light signals are provided in the Annexes to the Rules for vessels \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not under command
  - B: engaged in fishing
  - C: engaged in towing
  - D: under sail
919. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Vessels engaged in fishing may show the additional signals described in Annex II to the Rules when they are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: trolling
  - B: fishing in a traffic separation zone
  - C: in close proximity to other vessels engaged in fishing
  - D: in a narrow channel
920. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A distress signal \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: consists of 5 or more short blasts of the fog signal apparatus
  - B: consists of the raising and lowering of a large white flag
  - C: may be used separately or with other distress signals
  - D: is used to indicate doubt about another vessel's intentions
921. BOTH 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
922. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: One of the signals, other than a distress signal, that can be used by a vessel to attract attention is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: red star shell
  - B: searchlight
  - C: burning barrel
  - D: orange smoke signal

923. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In restricted visibility a towed vessel must sound a fog signal when it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the last vessel in the tow
  - B: the last vessel in the tow and it is carrying a crew
  - C: manned, regardless of its position in the tow
  - D: None of the above are correct
924. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching a narrow channel. Another vessel in the channel can only be navigated safely in that channel. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel
  - B: hold your course and speed if she is on your port bow
  - C: sound three short blasts, and take all way off your vessel
  - D: sound two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast
925. BOTH 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: five short and rapid blasts
  - C: no signal and maneuver at will
  - D: two short blasts, alter to port, and pass astern
926. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?
- A: A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
  - B: A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing.
  - C: 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.
  - D: A vessel engaged in fishing shall keep out of the way of a sailing vessel.
927. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching a narrow channel. Another vessel in the channel can only be navigated safely in that channel. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: hold your course and speed if he is on your port bow
  - B: sound three short blasts, and take all way off your vessel
  - C: not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel
  - D: sound two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast
928. BOTH 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 whistle signals only if you change course
  - C: not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted
  - D: sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted

929. BOTH 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: the danger signal
  - B: two short blasts, alter to port, and pass astern
  - C: no signal and maneuver at will
  - D: one short blast and maintain course
930. BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND INLAND: A vessel engaged in mineclearance operations shows special identity lights \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: instead of the masthead lights
  - B: which mean that other vessels should not approach within 1000 meters
  - C: that are 225° green lights
  - D: All of the above
931. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are about to cross a narrow channel when you see an approaching vessel that can only be navigated safely within the channel. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: cross the channel as you are the stand-on vessel
  - B: cross only if the vessel in the channel is approaching on your port side
  - C: not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel
  - D: sound the danger signal
932. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is a light signal authorized by the Secretary of the Navy as an additional navigational light for a ship of war?
- A: Two yellow lights in a vertical line for a carrier launching aircraft
  - B: Green masthead and yardarm lights for a vessel engaged in mineclearing operations
  - C: Flashing amber beacon for submarines
  - D: Yellow flares indicating torpedo firing exercises
933. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: According to the Navigation Rules, you may depart from the Rules when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: you do so to avoid immediate danger
  - B: no vessels are visible on radar
  - C: you are in a close quarters situation
  - D: out of sight of land
934. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The Rules state that vessels may depart from the requirements of the Rules when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: operating in restricted visibility
  - B: operating in a narrow channel
  - C: necessary to avoid immediate danger
  - D: the Master enters it in the ship's log



935. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The Rules state that vessels may depart from the Rules when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: there are other vessels in the vicinity
  - B: operating in a traffic separation scheme
  - C: engaged in a situation involving more than two vessels
  - D: necessary to avoid immediate danger
936. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The term "restricted visibility", when used in the Rules, refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: situations when you can see vessels on radar that you cannot see visually
  - B: visibility of less than half a mile
  - C: any condition where visibility is restricted
  - D: visibility where you cannot see shore
937. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The Navigation Rules define a "vessel not under command" as a vessel which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: from the nature of her work is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel
  - B: does not have a proper look-out
  - C: by taking action contrary to the Rules has created a special circumstance situation
  - D: through some exceptional circumstance is unable to maneuver as required by the Rules
938. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which craft is a "power-driven vessel" under the Rules of the Road?
- A: An auxiliary sailing vessel, using her engine
  - B: A canoe propelled by a small outboard motor
  - C: A trawler on her way to the fishing grounds
  - D: All of the above
939. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel is "in sight" of another vessel when she \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: can be observed by radar
  - B: has determined that risk of collision exists
  - C: is sounding a fog signal which can be heard on the other vessel
  - D: can be observed visually from the other vessel
940. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a "vessel engaged in fishing"?
- A: The vessel is classified as "restricted in her ability to maneuver".
  - B: Her gear will not affect the vessel's maneuverability.
  - C: The vessel may be using nets, lines, or trawls.
  - D: She sounds the same fog signal as a vessel underway but stopped and making no way.
941. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: To be considered "engaged in fishing" under the Rules, a vessel must be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: power-driven
  - B: showing lights or shapes for a vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver
  - C: using nets
  - D: using fishing apparatus which restricts maneuverability

942. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The word "vessel", in the Rules, includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a barge permanently affixed to the shore
  - B: nondisplacement craft
  - C: a drilling unit attached to the Outer Continental Shelf
  - D: All of the above
943. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is, by definition, unable to keep out of the way of another vessel?
- A: Vessel engaged in fishing
  - B: Vessel not making way
  - C: Vessel sailing
  - D: Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
944. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel "restricted in her ability to maneuver" is one which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: through some exceptional circumstance is unable to maneuver as required by the Rules
  - B: from the nature of her work is unable to maneuver as required by the Rules
  - C: due to adverse weather conditions is unable to maneuver as required by the Rules
  - D: has lost steering and is unable to maneuver
945. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What determines if a vessel is "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
- A: Whether or not all of the vessel's control equipment is in working order
  - B: The vessel's draft in relation to the available depth of water
  - C: Whether the vessel is operating in a narrow channel
  - D: The nature of the vessel's work, limiting maneuverability required by the Rules
946. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel is considered to be "restricted in her ability to maneuver" under the Rules if she is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: at anchor
  - B: mineclearing
  - C: engaged in fishing
  - D: engaged in towing
947. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel transferring cargo while underway is classified by the Rules as a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - B: in special circumstances
  - C: not under command
  - D: constrained by her draft
948. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which vessel is "underway" according to the Rules?
- A: A vessel made fast to a single point mooring buoy
  - B: A vessel engaged in towing, not making way
  - C: A pilot vessel at anchor
  - D: A vessel which has run aground

949. BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND INLAND: According to the Rules, a vessels length is her \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: length between the perpendiculars
  - B: length along the waterline
  - C: length overall
  - D: registered length
950. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What does the word "breadth" mean in the Rules?
- A: Breadth on the uppermost continuous deck
  - B: Molded breadth
  - C: Greatest breadth
  - D: Breadth at the load waterline
951. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In determining "safe speed", the Rules list all of the following as factors which must be taken into account EXCEPT the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: limitations of radar equipment
  - B: presence of background lights at night
  - C: maximum horsepower of your vessel
  - D: maneuverability of your vessel
952. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The rules require which factor to be taken into account when determining safe speed?
- A: The construction of the vessel
  - B: The experience of the vessel's crew
  - C: The location of vessels detected by radar
  - D: All of the above
953. BOTH 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
954. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: "Safe speed" is defined as that speed where \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: you can stop within your visibility range
  - B: the vessel is not subject to vibrations
  - C: you are travelling slower than surrounding vessels
  - D: you can take proper and effective action to avoid collision
955. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: The Rules state that risk of collision shall be deemed to exist \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: whenever two vessels are on opposite courses
  - B: whenever a vessel crosses ahead of the intended track of another vessel
  - C: if the bearing of an approaching vessel does not appreciably change
  - D: if one vessel approaches another so as to be overtaking

956. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In which situation would you consider a risk of collision to exist?
- A: A vessel is one point on your starboard bow, range increasing, bearing changing slightly to the right.  
 B: A vessel is broad on your starboard beam, range decreasing, bearing changing rapidly to the right.  
 C: A vessel is two points abaft your port beam, range decreasing, bearing constant.  
 D: A vessel is on your starboard quarter, range increasing, bearing is constant.
957. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is TRUE when operating in fog and other vessels are detected by radar?
- A: You should make an ample change to port for a vessel crossing on the starboard bow.  
 B: You should maneuver in ample time if a close-quarters situation is developing.  
 C: You should determine the course and speed of all radar contacts at six minute intervals.  
 D: Long-range scanning will provide early warning of ALL other vessels within the radar's range.
958. BOTH 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
959. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching another vessel on crossing courses. She is approximately half a mile distant 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: sound a signal of one prolonged blast  
 B: make a large course change  
 C: reduce speed slightly to make sure she will have room to pass  
 D: wait for another whistle signal from the other vessel
960. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Under the Rules, any vessel may slacken her speed, stop, or reverse her engines to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: create a crossing situation  
 B: allow more time to assess the situation  
 C: attract the attention of another vessel  
 D: All of the above
961. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When in sight of another vessel, any action taken to avoid collision must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: be accompanied by sound signals  
 B: not result in another close quarters situation  
 C: include a speed change  
 D: All of the above

962. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel approaching a narrow channel shall \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A: avoid crossing the channel if it impedes another vessel navigating in the channel  
 B: not overtake any vessels within the channel  
 C: keep as close as possible to the edge of the channel on her port side  
 D: anchor only in the middle of the channel
963. BOTH 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
964. BOTH 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.
965. BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND INLAND: A vessel engaged in mineclearance operations shows special identity lights \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A: in addition to the lights required for a power-driven vessel  
 B: which means that other vessels should not approach closer than 500 meters on either side of the vessel  
 C: that are green and show through an arc of the horizon of 225°  
 D: All of the above
966. BOTH 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
967. BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND INLAND: You are underway in thick fog. You have not determined if risk of collision exists. Which statement is TRUE?  
 A: Your speed must be reduced to bare steerageway.  
 B: A look-out is not required if the radar is on.  
 C: Fog signals are only required when a vessel is detected by radar.  
 D: The radar should always be kept on a short-range scale.

968. BOTH 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. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: The fishing vessel must sound the danger signal.
  - B: The fishing vessel shall not impede the passage of the sailing vessel.
  - C: Each vessel should move to the edge of the channel on her port side.
  - D: Both vessels should be displaying the signal for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
969. BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND INLAND: Which vessel shall NOT impede the passage of a vessel, which can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway?
- A: A vessel dredging
  - B: A sailing vessel
  - C: A vessel servicing an aid to navigation
  - D: All of the above
970. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your 15-meter vessel is crossing a narrow channel and a large cargo vessel to starboard is within the channel and crossing your course. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: hold your course and speed
  - B: sound the danger signal
  - C: keep out of the way of the cargo vessel
  - D: do not cross the channel
971. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: If two sailing vessels are running free with the wind on the same side, which one must keep clear of the other?
- A: The one with the wind closest abeam
  - B: The one to windward
  - C: The one to leeward
  - D: The one that sounds the first whistle signal
972. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning two sailing vessels approaching each other?
- A: The vessel making the most speed is the give-way vessel.
  - B: A sailing vessel overtaking another is the give-way vessel.
  - C: A sailing vessel seeing another to leeward on an undetermined tack shall hold her course.
  - D: All of the above
973. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Power-driven vessels must keep out of the way of sailing vessels except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: in a crossing situation
  - B: when they are making more speed than the power-driven vessel
  - C: when the sailing vessel is overtaking
  - D: on the INLAND: Waters of the United States

974. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: When do the Rules require both vessels to change course?
- A: Any time the danger signal is sounded
  - B: When two power-driven vessels are crossing and it is apparent to the stand-on vessel that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action
  - C: When two power-driven vessels are meeting head-on
  - D: All of the above
975. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Your vessel is NOT making way, but is not in any way disabled. Another vessel is approaching you on your starboard beam. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: Your vessel is obligated to stay out of the way.
  - B: The other vessel must give way, since your vessel is stopped.
  - C: You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel not under command.
  - D: You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
976. BOTH 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
977. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a crossing situation on open waters, 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
978. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What would be a "special circumstance" under the Rules?
- A: Vessel at anchor
  - B: Two vessels meeting
  - C: Speed in fog
  - D: More than two vessels crossing
979. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In restricted visibility, a vessel being towed, if manned, shall sound a signal of \_\_\_\_.
- A: one prolonged and three short blasts
  - B: one prolonged and two short blasts
  - C: three short blasts
  - D: two short blasts

980. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are approaching a narrow channel. Another vessel in the channel can only be navigated safely in that channel. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast
  - B: not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel
  - C: sound three short blasts, and take all way off your vessel
  - D: hold your course and speed if he is on your port bow
981. BOTH 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
982. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog, you hear a vessel ahead sound two prolonged blasts on the whistle. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted
  - B: not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted
  - C: sound two blasts and change course to the left
  - D: sound whistle signals only if you change course
983. BOTH 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
984. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: There are two classes of vessels which do not have to comply with the rule regarding traffic separation schemes, to the extent necessary to carry out their work. One of those is a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: engaged in fishing
  - B: towing another
  - C: servicing a navigational aid
  - D: on pilotage duty
985. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a traffic separation scheme, when joining a traffic lane from the side, a vessel shall do so \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: only in case of an emergency or to engage in fishing within the zone
  - B: as nearly as practical at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow
  - C: at as small an angle as possible
  - D: only to anchor within the zone



986. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A traffic separation zone is that part of a traffic separation scheme which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: is located between the scheme and the nearest land
  - B: separates traffic proceeding in one direction from traffic proceeding in the opposite direction
  - C: is designated as an anchorage area
  - D: contains all the traffic moving in the same direction
987. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: avoid anchoring in areas near the termination of the scheme
  - B: avoid crossing traffic lanes, but if obliged to do so, shall cross on as small an angle as is practical
  - C: only anchor in the separation zone
  - D: use the separation zone for navigating through the scheme if she is hindering other traffic due to her slower speed
988. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall NOT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: cross a traffic lane
  - B: engage in fishing the separation zone
  - C: proceed in an inappropriate traffic lane
  - D: enter the separation zone
989. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: only anchor in the separation zone
  - B: avoid crossing traffic lanes, but if obliged to do so, shall cross on a heading at as small an angle as is practical
  - C: avoid anchoring in areas near the termination of the scheme
  - D: use the separation zone for navigation through the scheme if she is hindering other traffic due to her slower speed
990. BOTH 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
991. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A towing vessel and her tow are severely restricted in their ability to change course. When making way, the towing vessel will show ONLY \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: the masthead lights for a towing vessel
  - B: the lights for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - C: sidelights, stern light, and towing lights
  - D: All of the above.

992. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You hear the fog signal of another vessel forward of your beam. Risk of collision may exist. You MUST \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: take all way off, if necessary
  - B: stop your engines
  - C: begin a radar plot
  - D: All of the above
993. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A fog signal of one short, one prolonged, and one short blast may be sounded by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: vessel not under command
  - B: vessel at anchor
  - C: vessel towing
  - D: All of the above
994. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You hear the fog signal of another vessel forward of your beam. Risk of collision may exist. You MUST \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: stop your engines
  - B: take all way off, if necessary
  - C: begin a radar plot
  - D: All of the above
995. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel may enter a traffic separation zone \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: in an emergency
  - B: to engage in fishing within the zone
  - C: to cross the traffic separation scheme
  - D: Any of the above
996. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: In a traffic separation scheme, when joining a traffic lane from the side, a vessel shall do so \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: at as small an angle as possible
  - B: as nearly as practical at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow
  - C: only in case of an emergency or to engage in fishing within the zone
  - D: never
997. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A vessel using a traffic separation scheme is forbidden to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: proceed through an inappropriate traffic lane
  - B: engaged in fishing in the separation zone
  - C: cross a traffic lane
  - D: enter the separation zone, even in a emergency
998. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: A traffic separation zone is that part of a traffic separation scheme which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: is between the scheme and the nearest land
  - B: contains all the traffic moving in one direction
  - C: is designated as an anchorage area
  - D: separates traffic proceeding in one direction from traffic proceeding in the opposite direction

999. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: To indicate that a vessel is constrained by her draft, a vessel may display, in a vertical line, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three 360° red lights
  - B: two 225° red lights
  - C: three 360° blue lights
  - D: two 225° blue lights
1000. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside displays running lights and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two all-round red lights in a vertical line
  - B: two yellow towing lights in a vertical line
  - C: two white masthead lights in a vertical line
  - D: two lights on the stern, one yellow and one white
1001. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement is true concerning a vessel "constrained by her draft"?
- A: She must be a power-driven vessel.
  - B: She is not under command.
  - C: She may be a vessel being towed.
  - D: She is hampered because of her work.
1002. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: When moving from a berth alongside a quay (wharf), a vessel must sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three short blasts
  - B: a long blast
  - C: a prolonged blast
  - D: No signal is required.
1003. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are in charge of a 250-meter freight vessel proceeding down a narrow channel. There is a vessel engaged in fishing on your starboard bow half a mile away. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: You are not to impede the fishing vessel.
  - B: If you are in doubt as to the fishing vessel's intentions, you must sound the danger signal.
  - C: You are to slow to bare steerageway until clear of the fishing vessel.
  - D: You must sound one prolonged blast to alert the fishing vessel.
1004. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: The International Rules of the Road apply \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: to all waters which are not inland waters
  - B: only to waters outside 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
1005. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A towing light is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: shown at the bow
  - B: white in color
  - C: shown in addition to the sternlight
  - D: an all-round light

1006. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: In a narrow channel, an overtaking vessel, which intends to pass on the other vessel's port side, would sound \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: one prolonged followed by two short blasts
- B: one short blast
- C: two short blasts
- D: two prolonged followed by two short blasts

1007. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are underway on the high seas in restricted visibility. You hear a fog signal of one prolonged and two short blasts. It could be any of the following EXCEPT a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: minesweeping
- B: engaged in fishing
- C: constrained by her draft
- D: being towed

1008. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A vessel displaying three red lights in a vertical line is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: not under command
- B: aground
- C: dredging
- D: constrained by her draft

1009. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: 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

1010. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: In a narrow channel, a signal of intent, which must be answered by the other vessel, is sounded by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: meeting another head-on
- B: crossing the course of another
- C: overtaking another
- D: Any of the above

1011. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: When two vessels are in sight of one another, all of the following signals may be given EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: a light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes
- B: four short whistle blasts
- C: one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short whistle blasts
- D: two short whistle blasts

1012. 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.

1013. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Lighting requirements in inland waters are different from those in international waters for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: barges being pushed ahead
  - B: vessels constrained by their draft
  - C: vessels towing by pushing ahead
  - D: All of the above
1014. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: What whistle signal, if any, would be sounded when two vessels are meeting, but will pass clear starboard to starboard?
- A: One short blast
  - B: Two short blasts
  - C: Five or more short blasts
  - D: No signal is required.
1015. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: In a narrow channel, a vessel trying to overtake another on the other vessel's port side, would sound a whistle signal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one short blast
  - B: two short blasts
  - C: two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast
  - D: two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
1016. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: On open water, a power-driven vessel coming up dead astern of another vessel and altering her course to starboard so as to pass on the starboard side of the vessel ahead would sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two short blasts
  - B: one short blast
  - C: two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast
  - D: one long and one short blast
1017. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: If a vessel displays three all-round red lights in a vertical line at night, during the day she may show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three balls in a vertical line
  - B: a cylinder
  - C: two diamonds in a vertical line
  - D: two cones, apexes together
1018. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A vessel not under command sounds the same fog signal as a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: towing
  - B: constrained by her draft
  - C: under sail
  - D: All of the above

1019. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Your vessel is crossing a narrow channel. A vessel to port is within the channel and crossing your course. She is showing a black cylinder. What is your responsibility?
- A: Hold your course and speed.
  - B: Sound the danger signal.
  - C: Begin an exchange of passing signals.
  - D: Do not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel.
1020. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are approaching another vessel and will pass starboard to starboard without danger if no course changes are made. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: hold course and sound a two blast whistle signal
  - B: hold course and sound no whistle signal
  - C: change course to the right and sound one blast
  - D: hold course and sound two prolonged and two short blasts
1021. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A fishing vessel is approaching a vessel not under command. Which statement is TRUE?
- A: The fishing vessel must keep clear 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.
1022. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which signal is required to be sounded by a power driven vessel only?
- A: A signal meaning, "I am altering my course to starboard."
  - B: A signal meaning, "I intend to overtake you on your starboard side."
  - C: A signal meaning that the vessel sounding it is in doubt as to the other vessel's actions.
  - D: A signal sounded when approaching a bend.
1023. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: The light which may be used with a vessel's whistle is to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: used when the whistle is broken
  - B: used prior to sounding the whistle
  - C: used only: at night
  - D: a white light
1024. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are in sight of another vessel in a crossing situation, and the other vessel sounds one short blast. You are going to hold course and speed. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: answer with one short blast
  - B: answer with two short blasts
  - C: sound the danger signal
  - D: sound no whistle signal

1025. 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

1026. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: In a crossing situation on international waters, a short blast by the give-way vessel indicates that the vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: is holding course and speed
- B: is turning to starboard
- C: intends to pass port to port
- D: will keep out of the way of the stand-on vessel

1027. 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

1028. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A vessel not under command sounds the same fog signal as a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: engaged in towing
- B: constrained by her draft
- C: under sail
- D: All of the above

1029. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement(s) is (are) TRUE concerning light signals?

- A: The time between flashes shall be about five seconds.
- B: The time between successive signals shall be not less than ten seconds.
- C: The light signals are to be used when not using sound signals.
- D: All of the above

1030. 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

1031. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: In which case 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

1032. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: When vessels are in sight of one another, two short blasts from one of the vessels means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: "I am altering my course to starboard"
  - B: "I am altering my course to port"
  - C: "I intend to change course to starboard"
  - D: "I intend to change course to port"
1033. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which vessel may NOT exhibit two red lights in a vertical line?
- A: A vessel constrained by her draft
  - B: A trawler fishing in close proximity to other trawlers
  - C: A vessel aground
  - D: A dredge
1034. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: should sound two short blasts
  - B: should sound the danger signal
  - C: should sound one long blast
  - D: will not sound any whistle signals
1035. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Of the vessels listed, which must keep out of the way of all the others?
- A: A vessel constrained by her draft
  - B: A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - C: A vessel on pilotage duty
  - D: A vessel engaged in fishing
1036. 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
1037. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: In international waters, you are on Vessel "I" in the situation shown in DIAGRAM 36. Vessel "II" sounds one short blast. Which action should you take?
- A: Sound one short blast and hold course and speed.
  - B: Hold course and speed
  - C: Sound one short blast and slow down or turn to starboard.
  - D: Sound two short blasts, slow down and turn to port
1038. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You intend to overtake a vessel in a narrow channel, and you intend to pass along the vessel's port side. How should you signal your intention?
- A: No signal is necessary.
  - B: Two prolonged blasts
  - C: Two short blasts
  - D: Two prolonged followed by two short blasts



1039. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A vessel sounds two short blasts. This signal indicates the vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: intends to alter course to port
- B: intends to pass starboard to starboard
- C: is altering course to port
- D: will alter course to port

1040. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A vessel sounds one short blast. This signal indicates the vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: intends to alter course to starboard
- B: intends to pass starboard to starboard
- C: is altering course to starboard
- D: intends to pass port to port

1041. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are underway in a narrow channel, and you are being overtaken by a vessel astern. After the overtaking vessel sounds the proper signal indicating his intention to pass your vessel on your starboard side, you signal your agreement by sounding \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: one short blast
- B: two prolonged blasts
- C: two prolonged followed by two short blasts
- D: one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order

1042. 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

1043. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A sailing vessel is overtaking a power-driven vessel in a narrow channel, so as to pass on the power-driven vessel's port side. The overtaken vessel will have to move to facilitate passage. The sailing vessel is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: stand-on vessel and would sound two short blasts
- B: give-way vessel and would sound no whistle signal
- C: stand-on vessel and would sound no whistle signal
- D: give-way vessel and would sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts

1044. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A vessel constrained by her draft may display \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: three all-round red lights
- B: two 225° red lights
- C: three all-round blue lights
- D: two 225° blue lights

1045. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Two power-driven vessels are meeting. A two blast whistle signal by either vessel means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: "I intend to alter course to port"
  - B: "I desire to pass starboard to starboard"
  - C: "I desire to pass port to port"
  - D: "I am altering course to port"
1046. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A 20-meter power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will display \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a single white light forward
  - B: two masthead lights in a vertical line
  - C: two towing lights in a vertical line
  - D: two all-round red lights where they can best be seen
1047. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement applies to a vessel "constrained by her draft"?
- A: She is severely restricted in her ability to change her course because of her draft in relation to the available depth of water.
  - B: The term applies only to vessels in marked channels.
  - C: She is designated as a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver".
  - D: The vessel must be over 100 meters in length.
1048. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A whistle signal of one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blast, is sounded by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: at anchor
  - B: towing a submerged object
  - C: being overtaken in a narrow channel
  - D: in distress
1049. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Your vessel is backing out of a slip in a harbor and you can see that other vessels are approaching. You should sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: three short blasts when leaving the slip
  - B: one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when the last line is taken aboard
  - C: one prolonged blast only
  - D: the danger signal
1050. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which vessel is to keep out of the way of the others?
- A: A vessel constrained by her draft
  - B: A vessel engaged in underwater operations
  - C: A vessel engaged in trawling
  - D: A vessel not under command
1051. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are in sight of a power-driven vessel that sounds two short blasts of the whistle. This signal means that the vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: is altering course to port
  - B: is altering course to starboard
  - C: intends to leave you on her port side
  - D: intends to leave you on her starboard side

1052. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are operating a vessel in a narrow channel. Your vessel must stay within the channel to be navigated safely. Another vessel is crossing your course from starboard to port, and you are in doubt as to his intentions. You \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: may sound the danger signal
  - B: must sound one prolonged and two short blasts
  - C: should sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed
  - D: are required to back down
1053. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters as shown in DIAGRAM 17, and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: should sound two short blasts
  - B: should sound the danger signal
  - C: should sound one long blast
  - D: need not sound any whistle signals
1054. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: If you sighted three red lights in a vertical line on another vessel at night, it would be a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: aground
  - B: constrained by her draft
  - C: dredging
  - D: moored over a wreck
1055. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: On open water two vessels are in an overtaking situation. The overtaking vessel has just sounded one short blast on the whistle. What is the meaning of this whistle signal?
- A: "I request permission to pass you on my port side."
  - B: "I will maintain course and speed and pass you on your starboard side."
  - C: "On which side should I pass?"
  - D: "I am changing course to starboard."
1056. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are underway in fog and hear a fog signal consisting of one prolonged and two short blasts. It could be any of the following EXCEPT a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: engaged in mineclearance
  - B: engaged in fishing
  - C: constrained by her draft
  - D: being towed
1057. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which vessel shall avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft?
- A: A vessel not under command
  - B: A fishing vessel
  - C: A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - D: All of the above

1058. 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 on pilotage duty
  - B: in distress
  - C: at anchor
  - D: being overtaken in a narrow channel
1059. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which signal is sounded only by a vessel in sight of another and NOT in or near an area of restricted visibility?
- A: Four short blasts on the whistle
  - B: One prolonged blast on the whistle
  - C: One short blast on the whistle
  - D: One short, one prolonged, and one short blast on the whistle
1060. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: In addition to her running lights, an underway vessel constrained by her draft may carry in a vertical line \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a red light, a white light, and a red light
  - B: two red lights
  - C: two white lights
  - D: three red lights
1061. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which vessel is NOT regarded as being "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
- A: A vessel servicing an aid to navigation
  - B: A vessel engaged in dredging
  - C: A towing vessel with tow unable to deviate from its course
  - D: A vessel constrained by her draft
1062. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: When two vessels are in sight of one another and NOT in or near an area of restricted visibility, any of the following signals may be given EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes
  - B: one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short whistle blasts
  - C: four short whistle blasts
  - D: two short whistle blasts
1063. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: In a narrow channel, an overtaking vessel which intends to PASS on the other vessel's port side would sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one prolonged followed by two short blasts
  - B: one short blast
  - C: two prolonged followed by two short blasts
  - D: two short blasts
1064. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast on the whistle is a signal, which would be sounded by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: overtaking another in a narrow channel
  - B: anchored
  - C: engaged in mineclearance
  - D: engaged in fishing

1065. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You intend to overtake a vessel in a narrow channel, and you intend to pass along the vessel's port side. How should you signal your intention?
- A: Two short blasts followed by two prolonged blasts
  - B: Two prolonged followed by two short blasts
  - C: Two prolonged blasts only
  - D: Two short blasts only
1066. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are underway in a narrow channel, and you are being overtaken by a vessel astern. After the overtaking vessel sounds the proper signal indicating his intention to pass your vessel on your starboard side, you signal your agreement by sounding \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two prolonged followed by two short blasts
  - B: one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast
  - C: one short blast
  - D: two prolonged blasts
1067. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
  - B: sound the danger signal
  - C: not sound any whistle signals
  - D: sound one long blast
1068. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters as shown in DIAGRAM 17, and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: need not sound any whistle signals
  - B: should sound two short blasts
  - C: should sound the danger signal
  - D: should sound one long blast
1069. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which signal is required to be sounded by a power-driven vessel, but may be sounded by any vessel?
- A: A signal meaning "I intend to overtake you on your starboard side"
  - B: A signal meaning that the vessel sounding it is in doubt as to the other vessel's actions
  - C: A signal meaning "I am altering my course to starboard"
  - D: A signal sounded when approaching a bend
1070. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which signal is sounded only by a vessel in sight of another?
- A: One short blast on the whistle
  - B: Four short blasts on the whistle
  - C: One prolonged blast on the whistle
  - D: One short, one prolonged, and one short blast on the whistle
1071. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: The light, which may be used with a vessel's whistle, must be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: used when the whistle is broken
  - B: a white light
  - C: used only at night
  - D: used prior to sounding the whistle

1072. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement is TRUE concerning light signals?
- A: The time between flashes shall be about five seconds.
  - B: The light signals are to be used when not using sound signals.
  - C: The time between successive signals shall be not less than ten seconds.
  - D: All of the above
1073. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: While underway and in sight of another vessel, you put your engines full speed astern. Which statement concerning whistle signals is TRUE?
- A: You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.
  - B: You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.
  - C: You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.
  - D: You need not sound any whistle signals.
1074. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: At night, a power-driven vessel less than 7 meters in length, with a maximum speed which does not exceed 7 knots, may show when underway \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: sidelights combined in a single lantern
  - B: an all-round flashing yellow light
  - C: one all-round white light
  - D: a lantern showing a white light exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision
1075. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: At night, a power-driven vessel less than 7 meters in length, with a maximum speed which does not exceed 7 knots, MUST show when underway at least \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: one white 360° light
  - B: a white light on the near approach of another vessel
  - C: sidelights and a sternlight
  - D: the lights required of a vessel less than 12 meters in length
1076. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Lighting requirements in inland waters are different from those for international waters for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: barges being towed by pushing ahead
  - B: vessels restricted in their ability to maneuver
  - C: vessels towing astern
  - D: barges being towed astern
1077. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A 20-meter power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will display \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two towing lights in a vertical line
  - B: a towing light above the sternlight
  - C: two all-round red lights at the masthead
  - D: two masthead lights in a vertical line
1078. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A towing light \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: flashes at regular intervals of 50-70 flashes per minute
  - B: is yellow in color
  - C: shows an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of not less than 180° nor more than 225°
  - D: All of the above

1079. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A towing light is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: shown below the sternlight
  - B: white in color
  - C: displayed at the masthead
  - D: a yellow light having the same characteristics as the stern light
1080. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A light used to signal passing intentions must be an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: alternating red and yellow light
  - B: alternating white and yellow light
  - C: all-round white or yellow light
  - D: all-round white light only
1081. 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
1082. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which dayshape is prescribed for a vessel constrained by her draft?
- A: A black diamond
  - B: A cylinder
  - C: A black ball
  - D: A black cone, apex upward
1083. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: If at night a vessel displays three all-round red lights in a vertical line, during the day she may show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: two cones, base to base
  - B: three black balls in a vertical line
  - C: a cylinder
  - D: a cone, apex downward
1084. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A vessel displaying three red lights in a vertical line is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - B: not under command
  - C: engaged in mineclearing operations
  - D: constrained by her draft
1085. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: The International Rules of the Road apply \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: to all waters
  - B: to any waters inside the territorial waters of the U.S.
  - C: only to waters where foreign vessels travel
  - D: upon the high seas and connecting waters navigable by seagoing vessels

1086. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement applies to a vessel "constrained by her draft"?

- A: The term only applies to vessels in narrow channels.
- B: She is severely restricted in her ability to change her course because of her draft in relation to the available depth and width of navigable water.
- C: She is designated as a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver".
- D: The vessel must be over 100 meters in length.

1087. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel "constrained by her draft"?

- A: She is hampered because of her work.
- B: She is unable to maneuver due to some exceptional circumstance.
- C: She may be a vessel being towed.
- D: She must be a power-driven vessel.

1088. 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

1089. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Your vessel is constrained by her draft and operating in a narrow channel. Another vessel is crossing your course from starboard to port. You are in doubt as to her intentions. You \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: should sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed
- B: must sound one prolonged blast
- C: may sound the danger signal
- D: are required to back down

1090. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Your vessel is crossing a narrow channel. A vessel to port is within the channel and crossing your course. She is showing a black cylinder. You should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: hold your course and speed
- B: not impede the other vessel
- C: exchange passing signals
- D: sound the danger signal

1091. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Your vessel is backing out of a slip in a harbor. Visibility is restricted. You should sound \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: one prolonged blast only
- B: one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when the last line is taken aboard
- C: one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when leaving the slip
- D: the danger signal

1092. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: You are approaching another vessel and will pass safely starboard to starboard without changing course. You should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: hold course and sound no whistle signal
- B: hold course and sound a two blast whistle signal
- C: change course to starboard and sound one blast
- D: hold course and sound one blast



1093. BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a situation involving a fishing vessel and a vessel not under command?
- A: They are required to communicate by radiotelephone.
  - B: If the vessel not under command is a power-driven vessel, she must keep clear of the fishing vessel.
  - C: The fishing vessel must keep out of the way of the vessel not under command.
  - D: Both vessels are required to take action to stay clear of each other.
1094. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Of the vessels listed, which must keep out of the way of all the others?
- A: A vessel constrained by her draft
  - B: A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - C: A vessel pushing a barge
  - D: A vessel engaged in fishing
1095. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which vessel shall avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft?
- A: A vessel not under command
  - B: A sailing vessel
  - C: A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - D: All of the above
1096. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A signal of intent must be sounded in international waters by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: a vessel meeting another head-on
  - B: a vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel
  - C: a vessel crossing the course of another
  - D: the give-way vessel in a crossing situation
1097. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A light used to signal passing intentions must be an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: all-round yellow light only
  - B: all-round white light only
  - C: all-round blue light only
  - D: alternating red and yellow light
1098. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?
- A: 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.
  - B: A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
  - C: A fishing vessel while underway has the right-of-way over a vessel constrained by her draft.
  - D: A vessel not under command shall avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft.

1099. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A light used to signal passing intentions must be an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: all-round white or yellow light
- B: all-round yellow light only
- C: all-round white light only
- D: Any colored light is acceptable.

1100. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?

- A: A vessel constrained by her draft shall keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing.
- 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 avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft.
- D: A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.

1101. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?

- A: 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.
- B: A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- C: A vessel engaged in fishing shall keep out of the way of a sailing vessel.
- D: A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing.

1102. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?

- A: A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- B: A vessel not under command shall avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft.
- C: A vessel constrained by her draft shall keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing.
- D: 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.

1103. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: 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.

1104. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: What characteristic must a light used to indicate passing intentions have?

- A: It must be an alternating red and yellow light.
- B: It must be an all-round white light.
- C: It must be an all-round yellow light.
- D: It must be an all-round blue light.

1105. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: A power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will show sidelights, a sternlight, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: an all-round red light where it can best be seen
- B: two yellow masthead lights in a vertical line
- C: two masthead lights in a vertical line
- D: a single white light forward