



Basic Questions which have been missed in the past.

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - You see only a green light ahead. Which of the following vessels could it be?

- A power vessel not making way
- B vessel at anchor
- C sailing vessel
- D power boat underway

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - Vessels over 12 meters in length, at anchor in restricted visibility, SHALL sound signals

- A only when vessels are in sight of one another
- B only when being approached by another vessel
- C at intervals of not more than two minutes
- D at intervals of not more than one minute

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - A 14-meter pleasure craft has run aground in the fog. Until visibility improves, she MUST sound which signal?

- A One prolonged blast, every minute
- B Rapid ringing of a bell for 5 seconds, every minute
- C One prolonged and two short blasts, every two minutes
- D Three distinct strokes of a bell, then rapid ringing of the bell for five seconds

There have been several questions about what lights can you see when overtaking. Remember some basic facts: You can never see stern lights and side lights at the same time. Overtaking means you are within the 135° angle of the stern light. (You can't see it in the daylight but the 135° angle still defines overtaking. – Think 'stern light' even in daylight.) If you can see either or both sidelights, you can see masthead lights if they exist. For some reason, people have missed these basic questions.

The following pages list some questions which are either simply “Exceptions” (because they involve INLAND ONLY, or Vessels less than 7 meters, etc., Obscure, or Downright Tricky. You should expect 3 or 4 of these but no more. The rest of the questions will be “Basic”.

Not really tricky but these are exceptions to basic principles

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - A vessel less than 7 meters (23 feet) long, anchored where vessels normally don't navigate, is

- A required to exhibit a flare-up light
- B required to carry a portable white light
- C required to exhibit an anchor light
- D not required to exhibit an anchor light

INLAND ONLY - Your powerboat is in a head-on situation with another power-driven vessel. To comply with U.S. Inland Rules, you **MUST**

- A exchange one short blast, and the give-way vessel must turn to starboard
- B exchange one short blast, and both vessels must turn to starboard
- C exchange two short blasts, and both vessels turn to port
- D sound the danger signal and take all way off

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - Power-driven vessels less than 12 meters (39.4 ft) in length **MAY** exhibit

- A an all-around white light instead of a masthead light forward and a sternlight OK
- B one all-around white light and no sidelights
- C sidelights and a sternlight on a combination lantern at the masthead
- D an all-around flashing yellow light

INLAND ONLY - A 15-meter power-driven vessel, at anchor in a "special anchorage area" designated by the Secretary, **MUST** sound which signal?

- A Rapid ringing of a bell for 5 seconds, every minute
- B None, Because of her size, she is exempt OK
- C Three blasts on her whistle, short - prolonged - short
- D Rapid ringing of the bell for 5 seconds, every two minutes

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - A vessel engaged in fishing by trawling is only required to show sidelights and a sternlight when she is

- A drifting
- B hauling nets
- C making way
- D not making way

INLAND ONLY - Passing agreements made by whistle signals apply to

- A power-driven vessels in sight of each other
- B power-driven vessels in sight of each other, when meeting or crossing within ½ mile
- C all types of vessels, when within a mile of each other
- D all types of vessels, when not in sight of one another

Not really tricky, just obscure

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - According to the Rules, any vessel may slacken her speed, stop or reverse her engines to

- A create a crossing situation
- B attract the attention of another vessel
- C change a situation to her favor
- D allow more time to assess a situation

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - Of the vessels listed, which one MUST exhibit both a forward and an after masthead light when making way

- A A 55-meter sailing vessel
- B A 65-meter vessel engaged in fishing, other than trawling
- C A 45-meter vessel towing astern
- D A 75-meter vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver

Questions apparently designed to trick you

INLAND ONLY - You are in a crossing situation with a vessel that you can see on your starboard bow. You have agreed, via bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone, that you will pass astern of the other vessel. You MUST

- A sound one short blast on your whistle
- B sound two short blasts on your whistle
- C alter course to starboard
- D avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - You are on a private pleasure-craft, drifting but in no way disabled. You see a power-driven vessel approaching your starboard beam. Which statement is TRUE?

- A You should be displaying the lights for a vessel not under command
- B The other vessel is the give-way because you are stopped
- C You are the give-way vessel in a crossing situation
- D You should be displaying shapes for a vessel not under command

Sometimes this is stated You are on a powerboat, drifting but in no way disabled.

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - All vessels of 12 meters and longer MUST carry a

- A bell and gong
- B bell, whistle and gong
- C **whistle and bell** Choose this – Answer actually wrong.
- D whistle and gong

INTERNATIONAL & INLAND - A power-driven vessel towing with a 150-meter stern tow SHALL exhibit

- A three masthead lights in a vertical line.
- B two towing lights in a vertical line MARKED WRONG
- C an all-around red light over an all-around white light at the masthead
- D a towing light in a vertical line above the sternlight FM thinks this is correct

FM thinks that B is also correct. That would make the question unfair.