

## Rules of the Road-International & Inland

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
1	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A towing light _____.	flashes at regular intervals of 50-70 flashes per minute	<b>is yellow in color</b>	shows an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of not less than 180° nor more than 225°	All of the above	
2	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A", a power driven vessel underway, sights vessel "B" which is a vessel underway and fishing as shown. Which statement is true?	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.</b>	Vessel "B" must keep out of the way of vessel "A" because "A" is to starboard.	In this case, both vessels are required by the Rules to keep clear of each other.	<b>Diagram 14</b>
3	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & 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?	Two masthead lights forward, a stern light, and a towing light above the stern light	<b>A masthead light forward, two masthead lights aft, a stern light, and a towing light above the stern light</b>	No masthead light forward, two masthead lights aft, a stern light, and a towing light above the stern light	Three masthead lights forward, one masthead light aft, and two towing lights in a vertical line at the stern	
4	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?	Each vessel should move to the edge of the channel on her port side.	The vessels are required to exchange signals.	<b>The fishing vessel is directed not to impede the passage of the sailing vessel.</b>	Each vessel should be displaying signals for a vessel constrained by her draft.	
5	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A seagoing tug has a tow greater than 200 meters as shown and is severely restricted in her ability to deviate from her course. Which lights would be displayed from the towing vessel?	<b>Three white masthead lights, red-white-red all-round lights, sidelights, stern light and a towing light</b>	Three white masthead lights, red-white-red all-round lights, sidelights and two towing lights	Three white masthead lights, two all-round red lights, sidelights, stern light and a towing light	None of the above	<b>Diagram 24</b>
6	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?	One	<b>Two</b>	Three	Four	
7	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel aground would show the same day-shape as a _____.	vessel towing a submerged object	dredge underway and dredging	hydrographic survey vessel at anchor and surveying	<b>None of the above</b>	
8	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel approaching a narrow channel shall _____.	<b>avoid crossing the channel if it impedes another vessel navigating in the channel</b>	not overtake any vessels within the channel	keep as close as possible to the edge of the channel on her port side	anchor only in the middle of the channel	

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9	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel being towed at night must show _____.	a white all-round light, only	<b>sidelights and a stern light</b>	a flashing yellow light, only	forward and after masthead lights	
10	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown is a(n) _____.	vessel constrained by her draft	law enforcement vessel	vessel not under command	<b>vessel towing astern</b>	Diagram 79
11	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in mineclearance operations shows special identity lights _____.	<b>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	that are green and show through an arc of the horizon of 225°	All of the above	
12	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in mineclearance operations shows special identity lights _____.	instead of the masthead lights	<b>which mean that other vessels should not approach within 1000 meters</b>	that are 225° green lights	All of the above	
13	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel is considered to be "restricted in her ability to maneuver" under the Rules if she is _____.	at anchor	<b>mineclearing</b>	engaged in fishing	engaged in towing	
14	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel shall slacken her speed, stop, or reverse her engines, if necessary, to _____.	avoid collision	allow more time to assess the situation	be stopped in an appropriate distance	<b>All of the above</b>	
15	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel that is not equipped with towing lights should show that it has a vessel in tow by _____.	continuously sounding its horn	sounding one prolonged followed by two short blasts at intervals of not more than two minutes	<b>shining a searchlight on the towline of the towed vessel</b>	None of the above; a vessel shall not engage in towing at night without proper navigation lights	
16	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel towing astern and her tow are severely restricted in their ability to change course. When making way, the towing vessel will show ONLY _____.	the masthead lights for a towing vessel	the lights for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	sidelights, stern light, and towing light	<b>All of the above.</b>	
17	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An orange flag showing a black circle and square is a _____.	signal indicating a course change	<b>distress signal</b>	signal of asking to communicate with another vessel	signal indicating danger	
18	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night a vessel displaying the lights as shown is _____.	<b>fishing</b>	sailing	a pilot boat	anchored	Diagram 82
19	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, you see the display of lights shown. They indicate a(n) _____.	<b>sailing vessel</b>	8-meter power-driven vessel	vessel not under command	12-meter fishing vessel	Diagram 74
20	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, you see the lights shown. This would indicate a _____.	vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	fishing vessel underway	<b>pilot vessel underway</b>	vessel not under command	Diagram 78

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21	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, you see the lights shown. This would indicate a vessel _____.	restricted in her ability to maneuver	engaged in fishing and making way	<b>on pilotage duty and underway</b>	not under command	Diagram 78
22	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Day-shapes must be displayed _____.	between sunset and sunrise	only between 8 AM and 4 PM	<b>during daylight hours in any visibility</b>	during daylight hours in unrestricted visibility only	
23	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Diagram "A" shows the arc of visibility of a _____.	white masthead light	green sidelight	<b>red sidelight</b>	stern light	Diagram 23
24	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Diagram "A" shows the arc of visibility of a _____.	yellow flashing light	green sidelight	masthead light	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 23
25	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Diagram "B" shows the arc of visibility of a _____.	white masthead light	<b>green sidelight</b>	red sidelight	stern light	Diagram 23
26	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Diagram "B" shows the arc of visibility of a _____.	white masthead light	red sidelight	<b>green sidelight</b>	stern light	Diagram 23
27	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Diagram "B" shows the arc of visibility of a _____.	yellow flashing light	red sidelight	<b>green sidelight</b>	stern light	Diagram 23
28	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Diagram "C" shows the arc of visibility of a _____.	white masthead light	red sidelight	stern light	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 23
29	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Diagram "C" shows the arc of visibility of a _____.	yellow flashing light	red sidelight	green sidelight	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 23
30	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Diagram "D" shows the arc of visibility of a _____.	white masthead light	green sidelight	stern light	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 23
31	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 _____.	not under command	restricted in her ability to maneuver	<b>engaged in towing</b>	fishing	
32	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In which situation do the Rules require both vessels to change course?	<b>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	Two sailing vessels crossing with the wind on the same side	All of the above	
33	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Power-driven vessels must keep out of the way of sailing vessels except _____.	in a crossing situation	when they are making more speed than the power-driven vessel	<b>when the sailing vessel is overtaking</b>	on the Inland Waters of the United States	
34	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The display of lights shown could represent a _____.	<b>tug and a barge being towed astern</b>	sailing vessel	a vessel not under command	a submarine on the surface	Diagram 48
35	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The display of lights shown could represent a _____.	a submarine on the surface	sailing vessel	a vessel not under command	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 48
36	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The lights shown are exhibited by a vessel _____.	restricted in her ability to maneuver	engaged in fishing	<b>not under command</b>	on pilotage duty	Diagram 49

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37	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The lights shown mean that another vessel should pass no closer than _____.	500 meters	<b>1000 meters</b>	1500 meters	2000 meters	<b>Diagram 68</b>
38	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The masthead light may be located at other than the fore and aft centerline on a vessel _____.	less than 50 meters in length	less than 20 meters in length	<b>of special construction</b>	engaged in trolling	
39	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 stern light is _____.	6.9 meters	9.9 meters	<b>11.9 meters</b>	19.9 meters	
40	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The Rules state that risk of collision shall be deemed to exist _____.	whenever two vessels are on opposite courses	whenever a vessel crosses ahead of the intended track of another vessel	<b>if the bearing of an approaching vessel does not appreciably change</b>	if one vessel approaches another so as to be overtaking	
41	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The tow shown is greater than 200 meters in length and severely restricted in her ability to deviate from her course. Which dayshape(s) would be displayed by day from the vessel(s)?	ball-diamond-ball on the towing vessel	diamond on the towing vessel	diamond on the barges	<b>All of the above</b>	<b>Diagram 24</b>
42	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The tow shown is less than 200 meters in length and severely restricted in her ability to deviate from her course. Which dayshape(s) would be displayed by day from the vessel(s)?	<b>ball-diamond-ball on the towing vessel</b>	diamond on the towing vessel	diamond on the last barge	All of the above	<b>Diagram 24</b>
43	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The tow shown is made up of inconspicuous, partly submerged vessels and is 150 meters in length. The towed vessels are less than 25 meters in breadth and less than 100 meters in length. Which lights would be displayed from the towed vessels?	Sidelights and stern light on each vessel towed	One all round white light at the after end of each vessel towed	<b>One all round white light at or near each end of each vessel towed</b>	One all round white light at each end and one all round white light at the extremities of its breadth of each vessel towed	<b>Diagram 24</b>
44	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The tug shown is greater than 50 meters and severely restricted in her ability to deviate from her course. Which lights would be displayed from the towing vessel?	Two white masthead lights, red-white-red all round lights, sidelights, stern light and a towing light	Three white masthead lights, red-white-red all round lights, sidelights and two towing lights	Three white masthead lights, two all round red lights, sidelights, stern light and a towing light	<b>None of the above</b>	<b>Diagram 24</b>
45	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The vessel showing the day signal is _____.	A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations	A fishing vessel with gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally	A trawler shooting nets in the direction indicated	<b>A tug with a tow exceeding 200 meters unable to deviate from course</b>	<b>Diagram 22</b>

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46	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The vessel whose lights are shown is navigating in a narrow channel. Which statement about this vessel is TRUE?	<b>It shall not impede the passage of any other vessel navigating within the channel or fairway.</b>	It is the stand-on vessel	It may anchor in the channel or fairway	It shows two balls	Diagram 82
47	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two power-driven vessels are crossing as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. Vessel "A" is the _____.	stand-on vessel	overtaking vessel	<b>give-way vessel</b>	None of the above	Diagram 42
48	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two power-driven vessels are crossing as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. Vessel "B" is the _____.	burdened vessel	give-way vessel	<b>stand-on vessel</b>	overtaking vessel	Diagram 42
49	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two power-driven vessels are crossing as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. You are on vessel "B" and doubt that sufficient action is being taken by vessel "A". You should _____.	maintain course and speed	alter course to the right or slow down	sound one short blast and maintain course and speed	<b>sound at least five short and rapid blasts</b>	Diagram 42
50	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two power-driven vessels are crossing as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. You are on vessel "B" and doubt that sufficient action is being taken by vessel "A" to avoid collision. You should _____.	maintain course and speed	alter course to the left and increase speed	sound one short blast and maintain course and speed	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42
51	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two power-driven vessels are crossing as shown. Vessel "A" sounds two short blasts on the whistle. You are on vessel "B" and are in doubt that sufficient action is being taken by vessel "A" to avoid collision. You should _____.	maintain course and speed	alter course to the left and increase speed	<b>sound five or more short and rapid blasts</b>	None of the above	Diagram 42
52	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two vessels are meeting as shown in a narrow channel. Vessel "A" is a sailing vessel. Vessel "B" is a power-driven vessel which can safely navigate only within the channel. Vessel "B" sounds the danger signal. Vessel "A" shall _____.	maintain course and speed	<b>not impede the passage of vessel "B"</b>	sound one prolonged followed by two short blasts	have the right of way	Diagram 37
53	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Under the Rules, any vessel may slacken her speed, stop, or reverse her engines to _____.	create a crossing situation	<b>allow more time to assess the situation</b>	attract the attention of another vessel	All of the above	
54	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Under the Rules, the term "vessel" includes _____.	non-self-propelled raft	seaplanes	hovercrafts	<b>All of the above</b>	

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55	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown and will pass without changing course. Which light will vessel "A" observe on vessel "B"?	yellow towing light	<b>white stern light</b>	green sidelight	None of the above	Diagram 17
56	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. Vessel "A" is the _____.	overtaken vessel	<b>give-way vessel</b>	stand-on vessel	None of the above	Diagram 17
57	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. Vessel "B" _____.	should change course to the right	should slow down until vessel "A" has passed	<b>should hold her course and speed</b>	may steer various courses and vessel "A" must keep clear	Diagram 17
58	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. Vessel "B" is an air-cushion vessel operating in the nondisplacement mode. In addition to a steady white light which other light will vessel "A" observe on vessel "B"?	Steady green light	Flashing red light	<b>Flashing yellow light</b>	Flashing white light	Diagram 17
59	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. Vessel "B" is the _____.	<b>stand-on vessel</b>	give-way vessel	burdened vessel	None of the above	Diagram 17
60	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. Vessel "B" is the _____.	give-way vessel	<b>vessel being overtaken</b>	passing vessel	None of the above	Diagram 17
61	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. Which color light will vessel "A" observe on vessel "B"?	Green	<b>White</b>	Flashing red	Yellow over yellow	Diagram 17
62	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. and will pass without changing course. Vessel "B" is an air-cushion vessel operating in the nondisplacement mode. Which light will vessel "A" observe from vessel "B"?	Green light	flashing red light	<b>flashing yellow light</b>	flashing white light	Diagram 17
63	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting in a narrow channel as shown but are not in sight of one another due to restricted visibility. Which statement is TRUE concerning whistle signals between the vessels?	Both vessels should sound two short blasts.	Both vessels should sound one short blast.	Vessel "A" should sound one short blast and vessel "B" should sound two short blasts.	<b>None of the above statements is TRUE.</b>	Diagram 29
64	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessels "I" and "II" are power-driven vessels. You are on vessel "I" as shown. You are the _____.	give-way vessel	<b>stand-on vessel</b>	overtaking vessel	None of the above	Diagram 36
65	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What does the word "breadth" mean in the Rules?	Breadth on the uppermost continuous deck	Molded breadth	<b>Greatest breadth</b>	Breadth at the load waterline	

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66	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?	Two yellow lights in a vertical line for a carrier launching aircraft	Green masthead and yardarm lights for a vessel engaged in mineclearing operations	<b>Flashing amber beacon for submarines</b>	Yellow flares indicating torpedo firing exercises	
67	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 24 meters in length?	A bell only	A whistle only	<b>A bell and a whistle</b>	Any means of making an efficient sound signal	
68	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the optional whistle signal which may be sounded by a vessel at anchor?	Two prolonged followed by one short blast	One short followed by two prolonged blasts	<b>One short, one prolonged, followed by one short blast</b>	Four short blasts	
69	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is TRUE when operating in fog and other vessels are detected by radar?	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.</b>	You should determine the course and speed of all radar contacts at six minute intervals.	Long-range scanning will provide early warning of ALL other vessels within the radar's range.	
70	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When underway in a channel, you should if safe and practicable _____.	stay near the middle of the channel	keep to the starboard side of any vessels you meet	exchange whistle signals with any other vessels in the channel	<b>keep to the side of the channel which lies to your starboard</b>	
71	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which dayshape(s) would be displayed by the vessel engaged in the operation indicated by the lights shown.	<b>two cones with apexes together</b>	a ball, a diamond and another ball	a cylinder	a diamond	<b>Diagram 82</b>
72	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which diagram shows the arc of visibility of a green sidelight?	A	<b>B</b>	C	D	<b>Diagram 23</b>
73	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which diagram shows the arc of visibility of a red sidelight?	<b>A</b>	B	C	D	<b>Diagram 23</b>
74	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which display of lights shown indicates a 65-meter tug towing a barge astern, length of tow 120 meters?	A	B	<b>C</b>	D	<b>Diagram 72</b>
75	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which display of lights shown indicates a dredge underway and not dredging?	A	<b>B</b>	C	D	<b>Diagram 72</b>
76	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a situation involving a fishing vessel and a vessel not under command?	They are required to communicate by radiotelephone.	If the vessel not under command is a power-driven vessel, she must keep clear of the fishing vessel.	<b>The fishing vessel must keep out of the way of the vessel not under command.</b>	Both vessels are required to take action to stay clear of each other.	



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77	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used with whistle signals?	Use of such a light is required.	<b>Its purpose is to supplement short blasts of the whistle.</b>	The light shall have the same characteristics as a masthead light.	All of the above	
78	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?	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.</b>	A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.	A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing.	
79	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is "underway" according to the Rules?	A vessel made fast to a single point mooring buoy	<b>A vessel engaged in towing, not making way</b>	A pilot vessel at anchor	A vessel which has run aground	
80	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is indicated by the day signal shown?	A dredge indicating the side with the obstruction	A fishing vessel with gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally	<b>A tug with a tow exceeding 200 meters which limits her ability to maneuver</b>	A vessel engaged in underwater operations with a diver down	Diagram 22
81	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is NOT classified as "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	A vessel picking up a navigation mark	A vessel transferring cargo while underway	<b>A vessel whose anchor is fouled</b>	A vessel in a towing operation that restricts the ability of the vessel and her tow to change their course	
82	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is to be regarded as a vessel "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	A vessel fishing with trawls	A vessel which has lost the use of her steering gear	A vessel with a draft of such depth that she cannot change her course	<b>A vessel engaged in mineclearing</b>	
83	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching another vessel and are not sure whether danger of collision exists. You must assume _____.	<b>there is risk of collision</b>	you are the give way vessel	the other vessel is also in doubt	All of the above are correct.	
84	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a 15-meter vessel "A" in a narrow channel as shown. Vessel "B", a large tanker which can safely navigate only within the channel, sounds five short and rapid blasts. You should _____.	sound one prolonged followed by two short blasts	not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"	maintain course and speed	<b>not impede the passage of vessel "B"</b>	Diagram 32
85	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a 30-meter trawler. Which day signal must you show while trawling?	A	B	<b>C</b>	None of these day signals are correct.	Diagram 16



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86	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND 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?	D	C	B	<b>None of these day signals are correct.</b>	Diagram 16
87	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a vessel and see ahead the lights shown. They indicate a _____.	vessel crossing from your starboard	<b>vessel crossing from your port</b>	vessel being overtaken	vessel meeting head-on	Diagram 59
88	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a vessel heading due north and see the lights shown one point on your port bow. This vessel could be heading _____.	<b>SE</b>	NE	SW	NW	Diagram 51
89	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a vessel heading due north and see the lights shown one point on your port bow. This vessel could be heading _____.	NW	<b>SE</b>	SW	NE	Diagram 51
90	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a vessel heading due south and see the lights shown one point on the port bow. This vessel could be heading _____.	<b>NW</b>	SW	NE	SE	Diagram 51
91	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a vessel heading due south and see the lights shown one point on the port bow. This vessel could be heading _____.	SW	<b>NW</b>	NE	SE	Diagram 51
92	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "A" and proceeding down a narrow channel as shown. You can only navigate within the channel and vessel "B" is crossing so as to involve risk of collision. Which action would be most prudent?	Back down and allow vessel "B" to cross ahead.	Alter course to starboard to give him more room.	Maintain course and speed.	<b>Sound the danger signal and take evasive action.</b>	Diagram 40
93	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on Vessel "A" engaged in fishing as shown in a narrow channel. Vessel "B" is a tanker proceeding in the channel. Vessel "B" sounds five short and rapid blasts. You should _____.	not answer the whistle signals from vessel "B"	maintain course and speed	<b>not impede the passage of vessel "B"</b>	sound one prolonged followed by two short blasts	Diagram 37
94	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "A" towing a barge alongside and meeting power driven vessel "B" as shown. Which action should you take?	Alter course to port	<b>Alter course to starboard</b>	Back down to reduce the strain on the lines	Maintain course and speed	Diagram 39
95	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "B" and crossing a narrow channel. Vessel "A", who can only navigate within the channel, is on your port bow and crossing as shown. Which action should you take?	Maintain course and speed as the ship is on your port bow.	<b>Give way to the other vessel.</b>	Increase speed and cross his bow.	Sound the danger signal.	Diagram 40

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96	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on watch and sight a vessel showing only these lights. They indicate a _____.	sailing vessel	vessel engage in trawling	<b>power-driven vessel</b>	mineclearance vessel	<b>Diagram 59</b>
97	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on watch in fog. Which vessel is "in sight"?	<b>A vessel that you can see from the bridge</b>	A radar target of which you have determined the course and speed	A vessel from which you can hear the fog signal	All of the above	
98	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 _____.	30-meter sail vessel at anchor	150-meter power-driven vessel aground	vessel in distress	<b>300-meter power-driven vessel at anchor</b>	
99	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 _____.	<b>the danger signal</b>	two short blasts, alter to port, and pass astern	no signal and maneuver at will	one short blast and maintain course	
100	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 _____.	one short blast and maintain course	two short blasts, alter to port, and pass astern	no signal and maneuver at will	<b>the danger signal</b>	
101	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 _____.	one short blast and maintain course	<b>five short and rapid blasts</b>	no signal and maneuver at will	two short blasts, alter to port, and pass astern	
102	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You hear the fog signal of another vessel forward of your beam. Risk of collision may exist. You MUST _____.	begin a radar plot	stop your engines	<b>take all way off, if necessary</b>	All of the above	
103	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see ONLY the light shown. This could be a _____.	law enforcement vessel	vessel on pilotage duty	vessel engaged in fishing	<b>sailing vessel</b>	<b>Diagram 80</b>
104	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see ONLY the light shown. This could be a vessel _____.	not under command	<b>under oars</b>	engaged in fishing	towing	<b>Diagram 80</b>
105	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see ONLY the light shown. This could be a vessel _____.	not under command	engaged in fishing	<b>under oars</b>	towing	<b>Diagram 80</b>
106	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see the display of lights shown. It could be a _____.	pilot vessel with a motor launch alongside	fishing vessel adrift and fishing with handlines	<b>fishing vessel making way</b>	dredge making way	<b>Diagram 54</b>
107	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see the display of lights shown. It could be a _____.	pilot vessel with a motor launch alongside	fishing vessel adrift and fishing with handlines	fishing vessel at anchor	<b>fishing vessel with outlying gear more than 150 meters</b>	<b>Diagram 54</b>

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
108	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see the display of lights shown. They indicate a vessel _____.	trawling	<b>approaching head-on</b>	fishing with nets extending more than 150 meters	dredging	<b>Diagram 71</b>
109	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see the display of lights shown. This could indicate a _____.	<b>40-meter tug with tow exceeding 200 meters</b>	tug unable to maneuver as required by the Rules	range marking a channel beneath a drawbridge	60-meter tug pushing a barge ahead	<b>Diagram 64</b>
110	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see the display of lights shown. This could indicate a _____.	dredge working at anchor	dredge restricted in its ability to maneuver	55-meter tug towing astern, length of tow exceeds 200 meters	<b>65-meter tug towing astern, length of tow 150 meters</b>	<b>Diagram 64</b>
111	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see the display of lights shown. This indicates a vessel _____.	<b>engaged in fishing, making way</b>	engaged in fishing, at anchor	engaged in trawling, making way	on pilotage duty, making way	<b>Diagram 54</b>
112	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND "safe speed" is defined as that speed where _____.	you can stop within your visibility range	<b>you can take proper and effective action to avoid collision</b>	you are traveling slower than surrounding vessels	no wake comes from your vessel	
113	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A "flashing light" is a light that _____.	<b>flashes at regular intervals at a frequency of 120 flashes or more per minute</b>	is yellow in color	is visible over an arc of the horizon of not less than 180° nor more than 225°	All of the above	
114	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A "flashing light", by the definition given in the rules, is a light that _____.	is red in color	is visible over an arc of the horizon of 360°	<b>flashes at regular intervals at a frequency of 120 flashes or more per minute</b>	All of the above	
115	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 _____.	one sidelight and the masthead light are visible	the vessels will pass closer than half a mile	both vessels sound one prolonged blast	<b>both sidelights and masthead light(s) are visible</b>	
116	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A "short blast" on the whistle has a duration of _____.	<b>1 second</b>	4 to 6 seconds	8 to 12 seconds	12 to 15 seconds	
117	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 15-meter sailing vessel would be required to show _____.	sidelights, stern light, and a red light over a green light on the mast	<b>sidelights, and stern light, but they may be in a combined lantern on the mast</b>	separate sidelights and stern light	sidelights only	
118	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 200-meter vessel is aground in fog. Which signal is optional?	A bell signal	<b>A whistle signal</b>	A gong signal	All of the above are mandatory.	
119	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 200-meter vessel is aground in fog. Which signal is optional?	A bell signal	A gong signal	<b>A whistle signal</b>	All of the above	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
120	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 200-meter vessel is aground in restricted visibility. Which signal is optional?	<b>A whistle signal</b>	A gong signal	A bell signal	All of the above are optional.	
121	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 200-meter vessel is aground in restricted visibility. Which signal is optional?	A bell signal	A gong signal	<b>A whistle signal</b>	All of the above	
122	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 200-meter vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver, at anchor, will sound a fog signal of _____.	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</b>	one prolonged followed by three short blasts every minute	one prolonged followed by three short blasts every 2 minutes	
123	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 20-meter sailing vessel underway must exhibit a _____.	<b>stern light</b>	combined lantern	red light over a green light at the masthead	All of the above	
124	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?	1	<b>2</b>	3	4	
125	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 22-meter sailing vessel when also being propelled by machinery shall show during daylight hours a _____.	black diamond	<b>black cone</b>	black ball	basket	
126	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 25-meter vessel trawling will show the dayshape(s) consisting of _____.	a basket	two balls	<b>two cones, apexes together</b>	a cone, apex downward	
127	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 30-meter tug is underway and NOT towing. At night, this vessel must show sidelights and _____.	<b>one masthead light and a stern light</b>	two masthead lights and a stern light	three masthead lights and a stern light	a stern light ONLY	
128	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 45-meter vessel is pulling a 210-meter tow. She may exhibit _____.	a masthead light forward, and two masthead lights in a vertical line aft	<b>three masthead lights forward and one aft</b>	two masthead lights forward and no after masthead light	three masthead lights aft and none forward	
129	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 60-meter vessel which is trawling is required to show which of the following?	<b>one masthead light at night.</b>	two masthead lights at night.	a red light over a white light in a vertical line at night.	a conical shape, apex downwards during the day.	
130	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 95-meter vessel aground sounds which fog signal?	A rapid ringing of a bell for 5 seconds every two minutes	A whistle signal of one short, one prolonged, and one short blast	A prolonged blast of the whistle at intervals not to exceed one minute	<b>A rapid ringing of a bell for 5 seconds, preceded and followed by three separate and distinct strokes on the bell</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
131	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A bell is used to sound a fog signal for a _____.	power-driven vessel underway	<b>sailing vessel at anchor</b>	vessel engaged in fishing	vessel not under command	
132	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A distress signal _____.	consists of 5 or more short blasts of the fog signal apparatus	<b>may be used separately or with other distress signals</b>	consists of the raising and lowering of a large white flag	is used to indicate doubt about another vessel's intentions	
133	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A distress signal _____.	consists of 5 or more short blasts of the fog signal apparatus	consists of the raising and lowering of a large white flag	<b>may be used separately or with other distress signals</b>	is used to indicate doubt about another vessel's intentions	
134	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A fishing vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	anchored	underway but not fishing	tending a small fishing boat	<b>fishing by trawling</b>	<b>Diagram 67</b>
135	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A fishing vessel is approaching a vessel not under command. Which statement is TRUE?	<b>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.	They must exchange whistle signals.	Both vessels are required to take action to stay clear of each other.	
136	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A fog signal consisting of one prolonged blast followed by four short blasts would indicate the presence of a _____.	vessel being towed	fishing vessel engaged in trawling	vessel at anchor warning of her location	<b>power-driven pilot vessel on station underway</b>	
137	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A fog signal of one prolonged blast followed by four short blasts would mean the presence of a _____.	vessel being towed	<b>power-driven pilot vessel on station underway</b>	fishing vessel trawling	vessel at anchor warning of her location	
138	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A fog signal of one prolonged blast followed by four short blasts would mean the presence of a _____.	vessel being towed	fishing vessel trawling	vessel at anchor warning of her location	<b>power-driven pilot vessel on station underway</b>	
139	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A fog signal of one short, one prolonged, and one short blast may be sounded by a _____.	<b>vessel at anchor</b>	vessel not under command	vessel towing	All of the above	
140	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A fog signal of one short, one prolonged, and one short blast may be sounded by a _____.	vessel not under command	<b>vessel at anchor</b>	vessel towing	All of the above	
141	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A head-on situation at night is one in which you see _____.	one sidelight of a vessel ahead of you	one sidelight and a masthead light of a vessel ahead of you	one sidelight, a masthead light, and a range light of a vessel ahead of you	<b>both sidelights of a vessel dead ahead of you</b>	
142	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A head-on situation at night is one in which you see dead ahead a vessel showing _____.	one sidelight	one sidelight and a masthead light	one sidelight and two masthead lights	<b>both sidelights of a vessel and her masthead light(s)</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
143	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A lantern combining the sidelights and stern light MAY be shown on a _____.	sailing vessel of 25 meters in length	20-meter vessel engaged in fishing and making way	25-meter power-driven vessel engaged in trolling	<b>6-meter vessel under oars</b>	
144	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A lantern combining the two sidelights and stern light may be shown on a _____.	<b>10-meter sailing vessel</b>	20-meter vessel engaged in fishing and making way	25-meter power-driven vessel engaged in trolling	25-meter pilot vessel	
145	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A light signal consisting of three flashes means _____.	"I am in doubt as to your actions"	"My engines are full speed astern"	"I desire to overtake you"	<b>"I am operating astern propulsion"</b>	
146	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A light signal of three flashes means _____.	"I am in doubt as to your actions"	"My engines are full speed astern"	"I desire to overtake you"	<b>"I am operating astern propulsion"</b>	
147	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A man aboard a vessel, signaling by raising and lowering his outstretched arms to each side, is indicating _____.	danger, stay away	all is clear, it is safe to pass	the vessel is anchored	<b>a distress signal</b>	
148	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A partly submerged vessel or object being towed, which is not readily noticeable, shall show _____.	yellow lights at each end	two red lights in a vertical line	a black ball	<b>a diamond shape</b>	
149	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A pilot vessel may continue to sound an identity signal if she is _____.	<b>underway, but not making way</b>	aground	being towed	not engaged in pilotage duty	
150	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A pilot vessel may continue to sound an identity signal if she is _____.	aground	<b>at anchor</b>	not under command	being towed	
151	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A pilot vessel may continue to sound an identity signal in fog if she is _____.	aground	<b>at anchor</b>	not under command	no longer on pilotage duty	
152	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A pilot vessel on pilotage duty at night will show sidelights and a stern light _____.	when at anchor	only when making way	<b>at any time when underway</b>	only when the identifying lights are not being shown	
153	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A pilot vessel on pilotage duty shall show identity lights _____.	at any time while underway	while at anchor	while alongside a vessel	<b>All of the above</b>	
154	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?	<b>a diamond shape</b>	two cones, apexes together	a black ball	one cone, apex upward	
155	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel "not under command" at night must show her sidelights when _____.	<b>making headway</b>	making no headway	moored to a buoy	at anchor	
156	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel "not under command" at night must show which lights in a vertical line?	Three red	<b>Two red</b>	Two white	Three white	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
157	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 _____.	<b>more than one minute</b>	more than two minutes	more than three minutes	less than two minutes	
158	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel exhibits the same lights as a _____.	vessel towing, when not underway	vessel towing astern	sailing vessel	<b>pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed, when they are in a composite unit</b>	
159	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 _____.	maintain course and speed	<b>keep clear</b>	sound one blast and turn to starboard	stop her engines	
160	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 _____.	maintain course and speed	<b>keep clear, passing at a safe distance</b>	sound one blast and turn to starboard	stop her engines	
161	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel is underway and fishing with trolling lines. This vessel _____.	<b>must keep out of the way of sailing vessels</b>	must sound a one prolonged, two short blasts signal in restricted visibility	is the stand-on vessel when overtaking power-driven vessels	All of the above	
162	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?	One prolonged blast at not more than one-minute intervals	Two prolonged blasts at not more than one-minute intervals	One prolonged blast at not more than two-minute intervals	<b>Two prolonged blasts at not more than two-minute intervals</b>	
163	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel making way through the water sounds a fog signal of _____.	<b>one prolonged blast at intervals of not more than two minutes</b>	two prolonged blasts at intervals of not more than two minutes	one prolonged blast at intervals of not more than one minute	two prolonged blasts at intervals of not more than one minute	
164	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel shows the same lights as a _____.	vessel engaged in towing, when not underway	vessel towing astern	sailing vessel	<b>pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed, when they are rigidly connected in a composite unit</b>	
165	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel towing another vessel astern (tow less than 200 meters) shall show _____.	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</b>	two towing lights in a vertical line at the stern	a small white light aft of the funnel	
166	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel towing another vessel astern (tow less than 200 meters) shall show _____.	a small white light abaft the funnel	three masthead lights in a vertical line instead of either the forward or after masthead lights	<b>two masthead lights in a vertical line instead of either the forward or after masthead lights</b>	two towing lights in a vertical line at the stern	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
167	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel towing astern shall show _____.	two towing lights in a vertical line	<b>a towing light in a vertical line above the stern light</b>	two towing lights in addition to the stern light	a small white light in lieu of the stern light	
168	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel underway in fog making NO way must sound what signal?	One long blast	<b>Two prolonged blasts</b>	One prolonged blast	One prolonged and two short blasts	
169	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel underway shall keep out of the way of a _____.	vessel not under command	vessel engaged in fishing	sailing vessel	<b>All of the above</b>	
170	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel underway shall keep out of the way of a vessel _____.	not under command	restricted in her ability to maneuver	engaged in fishing	<b>All of the above</b>	
171	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel with a 150-meter stern tow shall display _____.	three masthead lights in a vertical line	<b>a towing light above the stern light</b>	two towing lights in a vertical line	a red light over a white light at the masthead	
172	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel, when towing another vessel astern shall show the light(s) in Diagram _____.	75	<b>60</b>	54	46	<b>Diagrams 46 , 54, 60, 75</b>
173	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel, when towing astern, shall show _____.	two towing lights in a vertical line	<b>a towing light in a vertical line above the stern light</b>	two towing lights in addition to the stern light	a small white light in lieu of the stern light	
174	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A proper look-out shall be maintained _____.	only at night	only during restricted visibility	at night and during restricted visibility	<b>at all times</b>	
175	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A rigid replica of the International Code flag "A" may be shown by a vessel _____.	pulling a submarine cable	<b>engaged in diving operations</b>	engaged in underway replenishment	transferring explosives	
176	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel displaying the day-shape shown is indicating that she is _____.	<b>being propelled by power as well as sail</b>	on a starboard tack	close-hauled and has difficulty maneuvering	fishing as well as sailing	<b>Diagram 35</b>
177	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel is NOT allowed to show the all-round red over green lights on the mast if _____.	she is showing sidelights	her sidelights are combined and shown on the fore and aft centerline of the vessel	she is showing a stern light	<b>her sidelights and stern light are combined in one lantern and shown on the mast</b>	
178	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel is NOT required to keep out of the way of a _____.	<b>power-driven vessel</b>	vessel not under command	vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	vessel engaged in fishing	
179	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel is overtaking a tug and tow as shown. Which statement is CORRECT?	The sailing vessel is the stand-on vessel because it is overtaking.	The sailing vessel is the stand-on vessel because it is under sail.	<b>The tug is the stand-on vessel because it is being overtaken.</b>	The tug is the stand-on vessel because it is towing.	<b>Diagram 43</b>

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
180	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?	<b>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.	Each vessel should move to the edge of the channel on her port side.	Each vessel should be displaying signals for a vessel constrained by her draft.	
181	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?	The fishing vessel must sound the danger signal.	<b>The fishing vessel shall not impede the passage of the sailing vessel.</b>	Each vessel should move to the edge of the channel on her port side.	Both vessels should be displaying the signal for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.	
182	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel of over 20 meters in length underway must show a _____.	red light over a green light at the masthead	white masthead light	combined lantern	<b>stern light</b>	
183	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel underway may exhibit _____.	<b>a red light over a green light at the masthead</b>	a green light over a red light at the masthead	two white lights in a vertical line at the stern	an all-round white light at the bow	
184	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel with the wind abaft the beam is navigating in fog. She should sound _____.	three short blasts	one prolonged blast	<b>one prolonged and two short blasts</b>	two prolonged blasts	
185	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel with the wind abaft the beam is navigating in restricted visibility. She should sound _____.	three short blasts	one prolonged blast	<b>one prolonged and two short blasts</b>	two prolonged blasts	
186	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A self-propelled dredge not engaged in dredging but proceeding to a dredging location at night would _____.	not be required to show any lights	be required to show the lights characteristic of a dredge	be required to show the lights of a stationary dredge	<b>be required to show the lights of a power-driven vessel underway</b>	
187	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A single towing light will be carried above a vessel's stern light _____.	<b>only if she is towing astern</b>	only if the tow exceeds 200 meters	at any time when towing	if the towing vessel is part of a composite unit	
188	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A stand-on vessel in a crossing situation is allowed to take action when _____.	on a collision course	the vessels will pass within one mile	<b>it becomes apparent to her that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action</b>	the relative speed of the vessels indicates collision in less than six minutes	
189	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A stand-on vessel is _____.	required to give way in a crossing situation	required to sound the first passing signal in a meeting situation	free to maneuver in any crossing or meeting situation as it has the right-of-way	<b>required to maintain course and speed in a crossing situation but may take action to avoid collision</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
190	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A towing light is _____.	shown below the stern light	white in color	displayed at the masthead	<b>a yellow light having the same characteristics as the stern light</b>	
191	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A towing light, according to the Rules, is a _____.	white light	red light	<b>yellow light</b>	blue light	
192	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?	1	<b>2</b>	3	4	
193	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 tugboat at night?	1	2	<b>3</b>	4	
194	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A towing vessel pushing a barge ahead and rigidly connected in a composite unit shall show the lights of _____.	a vessel pushing ahead	<b>a power-driven vessel, not towing</b>	a barge being pushed ahead	either answer A or answer B	
195	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A traffic separation zone is that part of a traffic separation scheme which _____.	is between the scheme and the nearest land	contains all the traffic moving in one direction	is designated as an anchorage area	<b>separates traffic proceeding in one direction from traffic proceeding in the opposite direction</b>	
196	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A traffic separation zone is that part of a traffic separation scheme which _____.	is located between the scheme and the nearest land	<b>separates traffic proceeding in one direction from traffic proceeding in the opposite direction</b>	is designated as an anchorage area	contains all the traffic moving in the same direction	
197	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A tug is towing three barges astern in restricted visibility. The second vessel of the tow should sound _____.	one prolonged and two short blasts	one prolonged and three short blasts	one short blast	<b>no fog signal</b>	
198	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A tug is towing three manned barges in line in fog. The first vessel of the tow should sound _____.	<b>no fog signal</b>	one short blast	one prolonged and three short blasts	one prolonged, one short, and one prolonged blast	
199	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A tug is towing three manned barges in line in fog. The second vessel of the tow should sound _____.	<b>no fog signal</b>	one short blast	one prolonged and three short blasts	one prolonged and two short blasts	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
200	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A tug is towing three manned barges in line in fog. The third barge of the tow should sound _____.	no fog signal	one prolonged and two short blasts	<b>one prolonged and three short blasts</b>	one prolonged, one short and one prolonged blast	
201	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A tug is towing three unmanned barges astern in fog. The third vessel of the tow should sound _____.	<b>no fog signal</b>	one short blast	one prolonged and three short blasts	one prolonged, one short, and one prolonged blast	
202	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A tugboat displaying the day-shape shown _____.	is at anchor	is not under command	<b>has a tow that exceeds 200 meters in length</b>	has a tow that is carrying dangerous cargo	<b>Diagram 10</b>
203	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel "restricted in her ability to maneuver" is one which _____.	<b>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	due to adverse weather conditions is unable to maneuver as required by the rules	has lost steering and is unable to maneuver	
204	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 _____.	one black ball	a basket	<b>a cone with its apex downward</b>	two cones with their apexes together	
205	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel 25 meters in length must have which sound signaling appliance onboard?	None is required	Whistle only	<b>Whistle and bell only</b>	Whistle, bell, and gong	
206	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel 30 meters in length and aground would display a day-shape consisting of _____.	a cylinder	one black ball	two black balls in a vertical line	<b>three black balls in a vertical line</b>	
207	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel 50 meters in length at anchor must sound which fog signal?	<b>5-second ringing of a bell every minute</b>	5-second ringing of a bell every two minutes	5-second sounding of a gong every minute	5-second sounding of both a bell and gong every two minutes	
208	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel aground at night is required to show two red lights in a vertical line as well as _____.	not under command lights	restricted in her ability to maneuver lights	<b>anchor lights</b>	sidelights and a stern light	
209	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel aground in fog shall sound, in addition to the proper anchor signal, which of the following?	Three strokes on the gong before and after sounding the anchor signal	<b>Three strokes on the bell before and after the anchor signal</b>	Four short blasts on the whistle	One prolonged and one short blast on the whistle	
210	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel anchored in fog may warn an approaching vessel by sounding _____.	the whistle continuously	<b>one short, one prolonged, and one short blast of the whistle</b>	five or more short and rapid blasts of the whistle	three distinct strokes on the bell before and after sounding the anchor signal	
211	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel approaching your vessel from 235° relative is in what type of situation?	Meeting	<b>Overtaking</b>	Crossing	Passing	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
212	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 _____.	<b>one black ball</b>	two black balls	one red ball	two orange and white balls	
213	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel at anchor will show a _____.	<b>ball</b>	cone	cylinder	double cone, apexes together	
214	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel at night, displaying the lights shown is _____.	fishing	<b>not under command</b>	towing	being towed	<b>Diagram 83</b>
215	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel being towed astern shall show at night _____.	the lights required for a power-driven vessel underway	only the required masthead lights	a stern light only	<b>sidelights and a stern light</b>	
216	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel being towed astern, where the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters, will exhibit _____.	two balls in a vertical line	<b>a diamond shape where it can best be seen</b>	a ball on each end of the tow	no day-shape	
217	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel being towed will show _____.	a forward masthead light	<b>sidelights and a stern light</b>	a towing light	All of the above	
218	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel being towed, if manned, shall sound a fog signal of _____.	two short blasts	three short blasts	one prolonged and two short blasts	<b>one prolonged and three short blasts</b>	
219	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel conducting mineclearing operations will show _____.	three balls in a vertical line	two balls in a vertical line	<b>one ball near the foremast and one ball at each fore yard</b>	one diamond near the foremast head and one ball at each fore yard	
220	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying ONLY the lights shown is _____.	fishing	<b>a pilot vessel at anchor</b>	a fishing vessel aground	fishing and hauling her nets	<b>Diagram 61</b>
221	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying ONLY the lights shown is a _____.	<b>vessel engaged on pilotage duty underway</b>	vessel engaged in fishing	vessel under sail	power-driven vessel underway	<b>Diagram 53</b>
222	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the day shape shown is _____.	broken down	anchored	<b>towing</b>	fishing	<b>Diagram 10</b>
223	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the day signal shown is _____.	<b>not under command</b>	a dredge underway and dredging	fishing	a hydrographic survey vessel underway	<b>Diagram 7</b>
224	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the day-shape is _____.	fishing	towing	being towed	<b>anchored</b>	<b>Diagram 13</b>
225	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the day-shape shown _____.	is at anchor	is not under command	<b>has a tow that exceeds 200 meters in length</b>	has a tow that is carrying dangerous cargo	<b>Diagram 10</b>
226	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the day-shape shown is _____.	towing	<b>fishing</b>	anchored	being towed	<b>Diagram 34</b>

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
227	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the day-shapes shown is _____.	<b>broken down</b>	fishing	a minesweeper	transferring dangerous cargo	Diagram 7
228	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the day-shapes shown is _____.	towing astern with a tow greater than 200 meters in length	not under command	<b>dredging</b>	carrying dangerous cargo	Diagram 18
229	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the day-shapes shown is _____.	towing	conducting underwater operations	drifting	<b>aground</b>	Diagram 11
230	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	<b>towing</b>	being towed	broken down	fishing	Diagram 60
231	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown could be a vessel _____.	fishing at anchor	<b>dredging while underway</b>	transferring dangerous cargo at a berth	restricted in her ability to maneuver, underway but not making way	Diagram 56
232	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown could be a vessel _____.	towing a barge alongside	<b>underway and laying cable</b>	at anchor and dredging	underway and carrying dangerous cargo	Diagram 56
233	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown could be a vessel _____.	towing a barge alongside	at anchor and dredging	<b>underway and engaged in surveying operations</b>	not under command and making way	Diagram 56
234	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	<b>towing astern</b>	underway and more than 50 meters in length	not under command	fishing	Diagram 63
235	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	<b>restricted in her ability to maneuver and not making way</b>	engaged in fishing and not making way	a pilot vessel underway and making way on pilotage duty	towing and making way	Diagram 57
236	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	<b>not under command</b>	showing improper lights	towing	dredging	Diagram 84
237	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	towing	conducting underwater survey operations	drifting	<b>aground</b>	Diagram 44
238	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the lights shown is a _____.	pilot boat	sailboat	<b>fishing vessel</b>	motorboat	Diagram 70
239	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing during the day would show _____.	one black ball	two cones with bases together	a cone, apex downward	<b>two cones, apexes together</b>	
240	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 _____.	<b>white</b>	green	red	yellow	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
241	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing shall keep out of the way of a vessel _____.	under sail	<b>restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	crossing a channel	All of the above	
242	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing underway sounds the same fog signal as a _____.	power-driven vessel stopped and making no way through the water	vessel being towed	<b>vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver at anchor</b>	sailing vessel at anchor	
243	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing while at anchor shall sound a fog signal of _____.	<b>one prolonged and two short blasts at two-minute intervals</b>	one prolonged and three short blasts at two-minute intervals	a rapid ringing of the bell for five seconds at one-minute intervals	a sounding of the bell and gong at one-minute intervals	
244	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing while at anchor shall sound a fog signal of _____.	one prolonged and three short blasts at one minute intervals	a rapid ringing of the bell for five seconds at one minute intervals	<b>one prolonged and two short blasts at two minute intervals</b>	a sounding of the bell and gong at one minute intervals	
245	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing, and at anchor, shall show _____.	an anchor light	sidelights and a stern light	three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest being red, and the middle being white	<b>None of the above</b>	
246	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing, and at anchor, should exhibit _____.	an anchor light	sidelights and stern light	three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest being red, and the middle being white	<b>None of the above</b>	
247	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in mineclearing shows special identity lights _____.	in addition to the lights required for a power-driven vessel	which mean that other vessels should not approach within 1000 meters of the mineclearing vessel	which are green and show all-round	<b>All of the above</b>	
248	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in trawling will show identification lights of _____.	a red light over a white light	a white light over a red light	<b>a green light over a white light</b>	two red lights in a vertical line	
249	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 _____.	<b>one white light</b>	two vertical white lights	one yellow light	two vertical yellow lights	
250	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel fishing should display which of the day signals shown.	A	<b>B</b>	C	D	<b>Diagram 1</b>
251	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 _____.	moderate speed	safe speed	half speed	<b>bare steerageway</b>	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
252	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel is "engaged in fishing" when _____.	her gear extends more than 100 meters from the vessel	she is using any type of gear, other than lines	<b>she is using fishing apparatus which restricts her maneuverability</b>	she has any fishing gear on board	
253	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel is "in sight" of another vessel when _____.	she can be observed by radar	<b>she can be observed visually from the other vessel</b>	she can be plotted on radar well enough to determine her heading	her fog signal can be heard	
254	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel is "in sight" of another vessel when she _____.	can be observed by radar	has determined that risk of collision exists	is sounding a fog signal which can be heard on the other vessel	<b>can be observed visually from the other vessel</b>	
255	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel is being propelled both by sail and by engines. Under the Rules, the vessel is _____.	a "special circumstance" vessel	not covered under any category	a sail vessel	<b>a power-driven vessel</b>	
256	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?	During the day, she would display three balls in a vertical line.	<b>If making way, she would show masthead lights at night.</b>	If at anchor, she need not show anchor lights while displaying identifying lights.	Her fog signal would consist of a rapid ringing of a bell for five seconds every minute.	
257	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel is overtaking when she can see which light(s) of a vessel ahead?	<b>Only the stern light of the vessel</b>	One sidelight and a masthead light of the vessel	Only a sidelight of the vessel	The masthead lights of the vessel	
258	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel is towing and carrying the required lights on the masthead. What is the visibility arc of these lights?	112.5°	135.0°	<b>225.0°</b>	360.0°	
259	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel may enter a traffic separation zone _____.	in an emergency	to engage in fishing within the zone	to cross the traffic separation scheme	<b>All of the above</b>	
260	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel may exhibit lights other than those prescribed by the Rules as long as the additional lights _____.	<b>do not interfere with the keeping of a proper look-out</b>	are not the color of either sidelight	have a lesser range than the prescribed lights	All of the above	
261	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel may exhibit lights other than those prescribed by the Rules as long as the additional lights _____.	are not the same color as either side light	have a lesser range of visibility than the prescribed lights	<b>do not impair the visibility or distinctive character of the prescribed lights</b>	All of the above	
262	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel may exhibit lights other than those prescribed by the Rules as long as the additional lights _____.	do not interfere with the keeping of a proper look-out	do not impair the visibility or distinctive character of the prescribed lights	cannot be mistaken for the lights specified elsewhere in the Rules	<b>All of the above</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
263	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel may use any sound or light signals to attract the attention of another vessel as long as _____.	white lights are not used	red and green lights are not used	the vessel signals such intentions over the radiotelephone	<b>the signal cannot be mistaken for a signal authorized by the Rules</b>	
264	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel must proceed at a safe speed _____.	in restricted visibility	in congested waters	during darkness	<b>at all times</b>	
265	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 _____.	sound the danger signal	<b>sound a prolonged blast</b>	take all way off	post a look-out	
266	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 _____.	one long blast	<b>one prolonged blast</b>	the danger signal	two short blasts	
267	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel nearing a bend where other vessels may be obscured shall sound _____.	one short blast	one long blast	two short blasts	<b>one prolonged blast</b>	
268	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel not under command making way at night would show _____.	two all-round red lights in a vertical line	anchor lights and sidelights	two all-round white lights in a vertical line, sidelights and a stern light	<b>two all-round red lights in a vertical line, sidelights, and a stern light</b>	
269	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel not under command shall display _____.	<b>two red lights at night and two black balls during daylight</b>	two red lights at night and three black balls during daylight	three red lights at night and two black balls during daylight	three red lights at night and three black balls during daylight	
270	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel not under command, underway but not making way, would show _____.	<b>two all-round red lights in a vertical line</b>	sidelights	a stern light	All of the above	
271	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel or object being towed astern shall display a(n) _____.	forward masthead light	after masthead light	<b>stern light</b>	All of the above	
272	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel proceeding along a narrow channel shall _____.	avoid crossing the channel at right angles	not overtake any vessels within the channel	<b>keep as near as safe and practicable to the limit of the channel on her starboard side</b>	when nearing a bend in the channel, sound a long blast of the whistle	
273	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver shall _____.	<b>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	show a day-shape of two diamonds in a vertical line	keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
274	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel sailing shall keep out of the way of all of the following vessels except a vessel _____.	not under command	<b>engaged on pilotage duty</b>	restricted in her ability to maneuver	engaged in fishing	
275	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel servicing a pipeline during the day shall display _____.	<b>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	three black balls in a vertical line	two black balls in a vertical line	
276	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel shall be deemed to be overtaking when she can see at night _____.	<b>only the stern light of the vessel</b>	a sidelight and one masthead light of the vessel	only a sidelight of the vessel	any lights except the masthead lights of the vessel	
277	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel showing a green light over a white light in a vertical line above the level of the sidelights is _____.	engaged in underwater construction	under sail and power	a pilot vessel	<b>trawling</b>	
278	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel showing a rigid replica of the International Code flag "A" is engaged in _____.	<b>diving operations</b>	dredging	fishing	mineclearance operations	
279	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel showing a yellow light over a white light at night is a vessel _____.	engaged in piloting	<b>towing astern</b>	engaged in fishing	in distress	
280	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel showing this day-shape _____.	has a tow which exceeds 200 meters in length	is engaged in surveying or underwater work	is not under command	<b>is fishing</b>	<b>Diagram 34</b>
281	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 _____.	her draft	<b>the nature of her work</b>	some exceptional circumstances	a danger of navigation	
282	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel towed astern shall show _____.	masthead lights	<b>sidelights</b>	a special flashing light	All of the above	
283	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel towing a barge astern would show, at the stern _____.	only a stern light	<b>a towing light above the stern light</b>	two towing lights in a vertical line	two white lights in a vertical line	
284	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 _____.	the masthead lights for a towing vessel	the lights for a vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver	sidelights, stern light and towing light	<b>All of the above</b>	
285	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 _____.	the masthead lights for a towing vessel	the lights for a vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver	sidelights, stern light and towing light	<b>All of the above</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
286	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel towing in fog shall sound a fog signal of _____.	one prolonged blast every one minute	two prolonged blasts every two minutes	<b>one prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes</b>	one prolonged blast every two minutes	
287	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel towing is showing three forward white masthead lights in a vertical line. This means that the length of the _____.	towing vessel is less than 50 meters	towing vessel is greater than 50 meters	tow is less than 200 meters	<b>tow is greater than 200 meters</b>	
288	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel towing where the tow prevents her from changing course shall carry _____.	only the lights for a vessel towing	only the lights for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	<b>the lights for a towing vessel and the lights for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	the lights for a towing vessel and the lights for a vessel not under command	
289	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel transferring cargo while underway is classified by the Rules as a vessel _____.	not under command	in special circumstances	<b>restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	constrained by her draft	
290	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel transferring provisions or cargo at sea shall display during the day _____.	two black balls in a vertical line	three black balls in a vertical line	three shapes in a vertical line; the highest and lowest shall be red balls and the middle a white diamond	<b>three black shapes in a vertical line; the highest and lowest shall be balls and the middle one a diamond</b>	
291	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel trawling will display a _____.	red light over a white light	<b>green light over a white light</b>	yellow light over a red light	white light over a green light	
292	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel underway and fishing shall keep out of the way of a _____.	power-driven vessel underway	<b>vessel not under command</b>	vessel sailing	vessel engaged on pilotage duty	
293	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel underway and making way in fog shall sound every two minutes _____.	<b>one prolonged blast</b>	two prolonged blasts	one prolonged blast and three short blasts	three distinct blasts	
294	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel underway but not making way and fishing other than trawling will show which lights?	A white light over a red light	<b>A red light over a white light</b>	A white light over a red light, sidelights, and a stern light	A red light over a white light, sidelights, and a stern light	
295	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall _____.	<b>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	only anchor in the separation zone	use the separation zone for navigating through the scheme if she is hindering other traffic due to her slower speed	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
296	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall _____.	only anchor in the separation zone	cross a traffic lane at as small an angle as possible	<b>avoid anchoring in areas near the termination of the scheme</b>	utilize the separation zone for navigating through the scheme if she is impeding other traffic due to her slower speed	
297	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall NOT _____.	cross a traffic lane	engage in fishing the separation zone	<b>proceed in an inappropriate traffic lane</b>	enter the separation zone	
298	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel which displays the day signal shown may be engaged in _____.	<b>submarine cable laying</b>	pilotage duty	fishing	mineclearance	<b>Diagram 6</b>
299	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel which is "restricted in her ability to maneuver" under the Rules, is a vessel which is _____.	<b>mineclearing</b>	engaged in fishing	at anchor	not under command	
300	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel which is fishing is required to show sidelights and a stern light only when _____.	anchored	underway	dead in the water	<b>underway and making way</b>	
301	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel which is fishing must show sidelights and a stern light only when _____.	anchored	underway	dead in the water	<b>underway and making way</b>	
302	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 _____.	during the day, three balls in a vertical line	during the day, three shapes, the highest and lowest being balls and the middle being a diamond	<b>when making way at night, sidelights and a stern light</b>	when making way at night, masthead lights, sidelights, and a stern light	
303	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel which is underway at night and displaying the lights shown is _____.	<b>engaged in trawling</b>	minesweeping	under sail	a pilot boat	<b>Diagram 69</b>
304	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel will NOT show sidelights when _____.	underway but not making way	making way, not under command	<b>not under command, not making way</b>	trolling underway	
305	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel, which does not normally engage in towing operations, is towing a vessel in distress. She _____.	<b>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	must show a yellow light above the stern light	must show the lights for a vessel towing	
306	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel, which is unable to maneuver due to some exceptional circumstance, shall exhibit _____.	during the day, three balls in a vertical line	during the day, three shapes, the highest and lowest being balls and the middle being a diamond	<b>when making way at night, two all-round red lights, sidelights, and a stern light</b>	when making way at night, masthead lights, sidelights, and a stern light	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
307	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A white masthead light shows through an arc of how many degrees?	90°	112.5°	<b>225°</b>	360°	
308	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND According to the Navigation Rules, all of the following are engaged in fishing EXCEPT a vessel _____.	setting nets	trawling	using a dredge net	<b>trolling</b>	
309	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND According to the Navigation Rules, you may depart from the Rules when _____.	no vessels are in sight visually	no vessels are visible on radar	<b>you are in immediate danger</b>	out of sight of land	
310	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND According to the Rules, a vessels length is her _____.	length between the perpendiculars	length along the waterline	<b>length overall</b>	registered length	
311	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND According to the Rules, which vessel is NOT "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	A vessel servicing a navigation marker	<b>A sailing vessel</b>	A vessel mineclearing	A vessel dredging	
312	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Additional light signals are provided in the Annexes to the Rules for vessels _____.	<b>engaged in fishing</b>	not under command	engaged in towing	under sail	
313	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND All fog signals shall be sounded every two minutes with the exception of a vessel _____.	underway or making way	under sail or under tow	<b>anchored or aground</b>	not under command or restricted in her ability to maneuver	
314	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND All of the following are distress signals EXCEPT _____.	the continuous sounding of any fog signal apparatus	<b>giving five or more short and rapid blasts of the whistle</b>	firing a gun at intervals of about a minute	a barrel with burning oil in it, on deck	
315	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND All of the following are distress signals under the Rules EXCEPT _____.	<b>International Code Signal "AA"</b>	orange-colored smoke	red flares	the repeated raising and lowering of outstretched arms	
316	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND All of the following vessels are "restricted in their ability to maneuver" EXCEPT a vessel _____.	laying a pipeline	dredging	mineclearing	<b>not under command</b>	
317	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An all-round flashing yellow light may be exhibited by a(n) _____.	vessel not under command	<b>air cushion vessel in the nondisplacement mode</b>	vessel towing a submerged object	vessel engaged in diving operations	
318	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An all-round flashing yellow light may be exhibited by a(n) _____.	vessel laying cable	vessel towing a submerged object	vessel not under command	<b>air cushion vessel</b>	
319	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An anchor ball need NOT be exhibited by an anchored vessel if she is _____.	under 50 meters in length, and anchored in an anchorage	over 150 meters in length	rigged for sail	<b>less than 7 meters in length, and not in or near an area where other vessels normally navigate</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
320	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?	<b>Three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest red and the middle white, and anchor lights</b>	Three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest red and the middle white, ONLY	Anchor lights ONLY	Anchor lights and sidelights ONLY	
321	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An anchored vessel on pilotage duty must show which light(s) at night?	A stern light only	Anchor lights only	A white light over a red light only	<b>A white light over a red light and anchor lights</b>	
322	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An authorized light to assist in the identification of submarines operating on the surface is a(n) _____.	blue rotating light	<b>intermittent flashing amber/yellow light</b>	flashing white light	flashing sidelight	
323	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An inconspicuous, partly submerged vessel or object being towed, where the length of tow is 100 meters, shall show _____.	yellow lights at each end	two red lights in a vertical line	a black ball	<b>a diamond shape</b>	
324	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND An overtaking situation at night would be one in which one vessel sees which light(s) of a vessel ahead?	Masthead lights and sidelights	One sidelight, the masthead lights and stern light	Both sidelights	<b>Stern light</b>	
325	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?	0°	10°	<b>22.5°</b>	None of the above	
326	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND As defined in the Rules, a towing light is a yellow light having the same characteristics as a(n) _____.	masthead light	all-round light	sidelight	<b>stern light</b>	
327	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND As defined in the Rules, the term "vessel" includes _____.	seaplanes	nondisplacement craft	barges	<b>All of the above</b>	
328	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND As shown, vessel "A", which is pushing ahead, and vessel "B" are crossing. Which is the stand-on vessel?	Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because she is to port of vessel "B".	Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because she is pushing ahead.	<b>Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because she is to starboard of vessel "A".</b>	Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel in this situation.	<b>Diagram 5</b>
329	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night a vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	sailing	<b>fishing</b>	a pilot boat	anchored	<b>Diagram 82</b>
330	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night a vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	fishing	<b>anchored</b>	being towed	drifting	<b>Diagram 65</b>
331	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 _____.	in distress	approaching a bend in the channel	<b>operating astern propulsion</b>	intending to overtake another vessel	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
332	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night you sight a vessel displaying a single green light. This is a _____.	vessel at anchor	small motorboat underway	vessel drifting	<b>sailing vessel</b>	
333	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night you sight a vessel displaying one green light. This light could indicate a _____.	vessel drifting	vessel at anchor	small motorboat underway	<b>sailboat underway</b>	
334	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, a barge being towed astern must display _____.	red and green sidelights only	a white stern light only	<b>sidelights and a stern light</b>	one all-round white light	
335	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, a broken down vessel being towed would show the same lights as _____.	a power-driven vessel underway	the towing vessel	<b>a barge</b>	a vessel at anchor	
336	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, a power-driven vessel less than 12 meters in length may, instead of the normal navigation lights, show sidelights and one _____.	<b>white light</b>	yellow light	flashing white light	flashing yellow light	
337	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, a vessel displaying the light shown is _____.	<b>sailing</b>	fishing and making way	a pilot boat making way	fishing and anchored	<b>Diagram 46</b>
338	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, a vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	pushing ahead	<b>underway</b>	towing a submerged object	engaged in dredging	<b>Diagram 52</b>
339	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, a vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	aground	<b>underway</b>	at anchor	transferring dangerous cargo	<b>Diagram 52</b>
340	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, a vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	at anchor	aground	<b>underway</b>	dredging	<b>Diagram 52</b>
341	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, a vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	trawling	not under command	<b>anchored</b>	drifting	<b>Diagram 65</b>
342	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 _____.	red lights	red lights and two white lights	<b>red lights with a white light in between</b>	white lights with a red light in between	
343	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 _____.	<b>not required to show any anchor lights</b>	required to show a flare-up light	required to show one white light	required to show sidelights and a stern light	
344	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, if you see a vessel ahead displaying the lights shown you should _____.	provide assistance as the vessel is in distress	stay clear as the vessel is transferring dangerous cargo	<b>stay clear as the vessel is fishing</b>	change course to the right as the vessel is crossing your bow	<b>Diagram 70</b>

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
345	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, power-driven vessels less than 12 meters in length may, instead of the underway lights for vessels under 50 meters, show which lights?	Sidelights and stern light	<b>One all-round white light and sidelights</b>	Masthead light only	Stern light only	
346	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, the lights shown would indicate a vessel _____.	<b>trawling</b>	laying submarine cable	towing astern	dredging	<b>Diagram 76</b>
347	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?	One red light	Two red lights	One white light	<b>Two green lights</b>	
348	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night, which lights would you see on a vessel engaged in fishing, other than trawling?	Two red lights, one over the other	A green light over a red light	<b>A red light over a white light</b>	A white light over a red light	
349	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 white light at the stern	Two white lights side by side at the stern	<b>A white light at the forward end and a white light at the after end</b>	Two red lights in a vertical line at the after end	
350	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Barges being towed at night _____.	<b>must be lighted at all times</b>	must be lighted only if manned	must be lighted only if towed astern	need not be lighted	
351	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Barges being towed at night must exhibit navigation lights _____.	<b>at all times</b>	only if manned	only if towed astern	Need not be lighted	
352	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 _____.	three black balls in a vertical line	two red balls in a vertical line	a black cylinder	<b>a rigid replica of the International Code flag "A"</b>	
353	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 _____.	vessel trolling	mineclearing vessel	trawler	<b>vessel engaged in replenishment at sea</b>	
354	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 floodlight	<b>two red lights in a vertical line</b>	a single red light	any visible lights	
355	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 _____.	turn to port	<b>turn to starboard</b>	maintain course and speed and sound the danger signal	maintain course and speed and sound no signal	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
356	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Concerning the identification signal for a pilot vessel, in fog, which statement is TRUE?	<b>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.	The pilot vessel may only sound the identity signal when making way.	All of the above	
357	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Continuous sounding of a fog whistle by a vessel is a signal _____.	that the vessel is anchored	to request the draw span of a bridge to be opened	<b>of distress</b>	that the vessel is broken down and drifting	
358	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Day-shapes MUST be shown _____.	<b>during daylight hours</b>	during daylight hours except in restricted visibility	ONLY between 8 AM and 4 PM daily	between sunset and sunrise	
359	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Distress signals may be _____.	red flares	smoke signals	sound signals	<b>Any of the above</b>	
360	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND During the day, a dredge will indicate the side on which it is safe to pass by displaying _____.	two balls in a vertical line	<b>two diamonds in a vertical line</b>	a single black ball	no shape is shown during the day	
361	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND During the day, a vessel picking up a submarine cable shall carry _____.	three shapes, the highest and lowest shall be red balls, and the middle shall be a white diamond	two black balls	three shapes; the highest and lowest shall be black balls, and the middle shall be a red diamond	<b>three shapes; the highest and lowest shall be black balls and the middle shall be a black diamond</b>	
362	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND During the day, a vessel with a tow over 200 meters in length will show _____.	a black ball	<b>a diamond shape</b>	two cones, apexes together	one cone, apex upward	
363	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 _____.	about one second	two to four seconds	<b>four to six seconds</b>	eight to ten seconds	
364	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 _____.	<b>avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel</b>	avoid passing astern of the other vessel	sound one prolonged blast to indicate compliance	alter course to port for a vessel on her port side	
365	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 _____.	<b>crossing ahead of the other</b>	crossing astern of the other	passing port to port	passing starboard to starboard	
366	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Five or more short blasts on a vessel's whistle indicates that she is _____.	<b>in doubt that another vessel is taking sufficient action to avoid a collision</b>	altering course to starboard	altering course to port	the stand-on vessel and will maintain course and speed	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
367	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Fog bell signals for vessels at anchor or aground shall be sounded at intervals of not more than _____.	15 minutes	5 minutes	2 minutes	<b>1 minutes</b>	
368	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Fog signals, required under the Rules for vessels underway, shall be sounded _____.	only on the approach of another vessel	only when vessels are in sight of each other	at intervals of not more than one minute	<b>at intervals of not more than two minutes</b>	
369	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND For a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision she shall, if possible, NOT _____.	decrease speed	increase speed	<b>turn to port for a vessel on her port side</b>	turn to starboard for a vessel on her port side	
370	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND For identification purposes at night, U.S. Navy submarines on the surface may display an intermittent flashing light of which color?	<b>Amber (yellow)</b>	White	Blue	Red	
371	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND For the purpose of the Rules, except where otherwise required, the term _____.	<b>"vessel" includes seaplanes</b>	"seaplane" includes nondisplacement craft	"vessel engaged in fishing" includes a vessel fishing with trolling lines	"vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver" includes fishing vessels	
372	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If a rowboat underway does NOT show the lights specified for a sailing vessel underway, it shall show a _____.	white light from sunset to sunrise	combined lantern showing green to starboard and red to port and shown from sunset to sunrise	combined lantern showing green to starboard and red to port and shown in sufficient time to prevent collision	<b>white light shown in sufficient time to prevent collision</b>	
373	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 _____.	hold course and speed	sound the danger signal	<b>keep out of the way of the other vessel</b>	turn to port and come into the wind	
374	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 _____.	pushed ahead	towed alongside	<b>towed astern</b>	All of the above	
375	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If it becomes necessary for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision, she shall NOT, if possible, _____.	decrease speed	increase speed	<b>turn to port for a vessel on her own port side</b>	turn to starboard for a vessel on her own port side	
376	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If practical, when shall a manned vessel being towed sound her fog signal?	Immediately before the towing vessel sounds hers	<b>Immediately after the towing vessel sounds hers</b>	As close to the mid-cycle of the towing vessel's signals as possible	At any time as long as the interval is correct	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
377	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?	The one with the wind closest abeam	<b>The one to windward</b>	The one to leeward	The one that sounds the first whistle signal	
378	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?	The one with the wind closest abeam	The one with the wind closest astern	The one to leeward	<b>The one to windward</b>	
379	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 and propulsion?	<b>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.	Begin sounding two prolonged blasts at two-minute intervals.	No change should be made in the fog signal.	
380	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If you anchor your 25-meter vessel in a harbor, what light(s) must you show?	<b>One all-round white light</b>	Two all-round white lights	One all-round red light	All the deck house lights	
381	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 short blast	<b>a prolonged blast</b>	one short, one prolonged, and one short blast	a long blast	
382	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?	At any time you feel it is appropriate	Only when you have reached extremis	When you determine that your present course will cross ahead of the other vessel	<b>When it becomes apparent to you that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action</b>	
383	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If you do NOT understand the course or intention of an approaching vessel you should sound _____.	one short blast	one prolonged blast	<b>not less than five short blasts</b>	not less than five prolonged blasts	
384	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If you hear the firing of a gun at one minute intervals from another vessel, this indicates that _____.	the gun is being used to sound passing signals	<b>the vessel is in distress</b>	all vessels are to clear the area	all is clear and it is safe to pass	
385	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If you saw flames aboard a vessel but could see the vessel was not on fire, you would know that the _____.	crew was trying to get warm	<b>vessel required immediate assistance</b>	vessel was attempting to attract the attention of a pilot boat	vessel was being illuminated for identification by aircraft	
386	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If your vessel is the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation _____.	<b>you must keep your course and speed</b>	you may change course and speed as the other vessel must keep clear	the other vessel must keep her course and speed	both vessels must keep their course and speed	
387	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If your vessel is underway in fog and you hear one prolonged and three short blasts, this indicates a _____.	vessel not under command	sailing vessel	vessel in distress	<b>vessel being towed</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
388	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If your vessel is underway in fog and you hear one prolonged and three short blasts, this is a _____.	vessel not under command	sailing vessel	<b>vessel being towed (manned)</b>	vessel being towed (unmanned)	
389	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 not under command	vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	<b>power-driven vessel approaching on her starboard side</b>	vessel fishing	
390	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 _____.	<b>turning to port</b>	turning to starboard	decreasing speed	increasing speed	
391	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a crossing situation, a vessel fishing must keep out of the way of a vessel which is _____.	under sail	towing	<b>restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	engaged in pilotage duty	
392	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a crossing situation, the stand-on vessel should normally _____.	take action to cross ahead of the other vessel	take action to pass astern of the other vessel	<b>maintain course and speed</b>	change course and increase speed	
393	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a crossing situation, the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side shall _____.	<b>if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other</b>	change course to port to keep out of the way	reduce her speed	All of the above	
394	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a crossing situation, which vessel may sound the danger signal?	Give-way vessel	Stand-on vessel	<b>Either vessel</b>	Neither vessel	
395	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 _____.	fishing vessel underway trawling	<b>manned vessel being towed</b>	pilot vessel underway making a special signal	vessel not under command	
396	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 _____.	<b>manned vessel being towed</b>	fishing vessel underway trawling	pilot vessel underway making a special signal	vessel not under command	
397	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a meeting situation, which vessel may sound the danger signal?	Stand-on vessel	Give-way vessel	<b>Either vessel</b>	Neither vessel	
398	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a traffic separation scheme, when joining a traffic lane from the side, a vessel shall do so _____.	<b>at as small an angle as possible</b>	as nearly as practical at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow	only in case of an emergency or to engage in fishing within the zone	never	
399	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In addition to sidelights what light should a vessel being towed astern show?	<b>A stern light</b>	A masthead light	Not under command lights	Range lights	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
400	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In complying with the Rules, of what must the mariner take due regard?	Limited backing power of his vessel	Radar information about nearby vessels	The occupation of the other vessel, if known	<b>All of the above</b>	
401	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In determining "safe speed", all of the following must be taken into account EXCEPT the _____.	<b>maximum horsepower of your vessel</b>	presence of background lights at night	draft of your vessel	maneuverability of your vessel	
402	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?	Vessel "A" must alter course while vessel "B" continues on its present course.	The vessels should determine which will alter course by exchanging whistle signals.	Both vessels should alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard.	<b>Both vessels should alter course to starboard and pass port to port.</b>	<b>Diagram 8</b>
403	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 _____.	stop your engines	sound the danger signal at two-minute intervals	hold course and speed until the other vessel is sighted	<b>take avoiding action as soon as possible</b>	
404	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In fog, a vessel being towed, if manned, shall sound a fog signal of _____.	two short blasts	three short blasts	one prolonged and two short blasts	<b>one prolonged and three short blasts</b>	
405	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 _____.	power-driven vessel making way through the water	vessel being pushed ahead	vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	<b>power-driven vessel underway but stopped and making no way through the water</b>	
406	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?	<b>20 meters</b>	50 meters	65 meters	100 meters	
407	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In open waters, a vessel fishing is in a crossing situation with a vessel sailing. The sailing vessel is located on the fishing vessel's starboard side. Which vessel is the stand-on vessel?	The fishing vessel because it is to port of the sailing vessel.	<b>The fishing vessel because it is fishing.</b>	The sailing vessel because it is to starboard of the fishing vessel.	The sailing vessel because it is sailing.	
408	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In order for a vessel to be "engaged in fishing" she must be _____.	underway	using gear which extends more than 50 meters outboard	using a seine of some type	<b>using gear which restricts her maneuverability</b>	
409	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In reduced visibility, you hear two prolonged blasts of a whistle. This signal is sounded by a _____.	<b>power-driven vessel dead in the water</b>	sailing vessel on the port tack	vessel not under command	vessel fishing with nets	
410	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In restricted visibility a towed vessel must sound a fog signal when it is _____.	the last vessel in the tow	<b>the last vessel in the tow and it is carrying a crew</b>	manned, regardless of its position in the tow	None of the above are correct	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
411	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In restricted visibility, a vessel being towed, if manned, shall sound a signal of _____.	<b>one prolonged and three short blasts</b>	one prolonged and two short blasts	three short blasts	two short blasts	
412	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In restricted visibility, a vessel fishing with nets shall sound at intervals of two minutes _____.	one prolonged blast	<b>one prolonged followed by two short blasts</b>	one prolonged followed by three short blasts	two prolonged blasts in succession	
413	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In restricted visibility, a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver, at anchor, would sound a fog signal of _____.	the rapid ringing of a bell for five seconds every minute	two prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes	<b>one prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes</b>	two prolonged and one short blast every two minutes	
414	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 _____.	sound the danger signal	when taking action, make only course changes	<b>avoid altering course toward a vessel abaft the beam</b>	All of the above	
415	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 basket	a black ball	<b>a black cone</b>	two black cones	
416	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In the situation illustrated, 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?	<b>Vessel I should keep out of the way of Vessel II.</b>	Vessel II should keep out of the way of Vessel I.	Vessel II would normally be the stand-on vessel, but should stay out of the way in this particular situation.	The Rules of Special Circumstances applies, and neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.	<b>Diagram 2</b>
417	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In which situation does a risk of collision exist?	A vessel is 22° on your port bow, range increasing, bearing changing slightly to the right.	A vessel is broad on your starboard beam, range decreasing, bearing changing rapidly to the right.	A vessel is 22° abaft your port beam, range increasing, bearing is constant.	<b>A vessel is on your starboard quarter, range decreasing, bearing is constant.</b>	
418	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In which situation would risk of collision definitely exist?	A vessel is 22 degrees on your port bow, range increasing, bearing changing slightly to the right.	A vessel is broad on your starboard beam, range decreasing, bearing changing rapidly to the right.	A vessel is 22 degrees abaft your port beam, range increasing, bearing is constant.	<b>A vessel is on your starboard quarter, range decreasing, bearing is constant.</b>	
419	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Lighting requirements in inland waters are different from those for international waters for _____.	barges being towed astern	vessels not under command	<b>vessels pushing ahead</b>	All of the above	
420	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Lighting requirements in inland waters are different from those in international waters for _____.	barges being pushed ahead	vessels being towed alongside	vessels pushing ahead	<b>All of the above</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
421	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Navigation lights must be displayed in all weathers from sunset to sunrise. They also _____.	must be displayed when day signals are being used	must be displayed when moored to a pier	may be extinguished at night on open waters when no other vessels are in the area	<b>may be displayed during daylight</b>	
422	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Of the vessels listed, which must keep out of the way of all the others?	<b>A sailing vessel</b>	A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	A vessel not under command	A vessel engaged in fishing	
423	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND On open waters, a power-driven vessel shall keep out of the way of a _____.	vessel on her port side that is crossing her course	vessel that is overtaking her	seaplane on the water	<b>sailing vessel</b>	
424	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) _____.	red star shell	<b>searchlight</b>	burning barrel	orange smoke signal	
425	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Risk of collision exists when an approaching vessel has a(n) _____.	<b>generally steady bearing and decreasing range</b>	generally steady range and increasing bearing	increasing range and bearing	decreasing bearing only	
426	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Risk of collision is considered to exist if _____.	four vessels are nearby	a vessel has a steady bearing at a constant range	<b>there is any doubt that a risk of collision exists</b>	a special circumstance situation is apparent	
427	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Risk of collision may be deemed to exist under which of the following situations?	if the compass bearing of an approaching vessel does NOT appreciably change	even when an appreciable bearing change is evident, particularly when approaching a vessel at close range	if you observe both side lights of a vessel ahead for an extended period of time	<b>All of the above</b>	
428	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Risk of collision may exist _____.	if the compass bearing of an approaching vessel does NOT appreciably change	even when an appreciable bearing change is evident, particularly when approaching a vessel at close range	if you observe both sidelights of a vessel ahead for an extended period of time	<b>All of the above</b>	
429	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?	Both vessels must be power-driven.	They must be meeting on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses.	The situation must involve risk of collision.	<b>All of the above</b>	
430	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Sailing vessels are stand-on over power-driven vessels except _____.	in a crossing situation	in a meeting situation	<b>when they are the overtaking vessel</b>	on the inland waters of the U.S.	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
431	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Signals required for vessels aground include _____.	by night, the anchor lights for a vessel of her length, and three red lights in a vertical line	a short, a prolonged, and a short blast	<b>by day, three black balls in a vertical line</b>	All of the above	
432	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 _____.	merchant vessel reporting systems	<b>traffic separation schemes</b>	collision avoidance fairways	restricted maneuverability channels	
433	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The arc of visibility for sidelights is from right ahead to _____.	<b>22.5° abaft the beam</b>	abeam	22.5° forward of the beam	135° abaft the beam	
434	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The duration of a prolonged blast of the whistle is _____.	2 to 4 seconds	<b>4 to 6 seconds</b>	6 to 8 seconds	8 to 10 seconds	
435	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The duration of each blast of the whistle signals used in meeting and crossing situations is _____.	<b>about 1 second</b>	2 or 4 seconds	4 to 6 seconds	8 to 10 seconds	
436	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The lights displayed indicate a _____.	fishing vessel trolling	vessel laying submarine cable	<b>vessel towing astern</b>	vessel dredging	<b>Diagram 73</b>
437	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The lights displayed would be shown by a vessel which is _____.	<b>aground</b>	not under command and is dead in the water	not under command and is making way	laying or picking up navigation marks	<b>Diagram 44</b>
438	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The lights prescribed by the Rules shall be exhibited _____.	<b>from sunrise to sunset in restricted visibility</b>	at all times	from sunset to sunrise, and at no other time	whenever a look-out is posted	
439	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The lights required by the Rules must be shown _____.	<b>from sunrise to sunset in restricted visibility</b>	at all times	ONLY from sunset to sunrise	whenever a look-out is posted	
440	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The lights shown are those of a _____.	vessel being towed	<b>power-driven vessel of less than 50 meters in length</b>	fishing vessel at anchor	sailboat	<b>Diagram 58</b>
441	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The minimum length of a power-driven vessel that must show forward and after masthead lights is _____.	30 meters	<b>50 meters</b>	75 meters	100 meters	
442	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The NAVIGATION RULES define a "vessel not under command" as a vessel which _____.	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</b>	by taking action contrary to the rules has created a special circumstance situation	is moored, aground or anchored in a fairway	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
443	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 _____.	the distance of visibility	1/2 the distance of visibility	<b>a distance appropriate to the existing circumstances and conditions</b>	the distance that it would require for the propeller to go from full ahead to full astern	
444	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The rule regarding look-outs applies _____.	in restricted visibility	between dusk and dawn	in heavy traffic	<b>All of the above</b>	
445	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise. The lights _____.	<b>shall be displayed in restricted visibility during daylight hours</b>	need not be displayed when no other vessels are in the area	shall be set at low power when used during daylight hours	need not be displayed by unmanned vessels	
446	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The rules require that a stand-on vessel SHALL take action to avoid collision when she determines that _____.	risk of collision exists	the other vessel will cross ahead of her	the other vessel is not taking appropriate action	<b>collision cannot be avoided by the give-way vessel's maneuver alone</b>	
447	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The rules require which factor to be taken into account when determining safe speed?	The construction of the vessel	The experience of the vessel's crew	<b>The location of vessels detected by radar</b>	All of the above	
448	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The Rules state that a seaplane shall _____.	not be regarded as a vessel	<b>in general, keep well clear of all vessels</b>	proceed at a slower speed than surrounding vessels	when making way, show the lights for a vessel not under command	
449	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The Rules state that a vessel overtaking another vessel is relieved of her duty to keep clear when _____.	she is forward of the other vessel's beam	the overtaking situation becomes a crossing situation	<b>she is past and clear of the other vessel</b>	the other vessel is no longer in sight	
450	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The Rules state that certain factors are to be taken into account when determining safe speed. Those factors include _____.	<b>state of wind, sea, and current, and the proximity of navigational hazards</b>	maximum attainable speed of your vessel	temperature	aids to navigation that are available	
451	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 _____.	radio communications that are available	maximum speed of your vessel	temperature	<b>current</b>	
452	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The Rules state that risk of collision shall be deemed to exist _____.	whenever two vessels approach from opposite directions	<b>if the bearing of an approaching vessel does not appreciably change</b>	whenever a vessel crosses ahead of the intended track of another vessel	if one vessel approaches another so as to be overtaking	
453	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The steering and sailing rules for vessels in restricted visibility apply to vessels _____.	in sight of one another in fog	<b>navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility</b>	only if they are showing special purpose lights	only if they have operational radar	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
454	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The stern light shall be positioned such that it will show from dead astern to how many degrees on each side of the stern of the vessel?	22.5°	<b>67.5°</b>	112.5°	135.0°	
455	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The stern light shall be positioned such that it will show from dead astern to how many degrees on each side of the stern of the vessel?	135.0°	112.5°	<b>67.5°</b>	22.5°	
456	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The term "power-driven vessel" refers to any vessel _____.	with propelling machinery onboard whether in use or not	making way against the current	<b>with propelling machinery in use</b>	traveling at a speed greater than that of the current	
457	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The term "prolonged blast" means a blast of _____.	two to four seconds duration	<b>four to six seconds duration</b>	six to eight seconds duration	eight to ten seconds duration	
458	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The term "restricted visibility" as used in the Rules refers _____.	only to fog	only to visibility of less than one-half of a mile	to visibility where you cannot see shore	<b>to any condition where visibility is restricted</b>	
459	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The towing light is a(n) _____.	flashing amber light	<b>yellow light with the same characteristics as the stern light</b>	all-round yellow light	yellow light with the same characteristics as the masthead light	
460	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The use of the danger signal _____.	replaces directional signals	makes the other vessel the stand-on vessel	<b>indicates doubt as to another vessels actions</b>	is the same as a "MAYDAY" signal	
461	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The use of the signal consisting of five or more short blasts on the ship's whistle _____.	replaces directional signals	makes the other vessel the give-way vessel	<b>indicates doubt as to the other vessel's action</b>	makes it necessary to slow or stop	
462	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The whistle signal for a vessel operating astern propulsion is _____.	one long blast	one prolonged blast	<b>three short blasts</b>	four or more short blasts	
463	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?	022.5°	112.5°	<b>225.0°</b>	360.0°	
464	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The wind is ESE, and a sailing vessel is steering NW. Which fog signal should she sound?	One blast at one-minute intervals	One blast at two-minute intervals	Two blasts at one-minute intervals	<b>One prolonged and two short blasts at two-minute intervals</b>	
465	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The word "vessel", in the Rules, includes _____.	a barge permanently affixed to the shore	<b>nondisplacement craft</b>	a drilling unit attached to the Outer Continental Shelf	All of the above	
466	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The word "vessel", in the Rules, includes _____.	sailing ships	nondisplacement craft	seaplanes	<b>All of the above</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
467	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 _____.	engaged in fishing	towing another	<b>servicing a navigational aid</b>	on pilotage duty	
468	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 _____.	engaged in fishing in a traffic lane	<b>servicing a submarine cable</b>	towing another	engaged on pilotage duty	
469	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND To determine if risk of collision exists, a vessel which is fitted with radar must use _____.	radar scanning	radar plotting	compass bearings	<b>All of the above</b>	
470	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Traffic separation schemes _____.	provide routing and scheduling procedures to reduce shipping delays	provide traffic patterns in congested areas, so that vessels can operate without having a separate lookout	<b>provide inbound and outbound lanes to promote the safe flow of vessel traffic</b>	prohibit vessels carrying hazardous cargoes from entering waters that are environmentally sensitive	
471	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Traffic separation schemes established by the International Maritime Organization _____.	<b>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	provide routing and vessel scheduling procedures to reduce shipping delays	prohibit vessels carrying hazardous cargoes from entering waters that are environmentally sensitive	
472	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two all-round red lights displayed in a vertical line are shown by a vessel _____.	being towed	pushing a barge ahead	at anchor	<b>not under command</b>	
473	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two barges are being pushed ahead by a tugboat. Which statement is TRUE concerning lights on the barges?	Each vessel should show sidelights.	Each vessel should show at least one white light.	The barges should be lighted as separate units.	<b>The barges should be lighted as one vessel.</b>	
474	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two power driven vessels meeting in a "head-on" situation are directed by the Rules to _____.	<b>alter course to starboard and pass port to port</b>	alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard	decide on which side the passage will occur by matching whistle signals	slow to bare steerageway	
475	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two power-driven vessels are crossing as shown. Vessel "A" sounds three short blasts on the whistle. This signal means that vessel "A" _____.	intends to hold course and speed	is sounding the danger signal	<b>is backing engines</b>	proposes to cross ahead of the other vessel	<b>Diagram 42</b>



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
476	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two power-driven vessels are crossing as shown. Vessel "A" sounds three short blasts on the whistle. This signal means that vessel "A" _____.	intends to hold course and speed	is uncertain about the actions of "B"	proposes to cross ahead of the other vessel	<b>is backing engines</b>	Diagram 42
477	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of collision. Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?	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.</b>	If the give-way vessel takes action, she shall avoid changing course to starboard.	The give-way vessel should keep the other vessel to her starboard.	
478	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two sailing vessels are approaching each other as shown. Which statement is correct?	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.</b>	Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel because they are meeting head-on.	Vessel "I" should stand on because she is close-hauled.	Diagram 3
479	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two vessels are approaching each other near head on. What action should be taken to avoid collision?	The first vessel to sight the other should give way.	The vessel making the slower speed should give way.	<b>Both vessels should alter course to starboard.</b>	Both vessels should alter course to port.	
480	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two vessels are in an overtaking situation. Which of the lights on the overtaken vessel will the overtaking vessel see?	Two masthead lights	One masthead light and a sidelight	Both sidelights	<b>Stern light only</b>	
481	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Two vessels are meeting head-on. How must the vessels pass?	One vessel must alter course while the other must continue on its course.	The vessels should determine which will alter course by sounding whistle signals.	Both vessels should alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard.	<b>Both vessels should alter course to starboard and pass port to port.</b>	
482	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Underway at night you see the red sidelight of a vessel well off your port bow. Which statement is TRUE?	You are required to alter course to the right.	You must stop engines.	You are on a collision course with the other vessel.	<b>You may maintain course and speed.</b>	
483	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Underway at night, a vessel displaying the lights shown is _____.	engaged in fishing	mine sweeping	a pilot boat	<b>under sail</b>	Diagram 62
484	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" (towing) and vessel "B" are meeting as shown. In this situation, which statement is TRUE?	<b>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.	Vessel "A" should hold course while vessel "B" alters course to starboard.	Vessel "A" is the stand-on in this situation.	Diagram 12
485	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is on course 000°T. Vessel "B" is on a course such that she is involved in a head-on situation and is bearing 355°T, 2 miles away from vessel "A". To ensure a safe passing, vessel "A" should _____.	maintain course	alter course to port	alter course to ensure a starboard to starboard passing	<b>maneuver to ensure a port to port passing</b>	
486	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. Which vessel is the stand-on vessel?	Vessel "A"	<b>Vessel "B"</b>	Neither vessel	Both vessels must keep clear of the other.	Diagram 9



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
487	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is underway and pushing ahead when vessel "B" is sighted off the starboard bow as shown. Which statement is TRUE?	Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is to the port side of vessel "B".	Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is pushing ahead.	<b>Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is to starboard of vessel "A".</b>	Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.	Diagram 5
488	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is underway and pushing ahead when vessel "B" is sighted off the starboard bow as shown. Which vessel is the stand-on vessel?	Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is to port.	Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is pushing ahead.	<b>Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is to starboard of vessel "A".</b>	Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.	Diagram 28
489	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessels "A" and "B" are crossing as shown. Which statement is TRUE?	The vessels should pass starboard to starboard.	Vessel "B" should pass astern of vessel "A".	Vessel "B" should alter course to the right.	<b>Vessel "A" must keep clear of vessel "B".</b>	Diagram 30
490	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessels "A" and "B" are crossing as shown. Which statement is TRUE?	The vessels should pass starboard to starboard.	Vessel "B" should pass under the stern of vessel "A".	Vessel "B" should alter course to the right.	<b>Vessel "A" must keep clear of vessel "B".</b>	Diagram 26
491	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessels I and II are underway as shown. Vessel I is a sailing vessel with the wind dead aft. Vessel II is a power-driven vessel trawling. Which statement is TRUE?	<b>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.	Vessel II is to keep clear because the other vessel is to its starboard.	Both vessels are to take action to stay clear of each other.	Diagram 33
492	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessels of less than what length may not impede the passage of other vessels which can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway?	10 meters	<b>20 meters</b>	30 meters	40 meters	
493	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What day-shape is to be shown by a vessel aground?	A cylinder	Two cones with their apexes together	Two black balls in a vertical line	<b>Three black balls in a vertical line</b>	
494	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What day-shape must be shown by a vessel over 20 meters fishing which has gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally outward from it?	One black ball	One diamond shape	<b>One cone with its apex upwards</b>	One basket	
495	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What day-shape must be shown on a partly submerged vessel which is being towed?	<b>A diamond</b>	A cone	One black ball	Two black balls in a vertical line	
496	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What day-shape should a vessel being towed exhibit if the tow EXCEEDS 200 meters?	Two balls	Two diamonds	One ball	<b>One diamond</b>	
497	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What day-shape would a vessel at anchor show during daylight?	<b>One black ball</b>	Two black balls	Three black balls	No signal	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
498	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What describes a head-on situation?	Seeing one red light of a vessel directly ahead	Seeing two forward white towing lights in a vertical line on a towing vessel directly ahead	Seeing both sidelights of a vessel directly off your starboard beam	<b>Seeing both sidelights of a vessel directly ahead</b>	
499	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What describes a head-on situation?	Seeing a vessel displaying both sidelights ONLY dead ahead	Seeing two forward white towing identification lights in a vertical line on a towing vessel directly ahead	Seeing both sidelights of a vessel directly off your starboard beam	<b>Seeing both sidelights and masthead light(s) of a vessel dead ahead</b>	
500	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What determines if a vessel is "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	Whether or not all of the vessel's control equipment is in working order	The vessel's draft in relation to the available depth of water	Whether the vessel is operating in a narrow channel	<b>The nature of the vessel's work, limiting maneuverability required by the Rules</b>	
501	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What determines if a vessel is "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	Whether or not all of the vessel's control equipment is in working order	The vessel's draft in relation to the available depth of water	<b>Whether the nature of the vessel's work limits maneuverability required by the Rules</b>	Whether or not the vessel is the give-way vessel in a meeting situation	
502	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What does the word "breadth" mean?	<b>Greatest breadth</b>	Molded breadth	Breadth on the main deck	Breadth at the load waterline	
503	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What does the word "length" refer to?	Length between the perpendiculars	<b>Length overall</b>	Waterline length	Registered length	
504	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What equipment for fog signals is required for a vessel 20 meters in length?	<b>Whistle and bell only</b>	Whistle only	Bell only	Whistle, bell, and gong	
505	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What equipment for fog signals is required for a vessel 20 meters in length?	Whistle only	Bell only	<b>Whistle and bell only</b>	Whistle, bell, and gong	
506	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	A deep-draft vessel that can only navigate in a dredged channel	A vessel fishing with a bottom trawl that must remain on course	A large tanker that is being towed as a dead ship to dry dock	<b>A vessel laying revetment mats to provide bank protection along a channel</b>	
507	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is a requirement for any action taken to avoid collision?	When in sight of another vessel, any action taken must be accompanied by sound signals.	The action taken must include changing the speed of the vessel.	<b>The action must be positive and made in ample time.</b>	All of the above	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
508	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is a vessel "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	A vessel not under command	A vessel constrained by her draft	A vessel underway in fog	<b>A vessel towing unable to deviate from her course</b>	
509	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is NOT a distress signal?	Red flares or red rockets	Continuous sounding of fog signaling apparatus	International Code Flags "November" over "Charlie"	<b>Basket hanging in the rigging</b>	
510	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is NOT a vessel "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	A vessel laying engaged in laying submarine cable	A vessel towing with limited maneuverability due to a large unwieldy tow	<b>A deep-draft vessel that can only navigate in a dredged channel</b>	A towing vessel underway with a fuel barge alongside and taking on fuel	
511	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is required of a vessel navigating near an area of restricted visibility?	A power-driven vessel shall have her engines ready for immediate maneuver.	She must sound appropriate sound signals.	If she detects another vessel by radar, she shall determine if risk of collision exists.	<b>All of the above</b>	
512	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the fog signal for a vessel 75 meters in length, restricted in her ability to maneuver, at anchor?	<b>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	Four short blasts at intervals of not more than two minutes	Five second ringing of a bell and five second sounding of a gong at intervals of not more than one minute	
513	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the identity signal which may be sounded by a vessel engaged on pilotage duty in fog?	2 short blasts	3 short blasts	<b>4 short blasts</b>	5 short blasts	
514	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the minimum length of an anchored vessel which is required to show a white light both forward and aft?	<b>50 meters</b>	100 meters	150 meters	200 meters	
515	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the minimum length of vessels required to show two anchor lights?	40 meters	<b>50 meters</b>	60 meters	70 meters	
516	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 10 meters in length?	<b>Any means of making an efficient sound signal</b>	A bell only	A whistle only	A bell and a whistle	
517	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 10 meters in length?	A bell only	A whistle only	A bell and a whistle	<b>Any means of making an efficient sound signal</b>	
518	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 24 meters in length?	Any means of making an efficient sound signal	A bell only	A whistle only	<b>A bell and a whistle</b>	
519	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?	7 meters	20 meters	<b>50 meters</b>	100 meters	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
520	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the required fog signal for a manned vessel being towed at night?	One prolonged followed by one short blast	<b>One prolonged followed by three short blasts</b>	One prolonged followed by two short blasts	Two prolonged blasts	
521	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is used to show the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?	A diamond shape on the towed object	An all-round light at each end of the towed object	A searchlight from the towing vessel in the direction of the tow	<b>All of the above</b>	
522	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What light(s), if any, would you show at night if your vessel was broken down and being towed astern by another vessel?	None	Same lights as for a power-driven vessel underway	A white light forward and a white light aft	<b>The colored sidelights and a white stern light</b>	
523	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What lights must be shown on a barge being towed astern at night?	A white light at each corner	A white light fore and aft	<b>Sidelights and a stern light</b>	A stern light only	
524	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What lights must sailboats show when underway at night?	One all-round white light	A stern light	Red and green sidelights	<b>Red and green sidelights and a stern light</b>	
525	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What lights, if any, would you exhibit at night if your vessel were broken down and being towed by another vessel?	None	Same lights as for a power-driven vessel underway	A white light forward and a white light aft	<b>The colored sidelights and a white stern light</b>	
526	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What must be TRUE in order for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision by her maneuver alone?	She must be in sight of the give-way vessel.	There must be risk of collision.	She must determine that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action.	<b>All of the above</b>	
527	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What represents the length of a vessel as defined by the Rules?	A	B	<b>C</b>	D	<b>Diagram 86</b>
528	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What signal indicates doubt that sufficient action is being taken by another vessel to avoid collision?	<b>Five short and rapid blasts of the whistle</b>	Three long blasts of the whistle	Three short and rapid blasts of the whistle	One prolonged blast followed by three short blasts of the whistle	
529	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What signal would a vessel aground show during daylight?	One black ball	Two black balls	<b>Three black balls</b>	Four black balls	
530	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What type of vessel or operation is indicated by a vessel displaying two cones with the apexes together?	Sailing	<b>Trawling</b>	Minesweeping	Dredging	
531	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What type of vessel or operation is indicated by a vessel showing two cones with the apexes together?	Sailing vessel	<b>Vessel trawling</b>	Mineclearing	Dredge	
532	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What would be a "special circumstance" under the Rules?	Vessel at anchor	Two vessels meeting	Speed in fog	<b>More than two vessels crossing</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
533	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 _____.	10 minutes	<b>1 minute</b>	1 hour	3 minutes	
534	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 _____.	it is done in a succession of small course changes	it is NOT done too early	<b>it is a large course change</b>	the course change is to starboard	
535	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When anchoring a 20-meter vessel at night, you must show _____.	<b>one all-round white light</b>	two all-round white lights	one all-round white light and the stern light	one all-round white light and a flare up light	
536	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When in sight of another vessel and there is sufficient sea room, any action taken to avoid collision must _____.	be accompanied by sound signals	<b>not result in another close quarters situation</b>	include a speed change	All of the above	
537	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When is a stand-on vessel FIRST allowed by the Rules to take action in order to avoid collision?	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.</b>	When collision is imminent.	The stand-on vessel is never allowed to take action.	
538	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When navigating in restricted visibility, a power-driven vessel shall _____.	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</b>	when making way, sound one prolonged blast at intervals of not more than one minute	operate at a speed to be able to stop in the distance of her visibility	
539	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When navigating in thick fog with the radar on, you should _____.	station the look-out in the wheelhouse to keep a continuous watch on the radar	secure the sounding of fog signals until a vessel closes within five miles	<b>station a look-out as low down and far forward as possible</b>	keep the radar on the shortest available range for early detection of approaching vessels	
540	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When shall the stand-on vessel change course and speed?	The stand-on vessel may change course and speed at any time as it has the right-of-way	After the give-way vessel sounds one blast in a crossing situation	<b>When action by the give-way vessel alone cannot prevent collision</b>	When the two vessels become less than half a mile apart	
541	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When shall the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation take action to avoid the other vessel?	When a risk of collision exists	<b>When action by the give-way vessel alone will not prevent a collision</b>	When the bearing to give-way vessel becomes steady	When the vessels become less than 1/2 mile apart	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
542	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When should the fog signal of a manned vessel under tow be sounded?	<b>After the towing vessel's fog signal</b>	Before the towing vessel's fog signal	Approximately one minute after the towing vessel's fog signal	If the towing vessel is sounding a fog signal, the manned vessel being towed is not required to sound any fog signal.	
543	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When taking action to avoid collision, you should _____.	<b>make sure the action is taken in enough time</b>	not make any large course changes	not make any large speed changes	All of the above	
544	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When towing more than one barge astern at night _____.	only the last barge on the tow must be lighted	only the first and the last barges in the tow must be lighted	<b>each barge in the tow must be lighted</b>	only manned barges must be lighted	
545	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 _____.	she is the faster vessel	<b>the situation involves risk of collision</b>	the vessels will pass within half a mile of each other	whistle signals have been sounded	
546	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When two power-driven vessels are crossing, which vessel is the stand-on vessel?	<b>The vessel which is to starboard of the other vessel</b>	The vessel which is to port of the other vessel	The larger vessel	The vessel that sounds the first whistle signal	
547	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When two power-driven vessels are meeting head-on and there is a risk of collision, each shall _____.	stop her engines	<b>alter course to starboard</b>	sound the danger signal	back down	
548	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When two vessels are in immediate danger of collision, the stand-on vessel must _____.	abandon ship	<b>assist in taking whatever action is necessary to avoid collision</b>	hold course and speed	sound a distress signal	
549	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When underway in a channel, you should keep to the _____.	middle of the channel	<b>starboard side of the channel</b>	port side of the channel	side of the channel that has the widest turns	
550	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When underway in restricted visibility, you might hear, at intervals of two minutes, any of the following fog signals EXCEPT _____.	one prolonged blast	two prolonged blasts	one prolonged and two short blasts	<b>ringing of a bell for five seconds</b>	
551	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which breadth shown represents the breadth as defined in the Rules?	<b>A</b>	B	C	D	<b>Diagram 87</b>
552	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which craft is a "power-driven vessel" under the Rules of the Road?	An auxiliary sailing vessel, using her engine	A canoe propelled by a small outboard motor	A trawler on her way to the fishing grounds	<b>All of the above</b>	
553	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which craft would be considered a "power-driven vessel" under the Rules of the Road?	An auxiliary sail vessel, using her engine	A canoe being propelled by a small outboard motor	A tug powered by a diesel engine	<b>All of the above</b>	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
554	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which day-shape must be shown by a vessel 25 meters in length aground during daylight hours?	One black ball	Two black balls	<b>Three black balls</b>	Four black balls	
555	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which day-shape should a vessel being towed exhibit if the tow EXCEEDS 200 meters?	A cone, apex downward	A cone, apex upward	<b>A diamond</b>	A ball	
556	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which day-shape would a vessel aground show during daylight?	One black ball	Two black balls	<b>Three black balls</b>	Four black balls	
557	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which display indicates a vessel conducting mineclearance operations?	Three balls in a vertical line	Two balls in a vertical line	<b>One ball near the foremast and one ball at each yardarm</b>	One diamond near the foremast and one ball at each yardarm	
558	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which factor is listed in the Rules as one which must be taken into account when determining safe speed?	The construction of the vessel	<b>The maneuverability of the vessel</b>	The experience of vessel personnel	All of the above must be taken into account.	
559	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which is a distress signal?	Firing of green star shells	Sounding 5 short blasts on the whistle	Answering a one blast whistle signal with two blasts	<b>A flaming barrel of oil on deck</b>	
560	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?	<b>Intermittent flashing amber (yellow) beacon for submarines</b>	Green masthead and yardarm lights indicating mine clearance operations	Red-white-red lights in a vertical line for a carrier, launching aircraft	Yellow flares indicating torpedo firing exercises	
561	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which is NOT a distress signal?	Flames on a vessel	<b>Vertical motion of a white lantern at night</b>	Code flags "November" and "Charlie"	Dye marker on the water	
562	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which is NOT a distress signal?	A continuous sounding with any fog signal apparatus	A signal sent by radiotelephone consisting of the spoken word "Mayday"	An International Code Signal of N.C.	<b>The firing of green star rockets or shells</b>	
563	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which is the danger signal?	A continuous sounding of the fog signal	Firing a gun every minute	<b>Five or more short rapid blasts on the whistle</b>	One prolonged blast on the whistle	
564	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which light(s) is(are) AMONG those shown by a 200-meter vessel at anchor?	In the forepart of the vessel, a 225° white light	In the after part of the vessel, a 135° white light	<b>Any available working lights to illuminate the decks</b>	In the fore part of the vessel, a 135° white light	
565	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which lights are shown by a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver to indicate that the vessel is making way?	<b>Masthead lights, sidelights and stern light</b>	Masthead lights and sidelights only	Sidelights and stern light only	Sidelights only	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
566	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which lights shall a 200-meter vessel exhibit when at anchor?	In the forepart of the vessel, a 225-degree white light	In the after part of the vessel, a 112.5-degree white light	<b>Working lights to illuminate the decks</b>	In the forepart of the vessel, a 112.5-degree white light	
567	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which lights would be shown at night by a vessel which is restricted in her ability to deviate from her course?	Three red lights in a vertical line	Three white lights in a vertical line	Three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest white and the middle red	<b>Three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest red and the middle white</b>	
568	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which of the day-shapes shown indicates a vessel with a tow exceeding 200 meters in length?	A	<b>B</b>	C	D	<b>Diagram 16</b>
569	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which of the day-shapes shown must you show when at anchor?	<b>A</b>	B	C	D	<b>Diagram 16</b>
570	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which of the day-shapes 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	<b>B</b>	C	No day-shape would be shown.	<b>Diagram 16</b>
571	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which of the day-shapes shown would you show on the after end of an inconspicuous partially submerged vessel or object being towed over 200 meters in length?	A	<b>B</b>	C	No day-shape would be shown.	<b>Diagram 16</b>
572	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which power-driven vessel is NOT required to carry a light in the position of the after masthead light?	A pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed, in a composite unit and 100 meters in length	A vessel of 60 meters in length towing astern	<b>A vessel of 45 meters in length trolling</b>	Any vessel constrained by her draft	
573	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which procedure(s) shall be used to determine risk of collision?	Watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel	Systematic observation of objects detected by radar	Long-range radar scanning	<b>All of the above</b>	
574	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which requirement must be met in order for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision?	<b>Risk of collision must exist.</b>	The give-way vessel must have taken action first.	The vessels must be within half a mile of each other.	There are no requirements to be met. The stand-on vessel may take action anytime.	
575	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which signal is recognized as a distress signal?	Directing the beam of a searchlight at another vessel	<b>A smoke signal giving off orange colored smoke</b>	A whistle signal of one prolonged and three short blasts	International Code Signal "PAN" spoken over the radiotelephone	
576	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which signal may at some time be exhibited by a vessel trawling?	Two white lights in a vertical line	A white light over a red light in a vertical line	Two red lights in a vertical line	<b>All of the above</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
577	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which signal may be used by a vessel that is in doubt as to whether sufficient action is being taken by another vessel to avoid collision?	A continuous sounding of the fog horn	Firing a gun every minute	<b>Five or more short rapid blasts on the whistle</b>	One prolonged blast on the whistle	
578	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which signal shall a power-driven vessel sound when making way in fog?	One short blast every two minutes	<b>One prolonged blast every two minutes</b>	One prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes	Three short blasts every two minutes	
579	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which signal, other than a distress signal, can be used by a vessel to attract attention?	<b>Searchlight beam</b>	Continuous sounding of a fog signal apparatus	Burning barrel	Orange smoke signal	
580	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which situation would be a "special circumstance" under the Rules?	Vessel at anchor	<b>More than two vessels meeting</b>	Speed in fog	Two vessels crossing	
581	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement about a 25-meter auxiliary sailboat is TRUE?	The sidelights and stern light may be combined in one lantern.	When operating under sail, her fog signal would consist of one prolonged blast.	She may show a green light over a red light at the masthead.	<b>She must show fixed sidelights.</b>	
582	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement about the Navigation Rules is TRUE?	The rules require vessels to comply with Traffic Separation Scheme regulations.	The rules use the term "safe speed."	The Rules permit a stand-on vessel to take action prior to being in extremis.	<b>All of the above are correct.</b>	
583	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement concerning an overtaking situation is correct?	The overtaking vessel is the stand-on vessel.	Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.	The overtaking vessel must maintain course and speed.	<b>The overtaking vessel must keep out of the way of the other.</b>	
584	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement concerning maneuvering in restricted visibility is FALSE?	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.</b>	A vessel which hears a fog signal forward of the beam shall navigate with caution.	If a vessel determines by radar that a close-quarters situation is developing, she shall take avoiding action in ample time.	
585	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement concerning whistle signals is FALSE?	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.	A vessel at anchor may sound one short, one prolonged, and one short blast.	A pilot vessel may sound an identity signal on the whistle.	<b>A vessel engaged in towing in fog shall sound a fog signal at intervals of one minute.</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
586	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement correctly applies to a situation where a sailing vessel is overtaking a power-driven vessel?	The power-driven vessel must keep out of the way of the sailing vessel.	A "special circumstance" situation exists.	<b>The sailing vessel must keep out of the way of the power-driven vessel.</b>	The vessel which has the other vessel to the right must keep out of the way.	
587	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a "vessel engaged in fishing"?	<b>The vessel may be using nets, lines, or trawls.</b>	The vessel may be trolling.	The vessel shows 2 lights in a vertical line, white over red.	The vessel sounds the same fog signal as a vessel underway, making no way.	
588	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a 75-meter power-driven vessel underway at night?	She must exhibit an all-round white light at the stern.	<b>She must exhibit forward and after masthead lights.</b>	She must exhibit only a forward masthead light.	She may exhibit a red light over a green light forward.	
589	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a partly submerged vessel being towed?	It must show a yellow light at each end.	It will show red lights along its length.	<b>A diamond shape will be carried at the aftermost extremity of the tow.</b>	All of the above	
590	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is true concerning a towing light when a towing vessel is towing astern?	When a towing light is shown, no stern light is necessary.	When a stern light is shown, no towing light is necessary.	The towing light is shown below the stern light.	<b>The towing light is shown above the stern light.</b>	
591	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a towing vessel which, due to the nature of her work, is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel?	By day, she shall carry a black cylinder shape.	By day, she shall carry two black balls in a vertical line.	By night, she would show the same lights as a vessel not under command.	<b>By day, she would show the same shapes as a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.</b>	
592	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel equipped with operational radar?	<b>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.	The use of a radar excuses a vessel from the need of a look-out.	The safe speed of such a vessel will likely be greater than that of vessels without radar.	
593	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel of 150 meters in length, at anchor?	She may show an all-round white light where it can best be seen.	<b>She must show all-round white lights forward and aft.</b>	The showing of working lights is optional.	None of the above	
594	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel of 75 meters in length, at anchor?	She must show an all-round white light forward.	She must show a second all-round white light aft.	She may use her working lights to illuminate her decks.	<b>All of the above</b>	
595	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning fog signals?	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.</b>	A vessel not under command sounds the same fog signal as a vessel towed.	The identity signal of a pilot vessel is the only fog signal sounded by such a vessel.	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
596	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning fog signals?	All fog signals for sailing vessels are to be given at intervals of not more than one minute.	A vessel not under command sounds the same fog signal as a vessel towed.	A pilot vessel underway and making way sounds the pilot identity signal and no other signal.	<b>A vessel aground may sound a whistle signal.</b>	
597	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning lights and shapes for towing vessels?	If a tow exceeds 200 meters in length, the towing vessel will display a black ball during daylight.	When towing astern, a vessel will carry her identification lights at the masthead in addition to her regular masthead light.	When towing astern, the towing vessel may show either a stern light or a towing light, but not both.	<b>If the towing vessel is over 50 meters in length, she must carry forward and after masthead lights.</b>	
598	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning risk of collision?	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.</b>	Risk of collision must be determined before any action can be taken by a vessel.	Risk of collision exists if the vessels will pass within half a mile of each other.	
599	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning risk of collision?	The stand-on vessel must keep out of the way of the other vessel when risk of collision exists.	Risk of collision always exists when two vessels pass within one mile of each other.	Risk of collision always exists when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel changes appreciably.	<b>Risk of collision may exist when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel is changing appreciably.</b>	
600	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning seaplanes on the water?	A seaplane must exhibit appropriate lights but need not exhibit shapes.	A seaplane should show the lights for a vessel constrained by her draft.	In situations where a risk of collision exists, a seaplane should always give way.	<b>A seaplane on the water shall, in general, keep well clear of all vessels.</b>	
601	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning seaplanes on the water?	A seaplane must show appropriate lights but need not exhibit shapes.	A seaplane should exhibit the lights for a vessel constrained by her draft.	In situations where a risk of collision exists, a seaplane should always give way.	<b>A seaplane on the water shall, in general, keep well clear of all vessels.</b>	
602	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning the danger signal?	<b>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.	Distress signals may be used in place of the danger signal.	The danger signal consists of 4 or more short blasts of the whistle.	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
603	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning the danger signal?	May be sounded by the stand-on vessel only	Indicates that the vessel is in distress	Is used to indicate a course change	<b>May be supplemented by an appropriate light signal</b>	
604	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used with whistle signals?	Use of such a light is required.	The light shall have the same characteristics as a masthead light.	<b>It is only used to supplement short blasts of the whistle.</b>	All of the above	
605	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning two sailing vessels approaching each other?	<b>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.	A sailing vessel seeing another to leeward on an undetermined tack shall hold her course.	All of the above	
606	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning two sailing vessels approaching each other?	The vessel making the most speed is the give-way vessel.	<b>A sailing vessel overtaking another is the give-way vessel.</b>	A sailing vessel seeing another to leeward on an undetermined tack shall hold her course.	All of the above	
607	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning two sailing vessels?	<b>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.	A sail vessel with the wind abaft of the beam must keep out of the way of a vessel sailing into the wind.	None of the above	
608	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE in an overtaking situation?	An overtaking situation exists when one vessel is approaching another vessel from anywhere abaft the beam.	It is the duty of the vessel being overtaken to get out of the way.	<b>Any later change of bearing between the two vessels shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel.</b>	All of the above	
609	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE of a 30-meter sailing vessel underway?	<b>She must show sidelights and a stern light in restricted visibility.</b>	She may show an all-round white light at the top of the mast.	She need not show a stern light if she is showing all-round lights on the mast.	If she is using propelling machinery, she shall show forward a shape consisting of two cones, apexes together.	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
610	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE regarding equipment for bell & gong signals?	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.</b>	Any vessel over 12 meters in length must be provided with a gong.	Signals must be able to be sounded manually and automatically.	
611	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE regarding equipment for sound signals?	A vessel of less than 12 meters in length need not have any sound signaling equipment.	Any vessel over 12 meters in length must be provided with a gong.	<b>Manual sounding of the bell and gong must always be possible.</b>	Automatic sounding of the signals is not permitted.	
612	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE when you are towing more than one barge astern at night?	Only the last barge in the tow must be lighted.	Only the first and last barges in the tow must be lighted.	<b>All barges in the tow must be lighted.</b>	All barges, except unmanned barges, must be lighted.	
613	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel does NOT sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?	A vessel dredging	<b>A vessel being towed</b>	A vessel engaged in fishing	A sailing vessel	
614	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel does NOT sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?	A vessel engaged in dredging	A sailing vessel	<b>A vessel being towed</b>	A vessel engaged in fishing	
615	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is "underway" according to the Rules?	A vessel made fast to a single point mooring buoy	<b>A purse seiner hauling her nets</b>	A pilot vessel at anchor	A vessel which has run aground	
616	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is "underway" under the Rules of the Road?	A vessel at anchor with the engine running	A vessel with a line led to a tree onshore	<b>A vessel drifting with the engine off</b>	A vessel aground	
617	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is "underway" within the meaning of the Rules?	A vessel at anchor with the engine turning	A vessel tied to an offshore mooring buoy	A vessel aground with the engine turning	<b>A vessel drifting with the engine stopped</b>	
618	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver" under the Rules?	<b>A vessel mineclearing</b>	A vessel engaged in fishing	A vessel at anchor	A vessel not under command	
619	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is directed not to impede the passage of a vessel which can only navigate inside a narrow channel?	<b>A vessel of less than 20 meters in length</b>	A vessel not under command	A vessel engaged in surveying	All of the above	
620	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is NOT to be regarded as "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	A vessel transferring provisions while underway	<b>A pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed when connected in a composite unit</b>	A vessel servicing a navigation mark	A vessel launching aircraft	
621	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is NOT to impede the passage of a vessel which can only navigate safely within a narrow channel?	Any vessel less than 20 meters in length	Any sailing vessel	A vessel engaged in fishing	<b>All of the above</b>	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
622	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is required to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?	A vessel not under command	A sailing vessel, underway	A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor	<b>All of the above</b>	
623	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is the stand-on vessel when two vessels crossing in fog are NOT in sight of one another?	The vessel which has the other on her own starboard side	The vessel which has the other on her own port side	The vessel which hears the other vessel's fog signal first	<b>Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.</b>	
624	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?	A vessel not under command	A sailing vessel, underway	A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver when carrying out her work at anchor	<b>All of the above</b>	
625	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?	A vessel not under command	A sailing vessel underway	A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor	<b>All of the above</b>	
626	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is, by definition, unable to keep out of the way of another vessel?	Vessel engaged in fishing	<b>Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	Sailing vessel	Vessel towing	
627	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is, by definition, unable to keep out of the way of another vessel?	Vessel engaged in fishing	Vessel not making way	Vessel sailing	<b>Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	
628	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel may carry her side lights and stern light in one combined lantern?	<b>15-meter sailing vessel</b>	20-meter vessel engaged in fishing and making way	25-meter power-driven vessel trolling	15-meter sail vessel propelled by machinery	
629	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel may combine her sidelights and stern light in one lantern on the fore and aft centerline of the vessel?	<b>A 16-meter sailing vessel</b>	A 25-meter power-driven vessel	A 28-meter sailing vessel	Any non-self-propelled vessel	
630	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel may exhibit identifying lights when not actually engaged in her occupation?	A trawler	A fishing vessel	A tug	<b>None of the above</b>	
631	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel may show identifying lights when not actually engaged in her occupation?	A fishing vessel	A pilot vessel	A mineclearance vessel	<b>None of the above</b>	
632	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel may show three lights in a vertical line, the top and bottom being red and the middle being white?	<b>A vessel engaged in diving operations</b>	A pilot vessel	A vessel trawling	All of the above	
633	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel may sound the danger signal?	The stand-on vessel in a crossing situation	The give-way vessel in a crossing situation	A vessel at anchor	<b>All of the above</b>	
634	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel may sound the danger signal?	Either vessel in a meeting situation	The give-way vessel in a crossing situation	A vessel at anchor	<b>All of the above</b>	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
635	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel may use the danger signal?	The vessel to starboard when two power-driven vessels are crossing	A vessel engaged in fishing, crossing the course of a sailing vessel	Either of two power-driven vessels meeting head-on	<b>All of the above</b>	
636	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must exhibit a conical shape, apex downwards?	A 10-meter vessel engaged in fishing	<b>A 15-meter vessel proceeding under sail when also being propelled by machinery</b>	A 20-meter vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	All of the above	
637	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must exhibit forward and after masthead lights when underway?	A 200-meter sailing vessel	<b>A 50-meter power-driven vessel</b>	A 100-meter vessel engaged in fishing	All of the above	
638	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must exhibit forward and after white masthead lights when making way?	<b>A 75-meter vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	A 100-meter sailing vessel	A 150-meter vessel engaged in fishing	A 45-meter vessel engaged in towing	
639	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must exhibit three white masthead lights in a vertical line?	Any vessel towing astern	<b>A vessel whose tow exceeds 200 meters astern</b>	A vessel not under command, at anchor	A vessel being towed	
640	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must have a gong, or other equipment which will make the sound of a gong?	A sailing vessel	Any vessel over 50 meters	<b>Any vessel over 100 meters</b>	A power-driven vessel over 75 meters	
641	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must have a gong, or other equipment which will make the sound of a gong?	A sailing vessel	Any vessel over 50 meters	A power driven vessel over 75 meters	<b>Any vessel over 100 meters</b>	
642	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must show a masthead light abaft of and higher than her identifying lights?	A 55-meter vessel fishing	<b>A 55-meter vessel trawling</b>	A 100-meter vessel not under command	A 20-meter vessel engaged on pilotage duty	
643	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must show a towing light above the stern light?	A vessel pushing three barges ahead	A vessel towing alongside	<b>A vessel with a 150-meter tow astern</b>	None of the above	
644	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must show an after masthead light, if over 50 meters in length?	A vessel engaged in fishing	A vessel at anchor	A vessel not under command	<b>A vessel trawling</b>	
645	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must show forward and after masthead lights when making way?	<b>A 75-meter vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	A 100-meter sailing vessel	A 150-meter vessel engaged in fishing	A 45-meter vessel engaged in towing	
646	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel MUST show two masthead lights in a vertical line?	<b>A power-driven vessel less than 50 meters in length with a 20-meter tow</b>	A sailing vessel towing a small vessel astern	A vessel not under command	A vessel engaged in dredging	
647	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must sound her fog signal at intervals not to exceed one minute?	A power-driven vessel underway, not making way	A vessel constrained by her draft	A vessel engaged in fishing, at anchor	<b>A vessel aground</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
648	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel shall not impede the passage of a vessel which can only navigate inside a narrow channel?	<b>A vessel of less than 20 meters in length</b>	A vessel not under command	A vessel engaged in surveying	All of the above	
649	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 vessel dredging	<b>A sailing vessel</b>	A vessel servicing an aid to navigation	All of the above	
650	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 vessel of less than 20 meters in length	A vessel sailing	A vessel fishing	<b>All of the above</b>	
651	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel shall NOT show her sidelights?	<b>A fishing vessel that is not making way</b>	A sailing vessel which is becalmed	A vessel engaged in underwater operations	A vessel that is not under command making way	
652	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel should not impede the navigation of a power-driven vessel?	A vessel not under command	A vessel engaged in fishing	A sailing vessel	<b>A seaplane</b>	
653	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel sounds the same fog signal when underway or at anchor?	A sailing vessel	<b>A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	A vessel constrained by her draft	A vessel not under command	
654	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel sounds the same fog signal when underway or at anchor?	A sailing vessel	A vessel constrained by her draft	<b>A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	A vessel not under command	
655	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel when anchored at night, would not be required to show anchor lights?	<b>A vessel engaged in underwater operations</b>	A vessel engaged in mine clearance	A vessel engaged on pilotage duty	A vessel engaged in survey operations	
656	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would be required to show a white light from a lantern exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision?	A 9-meter sailing vessel	<b>A rowboat</b>	A 6-meter motorboat	A small vessel fishing	
657	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would display a cone, apex downward?	A fishing vessel with outlying gear	<b>A vessel proceeding under sail and machinery</b>	A vessel engaged in diving operations	A vessel being towed	
658	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would exhibit sidelights when underway and not making way?	<b>A vessel towing astern</b>	A vessel trawling	A vessel not under command	A vessel engaged in dredging operations	
659	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would exhibit sidelights when underway and not making way?	A vessel not under command	<b>A vessel pushing ahead</b>	A vessel engaged in dredging	A vessel trawling	
660	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would exhibit sidelights when underway and not making way?	A vessel trawling	A vessel not under command	<b>A pilot vessel</b>	A vessel engaged in dredging	
661	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would exhibit sidelights when underway and not making way?	A vessel engaged in fishing	A vessel not under command	A vessel engaged in dredging	<b>A power-driven vessel</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
662	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would have no white lights visible when meeting her head-on?	A vessel trawling	A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	A vessel mineclearing	<b>A vessel not under command</b>	
663	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would show 3 day-shapes in a vertical line, the highest and lowest being balls and the middle shape being a diamond?	Vessel not under command	Vessel constrained by her draft	Vessel minesweeping	<b>Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver</b>	
664	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would sound a fog signal consisting of the ringing of a bell for 5 seconds?	A vessel engaged in fishing, at anchor	A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor	<b>A sailing vessel, at anchor</b>	All of the above	
665	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would sound a fog signal consisting of the ringing of a bell for 5 seconds?	A vessel engaged in fishing, at anchor	A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor	<b>A sailing vessel, at anchor</b>	A sailing vessel becalmed	
666	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel, when anchored at night, is not required to show anchor lights?	A power-driven vessel	A vessel engaged in survey operations	A vessel engaged on pilotage duty	<b>A vessel engaged in fishing</b>	
667	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel, when anchored at night, would NOT be required to show anchor lights?	A power-driven vessel	A vessel on pilotage duty	<b>A vessel dredging</b>	A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	
668	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessels shall turn off their sidelights?	All vessels that are not under command	<b>All fishing vessels that are not making way</b>	All sailing vessels which are becalmed	All vessels engaged in underwater operations	
669	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?	<b>You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.</b>	You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.	You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.	You need not sound any whistle signals.	
670	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?	You need not sound any whistle signals.	You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.	You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.	<b>You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.</b>	
671	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway and making way your vessel enters fog. Which fog signal should you sound every two minutes?	<b>One prolonged blast</b>	Two prolonged blasts	Three short blasts	A prolonged blast and three short blasts	
672	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway and pushing a barge ahead, your vessel enters a heavy rain storm. You should sound _____.	a prolonged blast every two minutes	two prolonged blasts every two minutes	<b>one prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes</b>	one prolonged and three short blasts every two minutes	
673	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway and towing, your vessel enters fog. Which fog signal should you sound?	One prolonged blast	Two prolonged blasts	<b>One prolonged blast and two short blasts</b>	Three distinct blasts	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
674	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway at night you are coming up on a vessel from astern. What lights would you expect to see?	Red and green sidelights	Two white lights	One white light and red and green sidelights	<b>One white light</b>	
675	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway at night you are coming up on a vessel from astern. Which light(s) would you expect to see?	<b>A stern light only</b>	Two masthead lights	Both sidelights and the stern light	Sidelights only	
676	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway at night, you sight a vessel ahead displaying the lights shown. How should the vessels pass?	<b>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.	Your vessel should hold course and speed and the other vessel should keep clear.	You should sound an appropriate overtaking signal.	<b>Diagram 71</b>
677	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 _____.	at anchor and giving warning	<b>aground</b>	at anchor and greater than 100 meters in length	not under command and at anchor	
678	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 _____.	not under command	towing astern	fishing with trawls	<b>being towed</b>	
679	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog you hear the rapid ringing of a bell. What does this signal indicate?	A vessel backing down	A sailboat underway	<b>A vessel at anchor</b>	A vessel drifting	
680	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog you hear a rapid ringing of a bell ahead. This bell indicates a _____.	<b>vessel at anchor</b>	vessel in distress	sailboat underway	vessel backing out of a berth	
681	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?	<b>A vessel towing</b>	A vessel being towed	A pilot vessel engaged on pilotage duty	A vessel aground	
682	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 _____.	vessels at anchor, not engaged in fishing	<b>vessels underway and towing</b>	vessels in danger	pilot vessels	
683	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog you hear another vessel sounding two prolonged blasts every two minutes. This signal indicates a vessel _____.	making way through the water	towing	<b>drifting</b>	anchored	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
684	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a prolonged blast from another vessel. This signal indicates a _____.	sailboat making way	power-driven vessel making way, towing	<b>power-driven vessel making way</b>	vessel being towed	
685	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 _____.	vessel towing in fog	sailboat underway in fog	vessel being towed in fog	<b>vessel anchored in fog</b>	
686	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 _____.	towing	<b>being towed (manned)</b>	under sail	at anchor	
687	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 _____.	towing	<b>manned being towed</b>	unmanned being towed	at anchor	
688	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a vessel ahead sound two prolonged blasts on the whistle. You should _____.	<b>sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted</b>	not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted	sound two blasts and change course to the left	sound whistle signals only if you change course	
689	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a vessel ahead sound two prolonged blasts on the whistle. You should _____.	sound two blasts and change course to the left	sound whistle signals only if you change course	<b>sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted</b>	not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted	
690	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a vessel ahead sound two prolonged blasts on the whistle. You should _____.	sound two blasts and change course to the left	sound whistle signals only if you change course	not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted	<b>sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted</b>	
691	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a vessel ahead sound two short blasts on the whistle. You should _____.	not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted	<b>sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted</b>	sound whistle signals only if you change course	sound two short blasts and change course to the left	
692	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a vessel sound four short blasts in succession. What does this signal indicate?	<b>A pilot vessel</b>	A vessel being towed	A vessel fishing	A sailboat	
693	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?	<b>A vessel towing</b>	A vessel engaged in pilotage duty	A vessel being towed	A vessel aground	
694	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear the fog signal of another vessel ahead. If a risk of collision exists, you must _____.	<b>slow to bare steerageway and navigate with caution</b>	sound three short blasts and back your engines	stop your engines and navigate with caution	continue on your course and speed until the other vessel is sighted	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
695	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 _____.	vessel engaged in fishing at anchor	sailing vessel at anchor	<b>vessel 150 meters in length at anchor</b>	vessel aground	
696	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway you sight a vessel displaying the day-shapes shown. You should _____.	contact the vessel on VHF radiotelephone	provide assistance, the other vessel is in distress	<b>stay clear, the other vessel cannot get out of the way</b>	stop your vessel and sound passing signals	Diagram 6
697	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 _____.	keep to the starboard side of the channel and sound one short blast	sound the danger signal	<b>sound one prolonged blast</b>	slow your vessel to bare steerageway	
698	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?	One prolonged blast every two minutes	<b>Two prolonged blasts every two minutes</b>	Three short blasts every two minutes	One prolonged and three short blasts every two minutes	
699	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway, you see a vessel displaying the day-shapes shown. Which action should you take?	Maintain course and speed	Provide assistance, the other vessel is in distress	<b>Stay clear, the other vessel is maneuvering with difficulty</b>	Stop your vessel and sound passing signals	Diagram 6
700	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While you are underway, navigation lights must be displayed on your vessel _____.	<b>during all periods of restricted visibility</b>	at all times	at night only when other vessels may be in the area	at night only when vessels are detected on radar	
701	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Working lights shall be used to illuminate the decks of a vessel _____.	<b>over 100 meters at anchor</b>	not under command	constrained by her draft	All of the above	
702	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are aboard the give-way vessel in a crossing situation. What should you NOT do in obeying the Rules?	<b>Cross ahead of the stand-on vessel</b>	Make a large course change to starboard	Slow your vessel	Back your vessel	
703	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. Which vessel is the stand-on vessel?	Vessel "A" because it is towing	Vessel "A" because it is to starboard of vessel "B"	<b>Vessel "B" because it is sailing</b>	Vessel "B" because it is to port of vessel "A"	Diagram 27
704	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. Which vessel is the stand-on?	Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is towing.	Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is to starboard of vessel "B".	<b>Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is sailing.</b>	Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of vessel "A".	Diagram 20
705	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 _____.	stop engines and navigate with caution	stay in the middle of the channel	sound passing signals to any other vessel that may be on the other side of the bend	<b>sound a whistle blast of 4 to 6 seconds duration</b>	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
706	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 _____.	sound passing signals	not sound any signal until you sight the other vessel	<b>sound a prolonged blast</b>	sound the danger signal	
707	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching a narrow channel. Another vessel in the channel can only be navigated safely in that channel. You should _____.	<b>not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel</b>	hold your course and speed if she is on your port bow	sound three short blasts, and take all way off your vessel	sound two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	
708	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 _____.	you should pass on the port side of the dredge	<b>there is an obstruction on the port side of the dredge</b>	the dredge is not under command	the dredge is moored	
709	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 _____.	not under command	<b>towing a tow more than 200 meters astern</b>	trawling	underway and dredging	
710	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 _____.	answer the signal and hold course and speed	reduce speed slightly	initiate a passing signal that will allow for a half mile clearance	<b>make a large course change, and slow down if necessary</b>	
711	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 _____.	answer the signal and hold course and speed	reduce speed slightly to make sure she will have room to pass	<b>make a large course change, accompanied by the appropriate whistle signal, and slow down if necessary</b>	wait for another whistle signal from the other vessel	
712	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 _____.	answer the signal and hold course and speed	reduce speed slightly to make sure she will have room to pass	<b>make a large course change, and slow down if necessary</b>	wait for another whistle signal from the other vessel	
713	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 _____.	one prolonged, one short and one prolonged	two short blasts	<b>one short, one prolonged, and one short blast</b>	one prolonged blast	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
714	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?	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.</b>	Three blasts on the whistle; one prolonged followed by two short.	No signal other than your fog signal may be used.	
715	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?	You are the stand-on vessel because the tankship is to port.	<b>You cannot impede the safe passage of the tankship.</b>	The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of your vessel.	The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is the larger of the two vessels.	
716	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?	Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel because the tankship is crossing.	<b>You cannot impede the safe passage of the tankship.</b>	The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is in the channel.	The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is the larger of the two vessels.	
717	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 this situation, which statement is correct?	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.</b>	The cargo vessel is the stand-on vessel because she is running with the current.	The Rule of Special Circumstances applies in this case.	<b>Diagram 40</b>
718	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?	<b>You must keep out of the way of the other vessel.</b>	The other vessel is responsible to keep out of your way.	The other vessel is at anchor.	The rule of special circumstances applies.	
719	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 _____.	northwest (315°)	north (000°)	southeast (135°)	<b>southwest (225°)</b>	
720	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 _____.	northwest (315°)	southeast (135°)	northeast (045°)	<b>southwest (225°)</b>	
721	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 _____.	at least five short and rapid blasts	two short blasts	<b>one short, one prolonged, and one short blast</b>	three short blasts	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
722	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are in charge of a power-driven vessel making way in dense fog. You observe what appears to be another vessel on radar half a mile distant on your port bow and closing. You must _____.	sound the danger signal	exchange passing signals	<b>sound one prolonged blast</b>	sound one short, one prolonged, and one short blast	
723	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 _____.	<b>hold course and speed</b>	alter course to port	stop engines	sound the danger signal	
724	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 _____.	take avoiding action immediately upon determining that risk of collision exists	immediately sound the danger signal	<b>take avoiding action only after providing the give-way vessel time to take action, and determining that her action is not appropriate</b>	hold course and speed until the point of extremis, and then sound the danger signal, taking whatever action will best avert collision	
725	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 _____.	take avoiding action immediately upon determining that risk of collision exists	immediately sound the danger signal, and change course	<b>take avoiding action only after giving the give-way vessel time to take action, and determining that her action is not appropriate</b>	hold course and speed until the point of extremis, and then sound the danger signal, taking whatever action will best avoid collision	
726	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 _____.	stop your engines	sound two prolonged blasts of the whistle	sound the danger signal	<b>slow to bare steerageway</b>	
727	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are making headway in fog and hear a fog signal of two prolonged blasts on your starboard quarter. You should _____.	stop your vessel	change course to the left	change course to the right	<b>hold your course and speed</b>	
728	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a 25 meter vessel at anchor, what lights are you required to show?	<b>one all-round white light</b>	two all-round white lights	one all-round white light and the sidelights	the sidelights and a stern light	
729	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a 30-meter fishing vessel. Which day shape must you show while engaged in fishing?	A	B	<b>C</b>	D	<b>Diagram 16</b>

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
730	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a vessel engaged in fishing, other than trawling, and have gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally from the vessel. Which day-shape must you show in the direction of the outlying gear?	A	B	C	D	Diagram 16
731	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 _____.	one short blast	<b>one prolonged blast</b>	one long blast	five or more short blasts	
732	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "A" and approaching vessel "B" as shown. You are not sure whether your vessel is crossing or overtaking vessel "B". You should _____.	change course to make the situation definitely either crossing or overtaking	consider it to be a crossing situation	<b>consider it to be an overtaking situation</b>	consider it a crossing situation if you can cross ahead safely	Diagram 15
733	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 _____.	<b>sound five or more short rapid blasts</b>	sound two short blasts	not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"	sound three blasts of the whistle	Diagram 32
734	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "A" pushing a barge ahead and meeting vessel "B" as shown. How should the vessels pass?	<b>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.	Vessel "A" should maintain course and vessel "B" alter course.	The vessels should determine which will alter course by sounding whistle signals.	Diagram 12
735	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "A", as shown 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 _____.	sound two short blasts	<b>sound five or more short and rapid blasts</b>	not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"	sound three blasts of the whistle	Diagram 32
736	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, _____.	slow to less than 2 knots	stop your engines	<b>reduce to bare steerageway</b>	begin a radar plot	
737	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are overtaking a vessel at night and you see a yellow light showing above the stern light of the overtaken vessel. The overtaken vessel is _____.	underway and dredging	pushing ahead or towing alongside	<b>towing astern</b>	a pilot vessel	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
738	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 _____.	<b>not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel</b>	initiate an exchange of passing signals	sound the danger signal	hold your course and speed	
739	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. You may hold your course and speed until _____.	the other vessel takes necessary action	the other vessel gets to within half a mile of your vessel	<b>action by the give-way vessel alone will not prevent collision</b>	the other vessel gets to within a quarter mile of your vessel	
740	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are the watch officer on a power-driven vessel and notice a large sailing vessel approaching from astern. You should _____.	slow down	sound one short blast and change course to starboard	sound two short blasts and change course to port	<b>hold your course and speed</b>	
741	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 tugboat at night?	1	<b>2</b>	3	4	
742	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 _____.	<b>one blast, 4 to 6 seconds in duration</b>	three blasts, 4 to 6 seconds in duration	one continuous blast until you are able to see around the bend	one blast, 8 to 10 seconds in duration	
743	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are underway and hear a vessel continuously sounding her fog whistle. This indicates the other vessel _____.	desires to communicate by radio	desires a pilot	<b>is in distress</b>	is aground	
744	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are underway at night and you sight the lights shown. You know these lights indicate a _____.	fishing vessel engaged in fishing	trawler dragging nets	<b>sailing vessel</b>	dredge at work	<b>Diagram 47</b>
745	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 _____.	<b>being towed</b>	not under command	fishing with trawls	towing astern	
746	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 _____.	one prolonged followed by one short blast	one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order	<b>five short and rapid blasts</b>	three short and rapid blasts	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
747	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 _____.	<b>five short and rapid blasts</b>	three short and rapid blasts	one prolonged followed by one short blast	one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order	
748	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 vessel is in distress and needs assistance.	A vessel is fishing, hauling nets.	<b>A vessel is at anchor, warning of her position.</b>	A vessel is towing.	
749	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are underway in fog and you hear one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. This is a vessel _____.	<b>towing</b>	engaged on pilotage duty	aground in a fairway	stopped and making no way through the water	
750	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 _____.	<b>aground</b>	engaged in underwater construction	at anchor	in distress	
751	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 _____.	at anchor, giving warning	<b>aground</b>	at anchor, greater than 100 meters	not under command at anchor	
752	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 sailing vessel underway with the wind abaft the beam	A power-driven vessel underway and making way through the water	<b>A vessel at anchor</b>	A vessel towing	
753	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 _____.	aground	<b>more than 100 meters in length, at anchor</b>	fishing while making no way through the water	fishing in company with another vessel	
754	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 _____.	engaged in pair trawling	fishing while making no way through the water	<b>more than 100 meters in length, at anchor</b>	engaged on pilotage duty	
755	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 _____.	slow to moderate speed and navigate with caution	maintain speed and sound the danger signal	stop engines and navigate with caution	<b>slow to bare steerageway and navigate with caution</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
756	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?	Begin sounding two prolonged blasts at two-minute intervals.	Begin sounding one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts at two-minute intervals.	<b>Begin sounding one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts at two-minute intervals.</b>	No change should be made in the fog signal.	
757	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 _____.	alter course to starboard to pass around the other vessel	<b>reduce your speed to bare steerageway</b>	slow your engines and let the other vessel pass ahead of you	alter course to port to pass the other vessel on its portside	
758	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 _____.	stop your engines	sound two prolonged blasts of the whistle	sound the danger signal	<b>slow to bare steerageway</b>	
759	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 _____.	<b>reduce your speed to bare steerageway</b>	slow your engines and let the other vessel pass ahead of you	alter the course to starboard to pass around the other vessel's stern	alter course to port to pass the other vessel on its port side	
760	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are underway in thick fog. You have not determined if risk of collision exists. Which statement is TRUE?	<b>Your speed must be reduced to bare steerageway.</b>	A look-out is not required if the radar is on.	Fog signals are only required when a vessel is detected by radar.	The radar should always be kept on a short-range scale.	
761	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are underway on vessel "B" approaching vessel "A", as shown. You are unable to see any sidelights on vessel "A". This is a(n) _____.	meeting situation	crossing situation	<b>overtaking situation</b>	special circumstances situation	<b>Diagram 38</b>
762	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 _____.	<b>not under command</b>	being towed	aground	All of the above	
763	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are watching another vessel approach and her compass bearing is not changing. This means that _____.	you are the stand-on vessel	<b>a risk of collision exists</b>	a special circumstances situation exists	the other vessel is dead in the water	
764	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You can indicate that your vessel is in distress by _____.	displaying a large red flag	displaying three black balls in a vertical line	sounding four or more short rapid blasts on the whistle	<b>continuously sounding the fog whistle</b>	
765	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a red sidelight bearing NW (315°). That vessel may be heading _____.	<b>south (180°)</b>	east (090°)	northeast (045°)	west (270°)	
766	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a red sidelight bearing NW (315°). That vessel may be heading _____.	northwest (315°)	east (090°)	<b>southwest (225°)</b>	west (270°)	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
767	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a vessel displaying ONLY the lights shown. This could be a _____.	<b>pilot vessel less than 50 meters, underway and NOT engaged on pilotage duty</b>	vessel engaged in fishing	vessel aground less than 50 meters	vessel engaged in dredging at anchor with an obstruction on one side	<b>Diagram 45</b>
768	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a vessel displaying ONLY the lights shown. This could be a _____.	vessel engaged in fishing at anchor	pilot vessel on pilotage duty	vessel engaged in launching or recovering aircraft	<b>power-driven vessel underway</b>	<b>Diagram 45</b>
769	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a vessel displaying the code flag "LIMA" below which is a red ball. The vessel is _____.	trolling	getting ready to receive aircraft	aground	<b>in distress</b>	
770	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a vessel displaying the day signal shown. The vessel may be _____.	not under command	fishing with trawls	<b>laying cable</b>	aground	<b>Diagram 6</b>
771	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 _____.	<b>survey vessel</b>	vessel not under command	vessel aground	pilot vessel with port side to you	
772	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a vessel's green sidelight bearing due east from you. The vessel might be heading _____.	east (090°)	northeast (045°)	northwest (315°)	<b>southwest (225°)</b>	
773	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see another vessel approaching, and its compass bearing does not significantly change. This would indicate that _____.	you are the stand-on vessel	<b>risk of collision exists</b>	a special circumstances situation exists	the other vessel is dead in the water	
774	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see the lights shown as illustrated on your port bow. You should _____.	<b>hold course and speed</b>	alter course to port	stop engines	sound the danger signal	<b>Diagram 50</b>
775	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see the lights shown. What would it be?	A vessel pushing barges ahead	<b>A vessel towing barges astern</b>	A pipeline	A stationary dredge	<b>Diagram 77</b>
776	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 _____.	carefully watch his compass bearing	start a radar plot in order to ascertain his course	alter your course to port	<b>alter your course to starboard</b>	
777	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?	You should maintain course and speed.	The container vessel is the stand-on as it is the larger vessel.	<b>You are not to impede the safe passage of the container vessel in the channel.</b>	None of the above	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
778	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 _____.	hold course and speed	sound the danger signal	initiate an exchange of passing signals	<b>do not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel</b>	
779	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your power driven vessel is NOT making way, but is not in any way disabled. Another power driven vessel is approaching you on your starboard beam. Which statement is TRUE?	The other vessel must give way since your vessel is stopped.	<b>Your vessel is the give-way vessel in a crossing situation.</b>	You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel not under command.	You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.	
780	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your power-driven 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?	The other vessel must give way since your vessel is stopped.	<b>Your vessel is the give-way vessel in a crossing situation.</b>	You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel not under command.	You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.	
781	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?	The sailboat, because it is to port of your vessel	<b>The sailboat, because it is under sail</b>	Your vessel, because it is a power-driven vessel	Your vessel, because it is to starboard of the sailboat	
782	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?	<b>One white light</b>	Two white lights	One white light and one yellow light	One white light and two yellow lights	
783	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?	One prolonged blast every two minutes	<b>Two prolonged blasts every two minutes</b>	Three short blasts every two minutes	One prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes	
784	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 _____.	30 seconds	<b>one minute</b>	two minutes	three minutes	
785	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?	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</b>	Five seconds ringing of a bell and five second sounding of a gong at intervals of not more than one minute	Four short blasts on the whistle at intervals of not more than two minutes	
786	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your vessel is aground in fog. In addition to the regular anchor signals, you will be sounding _____.	three strokes of the gong before and after the rapid ringing of the gong	a blast on the whistle	<b>three strokes of the bell before and after the rapid ringing of the bell</b>	no additional signals	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
787	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your vessel is approaching a bend. You hear a prolonged blast from around the bend. You should _____.	back your engines	stop your engines and drift	<b>answer with one prolonged blast</b>	sound the danger signal	
788	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?	No signal other than your fog signal may be used.	One prolonged, one short, and one prolonged whistle blast	One prolonged followed by two short whistle blasts	<b>One short, one prolonged, and one short whistle blast</b>	
789	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?	One prolonged blast on the whistle	One prolonged blast and two short blasts on the whistle	<b>Two prolonged blasts on the whistle</b>	One short, one prolonged, and one short blast on the whistle	
790	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 _____.	alter course to starboard to pass around the other vessel's stern	slow your engines and let the other vessel pass ahead of you	<b>reduce your speed to bare steerageway</b>	alter course to port and pass the other vessel on its port side	
791	BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which statement is TRUE concerning a vessel under oars?	She must show a stern light.	<b>She is allowed to show the same lights as a sailing vessel.</b>	She must show a fixed all-round white light.	She must show a day-shape of a black cone.	
792	INLAND ONLY A barge more than 50 meters long is required to show how many white anchor lights when anchored in a Secretary approved "special anchorage area"?	2	1	3	None	
793	INLAND ONLY A fleet of moored barges extends into a navigable channel. What is the color of the lights on the barges?	Red	Amber	<b>White</b>	Yellow	
794	INLAND ONLY At night, what lights are required on barges moored in a group formation more than two barges wide?	All-round yellow lights placed at the corners of each barge in the group	Two yellow lights in a vertical line at the corner extremities of the group	<b>Two unobstructed all-round white lights</b>	Two unobstructed all-round red lights	
795	INLAND ONLY At night, which lights are required on barges moored in a group formation more than two barges wide?	<b>Two unobstructed all-round white lights</b>	All-round white lights placed at the corners of each barge in the group	Two unobstructed all-round yellow lights	Two red lights in a vertical line at the corner extremities of the group	
796	INLAND ONLY At night, you see the lights shown. They are shown on a _____.	barge being pushed ahead	barge being towed astern	<b>tug pushing a barge ahead</b>	tug towing a barge astern	<b>Diagram 75</b>
797	INLAND ONLY For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term "Inland Waters" includes _____.	the waters surrounding any islands of the U.S.	<b>the Great Lakes on the United States side of the boundary</b>	the coastline of the United States, out to one mile offshore	any lakes within state boundaries	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
798	INLAND ONLY Identify the operation indicated by the lights exhibited as shown.	Aircraft carrier engaged in the launching and recovery of aircraft	A submarine engaged in underway replenishment	A vessel aground assisted by tugs	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 85
799	INLAND ONLY Identify the operation indicated by the lights shown.	An aircraft carrier engaged in the launching and recovery of aircraft	A submarine engaged in underway replenishment at sea	<b>A dredge engaged in dredging operations</b>	A vessel aground assisted by tugs	Diagram 85
800	INLAND ONLY In a narrow channel, you are underway on power driven vessel "A" and desire to overtake power driven vessel "B". After you sound two short blasts on your whistle, vessel "B" sounds five short and rapid blasts on the whistle. You should _____.	pass with caution on the port side of vessel "B"	wait for the other vessel to initiate a signal	<b>initiate another signal after the situation has stabilized</b>	immediately answer with the danger signal, and then sound one short blast	
801	INLAND ONLY Power driven vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass about 1/4 mile apart. Which action should the vessels take?	The 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.</b>	The vessels should exchange one blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard	The vessels should pass starboard to starboard and must sound whistle signals only if either vessel changes course.	Diagram 41
802	INLAND ONLY The masthead light may be located at other than the fore and aft centerline on a power-driven vessel _____.	less than 20 meters in length	<b>less than 12 meters in length</b>	which has separate sidelights carried on the outboard extremes of the vessel's breadth	engaged in fishing	
803	INLAND ONLY Two power driven vessels, "A" and "B", are meeting in a narrow channel as shown. Which statement is TRUE concerning whistle signals between the vessels?	<b>Both vessels should sound two short blasts.</b>	Both vessels should sound one short blast.	Vessel "A" should sound one short blast and vessel "B" should sound two short blasts.	Neither vessel should sound any signal as no course change is necessary.	Diagram 29
804	INLAND ONLY Two power driven vessels, "A" and "B", are meeting on a river as shown and will pass about 1/4 mile apart. What action should the vessels take?	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.</b>	The vessels should exchange one blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard.	The vessels should pass starboard to starboard and must sound whistle signals only if either vessel changes course.	Diagram 41
805	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within a half a mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. This signal means _____.	"I intend to leave you on my starboard side"	<b>"I intend to leave you on my port side"</b>	"I am altering my course to starboard"	None of the above	Diagram 42

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
806	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within a half a mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. This signal means _____.	"I am altering my course to starboard"	<b>"I intend to leave you on my port side"</b>	"I intend to overtake you on your port side"	"I am operating astern propulsion"	Diagram 42
807	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within a half a mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. This signal means _____.	"I intend to leave you on my starboard side"	"I am operating astern propulsion port side"	"I am altering my course to starboard"	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42
808	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within a half a mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. This signal means _____.	"I intend to overtake you on my port side"	"I am operating astern propulsion"	"I intend to leave you on my starboard side"	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42
809	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within a half a mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. Vessel "B" should _____.	maintain course and speed without sounding any signals	alter course to the right or slowdown	<b>sound one short blast and maintain course and speed</b>	sound the danger signal and slow to moderate speed	Diagram 42
810	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within a half a mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. Vessel "B" should sound _____.	<b>one short blast</b>	two short blasts	two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	three short blasts	Diagram 42
811	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within a half a mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle. Vessel "B" should sound _____.	one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blasts	one prolonged blast	two short blasts	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42
812	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in a narrow channel as shown. Which statement is TRUE?	Whistle signals must be exchanged in all situations when passing within one half mile of each other.	<b>If agreement is reached by radiotelephone whistle signals are optional.</b>	If agreement is reached by radiotelephone whistle signals must still be exchanged.	None of the above	Diagram 37
813	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in a narrow channel on the Great Lakes as shown. Vessel "A" is downbound with a following current. Vessel "A" shall _____.	propose the manner of passage	have the right of way	initiate the maneuvering signals	<b>All of the above</b>	Diagram 37
814	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in a narrow channel on the Great Lakes as shown. Vessel "A" is downbound with a following current. Vessel "B" shall _____.	propose the manner of passage	have the right of way	initiate the maneuvering signals	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 37
815	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation as shown and will pass within 1/2 mile of each other. Two short blasts from either vessel means _____.	<b>"I intend to leave you on my starboard side."</b>	"I intend to leave you on my port side."	"I am altering my course to port."	"I am altering my course to starboard."	Diagram 37

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
816	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation as shown in a narrow channel on the Great Lakes. Vessel "A" is downbound with a following current. Vessel "B" should _____.	<b>take action to permit safe passage</b>	have the right of way	initiate the maneuvering signals	None of the above	Diagram 37
817	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation as shown. One short blast from either vessel means _____.	"I am altering my course to starboard."	<b>"I intend to leave you on my port side."</b>	"I intend to hold course and speed."	"I intend to pass on your starboard side."	Diagram 37
818	INLAND ONLY Vessel "A" is power-driven and overtaking power-driven vessel "B" as shown and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" should sound _____.	one short blast	<b>two short blasts</b>	one prolonged blast	no signal	Diagram 17
819	INLAND ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which is one of the lights on vessel "B" that you will see if you are on vessel "A"?	red sidelight	yellow towing light	<b>special flashing light</b>	All of the above	Diagram 41
820	INLAND ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which light(s) on the tug & barge will you see, if you are on vessel "A"?	a special flashing light	two white masthead lights in a vertical line	green sidelights	<b>All of the above</b>	Diagram 41
821	INLAND ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which statement is TRUE?	Whistle signals must be exchanged in all situations when passing within one half mile.	<b>If a passing agreement is reached by radiotelephone, whistle signals are optional.</b>	If a passing agreement is reached by radiotelephone whistle signals are still required.	None of the above	Diagram 41
822	INLAND ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which statement is TRUE?	Whistle signals must be exchanged in all situations when passing within one half mile.	The vessels should exchange two blast whistle signals and pass port to port.	<b>If a passing agreement is reached by radiotelephone whistle signals are optional.</b>	The vessels should pass port to port and must sound whistle signals only if either vessel changes course.	Diagram 29
823	INLAND ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which statement is TRUE?	Whistle signals must be exchanged in all cases when passing within one half mile of each other.	The vessels should exchange two blast signals and pass port to port.	<b>If a passing agreement is reached by radiotelephone, whistle signals are optional, and the vessels should pass starboard to starboard as agreed.</b>	The vessels should pass port to port and must sound whistle signals only if either vessel changes course.	Diagram 29

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
824	INLAND ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which statement is TRUE?	Both vessels should continue on course and pass without sounding any whistle signals.	The vessels must exchange two blast whistle signals and pass port to port.	The vessels must exchange one blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard	<b>The vessels may reach agreement by radiotelephone and sound no whistle signal.</b>	Diagram 29
825	INLAND ONLY Vessels engaged in fishing may show the additional signals described in Annex II to the Rules when they are _____.	trolling	fishing in a traffic separation zone	in a narrow channel	<b>in close proximity to other vessels engaged in fishing</b>	
826	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?	<b>Two unobstructed all-round white lights</b>	Two yellow lights in a vertical line at the stern	A red light placed on all four corners	A red light placed on the two corners farthest from the bank	
827	INLAND ONLY Which of the following signals may be exhibited by a vessel trawling in close proximity to other fishing vessels?	<b>Two white lights in a vertical line</b>	A red light over a white light in a vertical line	Two fixed yellow lights in a vertical line	All of the above	
828	INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning the fog signal of a barge 35 meters in length, anchored in a "special anchorage area" approved by the Secretary?	The vessel shall ring a bell for 5 seconds every minute.	<b>The vessel is not required to sound a fog signal.</b>	The vessel shall sound one blast of the whistle every 2 minutes.	The vessel shall sound three blasts on the whistle every 2 minutes.	
829	INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning the fog signal of a canal boat 25 meters in length, anchored in a "special anchorage area" approved by the Secretary?	<b>The vessel is not required to sound a fog signal.</b>	The vessel shall ring a bell for 5 seconds every minute.	The vessel shall sound one blast of the whistle every 2 minutes.	The vessel shall sound three blasts on the whistle every 2 minutes.	
830	INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning the fog signal of a sailing vessel 25 meters in length, anchored in a "special anchorage area" approved by the Secretary?	The vessel is not required to sound a fog signal.	<b>The vessel shall ring a bell for 5 seconds every minute.</b>	The vessel shall sound one blast of the whistle every 2 minutes.	The vessel shall sound three blasts on the whistle every 2 minutes.	
831	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?	<b>The vessel is not required to sound a fog signal.</b>	The vessel shall ring a bell for 5 seconds every minute.	The vessel shall sound one blast of the foghorn every 2 minutes.	The vessel shall sound three blasts on the whistle every 2 minutes.	
832	INLAND ONLY While underway and in sight of another power driven vessel forward of your beam, more than 0.5 mile away, you put your engines full speed astern. Which statement concerning whistle signals is TRUE?	You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.	You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.	You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.	<b>You need not sound any whistle signals.</b>	
833	INLAND ONLY While underway you sight the lights shown with the yellow lights flashing, you should _____.	wait until the vessel ahead crosses your bow	stop until the red lights turn green	proceed leaving all the lights on your starboard side	<b>pass between the two sets of vertical red lights</b>	Diagram 81
834	INLAND ONLY While underway you sight the lights shown with the yellow lights flashing. The lights displayed are from a _____.	<b>dredge pipeline</b>	mine clearance vessel	vessel aground	vessel not under command	Diagram 81
835	INLAND ONLY While underway you sight the lights shown with the yellow lights flashing. The lights displayed are from a _____.	vessel not under command	<b>dredge pipeline</b>	vessel aground	vessel engaged in fishing	Diagram 81



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
836	INLAND ONLY While underway you sight the lights shown with the yellow lights flashing. The lights displayed should be _____.	<b>visible at night and during periods of restricted visibility</b>	visible for at least one mile	more than 50 meters apart	flashing at intervals of 120 flashes per minute	<b>Diagram 81</b>
837	INLAND ONLY You are meeting "head on" a tug towing a barge alongside about a mile away. In addition to the white masthead lights which other lights do you see on the tug and tow combined?	One green and one red sidelight on the outside of the unit	One green and one red sidelight and a special flashing light	Only the green and red sidelights marking each vessel	<b>The green and red sidelights marking each vessel and a special flashing light</b>	
838	INLAND ONLY You are on a power-driven vessel "I" as shown. Vessel "II" is a power-driven vessel engaged in fishing that will pass within 1/2 a mile of your vessel. Which action should you take?	Hold course and speed without giving a signal.	Sound the danger signal and reduce speed.	Sound one short blast, reduce speed and turn to starboard.	<b>Sound one short blast and await response from the fishing vessel.</b>	<b>Diagram 36</b>
839	INLAND ONLY You are on a power-driven vessel "I" as shown. Vessel "II" is a power-driven vessel engaged in fishing that will pass within 1/2 a mile of your vessel. You sound one short blast on the whistle. Vessel "II" does not sound any signal. Which action should you take?	Hold course and speed without giving a signal.	<b>Sound the danger signal and reduce speed.</b>	Sound one short blast, reduce speed and turn to starboard.	Sound two short blasts and change course to port.	<b>Diagram 36</b>
840	INLAND ONLY You are on power driven vessel "A" as shown in a narrow channel. Power driven vessel "B" sounds two short blasts. If you are in agreement you should _____.	<b>sound two short blasts</b>	sound two prolonged followed by two short blasts	not answer the whistle signals from vessel "B"	None of the above	<b>Diagram 32</b>
841	INLAND ONLY You are on power driven vessel "I" and in sight of power driven vessel "II" as shown. Vessel "II" sounds one short blast. What action should you take if you agree?	<b>sound one short blast and hold course and speed</b>	hold course and speed and sound no signal	sound one short blast and slow down or turn to starboard	sound the danger signal and slow to moderate speed	<b>Diagram 36</b>
842	INLAND ONLY You are on vessel "A" as shown and hear vessel "B" sound a signal indicating his intentions to overtake you. You feel it is not safe for vessel "B" to overtake you at the present time. You should _____.	sound two short blasts	sound one prolonged followed by three short blasts	not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"	<b>None of the above</b>	<b>Diagram 32</b>
843	INLAND ONLY You see the lights shown while proceeding in a channel. What should you do?	Proceed at full see speed through the two sets of double red lights.	Stop the vessel and await the red lights to change to green.	<b>Slow down and pass between the two sets of double red lights.</b>	None of the above	<b>Diagram 85</b>
844	INLAND ONLY You see the lights shown while proceeding in a channel. Where should you pass?	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Diagram 85</b>
845	INLAND ONLY A commercial vessel engaged in public safety activities may display a(n) _____.	flashing blue light	<b>alternately flashing red and yellow light</b>	flashing yellow light	alternately flashing blue and red light	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
846	INLAND ONLY A commercial vessel engaged in public safety activities may display a(n) _____.	flashing yellow light	flashing blue light	alternately flashing blue and red light	<b>alternately flashing red and yellow light</b>	
847	INLAND ONLY A flashing blue light is used to identify _____.	<b>law enforcement vessels</b>	U.S. submarines	air-cushion vessels in the nondisplacement mode	dredge pipelines on trestles	
848	INLAND ONLY A law enforcement boat may display a _____.	blue flag	<b>flashing blue light</b>	flashing red light	flashing amber light	
849	INLAND ONLY A law enforcement vessel patrolling a marine regatta may show either a flashing blue light or _____.	two amber lights in a horizontal line	<b>an alternately flashing red and yellow light</b>	a high intensity flashing white light (strobe)	a fixed green light over a red flashing light	
850	INLAND ONLY A light used to signal passing intentions must be an _____.	alternating red and yellow light	alternating white and yellow light	<b>all-round white or yellow light</b>	all-round white light only	
851	INLAND ONLY A partially submerged object towed by a vessel must show during the day one _____.	<b>diamond shape regardless of length of the tow</b>	diamond shape only when the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters in length	black ball	black ball only when the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters in length	
852	INLAND ONLY A power driven vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel, and wishing to pass on the other vessel's port side, would sound a whistle signal of _____.	one short blast	<b>two short blasts</b>	two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	
853	INLAND ONLY A power driven vessel proceeding downstream in a narrow channel on the Western Rivers sights another power driven vessel moving upstream. Which vessel has the right of way?	The vessel moving upstream against the current	<b>The vessel moving downstream with a following current</b>	The vessel located more towards the channel centerline	The vessel sounding the first whistle signal	
854	INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel crossing a river on the Great Lakes or Western Rivers, must keep out of the way of a power-driven vessel _____.	descending the river with a tow	ascending the river with a tow	ascending the river without a tow	<b>All of the above</b>	
855	INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel crossing a river on the Western Rivers has the right of way over _____.	vessels ascending the river	vessels descending the river	all vessels ascending and descending the river	<b>None of the above</b>	
856	INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel intends to overtake another power-driven vessel on the overtaken vessel's port side. Which whistle signal should be sounded in order to state this intention?	1 short blast	<b>2 short blasts</b>	2 prolonged and 1 short blasts	2 prolonged and 2 short blasts	
857	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?	1 prolonged and 1 short blast	1 short blast	2 prolonged and 2 short blasts	<b>2 short blasts</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
858	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?	<b>The downbound vessel has the right of way.</b>	The upbound vessel must initiate the required maneuvering signals.	The upbound vessel must propose the manner of passing.	All of the above	
859	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?	The downbound vessel has the right-of-way.	The downbound vessel must initiate the required maneuvering signals.	The downbound vessel must propose the manner and place of passage.	<b>All of the above</b>	
860	INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside on the Mississippi River, above the Huey P. Long Bridge, shall carry _____.	two masthead lights, sidelights, and stern light	two masthead lights, sidelights, and two towing lights	<b>sidelights and two towing lights</b>	one masthead light, sidelights, and stern light	
861	INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside on the Mississippi River, below the Huey P. Long Bridge, shall carry _____.	two masthead lights, sidelights and stern light	<b>two masthead lights, sidelights and two towing lights</b>	sidelights and two towing lights	one masthead light, sidelights and stern light	
862	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 _____.	two masthead lights, sidelights, and stern light	two masthead lights, sidelights, and two towing lights	<b>sidelights and two towing lights</b>	one masthead light, sidelights, and stern light	
863	INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel, when leaving a dock or berth, is required to sound _____.	four short blasts	one long blast	<b>one prolonged blast</b>	No signal is required.	
864	INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel, when leaving a dock or berth, must sound what signal?	Three short blasts	A long blast	<b>A prolonged blast</b>	No signal is required.	
865	INLAND ONLY A special flashing light is used on a vessel(s) _____.	<b>being pushed ahead</b>	at anchor in a fairway	towed astern	All of the above	
866	INLAND ONLY A towing vessel pushing ahead on the Western Rivers above the Huey P. Long bridge must show _____.	sidelights only	<b>sidelights and towing lights</b>	sidelights, towing lights, and two masthead lights	sidelights, towing lights, and three masthead lights	
867	INLAND ONLY A vessel displaying a flashing blue light is _____.	transferring dangerous cargo	<b>a law enforcement vessel</b>	a work boat	engaged in a race	
868	INLAND ONLY A vessel displaying an alternating red and yellow light is _____.	in distress	enforcing the law	<b>engaged in public safety activities</b>	restricted in its ability to maneuver	
869	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 _____.	<b>search and rescue</b>	restricted in ability to maneuver	not under command	river bank protection	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
870	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 _____.	river bank protection	conducting submarine operations	<b>firefighting</b>	law enforcement	
871	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 _____.	law enforcement	<b>patrolling a regatta</b>	a pair of trawlers hauling nets	river bank protection	
872	INLAND ONLY A vessel leaving a dock or berth must sound a prolonged blast of the whistle only if _____.	other vessels can be seen approaching	<b>she is a power-driven vessel</b>	visibility is restricted	her engines are going astern	
873	INLAND ONLY A vessel of less than 20 meters in length at anchor at night in a "special anchorage area designated by the Secretary" _____.	must show one white light	<b>need not show any lights</b>	must show two white lights	need show a light only on the approach of another vessel	
874	INLAND ONLY At night, a barge moored in a slip used primarily for mooring purposes shall _____.	show a flashing yellow light at each corner	show a white light at each corner	show a red light at the bow and stern	<b>not be required to be lighted</b>	
875	INLAND ONLY At night, a light signal consisting of two flashes by a vessel indicates _____.	an intention to communicate over radiotelephone	that the vessel is in distress	an intention to leave another vessel to port	<b>an intention to leave another vessel to starboard</b>	
876	INLAND ONLY For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term "Inland Waters" includes _____.	the Western Rivers	the Great Lakes on the United States side of the International Boundary	harbors and rivers shoreward of the COLREGS demarcation lines	<b>All of the above</b>	
877	INLAND ONLY For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term "Inland Waters" includes _____.	<b>the Western Rivers, extending to the COLREGS demarcation line</b>	harbors and rivers to the outermost aids to navigation	waters along the coast of the United States to a distance of two miles offshore	None of the above	
878	INLAND ONLY If a towing vessel and her tow are severely restricted in their ability to deviate from their course, lights in addition to the towing identification lights must be shown. These additional lights shall be shown if the tow is _____.	pushed ahead	towed alongside	towed astern	<b>All of the above</b>	
879	INLAND ONLY If you were coming up on another power-driven vessel from dead astern and desired to overtake on the other vessel's starboard side, which whistle signal would you sound?	<b>One short blast</b>	One prolonged blast	Two short blasts	Two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	
880	INLAND ONLY If your tug is pushing a barge ahead at night and it is not a composite unit, which light(s) should show aft on your vessel?	A white stern light	Two red lights	<b>Two towing lights</b>	A towing light over the stern light	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
881	INLAND ONLY In a narrow channel, a power-driven vessel desiring to overtake another power-driven vessel on the other vessel's starboard side will sound a whistle signal of _____.	<b>one short blast</b>	two short blasts	two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	
882	INLAND ONLY In a narrow channel, you are underway on power driven vessel "A" and desire to overtake power driven vessel "B". After you sound two short blasts on your whistle, vessel "B" sounds five short and rapid blasts on the whistle. You should _____.	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</b>	answer the five short blast signal then stop your vessel until the other vessel initiates a signal	slow or stop and expect radical maneuvers from "B"	
883	INLAND ONLY Maneuvering signals shall be sounded on inland waters by _____.	all vessels when meeting, crossing, or overtaking and in sight of one another	all vessels meeting or crossing at a distance within half a mile of each other and not in sight of one another	<b>power-driven vessels overtaking and in sight of one another</b>	power-driven vessels crossing at a distance within half a mile of each other and NOT in sight of one another	
884	INLAND ONLY One and two short blast signals must be sounded on inland waters when _____.	two sailing vessels are in sight of one another and meeting at a distance of one quarter mile	two power-driven vessels are in sight of one another and will cross at a distance of one mile	two power-driven vessels are crossing within half a mile of each other and NOT in sight of each other	<b>Two power-driven vessel are in sight of one another and are meeting at a distance of one half mile</b>	
885	INLAND ONLY Only law enforcement vessels are permitted to show _____.	two red lights in a vertical line	a flashing yellow light	an alternately flashing red and yellow light	<b>a flashing blue light</b>	
886	INLAND ONLY Passing signals shall be sounded on inland waters by _____.	all vessels upon sighting another vessel rounding a bend in the channel	a towing vessel when meeting another towing vessel on a clear day with a 0.6 mile CPA (Closest Point of Approach)	<b>a power-driven vessel when crossing less than half a mile ahead of another power-driven vessel</b>	All of the above	
887	INLAND ONLY Signals shall be sounded by a power-driven vessel intending to overtake _____.	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</b>	any vessel when both are in sight of one another	another power-driven vessel only when within half a mile of that power-driven vessel	
888	INLAND ONLY The lights shown are those of a _____.	pipeline	<b>vessel pushing ahead</b>	vessel being towed astern	vessel underway and dredging	<b>Diagram 75</b>
889	INLAND ONLY The special light for a vessel engaged in public safety activities must _____.	be on top of the mast or highest structure of the vessel	<b>not interfere with the visibility of the navigation lights</b>	be as far forward as possible	not be visible more than 22 1/2 degrees abaft the beam	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
890	INLAND ONLY The stand-on vessel in a crossing situation sounds one short blast of the whistle. This means that the vessel _____.	intends to hold course and speed	is changing course to starboard	is changing course to port	<b>intends to leave the other on her port side</b>	
891	INLAND ONLY Two power driven vessels are meeting on a clear day and will pass less than half a mile apart. In this situation whistle signals _____.	must be exchanged	may be exchanged	<b>must be exchanged if passing agreements have not been made by radio</b>	must be exchanged only if course changes are necessary by either vessel	
892	INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation as shown. One short blast by vessel "A" means _____.	"I am altering my course to starboard"	<b>"I intend to leave you on my port side"</b>	"My intention is to hold course and speed"	"I intend to pass on your starboard side"	<b>Diagram 37</b>
893	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?	Sound a one blast whistle signal and turn to starboard.	Maintain course and sound no signal.	<b>Sound a two blast whistle signal and maintain course.</b>	Sound a three blast whistle signal and turn to port.	
894	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 _____.	required	<b>not required, but may be sounded</b>	required if crossing within half a mile	required when crossing within one mile	
895	INLAND ONLY Under the Inland Navigation Rules, what is the meaning of a one short blast signal used when meeting another vessel?	"I am turning to starboard."	"I am turning to port."	"I intend to leave you on my starboard side."	<b>"I intend to leave you on my port side."</b>	
896	INLAND ONLY Under the Inland Navigation Rules, what is the meaning of the two short blasts signal used when meeting another vessel?	"I am turning to starboard."	"I am turning to port."	<b>"I intend to leave you on my starboard side."</b>	"I intend to leave you on my port side."	
897	INLAND ONLY Under the Rules, the term "vessel" does NOT include _____.	seaplane	<b>wing in ground craft</b>	hovercraft	All of the above	
898	INLAND ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass about 1/4 mile apart. Which statement is TRUE?	Both vessels should continue on course and pass without sounding any whistle signals.	The vessels should exchange two blast whistle signals and pass port to port.	<b>The vessels should exchange two blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard.</b>	The vessels should pass port to port and must sound whistle signals only if either vessel changes course.	<b>Diagram 29</b>
899	INLAND ONLY What is the required whistle signal for a power-driven vessel leaving a dock or berth?	One short blast	<b>One prolonged blast</b>	Two short blasts	Two prolonged blasts	
900	INLAND ONLY What is the whistle signal used to indicate a power-driven vessel leaving a dock?	One short blast	Three short blasts	<b>One prolonged blast</b>	No signal is necessary	
901	INLAND ONLY What is true of a "special flashing light"?	<b>It may show through an arc of not less than 180°.</b>	It flashes at the rate of 120 flashes per minute.	It is optional below the Baton Rouge Highway Bridge.	All of the above	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
902	INLAND ONLY What lights are required for a barge being pushed ahead, not being part of a composite unit?	Sidelights and a stern light	<b>Sidelights and a special flashing light</b>	Sidelights, a towing light, and a stern light	Sidelights, a special flashing light, and a stern light	
903	INLAND ONLY What lights are required for a single barge being towed alongside?	Sidelights and a stern light	<b>Sidelights, a special flashing light, and a stern light</b>	Sidelights and a special flashing light	Sidelights, a towing light, and a stern light	
904	INLAND ONLY What MAY be used to indicate the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?	A black cone, apex upward	Two all-round yellow lights at each end of the tow	<b>The beam of a search light from the towing vessel shown in the direction of the tow</b>	All of the above	
905	INLAND ONLY What shall be used to indicate the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?	A black cone, apex downward	<b>An all-round white light at each end of the tow</b>	A flare-up light	All of the above	
906	INLAND ONLY When power-driven vessels are crossing, a signal of one short blast by either vessel means _____.	<b>"I intend to leave you on my port side"</b>	"I intend to hold course and speed"	"I intend to change course to starboard"	"I am altering course to starboard"	
907	INLAND ONLY When power-driven vessels are in a crossing situation, one short blast by either vessel would mean _____.	<b>"I intend to leave you on my port side"</b>	"I intend to hold course and speed"	"I intend to change course to starboard"	"I request a departure from the rules"	
908	INLAND ONLY When power-driven vessels are in sight of one another, passing signals shall be sounded when _____.	<b>meeting or crossing within half a mile of each other</b>	meeting within one mile of each other	meeting or crossing at any distance	crossing within one mile of each other	
909	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?	The vessel going upstream stemming the current	<b>The vessel downbound with a following current</b>	The vessel that is towing regardless of the current	Either vessel	
910	INLAND ONLY When you are overtaking another power driven vessel and desire to pass on her left or port hand, you should sound _____.	one short blast	one long blast	<b>two short blasts</b>	two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	
911	INLAND ONLY Which indicates the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?	A diamond shape on the towed object	An all-round light at each end of the towed object	A searchlight beamed from the towing vessel in the direction of the tow	<b>All of the above</b>	
912	INLAND ONLY Which is a characteristic of a "special flashing light"?	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°.</b>	It must be of the same character and construction as the masthead light.	All of the above	
913	INLAND ONLY Which is CORRECT regarding a "special flashing light"?	It must be yellow in color.	It must be placed as far forward as possible.	It must not show through an arc of more than 225°.	<b>All of the above</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
914	INLAND ONLY Which is TRUE of a power-driven vessel, bound downstream, when meeting an upbound vessel on the Western Rivers?	She has the right-of-way.	She shall propose the manner of passage.	She shall initiate maneuvering signals.	<b>All of the above</b>	
915	INLAND ONLY Which is TRUE of a vessel downbound with a following current when meeting an upbound vessel on the Western Rivers?	Neither vessel has the right-of-way.	<b>She has the right-of-way only if she is power-driven.</b>	She does not have the right-of-way, since the other vessel is not crossing the river.	She must wait for a whistle signal from the upbound vessel.	
916	INLAND ONLY Which light display marks the opening in a pipeline where vessels could pass through?	<b>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	Two yellow lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening	Three white lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening	
917	INLAND ONLY Which light display would mark the opening in a pipeline where vessels could pass through?	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</b>	Three white lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening	Two white lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening	
918	INLAND ONLY Which lights are required for a barge, not part of a composite unit, being pushed ahead?	Sidelights and a stern light	Sidelights, a special flashing light, and a stern light	<b>Sidelights and a special flashing light</b>	Sidelights, a towing light, and a stern light	
919	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 0.5 nm away?	2 short blasts	1 blast	<b>3 short blasts</b>	No additional signal	
920	INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning a passing agreement made by radiotelephone?	Such an agreement is prohibited by the Rules.	A vessel which has made such an agreement must also sound whistle signals.	Whistle signals must still be exchanged when passing within half a mile of each other.	<b>If agreement is reached by radiotelephone, whistle signals are optional.</b>	
921	INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning narrow channels?	You should keep to that side of the channel which is on your port side.	<b>You should avoid anchoring in a narrow channel.</b>	A vessel having a following current will propose the manner of passage in any case where two vessels are meeting.	All of the above	
922	INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning the Inland Navigation Rules?	<b>They list requirements for Traffic Separation Schemes.</b>	They define moderate speed.	They require communication by radiotelephone to reach a passing agreement.	All of the above	
923	INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used for maneuvering signals?	It must be synchronized with the whistle.	It may be white or yellow.	It must be an all-round light.	<b>All of the above</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
924	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?	She shall not impede the upbound vessel.	She shall pass on the port side of the other.	<b>She shall propose the manner of passage.</b>	All of the above	
925	INLAND ONLY Which term is NOT defined in the Inland Navigation Rules?	Seaplane	Restricted visibility	Underway	<b>Vessel constrained by her draft</b>	
926	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?	You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.	You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.	You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.	<b>You need not sound any whistle signals.</b>	
927	INLAND ONLY While underway at night, you see two yellow lights displayed in a vertical line. This should indicate to you a(n) _____.	opening in a pipeline	vessel broken down	<b>vessel pushing ahead</b>	vessel fishing	
928	INLAND ONLY While underway during the day you sight a small motorboat showing a flashing blue light. The blue light indicates a _____.	<b>law enforcement boat</b>	boat involved in a race	Coast Guard Auxiliary Vessel on regatta patrol	rescue boat	
929	INLAND ONLY While underway in a harbor you hear a vessel sound a prolonged blast. This signal indicates that this vessel _____.	desires to overtake your vessel	is at anchor	is backing her engines	<b>is moving from a dock</b>	
930	INLAND ONLY While underway, you sight the lights as shown, with the yellow lights flashing. You should _____.	wait until the vessel ahead crosses your bow	stop until the red lights turn green	proceed leaving all the lights on your starboard side	<b>pass between the two sets of vertical red lights</b>	Diagram 81
931	INLAND ONLY Whistle signals shall be exchanged by power driven vessels in sight of one another when _____.	<b>they are passing within half a mile of each other</b>	passing agreements have been made by radio	course changes are necessary to pass	doubt exists as to which side the vessels will pass on	
932	INLAND ONLY Yellow lights are NOT used to identify _____.	U.S. submarines	vessels pushing ahead	<b>law enforcement vessels</b>	dredge pipelines on trestles	
933	INLAND ONLY Yellow lights are NOT used to identify _____.	a dredge pipeline on a trestle	the heads of tows being pushed ahead by tugboats	purse seiners	<b>a seaplane on the water</b>	
934	INLAND ONLY You are a power driven vessel proceeding in a channel in inland waters and are meeting an outbound power driven vessel. Your responsibilities include _____.	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</b>	stopping your vessel and letting the outbound vessel initiate signals for passing	giving the outbound vessel the right of way	
935	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 _____.	maintain course and speed as you are the stand-on vessel	come around sharply to port	<b>take precautionary action until a safe passing agreement is made</b>	maneuver around the stern of the other vessel	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
936	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?	<b>If power driven, 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.	The vessel downriver must stop her engines and navigate with caution.	Both vessels must immediately sound passing signals whether or not they are in sight of each other.	
937	INLAND ONLY You are approaching a vessel displaying the lights as shown. This is a(n) _____.	meeting head-on situation	crossing situation	<b>overtaking situation</b>	special circumstance situation	<b>Diagram 75</b>
938	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 _____.	sound one short blast	sound two short blasts	change course to starboard	<b>None of the above</b>	
939	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 _____.	sail vessel descending the river	power-driven vessel ascending the river	sail vessel ascending the river	<b>All of the above</b>	
940	INLAND ONLY You are meeting another power driven 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?	Pass on the other vessel's starboard side.	<b>Sound the danger signal.</b>	Pass astern of the other vessel.	Hold your course and speed.	
941	INLAND ONLY You are meeting another vessel in inland waters, and she sounds one short blast on the whistle. This means that she _____.	is changing course to starboard	is changing course to port	<b>intends to leave you on her port side</b>	desires to depart from the Rules	
942	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?	You must stop your vessel, since the other vessel is the stand-on.	You must sound one short blast of the whistle and turn to starboard.	<b>You must sound the danger signal.</b>	You must stop your engines and you may sound the danger signal.	
943	INLAND ONLY 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?	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.</b>	The vessel must be altered to permit full compliance with the rules.	An all-round light should be substituted for the after masthead light and the stern light.	
944	INLAND ONLY You are on power driven vessel "A" and power driven vessel "B" desires to overtake you on the starboard side as shown. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals you should _____.	alter course to the left	slow your vessel until vessel "B" has passed	<b>hold course and speed</b>	alter course to the left or right to give vessel "B" more sea room	<b>Diagram 38</b>

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
945	INLAND ONLY You are on vessel "A", and vessel "B" desires to overtake you on your starboard side as shown. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals, you should _____.	alter course to the left	slow your vessel until vessel "B" has passed	<b>hold course and speed</b>	alter course to the left to give vessel "B" more sea room	<b>Diagram 31</b>
946	INLAND ONLY You are on vessel "B" and vessel "A" desires to overtake you on your starboard side as shown. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals, you should _____.	alter course to the left	slow your vessel until vessel "A" has passed	<b>hold course and speed</b>	alter course to the left or right to give vessel "A" more sea room	<b>Diagram 9</b>
947	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 _____.	<b>must sound the danger signal</b>	are required to back down	may sound the danger signal	should sound one short blast to show that you are holding course and speed	
948	INLAND ONLY You are overtaking a power-driven vessel in a narrow channel and wish to leave her on your starboard side. You may _____.	<b>attempt to contact her on the radiotelephone to arrange for the passage</b>	proceed to overtake her without sounding whistle signals	sound five short blasts	All of the above	
949	INLAND ONLY You are overtaking a power-driven vessel in a narrow channel and wish to leave her on your starboard side. You may _____.	proceed to overtake her without sounding whistle signals	<b>attempt to contact her on the radiotelephone to arrange for the passage</b>	sound four short blasts	All of the above	
950	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 _____.	one short blast	<b>two short blasts</b>	two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	
951	INLAND ONLY You are overtaking another power-driven 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 _____.	<b>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	pass the other vessel along her starboard side	sound five short and rapid blasts and pass along her starboard side	
952	INLAND ONLY You are overtaking another power-driven 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 _____.	pass the other vessel along her starboard side	sound five short and rapid blasts and pass along her starboard side	<b>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	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
953	INLAND ONLY You are overtaking another power-driven vessel in a narrow channel and wish to leave her on your starboard side. You may _____.	sound one short blast	sound four short blasts	overtake her without sounding whistle signals	<b>attempt to contact her on the radiotelephone to arrange for the passage</b>	
954	INLAND ONLY You are overtaking another power-driven vessel in a narrow channel. The other vessel will have to move to allow you to pass. You wish to overtake the other vessel and leave her on your starboard side. Your FIRST whistle signal should be _____.	one short blast	<b>two short blasts</b>	two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	
955	INLAND ONLY You are overtaking another power-driven vessel in a narrow channel. The other vessel will have to move to allow you to pass. You wish to overtake the other vessel and leave her on your starboard side. Your first whistle signal should be _____.	two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	one short blast	<b>two short blasts</b>	
956	INLAND ONLY You are overtaking another power-driven vessel in a narrow channel. The other vessel will have to move to allow you to pass. You wish to overtake the other vessel on her starboard side. Your first whistle signal should be _____.	<b>one short blast</b>	two short blasts	two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	
957	INLAND ONLY You are proceeding up a channel in Chesapeake Bay and are meeting an outbound vessel. There is no current. You MUST _____.	keep to that side of the channel which is on your vessel's port side	stop your vessel, letting the outbound vessel sound the signals for meeting and passing	<b>propose or answer one- or two-blast whistle signals given by the other vessel if passing within 1/2 mile</b>	give the outbound vessel the right-of-way	
958	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?	Alter course to assist	Give-way	<b>Stand on</b>	Heave to	
959	INLAND ONLY You are underway in a narrow channel, and are being overtaken by another power-driven vessel. The overtaking vessel sounds the signal indicating his intention to pass you on your starboard side. You signal your agreement by sounding _____.	<b>one short blast</b>	two prolonged blasts	two prolonged followed by two short blasts	one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order	
960	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?	One prolonged and two short blasts	Three long blasts	<b>One prolonged blast</b>	Five or more short rapid blasts	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
961	INLAND ONLY Your power driven vessel is meeting another vessel head-on. To comply with the rules, you should exchange _____.	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</b>	two short blasts, alter course to port, and pass starboard to starboard	two short blasts, alter course to starboard, and pass port to port	
962	INLAND ONLY Your power driven vessel is meeting another vessel head-on. To comply with the steering and sailing rules, you should _____.	sound the danger signal	sound one prolonged and two short blasts	exchange two short blasts	<b>exchange one short blast</b>	
963	INLAND ONLY Your power-driven vessel is overtaking another power-driven vessel in a narrow channel. You wish to overtake her on her starboard side. You should sound a whistle signal of _____.	<b>one short blast</b>	two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	one prolonged and one short blast	at least five short blasts	
964	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?	The sounding of the danger signal is optional.	<b>The sounding of the danger signal is mandatory.</b>	You should sound two short blasts.	You should sound one prolonged and two short blasts.	
965	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 _____.	stop your vessel, since the other vessel has the right of way	sound one short blast of the whistle, and turn to starboard	<b>sound the danger signal</b>	stop your engines, and you may sound the danger signal	
966	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A 20-meter power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will display _____.	two towing lights in a vertical line	a towing light above the stern light	two all-round red lights at the masthead	<b>two masthead lights in a vertical line</b>	
967	INTERNATIONAL ONLY At night you sight the lights shown. What do the lights indicate?	Two vessels pair trawling	<b>A tug with a tow alongside</b>	A ship being assisted by a tug	A vessel engaged in fishing	Diagram 66
968	INTERNATIONAL ONLY At night, you sight the lights shown. What do the lights indicate?	A vessel fishing at anchor	<b>A tug with a tow alongside</b>	A tug not under command	A pipeline	Diagram 55
969	INTERNATIONAL ONLY If a towing vessel and her tow are severely restricted in their ability to deviate from their course, the towing vessel shall show lights in addition to her towing identification lights. These additional lights shall be shown if the tow is _____.	pushed ahead	towed alongside	<b>towed astern</b>	All of the above	
970	INTERNATIONAL ONLY If a vessel displays three all-round red lights in a vertical line at night, during the day she may show _____.	three balls in a vertical line	<b>a cylinder</b>	two diamonds in a vertical line	two cones, apexes together	
971	INTERNATIONAL ONLY In addition to other required lights, a power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside displays _____.	two all-round red lights in a vertical line	two yellow towing lights in a vertical line	<b>two white masthead lights in a vertical line</b>	two lights on the stern, one yellow and one white	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
972	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Power driven vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which action should the vessels take?	<b>The 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.	The vessels should exchange one blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard.	The vessel with the tow should initiate the whistle signals.	Diagram 41
973	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. This signal means _____.	"I intend to leave you on your starboard side"	<b>"I am altering my course to starboard"</b>	"I am altering my course to port"	None of the above	Diagram 42
974	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. This signal means _____.	"I intend to overtake you on your starboard side"	"I am operating astern propulsion"	"I intend to leave you on my port side"	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42
975	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. This signal means _____.	"I am intend to leave you on my starboard side"	"I intend to intend to overtake you on your port side"	"I am altering my course to port"	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42
976	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. Vessel "B" is the _____.	burdened vessel	give-way vessel	overtaking vessel	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42
977	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. Vessel "B" should _____.	<b>maintain course and speed</b>	alter course to the right or slowdown	sound one short blast and maintain course and speed	sound the danger signal and slow to moderate speed	Diagram 42
978	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. Vessel "B" should _____.	sound the danger signal and slow to moderate speed	alter course to the right or slowdown	sound one short blast and maintain course and speed	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42
979	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. Vessel "B" should sound _____.	one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blasts	one short blast	two short blasts	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42
980	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. Vessel "B" should sound _____.	one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blasts	one prolonged blast	two short blasts	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 42

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
981	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation as shown. One short blast from either vessel means _____.	<b>"I am altering my course to starboard."</b>	"I intend to leave you on my port side."	"I intend to hold course and speed."	"I am altering my course to port."	Diagram 37
982	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation as shown. Two short blasts from either vessel means _____.	"I am altering my course to starboard."	"I intend to leave you on my port side."	<b>"I am altering my course to port."</b>	"I am operating astern propulsion."	Diagram 37
983	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters as shown and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" should sound _____.	<b>no whistle signal</b>	two short blasts	two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	at least five short and rapid blasts	Diagram 17
984	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. If you are on vessel "A", in addition to the sidelight, which other light(s) will you see on vessel "B"?	special flashing yellow light	<b>two white masthead lights in a vertical line</b>	two yellow towing lights	None of the above	Diagram 41
985	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which light on vessel "B" will you see if you are on vessel "A"?	special flashing yellow light	flashing blue light	two yellow towing lights	<b>None of the above</b>	Diagram 41
986	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which additional day-shape must you show on the forward end of an inconspicuous partially submerged vessel or object being towed more than 200 meters in length?	A	<b>B</b>	D	No day-shape must be shown.	Diagram 16
987	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which signal may be sounded ONLY by vessels in restricted visibility?	At least five short and rapid blasts	<b>Four short blasts</b>	One prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast, in that order	Two short blasts	
988	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement is TRUE, according to the Rules?	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.</b>	A vessel not under command shall avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft.	A vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.	
989	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel should NOT impede the navigation of a power-driven vessel?	A vessel not under command	A vessel engaged in fishing	A sailing vessel	<b>A wing in ground craft when taking off or landing</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
990	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Yellow lights are NOT shown by _____.	<b>towing vessels pushing ahead</b>	air cushion vessels in a nondisplacement mode	purse seiners	U.S. submarines	
991	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on a power-driven vessel "I" as shown. Vessel "II" is a vessel engaged in fishing within 1/2 a mile of your vessel. Which action should you take?	Hold course and speed without giving a signal.	<b>Change course or speed to avoid vessel "II".</b>	Sound one short blast, and await a response.	Sound two short blasts, and await a response.	<b>Diagram 36</b>
992	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on a power-driven vessel "I" as shown. Vessel "II" is a vessel engaged in fishing. The vessels will pass within 1/2 mile of each other. Which action should you take?	Hold course and speed without giving a signal.	Sound the danger signal and slow to moderate speed.	<b>Sound one short blast, turn to starboard.</b>	Sound one short blast and hold course and speed.	<b>Diagram 36</b>
993	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on vessel "A" as shown. Vessel "B" sounds two short blasts. You should _____.	sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	<b>not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"</b>	sound two short blasts and maintain course and speed	sound one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blasts	<b>Diagram 32</b>
994	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on vessel "A" as shown. Vessel "B" sounds two short blasts. You should _____.	sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts	sound two short blasts	<b>maintain course and speed</b>	None of the above	<b>Diagram 32</b>
995	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You see the lights shown. This is a _____.	pilot vessel with a launch alongside	dredge working at anchor	<b>vessel towing a barge alongside</b>	vessel pushing a barge ahead	<b>Diagram 66</b>
996	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A 20-meter power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will display _____.	a single white light forward	<b>two masthead lights in a vertical line</b>	two towing lights in a vertical line	two all-round red lights where they can best be seen	
997	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A light used to signal passing intentions must be an _____.	alternating red and yellow light	alternating white and yellow light	all-round white or yellow light	<b>all-round white light only</b>	
998	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A partially submerged object towed by a vessel must show during the day one _____.	<b>diamond shape when the length of the tow is 200 meters or less</b>	diamond shape when the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters in length	black ball	black ball only when the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters in length	
999	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A power-driven vessel leaving a quay or wharf must sound what signal?	Three short blasts	A long blast	A prolonged blast	<b>No signal is required.</b>	
1000	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will show sidelights, a stern light, and _____.	an all-round red light where it can best be seen	two yellow masthead lights in a vertical line	<b>two masthead lights in a vertical line</b>	a single white light forward	
1001	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 _____.	stand-on vessel and would sound two short blasts	give-way vessel and would sound no whistle signal	stand-on vessel and would sound no whistle signal	<b>give-way vessel and would sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
1002	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A signal of intent must be sounded in international waters by _____.	a vessel meeting another head-on	<b>a vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel</b>	a vessel crossing the course of another	the give-way vessel in a crossing situation	
1003	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A signal of one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast, in that order is given by a vessel _____.	engaged on pilotage duty	in distress	at anchor	<b>being overtaken in a narrow channel</b>	
1004	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A single vessel being towed alongside shall show _____.	one all-round white light	<b>sidelights and a stern light</b>	only the outboard sidelight and a stern light	a masthead light, sidelights, and a stern light	
1005	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A towing light is _____.	shown at the bow	white in color	<b>shown in addition to the stern light</b>	an all-round light	
1006	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel constrained by her draft may display _____.	three all-round red lights instead of the lights required for a power-driven vessel of her class	the same lights as a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	<b>three all-round red lights in addition to the lights required for a power-driven vessel of her class</b>	the lights for a power-driven vessel which is not under command	
1007	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel displaying a high intensity all-round flashing red light is _____.	in distress	<b>WIG craft</b>	restricted in its ability to maneuver	engaged in dredging	
1008	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel displaying three red lights in a vertical line is _____.	not under command	aground	dredging	<b>constrained by her draft</b>	
1009	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel not under command sounds the same fog signal as a vessel _____.	towing	constrained by her draft	under sail	<b>All of the above</b>	
1010	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel sounds one short blast. This signal indicates the vessel _____.	intends to alter course to starboard	intends to pass starboard to starboard	<b>is altering course to starboard</b>	intends to pass port to port	
1011	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel sounds two short blasts. This signal indicates the vessel _____.	intends to alter course to port	intends to pass starboard to starboard	<b>is altering course to port</b>	will alter course to port	
1012	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A whistle signal of one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blast, is sounded by a vessel _____.	at anchor	towing a submerged object	<b>being overtaken in a narrow channel</b>	in distress	
1013	INTERNATIONAL ONLY A wing in ground (WIG) craft cannot comply with the spacing requirement for masthead lights. What is required in this situation?	The WIG must carry only the lights that comply with the rules; the others may be omitted.	<b>The WIG's lights must comply as closely as possible, as determined by her government.</b>	The WIG must be altered to permit full compliance with the rules.	An all-round light should be substituted for the after masthead light and the stern light.	
1014	INTERNATIONAL ONLY As defined in the Rules, the term "vessel" includes _____.	WIG Craft	nondisplacement craft	barges	<b>All of the above</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
1015	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 _____.	<b>one white 360° light</b>	a white light on the near approach of another vessel	sidelights and a stern light	the lights required of a vessel less than 12 meters in length	
1016	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, _____.	sidelights and a stern light	the lights required for a vessel more than 7 meters in length	sidelights only	<b>one all-round white light</b>	
1017	INTERNATIONAL ONLY For the purpose of the Rules, except where otherwise required, the term _____.	<b>"vessel" includes wing in ground craft</b>	"seaplane" includes nondisplacement craft	"vessel engaged in fishing" includes a vessel fishing with trolling lines	"vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver" includes fishing vessels	
1018	INTERNATIONAL ONLY If you sighted three red lights in a vertical line on another vessel at night, it would be a vessel _____.	aground	<b>constrained by her draft</b>	dredging	moored over a wreck	
1019	INTERNATIONAL ONLY In a crossing situation on international waters, a short blast by the give-way vessel indicates that the vessel _____.	is holding course and speed	<b>is turning to starboard</b>	intends to pass port to port	will keep out of the way of the stand-on vessel	
1020	INTERNATIONAL ONLY In a narrow channel, a signal of intent which must be answered by the other vessel, is sounded by a vessel _____.	meeting another head-on	crossing the course of another	<b>overtaking another</b>	All of the above	
1021	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 _____.	one short blast	two short blasts	two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	<b>two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts</b>	
1022	INTERNATIONAL ONLY In a narrow channel, an overtaking vessel which intends to PASS on the other vessel's port side would sound _____.	one prolonged followed by two short blasts	one short blast	<b>two prolonged followed by two short blasts</b>	two short blasts	
1023	INTERNATIONAL ONLY In a narrow channel, an overtaking vessel which intends to pass on the other vessel's port side would sound _____.	one prolonged followed by two short blasts	one short blast	two short blasts	<b>two prolonged followed by two short blasts</b>	
1024	INTERNATIONAL ONLY In addition to her running lights, an underway vessel constrained by her draft may carry in a vertical line _____.	a red light, a white light, and a red light	two red lights	two white lights	<b>three red lights</b>	
1025	INTERNATIONAL ONLY In international waters, you are on Vessel "I" in the situation as shown. Vessel "II" sounds one short blast. Which action should you take?	Sound one short blast and hold course and speed.	<b>Hold course and speed</b>	Sound one short blast and slow down or turn to starboard.	Sound two short blasts, slow down and turn to port	<b>Diagram 36</b>



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
1026	INTERNATIONAL ONLY In which case would an overtaking vessel sound a whistle signal of two prolonged followed by one short blast?	When overtaking in restricted visibility	<b>When overtaking in a narrow channel</b>	When overtaking on open waters	When no other vessels are in the immediate area	
1027	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Of the vessels listed, which must keep out of the way of all the others?	A vessel constrained by her draft	A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	<b>A vessel pushing a barge</b>	A vessel engaged in fishing	
1028	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Of the vessels listed, which must keep out of the way of all the others?	A vessel constrained by her draft	A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	<b>A vessel on pilotage duty</b>	A vessel engaged in fishing	
1029	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?	"I request permission to pass you on my port side."	"I will maintain course and speed and pass you on your starboard side."	"On which side should I pass?"	<b>"I am changing course to starboard."</b>	
1030	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 _____.	two short blasts	<b>one short blast</b>	two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast	one long and one short blast	
1031	INTERNATIONAL ONLY The International Rules of the Road apply _____.	to all waters which are not inland waters	only to waters outside the territorial waters of the United States	only to waters where foreign vessels travel	<b>upon the high seas and connecting waters navigable by seagoing vessels</b>	
1032	INTERNATIONAL ONLY The light which may be used with a vessel's whistle is to be _____.	used when the whistle is broken	used prior to sounding the whistle	used only at night	<b>a white light</b>	
1033	INTERNATIONAL ONLY The light which may be used with a vessel's whistle must be _____.	used when the whistle is broken	<b>a white light</b>	used only at night	used prior to sounding the whistle	
1034	INTERNATIONAL ONLY The word "vessel", in the Rules, includes _____.	a barge permanently affixed to the shore	<b>wing in ground craft</b>	a drilling unit attached to the Outer Continental Shelf	All of the above	
1035	INTERNATIONAL ONLY To indicate that a vessel is constrained by her draft, a vessel may display, in a vertical line, _____.	<b>three 360° red lights</b>	two 225° red lights	three 360° blue lights	two 225° blue lights	
1036	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting. A two blast whistle signal by either vessel means _____.	"I intend to alter course to port"	"I desire to pass starboard to starboard"	"I desire to pass port to port"	<b>"I am altering course to port"</b>	
1037	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast on the whistle is a signal which could be sounded by a _____.	fishing vessel	vessel anchored	mineclearing vessel	<b>vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
1038	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast on the whistle is a signal which would be sounded by a vessel _____.	<b>overtaking another in a narrow channel</b>	anchored	engaged in mineclearance	engaged in fishing	
1039	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" _____.	should sound two short blasts	should sound the danger signal	should sound one long blast	<b>will not sound any whistle signals</b>	
1040	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters as shown and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" _____.	<b>need not sound any whistle signals</b>	should sound two short blasts	should sound the danger signal	should sound one long blast	Diagram 17
1041	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters as shown and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" _____.	should sound two short blasts	should sound the danger signal	should sound one long blast	<b>need not sound any whistle signals</b>	Diagram 17
1042	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are in a crossing situation on the high seas as shown. Vessel "B" sounds one short blast. What is the proper action for vessel "A" to take?	Answer with one blast and hold course and speed	<b>Hold course and speed</b>	Answer with one blast and keep clear of vessel "B"	Sound danger signal	Diagram 14
1043	INTERNATIONAL ONLY What characteristic must a light used to indicate passing intentions have?	It must be an all-round red light.	<b>It must be an all-round white light.</b>	It must be an all-round yellow light.	It can be either an all-round white or yellow light.	
1044	INTERNATIONAL ONLY What day-shape is prescribed for a vessel constrained by her draft?	A black cone, apex upward	A black cone, apex downward	Two vertical black balls	<b>A cylinder</b>	
1045	INTERNATIONAL ONLY What equipment for fog signals is required for a vessel 13 meters in length?	<b>Whistle only</b>	Bell only	Whistle and bell only	Whistle, bell, and gong	
1046	INTERNATIONAL ONLY What equipment for fog signals is required for a vessel 15 meters in length?	Whistle and bell only	<b>Whistle only</b>	Bell only	Whistle, bell, and gong	
1047	INTERNATIONAL ONLY What is the minimum fog signal required aboard a vessel between 12 meters and 20 meters in length at anchor?	rapid ringing of the bell for 10 seconds every minute	one short, one long, one short stroke of the bell every minute	three separate and distinct strokes of the bell every two minute	<b>Any efficient sound signal every two minutes</b>	
1048	INTERNATIONAL ONLY What statement is TRUE when operating in fog and other vessels are detected by radar?	You should make an ample change to port for a vessel crossing on the starboard bow.	<b>You should maneuver in accordance with the steering and sailing rules.</b>	You should determine the course and speed of all radar contacts at six minute intervals.	You should make a series of small course alterations when maneuvering in order to continually assess the situation.	
1049	INTERNATIONAL ONLY What whistle signal, if any, would be sounded when two vessels are meeting, but will pass clear starboard to starboard?	One short blast	Two short blasts	Five or more short blasts	<b>No signal is required.</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
1050	INTERNATIONAL ONLY When moving from a berth alongside a quay (wharf), a vessel must sound _____.	three short blasts	a long blast	a prolonged blast	<b>No signal is required.</b>	
1051	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 light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes	one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short whistle blasts	<b>four short whistle blasts</b>	two short whistle blasts	
1052	INTERNATIONAL ONLY When two vessels are in sight of one another, all of the following signals may be given EXCEPT _____.	a light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes	<b>four short whistle blasts</b>	one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short whistle blasts	two short whistle blasts	
1053	INTERNATIONAL ONLY When vessels are in sight of one another, two short blasts from one of the vessels means _____.	"I am altering my course to starboard"	<b>"I am altering my course to port"</b>	"I intend to change course to starboard"	"I intend to change course to port"	
1054	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which signal is required to be sounded by a power-driven vessel ONLY?	<b>A signal meaning, "I am altering my course to starboard."</b>	A signal meaning, "I intend to overtake you on your starboard side."	A signal meaning that the vessel sounding it is in doubt as to the other vessel's actions.	A signal sounded when approaching a bend.	
1055	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which signal is sounded ONLY by a vessel in sight of another and NOT in or near an area of restricted visibility?	Four short blasts on the whistle	One prolonged blast on the whistle	<b>One short blast on the whistle</b>	One short, one prolonged, and one short blast on the whistle	
1056	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which signal is sounded ONLY by a vessel in sight of another?	<b>One short blast on the whistle</b>	Four short blasts on the whistle	One prolonged blast on the whistle	One short, one prolonged, and one short blast on the whistle	
1057	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement applies to a vessel "constrained by her draft"?	<b>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.	She is designated as a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver".	The vessel must be over 100 meters in length.	
1058	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement is true concerning a vessel "constrained by her draft"?	<b>She must be a power-driven vessel.</b>	She is not under command.	She may be a vessel being towed.	She is hampered because of her work.	
1059	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning wing in ground (WIG) craft when taking off, landing and in flight?	A WIG shall exhibit an all-round flashing yellow light.	A WIG should show the lights for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.	In situations where a risk of collision exists, a WIG should always give way.	<b>A WIG shall keep well clear of all vessels and avoid impeding their navigation.</b>	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
1060	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement(s) is(are) TRUE concerning light signals?	The time between flashes shall be about five seconds.	<b>The time between successive signals shall be not less than ten seconds.</b>	The light signals are to be used when not using sound signals.	All of the above	
1061	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel is NOT regarded as being "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?	A vessel servicing an aid to navigation	A vessel engaged in dredging	A towing vessel with tow unable to deviate from its course	<b>A vessel constrained by her draft</b>	
1062	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel is to keep out of the way of the others?	A vessel constrained by her draft	A vessel engaged in underwater operations	<b>A vessel engaged in trawling</b>	A vessel not under command	
1063	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel may NOT exhibit two red lights in a vertical line?	<b>A vessel constrained by her draft</b>	A trawler fishing in close proximity to other trawlers	A vessel aground	A dredge	
1064	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel shall avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft?	A vessel not under command	<b>A fishing vessel</b>	A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	All of the above	
1065	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel shall avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft?	A vessel not under command	<b>A sailing vessel</b>	A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	All of the above	
1066	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel would NOT sound a fog signal of one prolonged and two short blasts?	A vessel not under command	A vessel constrained by her draft	<b>A vessel being towed</b>	A vessel sailing	
1067	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which whistle signal may be sounded by one of two vessels in sight of each other?	Four short blasts	One prolonged blast	<b>One short blast</b>	One short, one prolonged, and one short blast	
1068	INTERNATIONAL ONLY While underway and in sight of another vessel you put your engines on astern propulsion. Which statement concerning whistle signals is TRUE?	<b>You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.</b>	You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.	You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.	You need not sound any whistle signals.	
1069	INTERNATIONAL ONLY While underway at night, a power-driven vessel of less than 7 meters in length, whose maximum speed which does not exceed 7 knots, may show _____.	sidelights combined in a single lantern, only	an all-round flashing yellow light, only	<b>one all-round white light, only</b>	a lantern showing a white light exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, only	
1070	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are approaching another vessel and will pass starboard to starboard without danger if no course changes are made. You should _____.	hold course and sound a two blast whistle signal	<b>hold course and sound no whistle signal</b>	change course to the right and sound one blast	hold course and sound two prolonged and two short blasts	
1071	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are in charge of a 250-meter freight vessel constrained by her draft proceeding down a narrow channel. There is a vessel engaged in fishing on your starboard bow half a mile away. According to Rule 9, which statement is TRUE?	You are not to impede the fishing vessel.	<b>If you are in doubt as to the fishing vessel's intentions you may sound at least five short and rapid blasts on the whistle.</b>	You are to slow to bare steerageway until clear of the fishing vessel.	You must sound one prolonged blast to alert the fishing vessel.	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
1072	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 _____.	<b>is altering course to port</b>	is altering course to starboard	intends to leave you on her port side	intends to leave you on her starboard side	
1073	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 _____.	answer with one short blast	answer with two short blasts	sound the danger signal	<b>sound no whistle signal</b>	
1074	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are involved in a crossing situation with a vessel off your port bow. The other vessel is showing a high intensity all-round flashing red light. Which action should you take?	<b>Maintain course and speed</b>	Reduce Speed	Alter course to starboard	Remain clear of the vessel	
1075	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on a power driven vessel, maneuvering as authorized, and are in sight of another vessel. You put your engines full speed astern. Which statement concerning whistle signals is TRUE?	<b>You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.</b>	You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.	You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.	You need not sound any whistle signals.	
1076	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on a vessel that cannot comply with the spacing requirement for masthead lights. What is required in this situation?	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.</b>	The vessel must be altered to permit full compliance with the rules.	An all-round light should be substituted for the after masthead light and the stern light.	
1077	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on watch and sight a vessel showing a high intensity all-round flashing red light. The light indicates a _____.	<b>WIG craft in flight near the surface</b>	submarine on the surface	seaplane when landing and taking off	air-cushion vessel in the non-displacement mode	
1078	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on watch and sight a vessel showing a high intensity all-round flashing red light. The light indicates a _____.	fishing vessel trolling	vessel laying submarine cable	<b>WIG craft when taking off and landing</b>	vessel dredging	
1079	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. According to Rule 9, you _____.	<b>may sound the danger signal</b>	must sound one prolonged and two short blasts	should sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed	are required to back down	
1080	INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are the stand-on vessel in an overtaking situation. The other vessel is showing a flashing red light. What action should you take?	Alter course to assist	Give-way	<b>Stand on</b>	Heave to	

ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
1081	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 _____.	two prolonged followed by two short blasts	<b>one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast</b>	one short blast	two prolonged blasts	
1082	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 _____.	one short blast	two prolonged blasts	two prolonged followed by two short blasts	<b>one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order</b>	
1083	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 _____.	engaged in mineclearance	engaged in fishing	constrained by her draft	<b>being towed</b>	
1084	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 _____.	minesweeping	engaged in fishing	constrained by her draft	<b>being towed</b>	
1085	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?	Two short blasts followed by two prolonged blasts	<b>Two prolonged followed by two short blasts</b>	Two prolonged blasts only	Two short blasts only	
1086	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?	No signal is necessary.	Two prolonged blasts	Two short blasts	<b>Two prolonged followed by two short blasts</b>	
1087	INTERNATIONAL ONLY Your vessel is backing out of a slip in a harbor. Visibility is restricted. You should sound _____.	<b>one prolonged blast only</b>	one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when the last line is taken aboard	one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when leaving the slip	the danger signal	
1088	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 _____.	<b>three short blasts when leaving the slip</b>	one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when the last line is taken aboard	one prolonged blast only	the danger signal	



ID #	Question	Choice A	Choice B	Choice C	Choice D	Diagram
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. According to Rule 9, you _____.	should sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed	must sound one prolonged blast	<b>may sound the danger signal</b>	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. What is your responsibility?	Hold your course and speed.	Sound the danger signal.	Begin an exchange of passing signals.	<b>Do not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel.</b>	