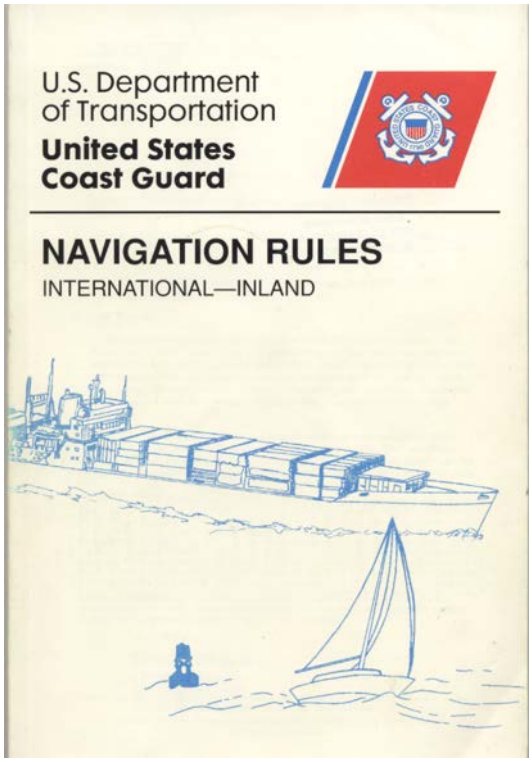
Practice Rules of the Road Exams



Professional Mariner Training
Rules of the Road
Exam #1

1. International Only
A vessel sounds one short blast. This signal indicates the vessel:
A. intends to alter course to starboard
B. intends to pass starboard to starboard
C. intends to pass port to port
D. is altering course to starboard

2. International and Inland
Which vessel is the stand-on vessel when two vessels crossing in fog are not in sight of one another?
A. neither vessel is the stand-on vessel
B. the vessel which has the other on her own port side
C. the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side
D. the one that hears the other's fog signal first

3. International and Inland
When underway in restricted visibility, you might hear at intervals of two minutes, any of the following fog signals except:
A. two prolonged blasts
B. one long blast
C. one prolonged blast and two short blasts
D. one prolonged blast

4. International and Inland
At night, the lights illustrated in Diagram 76 would indicate a vessel:
A. towing astern
B. trawling
C. dredging
D. laying submarine cable

5 International and Inland
While underway at night, you sight a vessel ahead displaying the lights shown in Diagram 71. How should the vessels pass?
A. both vessels should alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard
B. your vessel should hold course and speed and the other vessel should keep clear
C. you should sound an appropriate overtaking signal
D. both vessels should alter course to starboard and pass port to port

6. International Only

When moving from a berth alongside a wharf (pier), a vessel must sound:

A. no signal is required
B. a long blast
C. a prolonged blast
D. three short blasts

7. International and Inland

If it becomes necessary for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision, she shall not, if possible:

A. decrease speed
B. increase speed
C. turn to starboard for a vessel on her own port side
D. turn to port for a vessel on her own port side

8. International and Inland

For the purpose of the Rules, except where otherwise required, the term:

A. "seaplane" includes non-displacement craft
B. "vessel" includes seaplanes
C. "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver" includes fishing vessels
D. "vessel engaged in fishing" includes a vessel fishing with trolling lines

9. International and Inland

In the situation illustrated in Diagram 2, vessel I is a power-driven vessel and vessel II is a sailing vessel with the wind dead aft. Which of the following statements about this situation is correct?

A. the Rules of Special Circumstances applies and neither vessel is the stand-on vessel
B. vessel II should keep out of the way of vessel I
C. vessel I should keep out of the way of vessel II
D. vessel II would normally be the stand-on vessel but should stay out of the way in this particular situation

10. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In the daytime, you see a large sailing vessel on the beam. You know that she is also propelled by machinery if she shows _____.

A. a basket
B. a black ball
C. a black cone
D. two black cones

11. International Only
Vessels of less than what length may not impede the passage of other vessels in a narrow fairway?
A. 40 meters
B. 20 meters
C. 10 meters
D. 30 meters

12. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your vessel is stopped and making no way, but is not in any way disabled. Another vessel is approaching you on your starboard beam. Which statement is TRUE?
A. The other vessel must give way since your vessel is stopped.
B. Your vessel is the give-way vessel in a crossing situation.
C. You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel not under command.
D. You should be showing the lights or shapes for a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.

13. Inland Only A power-driven vessel when leaving a berth or dock is required to sound:
A. one long blast
B. no signal is required
C. four short blasts
D. one prolonged blast

14. International and Inland
Which of the following statements concerning an overtaking situation is correct?
A. the overtaking vessel must maintain course and speed
B. the overtaking vessel must keep out of the way of the other vessel
C. the overtaking vessel is the stand-on vessel
D. neither vessel is the stand-on vessel

15. International and Inland
An anchor ball need not be exhibited by a vessel if she is:
A. over 150 meters in length
B. under 50 meters in length and anchored in an anchorage
C. less than 7 meters in length and not in or near an area where other vessels normally navigate.
D. Less than 12 meters in length and not in or near an area where other vessels normally navigate

16. International and Inland
What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 10 meters in length?
A. a bell and a whistle
B. any means of making an efficient sound signal
C. a whistle only
D. a bell only

17. International and Inland
If you are the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation you may take action to avoid collision by your maneuver alone. When may this action be taken?
A. only when you have reached extremis
B. at any time you feel that it is appropriate
C. when it becomes apparent to you that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action
D. when you determine that your present course will cross ahead of the other vessel

18. International and Inland
Two vessels are in an overtaking situation. Which of the following lights on the overtaken vessel shall be visible to the vessel overtaking?
A. sidelights only
B. stern light only
C. two masthead lights and a stern light
D. one masthead light, sidelights and a stern light

19. International and Inland
You are operating in restricted visibility and hear a signal of a rapidly ringing bell followed by the rapid sounding of a gong. It could be a:
A. 150 meter power-driven vessel aground
B. 30 meter sail vessel at anchor
C. vessel in distress
D. 300 meter power-driven vessel at anchor

20. International and Inland
All of the following are distress signals under the Rules except:
A. orange-colored smoke
B. red flares
C. the repeated raising and lowering of outstretched arms
D. a green star signal

21. International and Inland
If you saw flames aboard a vessel and could see the vessel was not on fire, you would know that the:
A. vessel required immediate assistance
B. vessel was attempting to attract the attention of a pilot boat
C. vessel was being illuminated for identification by aircraft
D. crew was trying to get warm

22. International and Inland
You are on vessel “A” pushing a barge ahead and meeting vessel “B” as shown on Diagram 12. How should the vessels pass?
A. vessel “A” should maintain course and speed and vessel “B” alter course
B. both vessels must alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard
C. both vessels must alter course to starboard and pass port to port
D. the vessels should determine which will alter course by sounding whistle signals

23. International Only
A fishing vessel is approaching a vessel not under command. Which of the following statements is correct?
A. they must exchange whistle signals
B. if the vessel not under command is a power-driven vessel, she must keep clear of the fishing vessel
C. both vessels are required to take action to stay clear of each other
D. the fishing vessel must keep clear of the vessel not under command

24. International and Inland
If your vessel is approaching a bend and you hear a prolonged blast from around the bend you should:
A. sound the danger signal
B. back your engines
C. stop your engines and drift
D. answer with one prolonged blast

25. International and Inland
Which statement is true concerning risk of collision?
A. the stand-on vessel must keep out of the way of the other vessel when risk of collision exists
B. risk of collision may exist when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel is changing appreciably
C. risk of collision always exists when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel changes appreciably
D. risk of collision always exists when two vessels pass within one mile of each other

26. International Only
Lighting requirements in Inland waters are different from those on International waters for:
A. vessels towing by pushing ahead
B. barges being pushed ahead
C. vessels constrained by draft
D. all of the answers are correct

27. Inland Only

What light/s shall be shown at night on a moored barge which reduces the navigable width of any channel to less than 80 meters?

A. a white light placed on the two corners farthest from the bank
B. a red light placed on all four corners
C. a red light placed on the two corners farthest from the bank
D. two yellow lights in a vertical line at the stern

28. International and Inland

A vessel 30 meters in length and aground would display a day shape consisting of:

A. a cylinder
B. one black ball
C. two black balls in a vertical line
D. three black balls in a vertical line

29. International and Inland

The Navigation Rules define a “vessel not under command” as a vessel which:

A. is moored, aground or anchored in a fairway
B. by taking action contrary to the Rules has created a special circumstance situation
C. through some exceptional circumstances is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel
D. from the nature of her work is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel

30. International and Inland

A traffic separation zone is that part of a traffic separation scheme which:

A. is located between the separation scheme and the nearest land
B. separates traffic proceeding in one direction from traffic proceeding in the opposite direction
C. is designated an anchorage area
D. contains all of the traffic moving in one direction only

31. International and Inland

A light signal consisting of 3 flashes means:

A. "I am in doubt as to your actions"
B. "My engines are full speed astern"
C. "I desire to overtake you"
D. "I am operating astern propulsion"

32. International and Inland
A vessel trawling will display a:
A. red light over a white light
B. green light over a white light
C. white light over a red light
D. white light over a green light

33. International and Inland
Your vessel is 25 meters long and anchored in restricted visibility. You are required to sound the proper fog signal at intervals of not more than:
A. 30 seconds
B. 1 minute
C. 2 minutes
D. 3 minutes

34. International and Inland
An authorized light to assist in the identification of submarines operating on the surface is a(n):
A. blue rotating light
B. intermittent flashing amber/yellow light
C. flashing white light
D. flashing sidelight

35. International and Inland
In order for a stand-on vessel to take action in a situation, she must determine that the other vessel:
A. is restricted in her ability to maneuver
B. has sounded the danger signal
C. is not taking appropriate action
D. changed course since risk of collision was determined

36. International and Inland
A sailing vessel is NOT allowed to show the all-round red over green lights on the mast if:
A. she is showing sidelights
B. her sidelights are combined and shown on the fore and aft centerline of the vessel
C. she is showing a stern light
D. her sidelights and stern light are combined in 1 lantern and shown on the mast

37. International and Inland
A 200-meter vessel is aground in fog. Which signal is optional?
A. A bell signal
B. A gong signal
C. A whistle signal
D. all of the above

38. International and Inland
While you are underway, navigation lights must be displayed on your vessel:
A. at night and during all periods of reduced visibility
B. at all times
C. at night only when other vessels may be in the area
D. at night only when vessels are detected on radar

39. International and Inland
The word "vessel", in the Rules, includes:
A. sailing ships
B. non-displacement craft
C. seaplanes
D. all of the above

40. International and Inland
At night, a vessel displaying the lights in DIAGRAM 65 is:
A. fishing
B. anchored
C. being towed
D. drifting

41. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are underway in low visibility and sounding fog signals. What changes would you make in the fog signal immediately upon losing propulsion?
A. Begin sounding two prolonged blasts at two-minute intervals.
B. Begin sounding one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts at two-minute intervals.
C. Begin sounding one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts at two-minute intervals.
D. No change should be made in the fog signal.

42. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You see a vessel displaying ONLY the lights shown. This could be a _____. See DIAGRAM 45
A. pilot vessel less than 50 meters, underway and NOT engaged on pilotage duty
B. vessel engaged in fishing
C. vessel aground less than 50 meters
D. vessel engaged in dredging at anchor with an obstruction on one side

43. International and Inland
Which vessel must exhibit 3 white masthead lights in a vertical line?
A. any vessel towing astern
B. a vessel whose tow exceeds 200 meters
C. a vessel not under command, at anchor
D. a vessel being towed

44. You are crossing a narrow channel in International waters on your 15-meter vessel with a deeply loaded cargo vessel proceeding down the channel as shown in DIAGRAM 40. In this situation, which statement is correct?
A. You have the right of way because you are less than 65 feet in length.
B. You cannot impede the passage of the cargo vessel.
C. The cargo vessel has the right of way because it is running with the current.
D. The Rule of Special Circumstances applies in this case.

45. International and Inland
The towing light is defined as a(n):
A. flashing amber light
B. yellow light having the same characteristics as the stern light
C. all-round yellow light
D. yellow light having the same characteristics as the masthead light

46. Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" in International waters as shown in DIAGRAM 17, and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A":
A. need not sound any whistle signals
B. should sound 2 short blasts
C. should sound the danger signal
D. should sound 1 long blast

47. International and Inland
The masthead light may be located at other than the fore and aft centerline of a vessel:
A. less than 20 meters in length
B. less than 12 meters in length
C. which has separate sidelights carried on the outboard extremes of the vessels breadth
D. engaged in fishing

48. International and Inland

While underway in fog you hear a vessel far ahead sound two prolonged blasts on the whistle. You should:

A. sound two blasts and change course to the left
B. sound whistle signals only if you change course
C. not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted
D. sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted

49. International and Inland

While underway and towing, your vessel enters fog. What fog signal should you sound?

A. 1 prolonged blast
B. 2 prolonged blasts
C. 1 prolonged blast and 2 short blasts
D. 3 distinct blasts

50. International and Inland

Which statement is true concerning 2 sailing vessels?

A. A sailing vessel with the wind forward of the beam on her port side shall keep out of the way of a sailing vessel with the wind forward of the beam on the starboard side.

B. When both vessels have the wind on the same side, the vessel to leeward shall keep out of the way.

C. A sail vessel with the wind aft of the beam must keep out of the way of a vessel sailing into the wind.

D. none of the above

Professional Mariner Training
Rules of the Road
Exam #1

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Which vessel is the stand-on vessel when two vessels crossing in fog are not in sight of one another?
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While underway at night, you sight a vessel ahead displaying the lights shown in Diagram 71. How should the vessels pass?
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When moving from a berth alongside a wharf (pier), a vessel must sound:

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If it becomes necessary for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision, she shall not, if possible:

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At night, a vessel displaying the lights in DIAGRAM 65 is:
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C. being towed
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B. vessel engaged in fishing
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Which vessel must exhibit 3 white masthead lights in a vertical line?
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A. less than 20 meters in length
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C. which has separate sidelights carried on the outboard extremes of the vessels breadth
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While underway in fog you hear a vessel far ahead sound two prolonged blasts on the whistle. You should:

A. sound two blasts and change course to the left
B. sound whistle signals only if you change course
C. not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted
D. sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted

49. International and Inland

While underway and towing, your vessel enters fog. What fog signal should you sound?

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B. 2 prolonged blasts
C. 1 prolonged blast and 2 short blasts
D. 3 distinct blasts

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Which statement is true concerning 2 sailing vessels?

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B. When both vessels have the wind on the same side, the vessel to leeward shall keep out of the way.

C. A sail vessel with the wind aft of the beam must keep out of the way of a vessel sailing into the wind.

D. none of the above

Professional Mariner Training
Rules of the Road
Exam #2

1. International and Inland
   If you saw flames aboard a vessel and could see the vessel was not on fire, you would know that the:
   A. vessel required immediate assistance
   B. vessel was attempting to attract the attention of a pilot boat
   C. vessel was being illuminated for identification by aircraft
   D. crew was trying to get warm

2. Inland only
   If your tug is pushing a barge ahead at night, what light/s should show aft on the tug?
   A. two towing lights
   B. a white stern light
   C. two red lights
   D. three white lights

3. International and Inland
   A vessel engaged on pilotage duty at anchor must show which of the following lights at night?
   A. an all-round white light over a red light only
   B. an all-round white light over a red light and anchor lights
   C. anchor lights only
   D. a stern light only

4. International and Inland
   Which of the following is a distress signal?
   A. the International Code of Signal distress indicated by JV
   B. a green smoke signal
   C. a triangular flag above or below a ball
   D. flames on the vessel as from a burning tar barrel

5. International and Inland
   Which statement is true concerning risk of collision?
   A. risk of collision does not exist if the compass bearing of the other vessel is changing
   B. proper use shall be made of radar equipment to determine risk of collision
   C. risk of collision shall exist if vessels will pass within half a mile of each other
   D. risk of collision must be determined before any action can be taken by a vessel

6. International Only

Which of the following vessels is not regarded as being “restricted in her ability to maneuver”?

A. a vessel constrained by her draft
B. a vessel engaged in dredging
C. a towing vessel with tow unable to deviate from its course
D. a vessel servicing an aid to navigation

7. International and Inland

An overtaking situation occurs when one vessel approaches another from more than how many degrees abaft the beam?

A 45°
B 22.5°
C 0.0°
D 11.25°

8. International Only. International Rules of the Road apply:

A. on international waters only
B. upon the high seas and connecting waters navigable by seagoing vessels
C. upon the high seas, harbors, rivers, lakes and inland waters which are navigable by seagoing vessels
D. upon the high seas and all inland waters

9. International and Inland

When towing more than one barge astern at night:

A. only the first and last barges in the tow must be lighted
B. only the last barge on the tow must be lighted
C. each barge in the tow must be lighted
D. only manned barges must be lighted

10. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel proceeding along a narrow channel shall _____.

A. avoid crossing the channel at right angles
B. not overtake any vessels within the channel
C. keep as near as safe and practicable to the limit of the channel on her starboard side
D. when nearing a bend in the channel, sound a long blast of the whistle

11. International Only

Which vessel is to keep out of the way of the others?

A. a vessel engaged in trawling
B. a vessel constrained by her draft
C. a vessel not under command
D. a vessel engaged in underwater operations

12. International and Inland

What lights would be shown at night by a vessel which is restricted in her ability to deviate from her course?

A. three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest white and the middle red
B. three white lights in a vertical line
C. three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest red and the middle white
D. three red lights in a vertical line

13. International and Inland

Which requirement must be met in order for the vessel to take action to avoid collision in accordance with "action by a stand-on vessel"?

A. the give-way vessel must have taken no action
B. there are no requirements to be met. The stand-on vessel may take action anytime
C. risk of collision must have been deemed to exist
D. the vessels must be within half a mile of each other

14. International and Inland

The steering and sailing rules for vessels in restricted visibility apply to vessels:

A. only if they have operational radar
B. navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility
C. in sight of one another in fog
D. only if they are showing special-purpose lights

15. International and Inland

A stand-on vessel is:

A. required to sound the first passing signal in a meeting situation
B. required to maintain course and speed in a crossing situation
C. required to give-way in a crossing situation
D. free to maneuver in any crossing or meeting situation as it has the right of way

16. International Only

Under what circumstances would an overtaking vessel sound a whistle signal of two prolonged followed by one short blast?

A. when overtaking in restricted visibility
B. when overtaking in a narrow channel
C. when no other vessels are in the immediate area
D. when overtaking on open waters

17. International and Inland
Which vessel must have a gong or other equipment which will make the sound of a gong?
A. any vessel over 50 meters
B. a power-driven vessel over 75 meters
C. any vessel over 100 meters
D. a sailing vessel

18. Inland Only
At night, a light signal consisting of two flashes by a vessel indicates:
A. an intention to communicate over radiotelephone
B. that the vessel is in distress
C. an intention to leave another vessel to port
D. an intention to leave another vessel to starboard

19. Inland Only
Which statement is true concerning the Inland Navigation Rules?
A. they require communication by radiotelephone to reach a passing agreement
B. all of the answers are correct
C. they define moderate speed
D. light signals, if used, shall be synchronized with whistle signals

20. Inland Only
Yellow lights are not used to identify:
A. the heads of tows being pushed ahead by towboats
B. a seaplane on the water
C. a dredge pipeline
D. purse seiners

21. International and Inland
A sailing vessel of over 20 meters in length underway must show a :
A. red light over a green light at the masthead
B. white masthead light
C. stern light
D. combined lantern

22. International and Inland
Vessels “A” and “B” are crossing as shown in Diagram 26. Which statement is true?
A. vessel “A” must keep clear of vessel “B”
B. vessel “B” should alter course to the right
C. vessel “B” should pass under the stern of vessel “A”
D. the vessels should pass starboard to starboard

23. International and Inland

All of the following are distress signals under the Rules except:

A. red flares
B. the repeated raising and lowering of outstretched arms
C. international code signal “AA”
D. orange-colored smoke

24. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are underway in thick fog. You have not determined if risk of collision exists. Which statement is TRUE?

A. Your speed must be reduced to bare steerageway.
B. A look-out is not required if the radar is on.
C. Fog signals are only required when a vessel is detected by radar.
D. The radar should always be kept on a short-range scale.

25. Inland Only

Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation shown in Diagram 37. One short blast by vessel “A” means:

A. “My intention is to hold course and speed”
B. “I am altering my course to starboard”
C. “I intend to pass on your starboard side”
D. “I intend to leave you on my port side”

26. International and Inland

What type of vessel or operation is indicated by a vessel showing two cones with the apexes together?

A. dredge
B. sailing vessel
C. mine clearing
D. vessel trawling

27. International and Inland

You are aboard vessel “A” which is towing on open waters when vessel “B”, a sailing vessel, is sighted off of your port bow as shown in Diagram 20. Which vessel has the right of way?

A. 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
C. vessel “A” is the stand-on vessel because it is towing
D. vessel “B” is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of vessel “A”

28. International and Inland

Every vessel should at all times proceed at a “safe speed”. “Safe speed” is defined as that speed where:

A. you can stop within your visibility range
B. no wake comes from your vessel
C. you are traveling slower than surrounding vessels
D. you can take proper and effective action to avoid collision

29. Inland Only
While underway during the day you sight a small motorboat showing a flashing blue light. The blue light indicates a:
A. workboat
B. rescue boat
C. boat involved in a race
D. law enforcement boat

30. International and Inland
A fog signal of one short, one prolonged and one short blast can be sounded by a:
A. vessel at anchor
B. all of the answers are correct
C. trawler shooting its nets
D. vessel aground

31. If a rowboat underway does not show the lights specified for a sailing vessel underway, it shall show a:
A. white light from sunset to sunrise
B. combined lantern showing green to starboard and red to port and shown from sunset to sunrise
C. combined lantern showing green to starboard and red to port and shown in sufficient time to prevent collision
D. white light shown in sufficient time to prevent collision

32. Which vessel may carry her sidelights and stern light in 1 combined lantern?
A. A 10-meter power-driven vessel
B. A 15-meter vessel propelled by sail and machinery
C. A 10-meter sailing vessel
D. all of the above

33. You are approaching another vessel at night. You can see both red and green sidelights and, above the level of the sidelights, 3 white lights in a vertical line. The vessel may be:
A. not under command
B. towing a tow more than 200 meters astern
C. trawling
D. underway and dredging

34. A vessel which is "restricted in her ability to maneuver" under the Rules, is a vessel which is:
A. mine clearing
B. engaged in fishing
C. at anchor
D. not under command

35. Which statement is true concerning 2 sailing vessels approaching each other?
A. A sailing vessel overtaking another is the give-way vessel.
B. When each is on a different tack, the vessel on the starboard tack shall keep out of the way.
C. A sailing vessel seeing another to leeward on an undetermined tack shall hold her course.
D. all of the above

36. Which vessel would exhibit sidelights when underway and not making way?
A. a vessel towing astern
B. a vessel trawling
C. a vessel not under command
D. a vessel engaged in dredging operations

37. A vessel displaying the day shapes in DIAGRAM 18 is a vessel:
A. towing astern with a tow greater than 200 meters in length
B. not under command
C. dredging
D. carrying dangerous cargo

38. What is the minimum length of vessels required to show 2 anchor lights?
A. 40 meters
B. 50 meters
C. 60 meters
D. 70 meters

39. In fog, a vessel being towed, if manned, shall sound a fog signal of:
A. 2 short blasts
B. 3 short blasts
C. 1 prolonged and 2 short blasts
D. 1 prolonged and 3 short blasts

40. You are in charge of a power-driven vessel navigating at night. You sight the red sidelight of another vessel on your port bow. It's after masthead light is to the right of the forward masthead light. You should:
A. hold course and speed
B. alter course to port
C. stop engines
D. sound the danger signal

41. The Navigation Rules define a "vessel not under command" as a vessel which:
A. from the nature of her work is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel
B. through some exceptional circumstance is unable to maneuver as required by the rules
C. by taking action contrary to the rules has created a special circumstance situation
D. is moored, aground or anchored in a fairway

42. A vessel approaching your vessel from 240° relative is in what type of situation.
A. meeting
B. overtaking
C. crossing
D. passing

43. A vessel must proceed at a safe speed:
A. in restricted visibility
B. in congested waters
C. during darkness
D. at all times

44. A "flashing light", according to the definition given in the rules, is a light that:
A. is green in color
B. is visible over an arc of the horizon of 360°
C. flashes at regular intervals at a frequency of 120 flashes or more per minute
D. all of the above

45. A head-on situation at night would be one in which you see:
A. 1 sidelight of a vessel ahead of you
B. 1 sidelight and a masthead light of a vessel ahead of you
C. 1 sidelight, a masthead light and a range light of a vessel ahead of you
D. both sidelights of a vessel ahead of you

46. What lights are shown by a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver to indicate that the vessel is making way?
A. masthead lights, sidelights and stern light
B. masthead lights and sidelights only
C. sidelights and stern light only
D. sidelights only

47. To determine if risk of collision exists, a vessel must use:
A. radar scanning, if fitted
B. radar plotting, if fitted
C. compass bearings
D. all of the above

48. In International waters a sailing vessel which is also propelled by machinery shall show during daylight hours a:
   A. black diamond
   B. black cone
   C. black ball
   D. basket

49. You are in charge of a 120-meter power-driven vessel at anchor in fog, sounding the required anchor signals. You hear the fog signal of a vessel underway off your port bow. You may sound:
   A. at least 5 short and rapid blasts
   B. 2 short blasts
   C. 1 short, 1 prolonged, 1 short blast
   D. 3 short blasts

50. You are in restricted visibility and hear a fog signal forward of the beam. Nothing appears on your radar screen. The Rules require you to:
   A. stop your engines
   B. sound 2 prolonged blasts of the whistle
   C. sound the danger signal
   D. slow to bare steerageway

Professional Mariner Training
Rules of the Road
Exam #2

1. International and Inland
   If you saw flames aboard a vessel and could see the vessel was not on fire, you would know that the:
   A. vessel required immediate assistance
   B. vessel was attempting to attract the attention of a pilot boat
   C. vessel was being illuminated for identification by aircraft
   D. crew was trying to get warm

2. Inland only
   If your tug is pushing a barge ahead at night, what light/s should show aft on the tug?
   A. two towing lights
   B. a white stern light
   C. two red lights
   D. three white lights

3. International and Inland
   A vessel engaged on pilotage duty at anchor must show which of the following lights at night?
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4. International and Inland
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Which of the following vessels is not regarded as being "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?

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An overtaking situation occurs when one vessel approaches another from more than how many degrees abaft the beam?

A 45°
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When towing more than one barge astern at night:

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10. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel proceeding along a narrow channel shall _____.

A. avoid crossing the channel at right angles
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B. vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is sailing
C. vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is towing
D. vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of vessel "A"

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B. 50 meters
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D. 70 meters

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A. hold course and speed
B. alter course to port
C. stop engines
D. sound the danger signal

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D. both sidelights of a vessel ahead of you

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B. masthead lights and sidelights only
C. sidelights and stern light only
D. sidelights only

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A. radar scanning, if fitted
B. radar plotting, if fitted
C. compass bearings
D. all of the above

48. In International waters a sailing vessel which is also propelled by machinery shall show during daylight hours a:
   A. black diamond
   B. black cone
   C. black ball
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49. You are in charge of a 120-meter power-driven vessel at anchor in fog, sounding the required anchor signals. You hear the fog signal of a vessel underway off your port bow. You may sound:
   A. at least 5 short and rapid blasts
   B. 2 short blasts
   C. 1 short, 1 prolonged, 1 short blast
   D. 3 short blasts

50. You are in restricted visibility and hear a fog signal forward of the beam. Nothing appears on your radar screen. The Rules require you to:
   A. stop your engines
   B. sound 2 prolonged blasts of the whistle
   C. sound the danger signal
   D. slow to bare steerageway

Professional Mariner Training
Rules of the Road
Exam #3

1. INLAND ONLY you are navigating in a narrow channel and must remain in the channel for safe operation. Another vessel is crossing the channel ahead of you from your starboard and you doubt whether your vessel will pass safely. Which statement is TRUE?

A. You must stop your vessel, since the other vessel is the stand-on.
B. You must sound one short blast of the whistle and turn to starboard.
C. You must sound the danger signal.
D. You must stop your engines and you may sound the danger signal.

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

A. Two red lights, one over the other
B. A green light over a red light
C. A red light over a white light
D. A white light over a red light

3. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel has on her port side a sailing vessel which is on a collision course. The power-driven vessel is to ___.

A. Maintain course and speed
B. Keep clear, passing at a safe distance
C. Sound one blast and turn to starboard clear, passing at a safe distance
D. Stop her engines

4. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND During the day, a dredge will indicate the side on which it is safe to pass by displaying _____.

A. Two black balls in a vertical line
B. Two diamonds in a vertical line
C. A single black ball
D. No shape is shown during the day

5. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Systems of inbound and outbound lanes to promote the safe flow of vessel traffic in certain areas around the world are known as _____.

A. Merchant vessel reporting systems
B. Traffic separation schemes
C. Collision avoidance fairways
D. Restricted maneuverability channels

6. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is required to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?

A. A vessel not under command
B. A sailing vessel, underway
C. A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor
D. All of the above

7. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel not under command making way at night would show _____.

A. Two all-round red lights in a vertical line
B. Anchor lights and side lights
C. Two all-round white lights in a vertical line, sidelights and a stern light
D. Two all-round red lights in a vertical line, sidelights and a stern light

8. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a dense fog, you hear a whistle signal of one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts. This signal is sounded by a _____ .

A. Manned vessel being towed
B. Fishing vessel underway trawling
C. Pilot vessel underway making a special signal
D. Vessel not under command

9. INTERNATIONAL ONLY a power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will show sidelights, a stern light, and_____ .

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

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B. A rapid ringing of the bell for five seconds at one-minute intervals
C. One prolonged and two short blasts at two-minute intervals
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14. INLAND ONLY You are on vessel "A" and vessel "B" desires to overtake you on your starboard side as shown in DIAGRAM 31. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals, you should _____.

A. Alter course to the left
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15. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is underway and pushing ahead when vessel "B" is sighted off the starboard bow as shown in DIAGRAM 5. Which statement is TRUE?

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B. Vessel "A" is the stand-on vessel because it is pushing ahead.
C. Vessel "B" is the stand-on vessel because it is to starboard of vessel "A".
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A. Take action to cross ahead of the other vessel
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B. a vessel not under command shall keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing.
C. A vessel engaged in fishing while underway shall, so far as possible, keep out of the way of a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
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A. Through some exceptional circumstance is unable to maneuver as required by the Rules
B. From the nature of her work is unable to maneuver as required by the Rules
C. Due to adverse weather conditions is unable to maneuver as required by the Rules
D. Has lost steering and is unable to maneuver

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B. A vessel engaged in towing, not making way
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D. A vessel, which has run aground

25. INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel “A” is overtaking vessel “B” on open waters and will pass without changing course. Vessel “A”_____.

A. should sound two short blasts
B. should sound the danger signal
C. should sound one long blast
D. will not sound any whistle signals

26. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND There are two classes of vessels which do not have to comply with the rule regarding traffic separation schemes, to the extent necessary to carry out their work. One of those is a vessel _____.

A. Engaged in fishing
B. Towing another
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A. Vessel "A" because it is towing
B. Vessel "A" because it is to starboard of vessel "B"
C. Vessel "B" because it is sailing
D. Vessel "B" because it is to port of vessel "A"

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

A. No vessels are in sight visually
B. No vessels are visible on radar
C. You are in immediate danger
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29. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning a partly submerged vessel being towed?

A. It must show a yellow light at each end.
B. It will show red lights along its length.
C. A diamond shape will be carried at the aftermost extremity of the tow.
D. All of the above

30. Your vessel is meeting another vessel head-on. To comply with the Rules, you should exchange _____.

A. One short blast, alter course to the left, and pass starboard to starboard
B. Two short blasts, alter course to the left, and pass starboard to starboard
C. One short blast, alter course to the right, and pass port to port
D. Two short blasts, alter course to the right, and pass port to port

31. 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? (See Diagram 16)

A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

32. INLAND ONLY What MAY be used to indicate the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?

A. A black cone, apex upward
B. Two all-round yellow lights at each end of the tow
C. The beam of a search light from the towing vessel shown in the direction of the tow
D. All of the above

33. INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel crossing a river on the Western Rivers has the right of way over _____ .

A. Vessels ascending the river
B. Vessels descending the river
C. All vessels ascending and descending the river
D. None of the above

34. INLAND ONLY You are the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. The other vessel is showing an alternating red and yellow light. Which action should you take?

A. Stand on.
B. Heave to.
C. Alter course to assist.
D. Yield the right-of-way.

35. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The lights shown in diagram 49 are exhibited by a vessel .

A. Vessel not under command
B. Air-cushion vessel in the non-displacement mode
C. Vessel engaged in fishing
D. Vessel engaged in underwater operations

36. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In addition to sidelights what light should a vessel being towed astern show?

A. A stern light
B. A masthead light
C. Not under command lights
D. Range lights

37. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If your vessel is the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation _____.

A. You must keep your course and speed
B. You may change course and speed as the other vessel must keep clear
C. The other vessel must keep her course and speed
D. Both vessels must keep their course and speed

38. INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel displaying three red lights in a vertical line is

.

A. Restricted in her ability to maneuver
B. Not under command
C. Constrained by her draft
D. Fishing

39. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which power-driven vessel is NOT required to carry a light in the position of the after-masthead light?

A. A pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed, in a composite unit and 100 meters in length
B. A vessel of 60 meters in length towing astern
C. A vessel of 45 meters in length trolling
D. Any vessel constrained by her draft

40. 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

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A. Power-driven vessel making way through the water
B. Vessel being pushed ahead
C. Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
D. Power-driven vessel underway but stopped and making no way through the water

41. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What signal would a vessel aground show during daylight?

A. One black ball
B. Two black balls
C. Three black balls
D. Four black balls

42. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel, when anchored at night, is NOT required to show anchor lights?

A. A power-driven vessel
B. A vessel engaged on pilotage duty
C. A vessel dredging
D. A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver

43. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The arc of visibility for sidelights is from right ahead to _____.

A. 22.5° abaft the beam
B. a beam
C. 22.5° forward of the beam
D. 135° abaft the beam

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

A. Avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel
B. Avoid passing astern of the other vessel
C. Sound one prolonged blast to indicate compliance
D. Alter course to port for a vessel on her port side

45. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a prolonged blast from another vessel. This signal indicates a .

A. Sailboat underway
B. Vessel underway, towing
C. Power-driven vessel underway, making way
D. Vessel being towed

46. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a dense fog you hear a whistle signal ahead of one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts. This signal indicates a .

A. Fishing vessel underway trawling
B. Manned vessel being towed
C. Pilot vessel underway making a special signal
D. Vessel not under command

47. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel that is defined as "restricted in her ability to maneuver" is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel due to

.

A. Her draft
B. The nature of her work
C. Some exceptional circumstances
D. A danger of navigation

48. INTERNATIONAL ONLY Yellow lights are NOT shown by_____.

A. Towing vessels pushing ahead
B. Air cushion vessels in a non-displacement mode
C. Purse seiners
D. U.S. submarines

49. INLAND ONLY At night, you see the lights shown in diagram 75. They are shown on .

A. Barge being pushed ahead
B. Barge being towed astern
C. Tug pushing a barge ahead
D. Tug towing a barge astern

50. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You hear the fog signal of another vessel forward of your beam. Risk of collision may exist. You MUST _____.

A. Begin a radar plot
B. Stop your engines
C. Take all way off, if necessary
D. All of the above

Professional Mariner Training
Rules of the Road
Exam #3

1. **INLAND ONLY** you are navigating in a narrow channel and must remain in the channel for safe operation. Another vessel is crossing the channel ahead of you from your starboard and you doubt whether your vessel will pass safely. Which statement is TRUE?

A. You must stop your vessel, since the other vessel is the stand-on.
B. You must sound one short blast of the whistle and turn to starboard.
C. You must sound the danger signal.
D. You must stop your engines and you may sound the danger signal.

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

A. Two red lights, one over the other
B. A green light over a red light
C. A red light over a white light
D. A white light over a red light

3. **BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND** A power-driven vessel has on her port side a sailing vessel which is on a collision course. The power-driven vessel is to ___.

A. Maintain course and speed
B. Keep clear, passing at a safe distance
C. Sound one blast and turn to starboard clear, passing at a safe distance
D. Stop her engines

4. **BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND** During the day, a dredge will indicate the side on which it is safe to pass by displaying _____.

A. Two black balls in a vertical line
B. Two diamonds in a vertical line
C. A single black ball
D. No shape is shown during the day

5. **BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND** Systems of inbound and outbound lanes to promote the safe flow of vessel traffic in certain areas around the world are known as _____.

A. Merchant vessel reporting systems
B. Traffic separation schemes
C. Collision avoidance fairways
D. Restricted maneuverability channels

6. **BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND** Which vessel is required to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?

A. A vessel not under command
B. A sailing vessel, underway
C. A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor
D. All of the above

7. **BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND** A vessel not under command making way at night would show _____.

A. Two all-round red lights in a vertical line
B. Anchor lights and side lights
C. Two all-round white lights in a vertical line, sidelights and a stern light
D. Two all-round red lights in a vertical line, sidelights and a stern light

8. **BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND** In a dense fog, you hear a whistle signal of one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts. This signal is sounded by a _____ .

A. Manned vessel being towed
B. Fishing vessel underway trawling
C. Pilot vessel underway making a special signal
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9. **INTERNATIONAL ONLY** a power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will show sidelights, a stern light, and_____ .

A. An all-round red light where it can be best seen
B. Two yellow masthead lights in a vertical line
C. Two masthead lights in a vertical line
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10. **BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND** A vessel aground in fog shall sound, in addition to the proper anchor signal, which of the following?

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D. All of the above