

U.S.C.G. Merchant Marine Exam
Limited Operator Uninspected Passenger Vessels
Q301 Rules of the Road - Inland
(Sample Examination)

Choose the best answer to the following multiple choice questions.

NO reference materials are authorized for use on this exam.

1. INLAND ONLY While underway during the day you sight a small motorboat showing a flashing blue light. What does the blue light indicate?
- (A) law enforcement boat
 - (B) Coast Guard Auxiliary Vessel on regatta patrol
 - (C) boat involved in a race
 - (D) rescue boat

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

2. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A sailing vessel with the wind abaft the beam is navigating in fog. She should sound _____.
- (A) one prolonged blast
 - (B) three short blasts
 - (C) two prolonged blasts
 - (D) one prolonged and two short blasts

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

3. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are heading due east (090°) and observe a vessel's red sidelight on your port beam. The vessel may be heading _____.
- (A) southeast (135°)
 - (B) southwest (225°)
 - (C) north (000°)
 - (D) northwest (315°)

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

4. 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 take what action if danger of collision exists?
- (A) begin a radar plot
 - (B) reduce to bare steerageway
 - (C) stop your engines
 - (D) slow to less than 2 knots

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

5. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown in illustration D017RR below. In this situation vessel "B" is which of the following?

- (A) stand-on vessel
- (B) give-way vessel
- (C) burdened vessel
- (D) None of the above

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

6. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel would display a cone, apex downward?

- (A) A vessel proceeding under sail and machinery
- (B) A fishing vessel with outlying gear
- (C) A vessel engaged in diving operations
- (D) A vessel being towed

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

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

- (A) Both vessels must be power-driven.
- (B) The situation must involve risk of collision.
- (C) They must be meeting on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses.
- (D) All of the above

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

8. INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation as shown in illustration D037RR below and will pass within 1/2 mile of each other. What does two short blasts from either vessel mean?

- (A) "I am altering my course to port."
- (B) "I am altering my course to starboard."
- (C) "I intend to leave you on my starboard side."
- (D) "I intend to leave you on my port side."

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

9. INLAND ONLY For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term "Inland Waters" includes which of the following?

- (A) the Great Lakes on the United States side of the boundary
- (B) the waters surrounding any islands of the U.S.
- (C) the coastline of the United States out to one mile offshore
- (D) any lakes within state boundaries

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

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

- (A) the other vessel will cross ahead of her
- (B) collision cannot be avoided by the give-way vessel's maneuver alone
- (C) the other vessel is not taking appropriate action
- (D) risk of collision exists

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

11. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is "underway" within the meaning of the Rules?

- (A) A vessel at anchor with the engine turning
- (B) A vessel tied to an offshore mooring buoy
- (C) A vessel aground with the engine turning
- (D) A vessel drifting with the engine stopped

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

12. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What does the word "breadth" mean?

- (A) Breadth at the uppermost continuous deck
- (B) Greatest breadth
- (C) Breadth at the load waterline
- (D) Molded breadth

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

13. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What determines if a vessel is "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?

- (A) 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
- (C) Whether or not the vessel is the give-way vessel in a meeting situation
- (D) Whether or not all of the vessel's control equipment is in working order

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

14. INLAND ONLY You are on vessel "A", and vessel "B" desires to overtake you on your starboard side as shown in illustration D031RR below. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals what action should you take?

- (A) alter course to the right to give vessel "B" more sea room
- (B) hold course and speed
- (C) alter course to the left to give vessel "B" more sea room
- (D) slow your vessel until vessel "B" has passed

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

15. INLAND ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within a half a mile of each other as shown in illustration D042RR below. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast on the whistle, what does this signal mean?

- (A) "I intend to leave you on my port side"
- (B) "I am altering my course to starboard"
- (C) "I intend to leave you on my starboard side"
- (D) None of the above

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

16. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which situation would be a "special circumstance" under the Rules?

- (A) Speed in fog
- (B) Two vessels crossing
- (C) More than two vessels meeting
- (D) Vessel at anchor

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

17. INLAND ONLY You are on power-driven vessel "A" and power-driven vessel "B" desires to overtake you on the starboard side as shown in illustration D038RR below. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals what action should you take?

- (A) hold course and speed
- (B) alter course to the left or right to give vessel "B" more sea room
- (C) slow your vessel until vessel "B" has passed
- (D) alter course to the left

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

18. INLAND ONLY You are approaching a vessel displaying the lights as shown in illustration D075RR below. What type of situation is this?

- (A) overtaking situation
- (B) meeting head-on situation
- (C) crossing situation
- (D) special circumstance situation

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

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

- (A) stop your engines
- (B) begin a radar plot
- (C) take all way off, if necessary
- (D) All of the above

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

20. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel shall be deemed to be overtaking when she can see at night _____.

- (A) a sidelight and one masthead light of the vessel
- (B) only the stern light of the vessel
- (C) only a sidelight of the vessel
- (D) any lights except the masthead lights of the vessel

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

21. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When shall the stand-on vessel change course and speed?

- (A) When action by the give-way vessel alone cannot prevent collision
- (B) After the give-way vessel sounds one blast in a crossing situation
- (C) The stand-on vessel may change course and speed at any time as it has the right of way
- (D) When the two vessels become less than half a mile apart

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

22. INLAND ONLY Which of the following signals may be exhibited by a vessel trawling in close proximity to other fishing vessels?

- (A) Two fixed yellow lights in a vertical line
- (B) Two white lights in a vertical line
- (C) A red light over a white light in a vertical line
- (D) All of the above

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

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

- (A) The first vessel to sight the other should give-way.
- (B) Both vessels should alter course to port.
- (C) The vessel making the slower speed should give-way.
- (D) Both vessels should alter course to starboard.

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

24. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What light(s) must sailboats twenty meters in length show when underway at night?

- (A) A stern light
- (B) Red and green sidelights
- (C) Red and green sidelights and a stern light
- (D) One all-round white light

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

25. INLAND ONLY The masthead light may be located at other than the fore and aft centerline on which power-driven vessel?

- (A) less than 20 meters in length
- (B) less than 12 meters in length
- (C) which has separate sidelights carried on the outboard extremes of the vessel's breadth
- (D) engaged in fishing

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

26. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When in sight of another vessel and there is sufficient sea room, any action taken to avoid collision must _____.

- (A) include a speed change
- (B) not result in another close-quarters situation
- (C) be accompanied by sound signals
- (D) All of the above

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

27. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE in an overtaking situation?

- (A) It is the duty of the vessel being overtaken to get out of the way.
- (B) An overtaking situation exists when one vessel is approaching another vessel from anywhere abaft the beam.
- (C) Any later change of bearing between the two vessels shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel.
- (D) All of the above

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

28. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning risk of collision?

- (A) Risk of collision may exist when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel is changing appreciably.
- (B) The stand-on vessel must keep out of the way of the other vessel when risk of collision exists.
- (C) Risk of collision always exists when two vessels pass within one mile of each other.
- (D) Risk of collision always exists when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel changes appreciably.

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

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

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

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

30. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel shall NOT show her sidelights?

- (A) A vessel that is not under command making way
- (B) A fishing vessel that is not making way
- (C) A sailing vessel which is becalmed
- (D) A vessel engaged in underwater operations

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

31. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway at night you are coming up on a vessel from astern. What lights would you expect to see?

- (A) Two white lights
- (B) One white light and red and green sidelights
- (C) One white light
- (D) Red and green sidelights

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

32. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a vessel heading due south and see the lights shown in illustration D051RR below, one point on the port bow. What direction could this vessel be heading?

- (A) SE
- (B) NW
- (C) NE
- (D) SW

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

33. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When anchoring a 20-meter vessel at night, you must show _____.

- (A) two all-round white lights
- (B) one all-round white light
- (C) one all-round white light and the stern light
- (D) one all-round white light and a flare up light

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

34. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on a vessel heading due north and see the lights shown in illustration D051RR below, one point on your port bow. What direction could this vessel be heading in?

- (A) NW
- (B) SW
- (C) NE
- (D) SE

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

35. 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?

- (A) 1 blast
- (B) 2 short blasts
- (C) 3 short blasts
- (D) no additional signal

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

36. INLAND ONLY When power-driven vessels are in a crossing situation, one short blast by either vessel would mean _____.

- (A) "I intend to change course to starboard"
- (B) "I request a departure from the rules"
- (C) "I intend to hold course and speed"
- (D) "I intend to leave you on my port side"

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

37. INLAND ONLY You are overtaking another power-driven vessel in a narrow channel and wish to leave her on your starboard side. You may _____.

- (A) sound one short blast
- (B) sound four short blasts
- (C) overtake her without sounding whistle signals
- (D) attempt to contact her on the radiotelephone to arrange for the passage

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

38. 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

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

39. INLAND ONLY You are on power-driven vessel "I" and in sight of power-driven vessel "II" as shown in illustration D036RR below. Vessel "II" sounds one short blast. What action should you take if you agree?

- (A) sound one short blast and hold course and speed
- (B) sound the danger signal and slow to moderate speed
- (C) hold course and speed and sound no signal
- (D) sound one short blast and slow down or turn to starboard

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

40. 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 _____.

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

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

41. INLAND ONLY Maneuvering signals shall be sounded on inland waters by _____.

- (A) power-driven vessels crossing at a distance within half a mile of each other and NOT in sight of one another
- (B) all vessels meeting or crossing at a distance within half a mile of each other and not in sight of one another
- (C) power-driven vessels overtaking and in sight of one another
- (D) all vessels when meeting, crossing, or overtaking and in sight of one another

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

42. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the duration of each blast of the whistle signals used in meeting and crossing situations?

- (A) about 1 second
- (B) 2 or 4 seconds
- (C) 4 to 6 seconds
- (D) 8 to 10 seconds

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

43. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a meeting situation, which vessel may sound the danger signal?

- (A) Give-way vessel
- (B) Neither vessel
- (C) Either vessel
- (D) Stand-on vessel

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

44. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a short blast, a prolonged blast, and a short blast of a whistle. This signal indicates a _____.

- (A) vessel towing in fog
- (B) vessel being towed in fog
- (C) sailboat underway in fog
- (D) vessel anchored in fog

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

45. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which signal shall a power-driven vessel sound when making way in fog?

- (A) One short blast every two minutes
- (B) One prolonged blast every two minutes
- (C) Three short blasts every two minutes
- (D) One prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

46. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway and making way your vessel enters fog. Which fog signal should you sound every two minutes?

- (A) Two prolonged blasts
- (B) One prolonged blast
- (C) Three short blasts
- (D) A prolonged blast and three short blasts

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

47. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear a vessel ahead sound two prolonged blasts on the whistle. You should _____.

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

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

48. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching another vessel on crossing courses. She is approximately half a mile distant and is presently on your starboard bow. You believe she will cross ahead of you. She then sounds a whistle signal of five short blasts. You should _____.

- (A) 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
- (C) answer the signal and hold course and speed
- (D) wait for another whistle signal from the other vessel

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

49. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway your vessel enters fog. You stop your engines and the vessel is dead in the water. Which fog signal should you sound?

- (A) Three short blasts every two minutes
- (B) One prolonged blast every two minutes
- (C) Two prolonged blasts every two minutes
- (D) One prolonged and three short blasts every two minutes

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

50. INLAND ONLY The special light for a vessel engaged in public safety activities must meet which of the following requirements?

- (A) not be visible more than 22 1/2 degrees abaft the beam
- (B) be on top of the mast or highest structure of the vessel
- (C) be as far forward as possible
- (D) not interfere with the visibility of the navigation lights

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

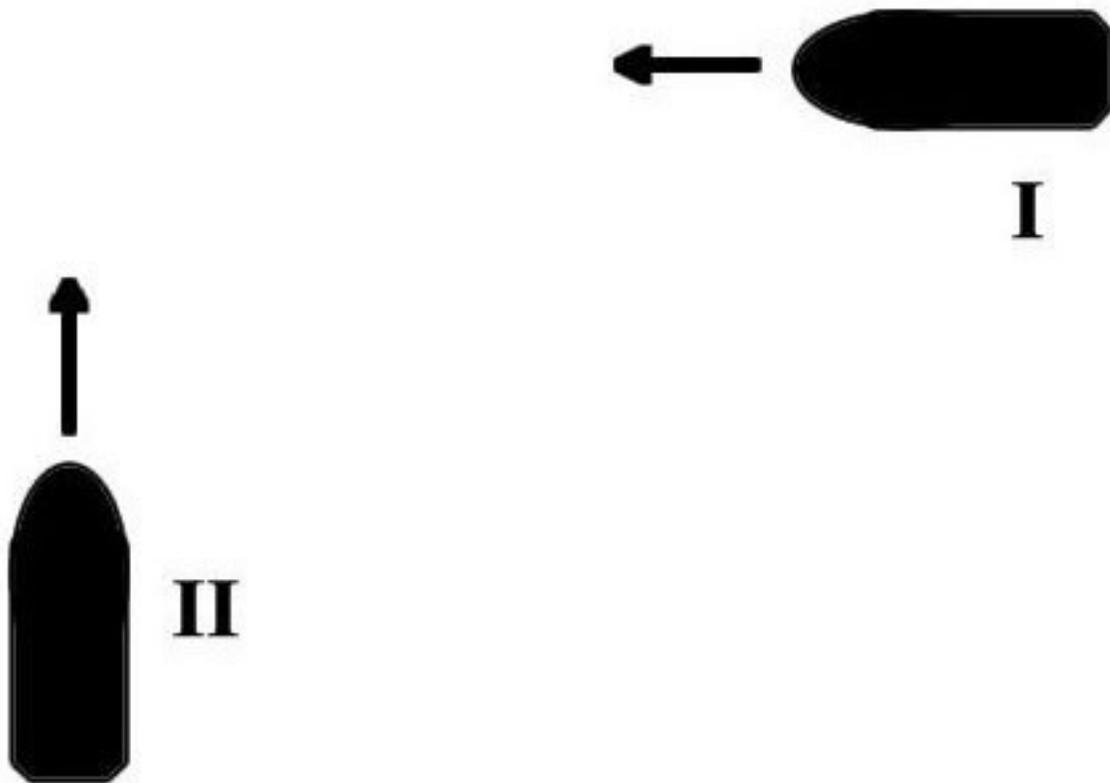
D017RR



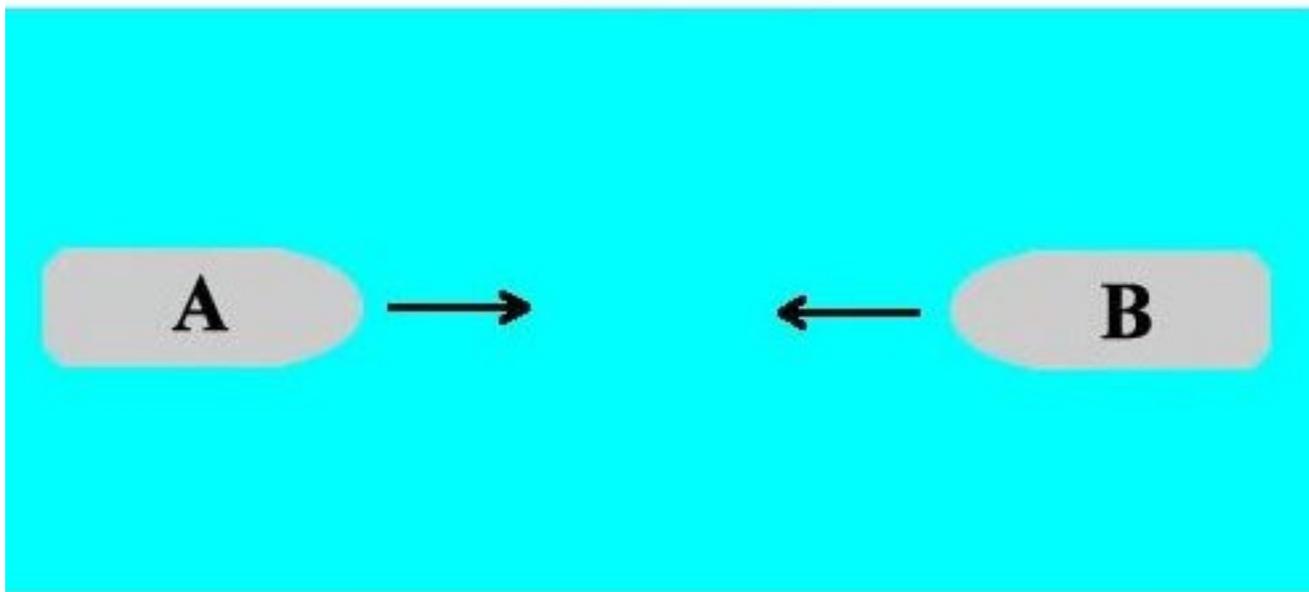
D031RR



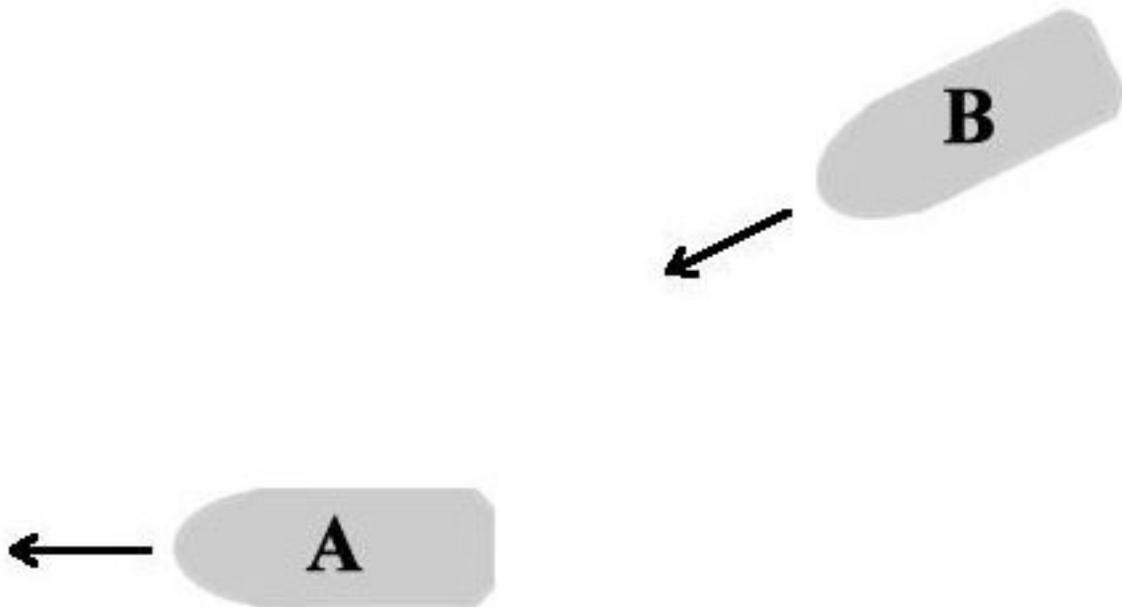
D036RR



D037RR



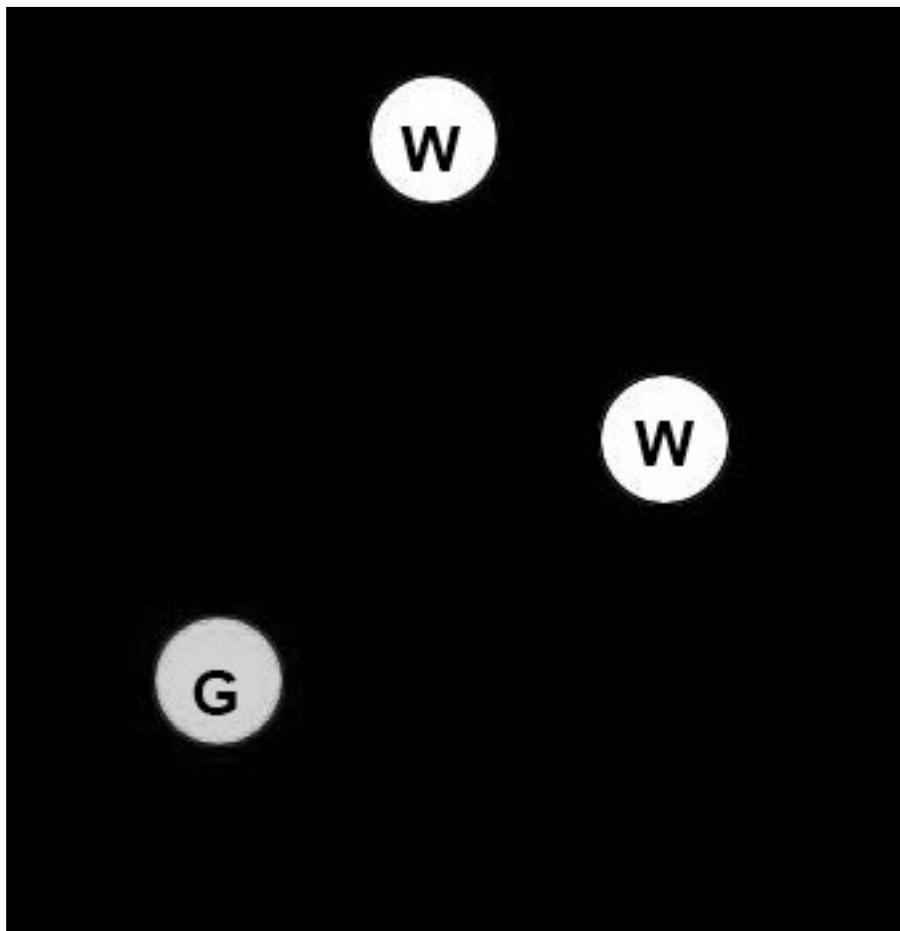
D038RR



D042RR



D051RR



D075RR

