1. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Which day-shape should a vessel being towed exhibit if the tow exceeds 200 meters?
   A. A cone, apex downward
   B. A cone, apex upward
   C. A diamond
   D. A ball

2. INTERNATIONAL ONLY: Your vessel is crossing a narrow channel. A vessel to port is within the channel and crossing your course. She is showing a black cylinder. What is your responsibility?
   A. Hold your course and speed.
   B. Sound the danger signal.
   C. Begin an exchange of passing signals.
   D. Do not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel.

3. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: Diagram “C” shows the arc of visibility of a _________.  
   Diagram 23
   A. white masthead light
   B. red sidelight
   C. stern light
   D. None of the above

4. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: While underway in fog you hear a whistle signal consisting of one prolonged blast followed immediately by two short blasts. This signal is sounded in fog by _________.
   A. vessels at anchor, not engaged in fishing
   B. vessels underway and towing
   C. vessels in danger
   D. pilot vessels

5. 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?
   A. The vessel shall ring a bell for 5 seconds every minute.
   B. The vessel is not required to sound a fog signal.
   C. The vessel shall sound one blast of the whistle every 2 minutes.
   D. The vessel shall sound three blasts on the whistle every 2 minutes.

6. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: What is a light signal authorized by the Secretary of the Navy as an additional navigational light for a ship of war?
   A. Two yellow lights in a vertical line for a carrier launching aircraft
   B. Green masthead and yardarm lights for a vessel engaged in mineclearing operations
   C. Flashing amber beacon for submarines
   D. Yellow flares indicating torpedo firing exercises

7. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND: You are heading due east (090°) and observe a vessel's red sidelight on your port beam. The vessel may be heading __________.
   A. northwest (315°)
   B. southeast (135°)
   C. northeast (045°)
   D. southwest (225°)
8 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel may exhibit lights other than those prescribed by the Rules as long as the additional lights __________.
A. do not interfere with the keeping of a proper look-out
B. do not impair the visibility or distinctive character of the prescribed lights
C. cannot be mistaken for the lights specified elsewhere in the Rules
D. All of the above

9 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel "not under command" at night must show which lights in a vertical line?
A. Three red
B. Two red
C. Two white
D. Three white

10 INLAND ONLY Your vessel is proceeding down a channel, and can safely navigate only within the channel. Another vessel is crossing your bow from port to starboard, and you are in doubt as to her intentions. Which statement is TRUE?
A. The sounding of the danger signal is optional.
B. The sounding of the danger signal is mandatory.
C. You should sound two short blasts.
D. You should sound one prolonged and two short blasts.

11 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?
A. 10 meters
B. 20 meters
C. 3030 meters
D. 4040 meters

12 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are underway in reduced visibility. You hear the fog signal of another vessel about 20° on your starboard bow. Risk of collision may exist. You should ________.
A. alter course to starboard to pass around the other vessel
B. reduce your speed to bare steerageway
C. slow your engines and let the other vessel pass ahead of you
D. alter course to port to pass the other vessel on its portside

13 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When two power-driven vessels are crossing, which vessel is the stand-on vessel?
A. The vessel which is to starboard of the other vessel
B. The vessel which is to port of the other vessel
C. The larger vessel
D. The vessel that sounds the first whistle signal

14 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? Diagram 24
A. Sidelights and stern light on each vessel towed
B. One all round white light at the after end of each vessel towed
C. One all round white light at or near each end of each vessel towed
D. One all round white light at each end and one all round white light at the extremities of its breadth of each vessel towed
15 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A tug is towing three barges astern in restricted visibility. The second vessel of the tow should sound __________.
A. one prolonged and two short blasts
B. one prolonged and three short blasts
C. one short blast
D. no fog signal

16 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A pilot vessel may continue to sound an identity signal if she is __________.
A. aground
B. at anchor
C. not under command
D. being towed

17 INTERNATIONAL ONLY In addition to other required lights, a power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside displays __________.
A. two all-round red lights in a vertical line
B. two yellow towing lights in a vertical line
C. two white masthead lights in a vertical line
D. two lights on the stern, one yellow and one white

18 INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel not under command sounds the same fog signal as a vessel __________.
A. towing
B. constrained by her draft
C. under sail
D. All of the above

19 INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning a passing agreement made by radiotelephone?
A. Such an agreement is prohibited by the Rules.
B. A vessel which has made such an agreement must also sound whistle signals.
C. Whistle signals must still be exchanged when passing within half a mile of each other.
D. If agreement is reached by radiotelephone, whistle signals are optional.

20 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The use of the signal consisting of five or more short blasts on the ship's whistle __________.
A. replaces directional signals
B. makes the other vessel the give-way vessel
C. indicates doubt as to the other vessel's action
D. makes it necessary to slow or stop

21 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In which situation do the Rules require both vessels to change course?
A. Two power-driven vessels meeting head-on
B. Two power-driven vessels crossing when it is apparent to the stand-on vessel that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action
C. Two sailing vessels crossing with the wind on the same side
D. All of the above

22 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Underway at night you see the red sidelight of a vessel well off your port bow. Which statement is TRUE?
A. You are required to alter course to the right.
B. You must stop engines.
C. You are on a collision course with the other vessel.
D. You may maintain course and speed.
23 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In restricted visibility, a vessel which detects by radar alone the presence of another vessel shall determine if a close quarters situation is developing or risk of collision exists. If so, she shall __________.
A. sound the danger signal
B. when taking action, make only course changes
C. avoid altering course toward a vessel abaft the beam
D. All of the above

24 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The duration of each blast of the whistle signals used in meeting and crossing situations is __________.
A. about 1 second
B. 2 or 4 seconds
C. 4 to 6 seconds
D. 8 to 10 seconds

25 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel sailing shall keep out of the way of all of the following vessels except a vessel __________.
A. not under command
B. engaged on pilotage duty
C. restricted in her ability to maneuver
D. engaged in fishing

26 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel may use any sound or light signals to attract the attention of another vessel as long as __________.
A. white lights are not used
B. red and green lights are not used
C. the vessel signals such intentions over the radiotelephone
D. the signal cannot be mistaken for a signal authorized by the Rules

27 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which display of lights shown indicates a 65-meter tug towing a barge astern, length of tow 120 meters? Diagram 72
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

28 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The vessel whose lights are shown is navigating in a narrow channel. Which statement about this vessel is TRUE? Diagram 82
A. It shall not impede the passage of any other vessel navigating within the channel or fairway.
B. It is the stand-on vessel
C. It may anchor in the channel or fairway
D. It shows two balls

29 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The rules require that a stand-on vessel SHALL take action to avoid collision when she determines that __________.
A. risk of collision exists
B. the other vessel will cross ahead of her
C. the other vessel is not taking appropriate action
D. collision cannot be avoided by the give-way vessel's maneuver alone
30 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When navigating in restricted visibility, a power-driven vessel shall __________.
A. stop her engines when hearing a fog signal forward of her beam, even if risk of collision does not exist
B. have her engines ready for immediate maneuver
C. when making way, sound one prolonged blast at intervals of not more than one minute
D. operate at a speed to be able to stop in the distance of her visibility

31 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What must be TRUE in order for a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision by her maneuver alone?
A. She must be in sight of the give-way vessel.
B. There must be risk of collision.
C. She must determine that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action.
D. All of the above

32 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

33 INTERNATIONAL ONLY In addition to her running lights, an underway vessel constrained by her draft may carry in a vertical line __________.
A. a red light, a white light, and a red light
B. two red lights
C. two white lights
D. three red lights

34 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which signal shall a power-driven vessel sound when making way in fog?
A. One short blast every two minutes
B. One prolonged blast every two minutes
C. One prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes
D. Three short blasts every two minutes

35 INLAND ONLY Under the Inland Navigation Rules, what is the meaning of a one short blast signal used when meeting another vessel?
A. "I am turning to starboard."
B. "I am turning to port."
C. "I intend to leave you on my starboard side."
D. "I intend to leave you on my port side."

36 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 __________. Diagram 17
A. one short blast
B. two short blasts
C. one prolonged blast
D. no signal
37 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel 50 meters in length at anchor must sound which fog signal?
A. 5-second ringing of a bell every minute
B. 5-second ringing of a bell every two minutes
C. 5-second sounding of a gong every minute
D. 5-second sounding of both a bell and gong every two minutes

38 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 __________. Diagram 42
A. sound the danger signal and slow to moderate speed
B. alter course to the right or slowdown
C. sound one short blast and maintain course and speed
D. None of the above

39 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"? Diagram 41
A. red sidelight
B. yellow towing light
C. special flashing light
D. All of the above

40 INLAND ONLY You see the lights shown while proceeding in a channel. Where should you pass? Diagram 85
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

41 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your vessel is underway in reduced visibility. You hear the fog signal of another vessel about 30° on your starboard bow. If danger of collision exists, you must __________.
A. alter course to starboard to pass around the other vessel's stern
B. slow your engines and let the other vessel pass ahead of you
C. reduce your speed to bare steerageway
D. alter course to port and pass the other vessel on its port side

42 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

43 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel engaged in fishing while at anchor shall sound a fog signal of __________.
A. one prolonged and three short blasts at one minute intervals
B. a rapid ringing of the bell for five seconds at one minute intervals
C. one prolonged and two short blasts at two minute intervals
D. a sounding of the bell and gong at one minute intervals
44 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are making headway in fog and hear a fog signal of two prolonged blasts on your starboard quarter. You should __________.
A. stop your vessel
B. change course to the left
C. change course to the right
D. hold your course and speed

45 INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel sounds two short blasts. This signal indicates the vessel __________.
A. intends to alter course to port
B. intends to pass starboard to starboard
C. is altering course to port
D. will alter course to port

46 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE regarding equipment for bell & gong signals?
A. A vessel of less than 12 meters in length need not have any sound signaling equipment.
B. Manual sounding of the signals must always be possible.
C. Any vessel over 12 meters in length must be provided with a gong.
D. Signals must be able to be sounded manually and automatically.

47 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Additional light signals are provided in the Annexes to the Rules for vessels __________.
A. engaged in fishing
B. not under command
C. engaged in towing
D. under sail

48 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? Diagram 36
A. Sound one short blast and hold course and speed.
B. Hold course and speed
C. Sound one short blast and slow down or turn to starboard.
D. Sound two short blasts, slow down and turn to port

49 INTERNATIONAL ONLY In which case would an overtaking vessel sound a whistle signal of two prolonged followed by one short blast?
A. When overtaking in restricted visibility
B. When overtaking in a narrow channel
C. When overtaking on open waters
D. When no other vessels are in the immediate area

50 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A 95-meter vessel aground sounds which fog signal?
A. A rapid ringing of a bell for 5 seconds every two minutes
B. A whistle signal of one short, one prolonged, and one short blast
C. A prolonged blast of the whistle at intervals not to exceed one minute
D. A rapid ringing of a bell for 5 seconds, preceded and followed by three separate and distinct strokes on the bell
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