

- 1        267        Ref: Rules, Great Lakes, Annex V        D  
A U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker may use all of the following distinctive lights when escorting ships in ice EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a single amber rotating light        C. red aircraft warning lights  
B. a single red rotating light        D. a single blue rotating light
- 2        1261        Ref: Rules, Great Lakes, Rule 3        B  
The term "inland waters", as defined in the Rules of the Road, includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Great Lakes in their entirety        C. U.S. waters out to three miles offshore  
B. the Mississippi River System        D. the St. Lawrence River to Anticosti Island
- 3        1259        Ref: Rules, Great Lakes, Rule 3 (m)        C  
The term "Great Lakes", as defined by the Inland Rules of the Road, does NOT include \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. portions of the Chicago River        C. the St. Lawrence River to Trois Rivers  
B. portions of the Calumet River        D. Saginaw Bay
- 4        1260        Ref: Rules, Great Lakes, Rule 3 (m)        D  
The term "Great Lakes", as defined by the Inland Rules of the Road, includes part of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Calumet River        C. St. Lawrence River  
B. Chicago River        D. All of the above
- 5        31        Ref: Rules, Great Lakes, Rule 9        A  
A 150-meter vessel is proceeding down the course of a narrow channel in the Great Lakes System. A 60-meter vessel is starting to cross the channel. Which statement is TRUE?  
A. If the smaller vessel is engaged in fishing, he shall not impede the passage of the other vessel.  
B. The crossing vessel has the right of way.  
C. The vessel in the channel must slow to her steerageway.  
D. The larger vessel is considered to be a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- 6        2318        Ref: Rules, Great Lakes, Rule 14 (d)        C  
You are on a power-driven vessel proceeding down a channel, with the current, on a river on the Great Lakes System. If you meet another power-driven vessel who is upbound, your responsibilities include \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. backing down to get out of the way of the other vessel  
B. waiting for the other vessel to signal her intentions, and then answering promptly  
C. proposing a safe way to pass  
D. All of the above
- 7        2355        Ref: Rules, Great Lakes, Rule 14 (d)        D  
You are proceeding against the current on a river in the Great Lakes System. You are meeting a downbound vessel. Both vessels are power-driven. The other vessel sounds one short blast. You must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. change course to port        C. sound three short blasts  
B. hold course and speed        D. sound one short blast
- 8        2546        Ref: Rules, Great Lakes, Rule 15 (b)        A  
Your vessel is crossing a river on the Great Lakes System. A power-driven vessel is ascending the river, crossing your course from port to starboard. Which statement is TRUE?  
A. The vessel ascending the river has the right of way.  
B. Your vessel has the right of way, but you are directed not to impede the other vessel.  
C. The other vessel must hold as necessary to allow you to pass.  
D. You are required to propose the manner of passage.
- 9        2064        Ref: Rules, Great Lakes, Rule 23 (d)        B  
Which statement is TRUE concerning lighting requirements for Great Lakes vessels?  
A. The showing of a forward masthead light is optional for vessels under 150 meters.  
B. An all-round white light may be carried in lieu of the second masthead light and stern light.  
C. Sidelights for vessels over 50 meters are required to have only a two-mile range of visibility.  
D. Great Lakes vessels are exempted from the requirement to show yellow towing lights.
- 10        2216        Ref: Rules, Narrow Channel, Rule 9        B  
DIAGRAM 37  
You are aboard vessel "A" in a narrow channel and the pilot is approaching vessel "B" as shown. The reason he has not previously changed course to the starboard side of the channel is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to avoid vessel squat in the shallower water near the bank  
B. to avoid the effects of bank cushion and bank suction  
C. because there is less chance of striking submerged objects in mid-channel  
D. because the current has less eddies in mid-channel

