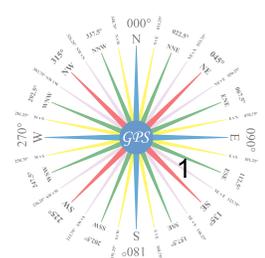


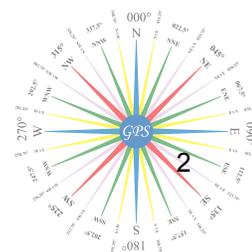
Navigation General

General Chart Questions

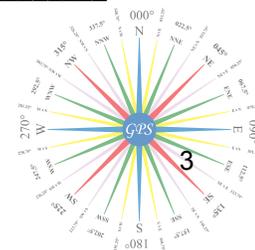
- 1 368 Ref: Chart, Agency A
- Charts showing the coast of Mexico are produced by the United States _____.
- A. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency C. Naval Observatory
 B. Coast Guard D. National Ocean Service
- 2 810 Ref: Chart, Datum A
- The abbreviation L.W.R.P. on the navigation maps means _____.
- A. low water reference plane C. least water river plane
 B. low winter runoff point D. land wall reference point
- 3 870 Ref: Chart, Datum D
- The controlling depth of the river is _____.
- A. the minimum depth of the river prescribed in the channel maintenance program
 B. the edge of a dredged channel
 C. the highest level to which the river may rise without flooding
 D. the least available water in a channel which limits the draft of boats and tows
- 4 1193 Ref: Chart, Datum A
- The shoreline on charts generally represents the mean _____.
- A. high water line C. low water spring line
 B. low water line D. tide level
- 5 1194 Ref: Chart, Datum D
- The shoreline shown on nautical charts of areas affected by large tidal fluctuations is usually the line of mean _____.
- A. lower low water C. tide level
 B. low water D. high water
- 6 26 Ref: Chart, Notes, Edition B
- A chart has extensive corrections to be made to it. When these are made and the chart is again printed, the chart issue is a _____.
- A. first edition C. revised edition
 B. new edition D. reprint
- 7 153 Ref: Chart, Notes, Edition C
- A revised print of a chart is made _____.
- A. after every major hydrographic survey of the area covered by the chart
 B. when there are numerous corrections to be made or the corrections are extensive
 C. when a low-stock situation occurs and minor corrections are made
 D. every two years to update the magnetic variation information
- 8 1182 Ref: Chart, Notes, Edition B
- The revision date of a chart is printed on which area of the chart?
- A. Top center C. Part of the chart title
 B. Lower-left corner D. Any clear area around the neat line
- 9 1393 Ref: Chart, Notes, Edition C
- What information is found in the chart title?
- A. Date of the first edition
 B. Date of the edition and, if applicable, the revision
 C. Information on the sounding datum
 D. Information on which IALA buoyage system applies
- 10 1227 Ref: Chart, Notes, Title B
- The survey information upon which a chart is based is found _____.
- A. at the top center of the next line C. at the lower left corner
 B. near the chart title D. at any convenient location



- 11 1394 Ref: Chart, Notes, Title C
 What information is NOT found in the chart title?
 A. Survey information C. Date of first edition
 B. Scale D. Projection
- 12 1695 Ref: Chart, Notes, Title D
 Which information is found in the chart title?
 A. Number of the chart C. Variation information
 B. Edition date D. Survey information
- 13 364 Ref: Chart, Notes A
 Chart legends printed in capital letters show that the associated landmark is _____.
 A. conspicuous C. a government facility or station
 B. inconspicuous D. a radio transmitter
- 14 365 Ref: Chart, Notes D
 Chart legends which indicate a conspicuous landmark are printed in _____.
 A. underlined letters C. italics
 B. boldfaced print D. capital letters
- 15 843 Ref: Chart, Notes D
 The buoy symbol printed on your chart is leaning to the northeast. This indicates _____.
 A. you should stay to the north or east of the buoy
 B. you should stay to the west or south of the buoy
 C. the buoy is a major lighted buoy
 D. nothing special for navigational purposes
- 16 1677 Ref: Chart, Projection, Conic B
 Which conic projection chart features straight lines which closely approximate a great circle?
 A. Polyconic C. Orthographic
 B. Lambert conformal D. Stereographic
- 17 258 Ref: Chart, Projection, Gnomonic D
 All straight lines represent great circle tracks on a chart based on a(n) _____.
 A. Mercator projection C. orthographic projection
 B. polyconic projection D. gnomonic projection
- 18 1763 Ref: Chart, Projection, Gnomonic D
 Which statement about a gnomonic chart is correct?
 A. A rhumb line appears as a straight line.
 B. Distance is measured at the mid-latitude of the track line.
 C. Meridians appear as curved lines converging toward the nearer pole.
 D. Parallels, except the equator, appear as curved lines.
- 19 613 Ref: Chart, Projection, Lambert D
 In very high latitudes, the most practical chart projection is the _____.
 A. Mercator C. azimuthal
 B. gnomonic D. Lambert conformal
- 20 1590 Ref: Chart, Projection, Lambert A
 When navigating in high latitudes and using a chart based on a Lambert conformal projection,
 _____.
 A. a straight line drawn on the chart approximates a great circle
 B. the chart should not be used outside of the standard parallels
 C. the course angle is measured at the mid-longitude of the track line
 D. distance cannot be measured directly from the chart



- 21 1619 Ref: Chart, Projection, Lambert B
 When using a Lambert conformal chart in high latitudes, angles such as bearings are measured in reference to _____.
 A. the meridian through the object of the bearing
 B. the meridian through the ship's position
 C. the meridian midway between the ship and the object
 D. any meridian
- 22 114 Ref: Chart, Projection, Mercator, Definition A
 A Mercator chart is a _____.
 A. cylindrical projection C. polyconic projection
 B. simple conic projection D. rectangular projection
- 23 1110 Ref: Chart, Projection, Mercator, Definition B
 The only cylindrical chart projection widely used for navigation is the _____.
 A. Lambert conformal C. azimuthal
 B. Mercator D. gnomonic
- 24 1364 Ref: Chart, Projection, Mercator, Definition C
 What area of the earth cannot be shown on a standard Mercator chart?
 A. Equator
 B. Areas including both North and South latitudes
 C. North and South Poles
 D. A narrow band along the central meridian.
- 25 1778 Ref: Chart, Projection, Mercator, Definition B
 Which statement is TRUE concerning a Mercator projection?
 A. Degrees of longitude decrease in length as latitude increases.
 B. The length of the meridians is increased to provide for equal expansion in all directions.
 C. The mileage between the meridians is increased as the latitude increases.
 D. All of the above
- 26 416 Ref: Chart, Projection, Mercator, Measure A
 Distance along a track line is measured on a Mercator chart by using the _____.
 A. latitude scale near the middle of the track line
 B. longitude scale near the middle of the track line
 C. latitude scale at the mid-latitude of the chart
 D. latitude or longitude scale at the middle of the scale
- 27 1292 Ref: Chart, Projection, Mercator, Measure C
 To measure distance on a Mercator chart between the parallels of LAT 34°30'N and LAT 31°30'N, which 30 mile scale should be used?
 A. 33°00'N to 33°30'N C. 32°45'N to 33°15'N
 B. 32°30'N to 33°00'N D. 32°15'N to 32°45'N
- 28 2073 Ref: Chart, Projection, Mercator, Measure A
 You wish to measure the distance on a Mercator chart between a point in latitude 42°30'N and a point in latitude 40°30'N. To measure 30 miles at a time you should set the points of the dividers at _____.
 A. 41°15' and 41°45' C. 42°15' and 42°45'
 B. 41°45' and 42°15' D. 42°00' and 42°30'
- 29 2074 Ref: Chart, Projection, Mercator, Measure B
 You wish to measure the distance on a Mercator chart between a point in latitude 43°30'N and a point in latitude 40°30'N. To measure 30 miles at a time, you should set the points of the dividers at _____.
 A. 41°30' and 42°00' C. 42°00' and 42°30'
 B. 41°45' and 42°15' D. 42°15' and 42°45'



30 29 Ref: Chart, Scale B
 A chart with a natural scale of 1:160,000 is classified as a _____.
 A. sailing chart C. coast chart
 B. general chart D. harbor chart

31 30 Ref: Chart, Scale A
 A chart with a scale of 1:45,000 is a _____.
 A. harbor chart C. general chart
 B. coast chart D. sailing chart

32 31 Ref: Chart, Scale C
 A chart with a scale of 1:80,000 would fall into the category of a _____.
 A. sailing chart C. coastal chart
 B. general chart D. harbor chart

33 34 Ref: Chart, Scale C
 A coastal chart could have a scale of _____.
 A. not more than 1:25,000 C. 1:100,000
 B. 1:35,000 D. 1:500,000

34 63 Ref: Chart, Scale A
 A general chart could have a scale of _____.
 A. 1:200,000 C. 1:50,000
 B. 1:1,000,000 D. not more than 1:25,000

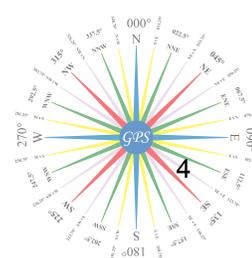
35 79 Ref: Chart, Scale B
 A harbor chart could have a scale of _____.
 A. not more than 1:25,000 C. 1:150,000
 B. 1:35,000 D. not less than 1:500,000

36 158 Ref: Chart, Scale D
 A sailing chart could have a scale of _____.
 A. not more than 1:25,000 C. 1:100,000
 B. 1:35,000 D. 1:700,000

37 1190 Ref: Chart, Scale C
 The scale on a chart is given as 1:5,000,000. This means that _____.
 A. 1 inch is equal to 5,000 inches on the Earth's surface
 B. 1 nautical mile on the chart is equal to 5,000 inches on the Earth's surface
 C. 1 inch is equal to 5,000,000 inches on the Earth's surface
 D. 1 nautical mile on the chart is equal to 5,000,000 inches on the Earth's surface

38 1715 Ref: Chart, Scale B
 Which nautical charts are intended for coastwise navigation outside of outlying reefs and shoals?
 A. Approach charts
 B. General charts
 C. Sailing charts
 D. Coastal charts

39 1773 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Chartlet D010NG D
 Which statement concerning the chartlet is TRUE? (Soundings and heights are in meters)
 A. Maury lightship is visible for 17 miles.
 B. The bottom to the south-southeast of the lightship is soft coral.
 C. There is a 12-meter deep west of Beito Island and inside the 5-meter line.
 D. There is a dangerous eddy southeast of Beito Island.



40 1774 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Chartlet D010NG B
 Which statement concerning the illustration is correct? (Soundings and heights are in meters)
 A. Maury Lightship swings about her anchor on a circle with a 21-meter diameter.
 B. The sunken wreck southwest of Beito Island shows the hull or superstructure above the sounding datum.
 C. There is a 12-meter deep hole inside the 5-meter curve just west of Beito Island.
 D. The position of the lightship is indicated by the center of the star on the symbol's mast.

41 1784 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Depth C
 Which symbol represents a 10-fathom curve?
 A. _____
 B. ... _____
 C. _____ . _____ . _____ . _____
 D.

42 1785 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Depth A
 Which symbol represents a 20-fathom curve?
 A. -.-.-.-.-
 B. - - - - -
 C.
 D. - - - - -

43 1786 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Depth D
 Which symbol represents a 2-fathom curve?
 A. - - - -
 B. .. _____ .. _____ .. _____
 C. _____ . _____ . _____ .
 D.

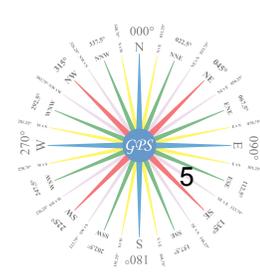
44 737 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Lettering B
 On U.S. charts, you can tell if a named feature such as a rock (i.e. Great Eastern Rock in Block Island Sound) is submerged by the _____.
 A. color of ink used to print the name
 B. style of type used to print the name
 C. dashed circle around the feature
 D. magenta circle around the feature

45 1603 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Lettering D
 When slanted letters are used to spell the name of a charted object you know the _____.
 A. object is only a hazard to vessels drawing in excess of 20 feet
 B. position is approximate or doubtful
 C. object is always visible
 D. object may cover and uncover with the tide

46 2080 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Lettering C
 Your chart indicates that there is an isolated rock and names the rock using vertical letters. This indicates the _____.
 A. rock is visible at low water springs only
 B. rock is a hazard to deep draft vessels only
 C. rock is dry at high water
 D. exact position of the rock is doubtful

47 708 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Lighthouse B
 On a chart, the characteristic of the light on a lighthouse is shown as flashing white with a red sector. The red sector _____.
 A. indicates the limits of the navigable channel
 B. indicates a danger area
 C. is used to identify the characteristics of the light
 D. serves no significant purpose

48 1688 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Lighthouse A
 Which factor(s) is/are used to develop the charted information of a lighthouse?
 A. Height and intensity of the light
 B. Height of the light and the observer
 C. Height of the observer and the intensity of the light
 D. Height of the light only



- 49 2002 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Lighthouse D
 You are underway and pass by a lighthouse. Its light, which was white since you first sighted it, changes to red. This means _____.
 A. the light is characterized as alternately flashing
 B. the lighthouse has lost power and has switched to emergency lighting
 C. it is the identifying light characteristic of the lighthouse
 D. you have entered an area of shoal water or other hazard
- 50 724 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Magenta D
 On charts of U.S. waters, a magenta marking is NOT used for marking a _____.
 A. radio beacon C. prohibited area
 B. lighted buoy D. 5-fathom curve
- 51 1655 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Magenta D
 Which aid is NOT marked on a chart with a magenta circle?
 A. Radar station C. Radio beacon
 B. Radar transponder beacon D. Aero light
- 52 712 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Rose D
 On a nautical chart, the inner ring of a compass rose indicates _____.
 A. true directions C. deviation
 B. compass error D. magnetic directions
- 53 1694 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Rose B
 Which information does the outer ring of a compass rose on a nautical chart provide?
 A. Variation C. Magnetic directions
 B. True directions D. Annual rate of variation change
- 54 475 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Variation C
 How is variation indicated on a small-scale nautical chart?
 A. Magnetic compass table C. Isogonic lines
 B. Magnetic meridians D. Variation is not indicated on small-scale nautical charts.
- 55 660 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Variation D
 Magnetic information on a chart may be _____.
 A. found in the center(s) of the compass rose(s) C. found in a note on the chart
 B. indicated by isogonic lines D. All of the above
- 56 818 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Variation B
 The annual change in variation for an area can be found in _____.
 A. the handbook for Magnetic Compass Adjustment, Pub 226
 B. the center of the compass rose on a chart of the area
 C. the compass deviation table
 D. Variation does not change.
- 57 788 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Wire A
 Sometimes foreign charts are reproduced by NGA (NIMA). On such a chart a wire dragged (swept) area may be shown in purple or _____.
 A. green C. magenta
 B. red D. yellow
- 58 789 Ref: Chart, Symbol, Wire C
 Sometimes foreign charts are reproduced by NGA (NIMA). On such a chart, a wire-dragged, swept area may be shown in green or _____.
 A. red C. purple
 B. black D. yellow

